



WFP/UNHCR
REPORT OF THE JOINT ASSESSMENT MISSION
OF THE CONGOLESE REFUGEES IN BURUNDI
27-30 JUNE 2005

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I - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The majority of refugees in Burundi live in two camps, Gasorwe and Gihinga Camps. As of June 2005, there were approximately 7,577 Congolese refugees in Burundi (5,667 in Gasorwe Camp and 1,910 in Gihinga Camp). Although these numbers remain static for the time being, they are expected to increase marginally in the coming months as some of the urban refugees in Bujumbura are transferred to the sites. These movements could contribute to a decline in the well being of the overall refugee population if additional financial resources are not acquired to cater for the new comers. The prevailing situation has left the refugees, for the most part, dependent on external assistance for their survival.

Gasorwe Camp is located on Kinama Colline, Gasorwe Commune in Muyinga province. There are nine different ethnic groups in the camp – Bakusu, Barega, Bashi, Bafurero, Babembe, Banyamulenge, Bahavu, Baganda and Pygmy. In addition, there are also two Ugandan families with a total of sixteen members. Gihinga Camp is located on Gihinga colline, Kayokwe commune in the province of Mwaro. The primary ethnic group in the camp is the Banyamulenge, but there are also people of Babembe and Bafurero ethnic groups.

In spite of the protracted nature of this operation, the programme has been mainly focused on the provision of relief assistance rather than the promotion of self-reliance activities given the limited opportunities for a durable solution compounded by the Government of Burundi's policy of encampment that prevents freedom of movement for the refugees and subsequently severely restricts access to economic opportunities.

The last Joint Assessment Mission was held in Burundi in September 2001 in the transit camps in the border province of Cibitoke. Since that time, all of the border sites have been closed, two new camps have been opened, a further influx of refugees has occurred, and new implementing partners have been recruited. The recommendations of that JAM are no longer relevant to the present situation.

The mission observed that as a result of inadequate resources, assistance to the refugees in Burundi has usually fallen short of meeting the standards for both food and non-food requirements, WFP rations have averaged only 1,994 Kcal/person/day which adheres to the minimum international standards. The mission was informed that this was creating dissatisfaction among the refugees. The food basket does not therefore cover the recommended daily intake of 2100 Kcal. However the mission noted that this situation was still much better than for any other vulnerable groups receiving food aid in the country. Shelter materials for the general refugee population have not been replaced for a long time Household firewood needs and water installations are provided for by UNHCR.

The situation in the camps is further aggravated by the fact that there are no foreseeable prospects for facilitated and/or organized voluntary repatriation, as the security situation in DR Congo remains very volatile mainly due to regular escalations in the internal conflict in their places of origin.

The mission's findings indicate that the general food security situation of refugees within the camps is not good. About 5-15% of them remain food insecure and chronically vulnerable.

Various means of sustaining livelihoods within the camps have been implemented but because of lack of management problems and lack of resources all attempts in that direction were unsuccessful. Livestock ownership has been reduced to minimum. In general, agricultural production activities in areas surrounding the refugee camps has declined. Land constitutes a serious problem for local population and returnees and there are no possibilities to obtain land surrounding Gasorwe camp which is privately owned. This implies less employment opportunities for refugees. This limits access to food through market purchase especially for vulnerable groups. The majority of refugees thus rely totally on food aid either as their main source of food or as a source of income. Even the reported 'food exchanged with local food' is based on the commodities distributed. Apart from those refugees identified as belonging to food secure households the main source of income is essentially sale of food aid. In this connection non-food items should be provided for the refugees, as per the established needs and priorities. This would reduce the sale of food aid in order to purchase non-food items. It was noted however that a limited number of households resort to other sources of income like the mortgage of clothes, loan of money, gifts from friends in Bujumbura, trading inside the camp of products (vegetables, drinks, etc.) for the local population. Theft and prostitution are also reported as sources of income for some households.

With regard to nutrition and health, the mission observed that AHA has set up a nutritional center in Gasorwé camp which was operating with limited resources and not complying with the national nutrition protocol. In April 2005, the global malnutrition rate among under-five children in this camp was 11.87 %. There is also a need to establish a nutritional surveillance system in the relatively new Gihinga camp,. For both camps, there is a need to put in place a micronutrient administration system complemented by de-worming.

In general the mission observed that the health status of the refugees in the two camps was relatively good even though there was a need to improve some aspects. The mortality rate was not higher than that of the neighboring health center. It was also noted that health services at the camp was open to the surrounding local populations. From the indicators collected and analysed it was clear that the food security, nutrition and health situation of refugees were much better than that of the average Burundian vulnerable groups. There is a need to implement a reproductive health programme in the two camps, in collaboration with the relevant UN agencies. The number of STDs seems quite high but the HIV prevalence in the camps is not known until the result of a survey scheduled for October is known. There is a problem of preventing the risks of accidental transmission among refugees as well as discrimination towards people living with AIDS. Information Education and Communication (IEC) is regularly provided in Gasorwe camp, whereas, for voluntary testing and counseling (VTC), the refugees are directed to an NGO operating in the region. Some people have been included in the regional anti-retroviral therapy (ART) programme but the access is very limited due to the importance of the problems relating to HIV in Burundi. Condoms are available but only at the health center. The UNHCR programme for HIV needs to be accelerated and supported in order to provide all the required services for HIV in good time while waiting for the GLIA funds.

From May 2005 psycho-social care and mental health for refugees is provided by TPO.

Community discussions on themes like domestic violence, alcohol and drug abuse, HIV/AIDS as well as socio-cultural activities also take place.

In February 2005, in parallel with the registration exercise, refugees in both Gihinga and Gasorwe Camps were issued new ration cards. These cards were issued in the names of the senior female members of the household, to provide women with the household food entitlement, as per WFP's Enhanced Commitments to Women. According to the refugees, this has been, overall, a positive development. The women indicated that they do effectively have greater control over the household food resources, and that their husbands can no longer sell the food ration without consulting them. The mission noted that although women's participation in the distribution process was effective they would like to be present at all levels of the process from the point of offloading to final distribution.

There has been a thorough review of the new joint working arrangements as proposed by the global WFP – UNHCR Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). Some of these arrangements have already been in place, like the tripartite agreements between WFP/HCR and the implementing partners and the revised MOU between UNHCR and WFP which requires close collaboration and regular consultations on programming issues and planning of camp activities. A Joint Plan of Action (JPA) has been formulated by the two agencies, facilitating a good working relationship between them in most areas. Other institutional arrangements (mainly co-ordination and collaboration mechanisms) have partly fallen into disuse and are now recommended to be revived as they will certainly improve efficiency and overall performance of the operation. The lack of a monthly all inclusive co-ordination meeting in both camps is a matter for concern. It is necessary for UNHCR or GoB to convene these coordination meetings to be held at the field level at the initiative of UNHCR in accordance with a carefully defined agenda formulated by the agency for information exchange among all the parties concerned at the field and Country Office levels.

The mission observed that while assistance is being targeted to refugees living in the camps, few agencies provide assistance to the food-insecure local population. This situation has not been helped by the fact that the burden of hosting large refugee populations for a long time has impacted on the host communities. According to the local population, the camps have caused significant environmental degradation and have contributed to the exhaustion of natural resources. The competition for scarce resources such as grazing areas, firewood and water has led to some misunderstanding between the refugees and the host population and this could lead to acts of violence between the locals and the refugees. UNHCR is addressing this matter by allowing the host communities to benefit from some of the facilities open to the refugees and engaging the local authorities in constant dialogue to alleviate the situation.

Women continue to be exposed to rape and other forms of gender based violence. Some cases of prostitution have been reported due to lack of resources by isolated mothers. Security wise, although there are ONUB troops and police in the vicinity of the camp, there is a need to further reinforce security measures in order to prevent the occurrence of an attack on the camps, as it was the case in Gatumba in August 2004.

II - INTRODUCTION

- 2.1. The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between UNHCR and WFP signed in July 2002 forms the basis of UNHCR-WFP collaboration. This MOU is supplemented by various joint guidelines. This collaboration mandates WFP and UNHCR to undertake regular joint reviews of their programmes in the form of joint assessment missions (JAMs).
- 2.2. A Joint Assessment Mission is an operation repeated periodically (usually on an annual basis) and is an ongoing process of monitoring and reflection on the evolution of the operation. The mission is designed in accordance with the new Joint Assessment Guidelines (JAG), and should examine:
- The effectiveness of the operation since the last assessment or review;
 - Changes that have occurred in the same period;
 - Specific issues that have arisen in relation to the situation or the operation.
- 2.3. The last Joint Assessment Mission was held in Burundi in September 2001 in the transit camps in the border province of Cibitoke. Since that time, all of the border sites have been closed, two new camps have been opened, a further influx of refugees has occurred, and new implementing partners have been recruited. It was agreed that, as the situation of Congolese refugees in Burundi had stabilized, this was an ideal time to conduct the JAM.
- 2.4. A detailed terms of reference was established for the mission (see Annex I). The main objectives of the mission were:
1. Analysis of the system for distributing food and non-food items. This included the logistics, the physical distribution, refugee participation, partnership and coordination.
 2. Evaluation of the food security situation of the refugee populations, and analysis of the type/level of food assistance that will be necessary in the next 12 to 24 months.
 3. Evaluation of the food assistance system from a gender perspective.
- 2.5. The assessment team was comprised of UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, Government of Burundi (GoB) and Donor representatives based on their expertise in areas relevant to the mission objectives.

III - METHODOLOGY

3.1. The team conducted a desk review of available documents prior and during the assessment mission. These documents included:

- WFP/UNHCR Joint Plan of Action for Burundi
- WFP/UNHCR/AHA Tripartite Agreement
- WFP/UNHCR/NRC Tripartite Agreement
- Mission report from the previous JAM
- AHA Annual Report 2004
- AHA Trimester Report, January – March 2005.
- UNHCR Présentation du Camp de Gasorwe
- UNHCR Présentation du Camp de Gihinga
- Statistics for Gasorwe and Gihinga Camps
- Indicator tables for Gasorwe Camp.
- AHA's description of their activities and the profile the Gasorwe camp.

3.2. The mission was conducted from 27 to 30 June. Due to a variety of constraints (elections, national holidays, international refugee day), the team was only able to spend four days in the field. The Gihinga mission was more affected by time constraints.

3.3. Field visits were conducted in both Congolese refugee camps – Gasorwe Camp in Muyinga province and Gihinga Camp in Mwaro province.

3.4. During the field mission, the team members used the following methods:

- Key informant interviews and focus group discussions (see list in Annexes III & IV).
- Trans-sectional walks through the refugee camp.
- Household level interviews.
- Visits to sites of interest to assess ongoing programmes.
- Consolidation of information collected during the field mission.

3.5. The Household Food Economy Specialist used a particular methodology to obtain the “Food Security” section findings. These included:

- Semi-structured interviews with the camp population, coupled with participative methods such as « proportional piling » and « ranking ». These interviews were made with mixed groups and individual households.
- Taking into account time constraints encountered by the evaluation mission interviews with small groups of 8 people maximum (easier to control) could not take place. Taking into account the need to represent the whole site, the evaluation team chose to interview larger mixed groups (up to 15 people) :
 - Gasorwe : 3 mixed groups including 2 of area chiefs and 1 mixed group of site households representatives.

- Gihinga : 2 mixed groups including 1 of area chiefs and 1 group of site households representatives.

In both sites, 20 households (10 households per site) were chosen randomly and visited in order to collect data on the refugees household food basket composition as well as on the sources of the foodstuffs consumed the week previous to the evaluation.

IV - CONTEXT

- 4.1. In October 2002, following a deterioration of the security situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), notably in Uvira province, an influx of 12,000 refugees arrived in Burundi. They were housed in three camps (Chishemeye I and II in Cibitoke province and Gasorwe Camp in Muyinga province). Their number diminished substantially during the first half of 2004, which led to the closure of the Chishemeye camps and the transfer of all remaining Congolese refugees to Muyinga.
- 4.2. The security situation in the DRC worsened again in June 2004, which led to the arrival of a further 20,000 refugees, who were housed in three transit centres in the border area (Rugombo and Karurama in Cibitoke province and Gatumba in Bujumbura Rurale province). Following the massacre of refugees at the Gatumba camp in August 2004, arrangements were made to move them to a location further from the border. However, the majority of the refugees chose to return to the DRC. The remaining caseload was transferred to the newly constructed Gihinga Camp in Mwaro province and to the pre-existing Gasorwe Camp in Muyinga province.
- 4.3. UNHCR undertook a registration of all of the refugees on the two sites in February 2005. This led to a reduction in the number of people receiving assistance, particularly at Gasorwe Camp, either as a result of departures or instances of fraud.
- 4.4. As of June 2005, there were approximately 7,577 Congolese refugees in Burundi (5,667 in Gasorwe Camp and 1,910 in Gihinga Camp). This number is expected to increase marginally in the coming months as some of the urban refugees in Bujumbura are transferred to the sites.
- 4.5. Gasorwe Camp was established on 27 May 2002. It is located on Kinama Colline, Gasorwe Commune in Muyinga province. The camp is 250,000 m²; it is divided into 30 'quartiers' with 1,312 houses.
- 4.6. There are nine different ethnic groups in the camp – Bakusu, Barega, Bashi, Bafurero, Babembe, Banyamulenge, Bahavu, Baganda and Pygmy. In addition, there are two Ugandan families with a total of sixteen members and 134 Rwandan refugees (60 returned to their places of origin on 26/01/05).
- 4.7. There is a government Administrator and Assistant Administrator who ensure the administrative management of the camp. The Administrator's main responsibilities are to

represent the government of Burundi in discharging its responsibilities towards refugees and asylum seekers; to maintain law and order within the camp; to manage the gendarmes and the refugees responsible for security in the camp; to facilitate the activities of UNHCR; administer birth, death and marriage certificates for refugees living in the camp; to promote and facilitate the democratic selection of committees within the camp, including ensure equal participation of women in the committees.

- 4.8. The security of the camp is assured by a team of 39 gendarmes and a police officer (Officier de Police Judiciaire). This security team is replaced every three months. They are assisted by 80 members of the Forces Armee Burundaise (FAB) and by the refugee security committee, also comprised of 80 members. Military members of ONUB (United Nations Operation in Burundi) also conduct patrols around the camp to reinforce security.
- 4.9. UNHCR has one main operational partner in the camp: African Humanitarian Action (AHA) is responsible for camp management and service delivery in the areas of health and nutrition; distribution of food and non-food items; community services; education; water and sanitation; management and coordination of camp activities. The Austrian Relief Program (ARP) is temporarily responsible for the construction of new houses and rehabilitation of certain community structures. The Association Burundaise pour le Bien Etre Familial (ABUBEF) was conducting HIV/AIDS and reproductive health awareness training in the camp, but due to budget constraints was forced to stop their activities in February 2005.
- 4.10. There are 13 refugee committees. The members are elected by the refugees themselves. In all cases, it is attempted to have an equal number of men and women on the committees (with the exception of the men's committee and the women's committee).
- 4.11. Within the camp there are 461 orphans, 21 unaccompanied minors, , 70 elderly people, 410 single parent households and 101 people with physical or mental handicap.
- 4.12. Currently 52,295 liters of water are produced per day (9.09 liters per person). The host population benefits from some watering points in the camp. There are 444 latrines (13 people per latrine) and 6 shower blocks with 24 showers each.
- 4.13. Gihinga Camp was established on 23 September 2004. It is located on Gihinga colline, Kayokwe commune in the province of Mwaro. The camp is divided into 8 blocks of 288 houses.
- 4.14. The primary ethnic group in the camp is the Banyamulenge, but there are also people of Babembe and Bifulero ethnic groups.
- 4.15. There is a government Administrator and Assistant Administrator who ensures the administrative management of the camp. The system is the same as that of Gasorwe Camp.

- 4.16. The security of the camp is maintained by a team of 21 gendarmes, including one officer. The security team is rotated every three months. They are assisted by the refugee security committee. Two observation posts have been created – one in the north west and one in the south west – of the camp. ONUB (United Nations Operation in Burundi) soldiers have a base to the north of the camp and regularly patrol around the camp, particularly on the north west side.
- 4.17. UNHCR has three operational partners in Gihinga Camp. The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) is responsible for camp management, income generating activities education, and protection. The International Medical Corps (IMC) is responsible for health; however they will be leaving the camp effective 30 June 2005. Trans-cultural Psychological Organisation (TPO) provides psycho-social and psychological assistance to the refugees, as well as socio-cultural and community activities. As of July 1, 2005 they are also responsible for the health and the physical well being of the refugees in Gihinga.
- 4.18. There are 9 elected refugee committees in the camp. Attempts are made to have the composition of the committee to take gender and age into consideration.
- 4.19. According to UNHCR, there are a large number of single parent families in Gihinga, although no information on numbers was available at the time of the mission. There was an on-going census of vulnerable groups in the camp. There are 13 unaccompanied children in the camp in the care of host families.
- 4.20. There is a health centre in the camp, which is staffed by 3 nurses on a rotational basis. Any cases that cannot be treated on-site are transferred to the hospital in Kibumbu or to Bujumbura. Ten health agents and ten traditional birth attendants were trained by IMC.

V - FINDINGS FROM THE MISSION

5.1. PROFILE OF THE CAMP POPULATIONS (CENSUS OF MARCH 2005).

The camp population is particularly young and mostly female.

GASORWE:

Age group	M	%	F	%	Total	Total %
0-4 years	536	41,07	768	58,93	1304	22,99
5-17 years	840	42,81	1122	57,19	1962	34,58
18-59 years	991	44,91	1216	55,09	2207	38,89
60 years+	79	39,53	122	60,47	201	3,54
Total	2446	43,11	3228	56,89	5674	100

Only 3.54 % of elderly, 57.6 % less than 18 years, 57 % of refugees are women

GIHINGA :

Age Group	M	%	F	%	Total	Total%
0-4 years	131	43,30	171	56,70	302	16,18
5-17 years	436	50,67	425	49,33	861	46,19
18-59 years	320	48,74	337	51,26	657	35,24
60 years +	23	51,17	22	48,83	45	2,39
Total	910	48,80	955	51,20	1865	100

Population relatively young with 62.35 % less than 18 years, only 2 % above 60 years 51.20 % female.

5.2. DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

Rations

- 5.2.1. In both camps, the refugees also mentioned that some of the commodities, particularly MML and CSB, do not last the entire month. However, it was explained that this was often as a result of the sale of commodities to meet other food and non-food requirements (this will be explored in greater detail in **Section 5.3** on Food Security)..

Recommendation 1: Non-food items should be provided for the refugees, as a matter of established needs and priorities. This would reduce the sale of food aid in order to purchase non-food items

- 5.2.2. In both camps, the refugees expressed a desire for some variation within the ration as the food rations did not correspond with their dietary habits. Although the WFP food basket composition was limited, any possibility for variation (particularly rice instead of MML) should be examined.

Recommendation 2: When possible (based on the pipeline), WFP should vary the food commodities (notably cereals) received by the refugees.

Distribution Process

- 5.2.3. Both camps use a “scooping” distribution system which allows for individual family distributions. This system was in place almost from the beginning of Gihinga Camp, and was introduced in February 2005 in Gasorwe Camp. Overall, the refugees appreciate the system. In the Gasorwe Camp in particular the refugees informed the mission that the previous practice of “grouping” (distributing to a number of families and having them sub-divide the food equally) had previously led to disputes and imbalances.

- 5.2.4. However, the refugees in Gasorwe Camp expressed the view to the mission that they felt they did not receive the entirety of their rations as a result of under scooping (not

properly filling the scoops during the distribution). This was in spite of the presence of the monitoring teams of HCR, WFP and AHA. The mission was not in a position to assess the veracity of these claims, but felt that it should be a priority to conduct on site monitoring and post-distribution monitoring in the future in order to better understand this situation.

Recommendation 3: That follow-up action to be undertaken by WFP in Gasorwe Camp to assess the scooping process and to ensure that the correct quantities are received by the refugees,

- 5.2.5. In both camps, the scoops are verified in the presence of the refugee committee prior to the start of the distribution. However, in Gasorwe Camp, given the concern about under scooping, and the longer duration of the distribution, it was felt that this process should be repeated throughout the distribution.

Recommendation 4: The scoops used in the distribution should be re-calibrated with the refugee committee at the start of each day of the distribution.

- 5.2.6. In Gihinga Camp, the distribution is conducted over a period of 1.5 days. The entire process is supervised by an ex-patriate manager from the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). This process works well and is appreciated by the refugees.

- 5.2.7. The distribution in Gasorwe Camp lasts, on average, 4 to 5 days. Concern was raised by all parties about the length time that the distribution takes. In the first 1 to 2 days, there was generally more attention paid to monitoring, whereas by the end of the distribution, this was less the case. In February 2005, AHA increased the number of distribution corridors from 1 to 2, which increased the space between distribution points.

Recommendation 5: The number of corridors used in the distribution in Gasorwe should be further increased to shorten the length of time required for the monthly distribution.

- 5.2.8. The mission also found that the conflict resolution process in Gasorwe Camp administered by two HCR staff does not satisfy the refugees. The problem relates to refugees who were absent from the camp for a prolonged period and now want to be registered at any cost. In Gasorwe, it is important that complaint procedures be reinforced and brought to the attention of all refugees. In Gihinga Camp, any disputes related to quantities, lists or distribution mechanisms are dealt with immediately by the expatriate NRC manager.

Recommendation 6: The current complaints procedure should be reinforced and efforts to sensitize the population of Gasorwe camp undertaken. WFP is to receive reports on action taken with regard to complaints.

- 5.2.9. The mission found that the refugees on both sites had a good knowledge of the rations and of the distribution calendar. However, it was felt that these rations should be posted on a notice board to ensure that all refugees are aware of their entitlements.

Recommendation 7: Immediate action should be taken to post the rations on a notice board in Gihinga Camp at the distribution site.

- 5.2.10 In February 2005, new ration cards were issued at both sites. Where applicable, it was the name of the senior woman in the household that was mentioned on the ration card. In the Gasorwe Camp in particular, there were numerous reports that the entitlement holders often did not come themselves to collect the food. Of particular concern to the mission was the mention by UNHCR and AHA that young children (under 10 years of age) were often sent to collect the food for the family. UNHCR confirms that such cases are usually attempts at fraud and legitimate cases though infrequent will be dealt with as they arise. In Gihinga Camp, the Camp Manager conducted extensive sensitization campaigns to encourage the cardholders to be present during distributions. In cases where this is not possible (particularly as a result of illness, pregnancy, caring for other family members), another person may be appointed to collect the ration, but each case is followed up to ensure its legitimacy. It was felt by the mission that a similar process should be undertaken at Gasorwe Camp.

Recommendation 8: A sensitization campaign should be undertaken at Gasorwe Camp to encourage ration card holders to present themselves at the distribution. In cases where this was not possible, follow-up should be done to ensure the legitimacy of these cases.

Recommendation 9: Young children should not be permitted to collect the ration on behalf of their families. Such cases should be monitored by UNHCR and AHA/NRC.

- 5.2.11. As part of an initiative to reduce the sale of food commodities, WFP has a policy of collecting the empty containers from the distribution sites. As such, refugees have been requested since January 2005 to save the containers from previous distributions and bring them to the distribution site to collect their rations. Many of the refugees raised concern that the bags that they currently carry have holes, making it difficult to transport the food.

Recommendation 10: WFP should make available to AHA and NRC a stock of empty bags which can be given to refugees in exchange for holed or ripped off bags.

- 5.2.12. It was noted by the mission that in Gasorwe Camp the refugees hire local Burundians to transport their food from the distribution site to their homes within the camp. The refugees provide a portion of their ration to the Burundian workers in exchange for this service. According to research done by the mission, this accounts for approximately 5% on average of the family ration (see the section on Food Security).

Participation of Refugees in the Distribution Process

- 5.2.13. In both camps, refugees participate in the distribution planning and execution. In Gihinga Camp, there is no specific distribution committee – the Camp Manager works directly with the Refugee Management Committee. Refugees are hired to do the scooping for each commodity – at each site there is a refugee and an NRC staff member. Refugees receive 1,000 FBU (Burundian Francs) for each day worked. At the end of the distribution, the Camp Manager meets with the Refugee Management Committee to discuss the distribution and resolve any outstanding problems or issues.
- 5.2.14. In Gasorwe Camp, there is a refugee distribution committee composed of three men and three women. Their role is to supervise the distribution, by examining the scooping of different commodities. Although the refugee committee was previously involved in the actual distribution process, AHA indicated that they had been responsible for over-scooping (providing more than the allocated ration). Members of the refugee distribution committee were changed several times but to no avail. This finally led to a replacement of the refugees by daily workers hired from outside the camp approximately six months ago. The use of daily workers appeared to contribute to the lack of confidence in the system by the refugees and the perception that the system is not transparent. At the end of the distribution, there is a joint evaluation conducted by AHA, UNHCR and the refugee distribution committee.
- 5.2.15. The distribution committee at Gasorwe noted that, although they felt the involvement of refugees in the distribution system is important, only a few of them, particularly the women, were able to remain at the distribution site to supervise for the entire five days work. Furthermore, they indicated that they did not feel they had a very significant role in the distribution process as their contribution was purely advisory.

<p>Recommendation 11: Efforts should be made to identify other ways to involve the refugees more actively in the distribution system in Gasorwe Camp. It is proposed that some of the refugees be remunerated for the purpose as in Gihinga camp.</p>
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5.2.16. Currently, 30,000 liters of water are produced daily (16.5 liters per person). The water source provides a very low quantity of water. It will appear that this situation is due to a technical problem which merits the immediate attention of HCR and their implementing partner in the camp. The camp has 296 latrines and 68 shower facilities.

Non Food Items

- 5.2.17. The mission observed that firewood was provided for the refugees on both sites. In Gihinga Camp, the quantity and frequency of the distribution appears to be good. This was evident to the mission given the fact that there was abundant small brush and wood that was available throughout the camp area but which had not been used for firewood.
- 5.2.18. However, in Gasorwe Camp, the refugees indicated that they usually received the firewood late, and in 2 of the past 6 months, had not received any at all. Any trees or wooden structures that were on the site had been dismantled (including some of the

fencing around the administrative building) to be used for firewood. Firewood was also one of the expenses mentioned as a reason for the sale of food rations.

5.2.19. The mission noted that in the discussions related to Household Food Economy (see the section on Food Security), the refugees listed a number of items, including clothing, shoes and body creams, which are primary expenses for which they currently sell their food rations. The mission was however informed that HCR gives NFIs to the refugees on their arrival at the camp site in addition to what they had already received at the transit center close to the border. The mission was also informed that there are items HCR distributes at monthly intervals (soap, wood etc) others like clothing materials, kitchen sets, mats, uniforms are distributed once a year. Warm clothing and some other types of clothing/covering materials are distributed twice a year

Logistics and Transport

5.2.20. For distributions in Gihinga Camp, NRC coordinates the transport of food from the WFP warehouse in Bujumbura to a temporary warehouse within the camp. For distributions at Gasorwe Camp, GTZ conducts the transport from the WFP warehouse in Ngozi to a warehouse in Muyinga; the food is then transferred onto the site for the distribution.

5.2.21. For both camps, there is a need for a logistics review of the on-site warehouses so that appropriate measures can be taken to ensure that the food commodities are stocked properly. This will ensure that the commodities are available prior to the distribution and will reduce stress associated with last-minute transportation.

5.2.22. Delays were noted in the transport between Ngozi and Gasorwe Camp. In order to ensure that the food commodities were available in a timely manner warehouses in Muyinga should be used to pre-position the food commodities prior to the distribution.

5.2.23. GTZ expressed concern about security surrounding the transport of food commodities between Ngozi and Muyinga. This related particularly to places where there were steep hills. The trucks were unable to maintain higher speed levels leaving them open to attacks by bandits.

5.2.24. GTZ also expressed concern about the reimbursement of fuel that they have used when delivering the food from the WFP warehouse in Ngozi to Muyinga, as no specific budget was agreed for this with GTZ within the scope of the refugee programme.

<p>Recommendation 12: That a WFP logistics mission be conducted to both camps (Gihinga and Gasorwe) to review the storage facilities, decide on the location of EDPs and determine the modalities for transport</p>
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5.3. FOOD SECURITY

Origin of households

In order to better understand food security of refugees, it was important for the joint mission to know if the communities of the Gasorwe and Gihinga camps were homogeneous or not and to what extent their origin could influence their livelihood patterns and thus their socio-economic wealth groups.

5.3.1. According to the origin of the household, the community of Gasorwe camp could be divided into 3 categories:

- × Households coming over a distance of 60 km from the Burundian border in the Kasai region, Kisangani and Haut-Zaire: this group represents 15-20% of the households at the site and the majority used to be petty traders.
- × Households from the area between 25 km and 60 km from Burundi, mostly from Kalémie, Vyura in Shaba region. They represent 30-35% of the households at the site and the majority were agro-pastoralists.
- × The remaining group was living near the border less than 25 km of distance in the region of Uvira, Pfizi and Bukavu: 45-55% of households of the camp, and they were mainly agriculturists in the DRC.

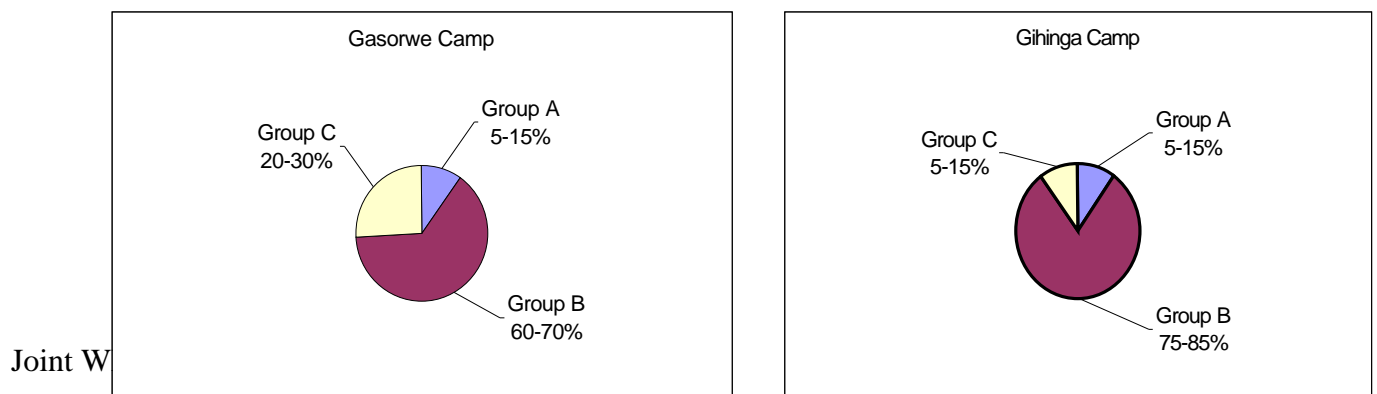
5.3.2. In the Gihinga Camp, the community can be divided in 2 categories:

- × Families coming from beyond 25 km of the Burundian border in the Shaba region (Kalémie, Vyura): they account for 75-80% of households at the site. The majority were agro-pastoralists;
- × There were also agriculturists originating from the area of less than 25 km from the Burundian border (Uvira, Pfizi and Bukavu): 20-25% of households of the camp .

Household wealth ranking

5.3.3. Focus group discussions with households in the Gasorwe and Gihinga camps, showed that the household's origin and their former activities before they fled their region had had no influence on the socioeconomic wealth ranking. For example, only ten families still have cows in the province of Cibitoke (Rugombo). The communities of the camps ranked themselves in 3 socioeconomic groups:

Graph 1: Household wealth ranking



Food security group's profile

5.3.4. Group A: Food secure households.

This group encompasses households with regular revenue and at least one member gains a monthly salary varying between 10,000 to 22,000 BIF. Those persons are teachers, medical personnel, cleaners in the camp, storekeepers, tailors, etc.

Families with a large number of household members (more than 10 persons) are assimilated within the group since they receive a large quantity of food during food distributions. A part can then be sold in an effort to vary the diet and satisfy other needs. In the Gihinga Camp, few petty traders and cattle owners whose cows were the grazing around Rugombo are in this category.

5.3.5. Group B: Households living on the fringes.

This group is composed of households without work and generally with family size of 6 to 9 persons.

5.3.6. Group C: Food insecure and chronic vulnerable households.

The group is composed of orphans heading households, elderly (up to 60 years), households with the handicap, widows and in general very poor households. In this group, household size is generally about 1 to 5 persons.

Sources of income

5.3.7 Within the two sites, sources of income were very limited since the refugees had no access to land. The surrounding environment was poor and there was neither room for manual labor nor other lucrative activities.

5.3.8. The majority of the ``**Group A**`` refugees get their incomes from a monthly remuneration for their work (contract work with the ONG managing the camp, petty trading, etc. Within this group of households selling the food ration was very limited.

5.3.9. Regarding household of the ``**Group B**`` category, about 100% of their revenue is derived from the sale of food rations (one time sale on the day of the distribution or progressive sale in small quantities when needed). Interviewed households confirmed selling about 50% food supplied to them and the most commonly sold commodity was Maize Meal (MML) at 270 BIF per kg. According to households interviewed at the two sites, a small percentage (5- 20%) of households in this group rely on some other sources of income like the sale or the mortgage of clothes, borrowing money, grants from friends in Bujumbura, petty trading in the camp of various commodities (vegetables, drinks) belonging to the local population and they in return are paid from the sales. It was also reported some illicit sources like various forms of theft (in households, electric cables at the site etc.) and prostitution (generally paid for between 500 within the camp and 1000 FBU outside the camp to members of the military contingent). It mentioned that at a non-food items distribution, about 15-20% of less food insecure households sell some mats (1000 FBU a piece) or blankets (2000 FBU/ piece).

5.3.10. Food Insecure and chronically vulnerable households ``Group C`` have practically no source of income. Since the majority of those households receive small quantities of food they cannot afford to sell part of their food rations.

Sources of food

5.3.11. According to assessed households, WFP's food ration is the main source of food for refugees in the two camps. Food purchased at the market is only observed for ``food secure households``

In the light of varying the diet, some WFP commodities are exchanged with local food such as sweet potatoes, cassava flour, and vegetables. MML is mainly the exchanged commodity and at lesser extent pulses. Three kilogrammes of MML are exchanged for 2kg of cassava flour or half kg of MML against 3-4 ties of vegetables (cassava leaves or amaranths).

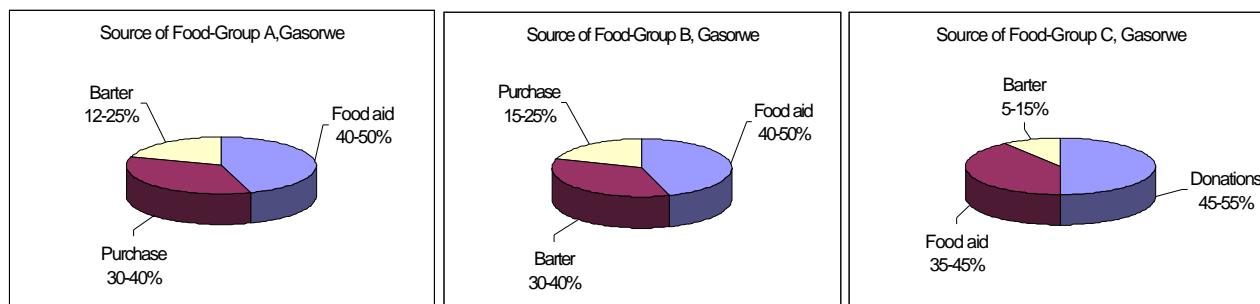
Apart from the food purchased at the market by relatively food secure households due to remunerations received at their work. Other groups buy food most times after selling a portion of their food aid. It was also mentioned that during the week preceding the next distribution households of group C are obliged to borrow food from their neighbors. A cycle of indebtedness in food rations is thus installed.

Food Basket Composition

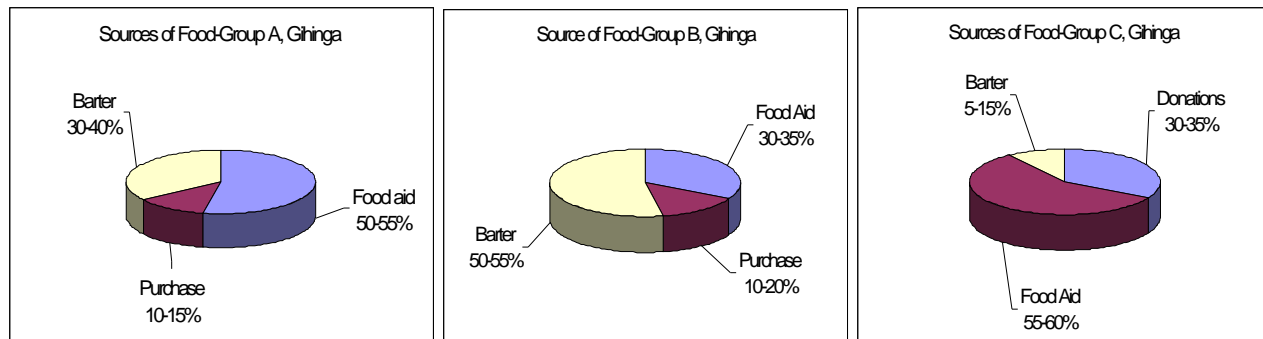
Commodity	Ration scale (g/person/day)	Kcal value	Quantity per month (Kg)
Cereal (MML)	350	1260	10.5
Pulses (Beans)	120	402	3.6
CSB	40	152	1.2
Oil	20	180	0.6
Salt	5	0	0.15
Total	535	1994	16.050

Based on figures from the distribution carried out before the JAM, the table above shows that the sphere standard of 2100 Kcal was not achieved, a loss of 106 Kcal per person per day was recorded. .

Graph 2: Sources of food, Gasorwe Camp



Graph 3: Sources of Food, Gihinga Camp



5.3.12. Household expenditures

According to interviewed households, the groups of food secure household and less vulnerable food insecurity households spend their cash on food and non-food items. Estimates with assessed households revealed that 12,000 and 16,000 FBU are spent in Gihinga and Gasorwe camps respectively per month.

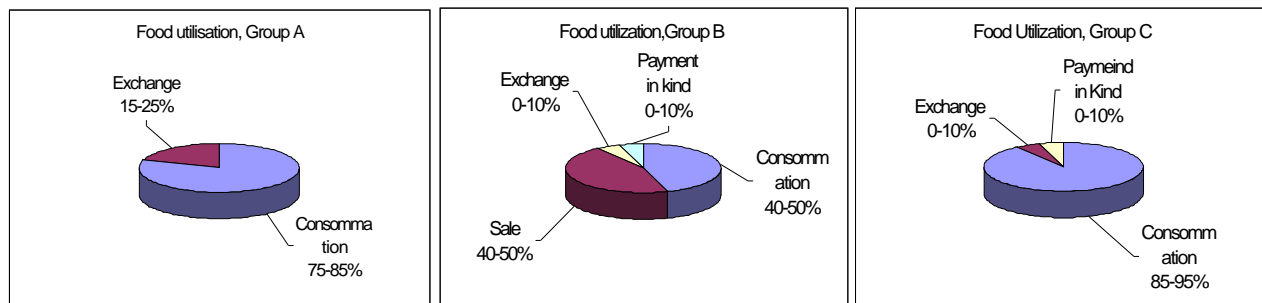
5.3.13. According to key informants interviewed the proportion of money spent from their monthly incomes on food represents 35% - 45% for food secure households and 65% to 75% for food in-secure households. Expenses on non-food items represent 55% - 65% for the category of food secure households and 25% - 35% for less food insecure households in the two camps. Expenses on food are mainly in respect of fish (ndagala), vegetables, sugar, sweet potatoes and rarely meat and milk (especially for kids).

For non-food items, expenses are on fuel, soap, cream for women, drink and rarely on clothes.

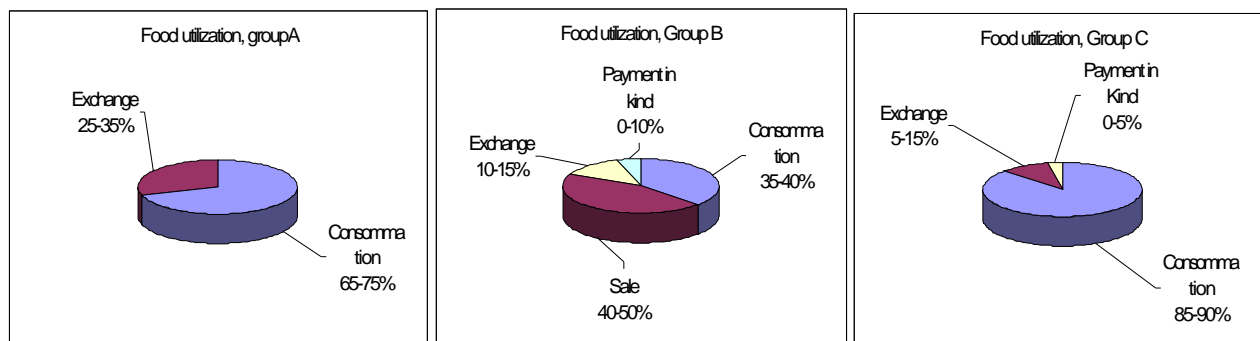
It was mentioned that the majority of households in group C (those vulnerable to food insecurity and chronically food insecure households) do not have enough resources to allow for any expenses.

Food aid utilization

Graph 4: Food aid utilization, Gasorwe camp



Graph 5: Food aid utilization, Gihinga Camp



5.3.14. **According to key informants the** food secure households consume most of their rations because they can cover other expenses from income gained from contractual work. They also exchange their rations for local foodstuff in order to diversify the quality of their diet. .

5.3.15. **The majority of refugees in** the category of less food insecure households sell 40-50% of food aid, 15% exchanged for local food and 40% consumed in the household. Around 5% of food is paid for in kind for transport of food received the day of distribution and for firewood.

5.3.16. Food insecure and chronically vulnerable households in the two camps rely totally on food aid and more than 80% of their food entitlement is consumed, they do not sell food aid and they make few exchanges against the local food and pay in kind with food for transport and firewood.

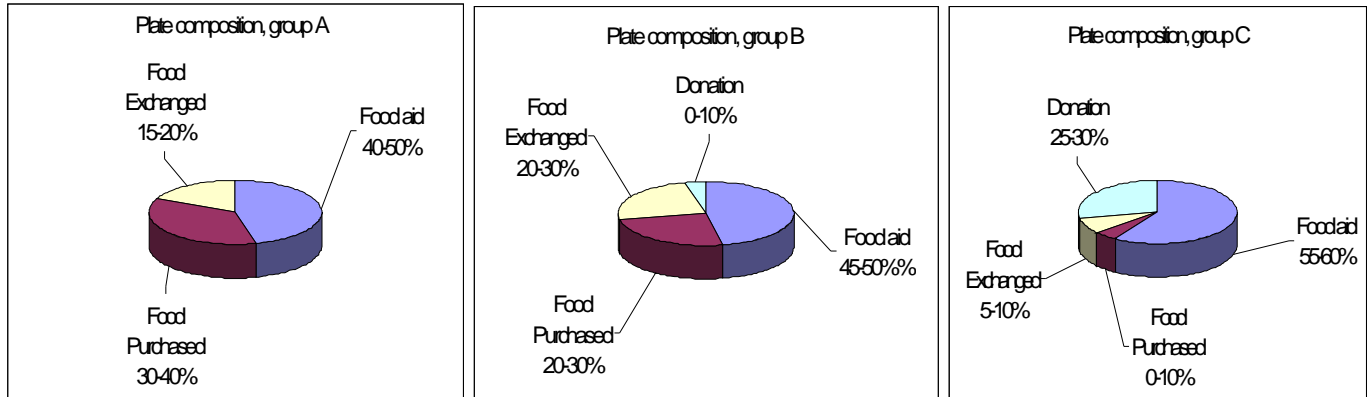
Food consumption

5.3.17. Information on food consumption was collected randomly at household level selected in the three food security wealth groups. A review of previous seven days consumption was carried out on selected households (6 in the food secure group, 7 in the less vulnerable to food insecurity group and 7 in the vulnerable to food insecurity and chronically food insecure households group). Each household respondent was asked to name the composition of their daily plate and the main source of food including: food aid, purchase, barter or gifts.

In terms of composition and food sources, there was no significant discrepancy for the groups of food secure and less vulnerable to food insecurity households in the two camps. On the other hand, it appears there was a net difference for the group of vulnerable to food insecurity and chronically food insecure households in the camps of Gasorwe and Gihinga. According to households interviewed in the 2 camps, the refugees settled in the Gasorwe camp since 2002 have already built relationships with the local population. The vulnerable households can slightly rely on solidarity within and outside the camp. With

regard to the Gihinga camp, the settlement is quite new (September 2004) and the relations with the local community are still in its infancy.

Graph 6: Share of the composition of the household food basket during the 7 days review.



Duration of food aid ration

5.3.18. According to key informants and household interviews, the duration of food rations was strongly tied to the household size, sources of income and finally, with the number of meals per day, thus it varies according to the wealth group viz

- ⇒ Group of food secure households: 20-25 days
- ⇒ Group of less vulnerable to food insecurity household: 18-20 days
- ⇒ Group of vulnerable to food insecurity and chronically food insecure households: 12-15 days

Distribution to groups with specific needs

5.3.19. Nutritional centers in the camps provide supplementary feeding to special groups such as pregnant and nursing mothers, malnourished children, and the handicapped) (more details under nutrition).

Food Management at the household level

5.3.20. Women ensure food management because food ration cards are issued to families their names as this permits women to receive food rations directly and manage them at the household level. However, the majority of the women interviewed confirmed that the decision to sell food is taken in agreement with their husbands.

Coping mechanisms developed

5.3.21. **Sale of food aid:** it is observed mainly in the group of less food insecure households with towards obtaining incomes for diversifying their diet by purchasing other affordable food items.

- 5.3.22. **Food Exchanges:** In order to vary the diet, some commodities of food distributed are exchanged with local food stuff.
- 5.3.23. **Loan of food:** To cope with moments when food rations are exhausted poor households borrow food from food secure households to be reimbursed during the following distribution. This strategy puts the poor households in a cycle of indebtedness.
- 5.3.24. **Reduction of number of meals:** some households especially those from ``vulnerable to food insecurity and chronically food insecure group`` have to skip meals and reduce the number of meal to 1 per day in order to best prolong the duration of the food rations.
- 5.3.25. **Prostitution:** women and girls resort to this kind activity in order to earn some income.
- 5.3.26. **Theft:** It was not clearly stated that theft was due to poverty or to simple habits. However, key informants stated that the lack of opportunities to earn incomes could incite refugees to resort to theft.
- 5.3.27. **Conclusion:**

It is important to note that the majority of refugees rely totally on food aid either as their main source of food or as source of income. Apart from those identified food secure households the main source of income is essentially sale of food aid. It was noted however that a limited number of households resort to other sources of income like the mortgage of clothes, loan of money, gifts from friends in Bujumbura, trading inside the camp of products (vegetables, drinks, etc.) for the local population. Theft and the prostitution are also reported as sources of income for some households.

The food basket does not cover the 2100 Kcal and loss of 106 Kcal per person per day is reported and according to key informant the ration distributed last roughly 18 days.

Food aid constitutes the main source of food for the majority of the refugees and even the reported `food exchanged with local food` is based on the commodities distributed.

Recommendations :

- 13.** Revise the food basket and increase the quantity of MML up to 400 g/ person/ day) in order to align this with the sphere standard of 2100 Kcal.
- 14.** Revitalize the programme of incomes generating activities `IGA`` currently in disuse.
- 15.** Support supplementary feeding for people with special needs: pregnant and nursing women, disabled, orphans, the chronically ill and other very vulnerable people.

5.4 NUTRITION

- 5.4.1. The Gasorwé camp has a nutritional center set up by AHA. The center conducts food aid activities by providing food complements to the people identified as moderately malnourished until they reach the appropriate weight. A home-based follow up is done for malnourished kids.
- 5.4.2. The refugees do not attend the nutrition center set up by the Catholic sisters in the neighboring health centers which receive around 400 Burundians every week, and who are supported by WFP.
- 5.4.3. The under five kids, nursery children, lactating women who have lactation problems and chronically sick people, receive porridge on a daily basis. A nutritional education allows people to tackle various themes with the mothers, but there are no training materials. Cooking demonstrations for refugees are not efficient because of lack of an appropriate place and sufficient resources.
- 5.4.4. The nutrition center periodically conducts a survey on a quarterly basis.
The last one which was carried out in April 2005 on 1306 under-five children, i.e. 85.47 % of the under-five children, identified 155 malnutrition cases, two of which were acute, i.e. 11.87 % of global malnutrition.
- 5.4.5. That malnutrition rate is likely to be linked to early weaning of the infants by pregnant mothers; births being very close. It is also linked to an insufficient quantitative and qualitative feeding.

The supplementary feeding for children suffering from moderate malnutrition consists in a distribution of a take-home ration composed by a mixture of 2 Kg of Musalac (mixture of maize 48 , de sorghum 22 %, milk 2 % and sugar 2 %) every other week .
- 5.4.6. The new borns who cannot be breastfed due for physical reasons (cracks) or medical ones receive milk suitable for infants.
- 5.4.7. The severe malnutrition cases were transferred in a therapeutic feeding center operated by IMC in that area..
- 5.4.8. As for the Gihinga camp, the health station does not yet have nutrition activities. Nevertheless, the malnutrition cases identified by the community health agents were transferred to appropriate centers. Three cases among others 2 moderate and one acute have been treated since the beginning of this year.
- 5.4.9. The dry rations given to children do not take into account the needs of the other members of the family with whom it will undoubtedly be shared. Shortfalls are observed in the procurement of the Musalac thus making the service unavailable. This current method of work does not guarantee care for the children and a quick weight gain.

Recommendations:**In Gasorwe Camp:**

16. Collaboration between HCR and WFP to provide food complement for extremely vulnerable people.

17. The intervention of the nutritional center in the camp needs to be improved to comply with the national nutrition protocol which considers the real nutritional needs of the family and malnourished persons.

18. Nutritional surveillance activities are to be reinforced as well as the promotion, protection and support of breastfeeding .

In Gihinga Camp:

19. Establish a nutritional surveillance system in Gihinga.

5.4.10. Micronutrients:

No micronutrient deficiency cases were registered so far in the Gihinga camp. On the other hand, the health center in Gasorwe camp had registered anemia cases due to malaria.

Recommendation 20: In the two sites, put in place a micronutrient (vitamin A, iron...) supplementation system to be complemented by a de-worming activities

5.5. HEALTH

Generally, the health status of the refugees in the two camps was good. The health center at the Gasorwé camp located in a temporary place will be improved within the framework of the reconstruction work now in progress in the camp. The center has the required staff viz. a doctor, nurses, midwives, health coordinators. It provides primary health care, various consultations, small surgery, minor care, deliveries, and observations drips. The center also directs the patients who need most complicated care to the regional hospitals which are difficult to reach and have power supply problems (Kirundo and Muyinga). The available drugs, especially the generics, are not much appreciated by the refugees who have doubts about their efficacy.

5.5.1. The main pathologies, as for the neighboring zones, are the respiratory ones, malaria, worms and dermatitis.

5.5.2. According to the refugees and health staff, the lack of variety in food commodities causes digestive troubles among diet sensitive people such as children and the elderly.

5.5.3 There has been no survey on the link between pathologies and malnutrition. The anemia cases observed being related to acute malarial crises. No case of vitamin deficiency has been registered.

5.5.4. In the Gasorwe camp, the health structures are available to ensure an average of 3000 consultations for part of the destitute Burundian population living in the neighborhood of

the camp. The nearest Burundian lucrative health structure which provides care for 100 Fbu, general medicine, pediatrics, gynecology-obstetrics, receives less than 10 refugees per month.

5.5.5. With regard to the Gihinga camp, health care is being handed over to another partner, TPO. The mission noted that health and reference services need improvement. Furthermore, it was observed that the health station was mobile and provided an average of 1800 to 2000 consultations per month. It should be transformed into a health center as soon as work on the new administrative building was completed.

5.5.6. Birth rate and family planning

Around 20 births were registered per month in Gasorwe and Gihinga. Prenatal consultations as well as vaccinations are conducted and well monitored in the health center of the camp. Family planning services initially initiated by ABUBEF in that camp are no more operational because of lack of budget, whereas the needs in that area, as expressed by the female refugees were high. They need contraceptive solutions, information on the existing methods and the side effects which they were afraid of.

Recommendations :

21: In Gihinga camp, the prenatal consultation should be intensified by the health cooperating partner.

22: A reproductive health program should be implemented in the two camps, in collaboration with the relevant UN agencies and implementing partners

23: Refugees should be provided with information on the referral system.

5.5.7. STD / HIV:

The number of STDs seems quite high but the Gasorwe statistics were not available.

The HIV prevalence in the camp is not yet known but sensitization done by the doctor encourages more and more refugees to go for consultation and talk about their HIV status. The female members of the refugee committees think that the HIV prevalence rate is very high because of the increasing sexual promiscuity.

In the Gihinga camp, an average of 10 STD cases are reported per month and some HIV cases are known to be presented to health workers but are not well treated.

The mission highlighted the problem of preventing the risks of accidental transmission among other refugees mainly by way of apparently non sterilization of clinical materials and the waste disposal system. Above all, the mission underscored the problem of discrimination toward people living with AIDS. The female refugee committee members expressed their willingness to be systematically tested to know their HIV status to avoid contamination. The mission clarified issues relating to confidentiality and need for non stigmatization.

5.5.8. Prevention / Sensitization

In Gasorwe camp, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) is regularly provided by a team of «animateurs réfugiés», on hygiene promotion, health education, STD and HIV. As for voluntary testing and counseling (VTC), the refugees are directed to an NGO operating in the region. Expectant women are sensitized on VTC. Some people have been included in the regional anti-retroviral therapy (ART) programme but the access is very limited given the number of Burundian citizens waiting for ARV.

5.5.9. Condoms are available but only in the health center. The recent distribution in Mwaro camp was not accompanied by sensitization by the health workers especially with regard to condom use and disposal.

Recommendation

24. The UNHCR HIV programme (assessment, prevention, sensitization, STD treatments, universal precautions, care and assistance, coordination with NGOs, other agencies and CPLS, socio-cultural activities to prevent HIV, etc...) have to obtain the necessary means to ameliorate and accelerate planned activities in the two camps, while waiting for GLIA funds.

25. Condom distribution has to be combined with sensitization on use/disposal, in order to inform refugees and avoid disposal of the condom in the camps.

26. Sensitization campaigns are imperative in Gihinga camp (and are to be improved in Gasorwe) to inform the refugees on HIV, transmission modes and risks, confidentiality, the problem of discrimination, voluntary testing and counseling.

27. Capacity building/reinforcement among NGOs is an urgent matter for implementing HIV activities correctly.

5.5.10. Psychosocial care and mental health

TPO has been providing psychosocial care and mental health for the refugees in Gihinga camp since May 2005, either by individual, or group counseling combined with the visit of a psychiatric nurse once a month. There is an on-going assessment in Gasorwé camp for these activities. The system in Gihinga seems to be adapted to difficulties encountered by the survivors of the Gatumba massacre and other persons in the camp who can make the most of those services. The mission noted that community discussions on themes like domestic violence, alcohol and drug abuse, HIV/AIDS as well as socio-cultural activities have commenced and well appreciated.

Recommendation 28: HCR should encourage the rapid implementation of entertainment facilities in the camps.

5.5.11. Mortality:

The mortality rate of the Gasorwé camp among references to hospital was quite high during the last quarter of year 2004; as for neo-natal rates, it is definitely decreasing. During the last five

months, 23 deaths were registered mainly due to malarial crises, fetal sufferings and chronic illnesses (diabetes, HIV).

The mortality rate was not higher than the one in the neighboring health center.

5.6. GENDER AND PROTECTION

Distribution System

5.6.1. In February 2005, in parallel with the registration exercise, refugees in both Gihinga and Gasorwe Camps were issued new ration cards. These cards were issued in the names of the senior female in the household, to provide women with the household food entitlement, as per WFP's Enhanced Commitments to Women.

5.6.2. According to the refugees, this has been, overall, a positive development. The women indicated that they do effectively have greater control over the household food resources, and that their husbands can no longer sell the food ration without consulting them.

5.6.3. The mission noted that although women's participation in the distribution process was effective they would like to be present at all levels of the process from the point of offloading to final distribution.

5.6.4. However, there were some indications that this control over the food by women had led to incidents of domestic violence. The mission could not prove this point. Although it was felt that these were not widespread, and that on the balance, the change had been positive, these reports can not be ignored. Such instances are often related to the phenomenon of polygamy in Gasorwe Camp. Polygamous men are usually registered on the ration card of their first wife while they hold residence with another. During distributions, such husbands are known to demand food rations from their first wife, who alone is authorised to collect them, to give it to their second/third, etc.

Recommendation 29: That sensitization activities continue to explain why the ration cards are issued in women's names and to encourage a reduction in the sale of food rations. Further development and intensification of sensibilisation on violence generally and on domestic violence in particular.

Gender based violence and sexual exploitation

5.6.5. The mission was informed that there has been four cases of sexual violence in the Muyinga camp since the beginning of the year. The women attributed this to cultural practices whereby men embrace women or girls as they deem fit. This phenomenon is lesser in Gihinga because due to the homogeneous nature of the community. An attempted rape by a gendarme resulted in his expulsion from the camp. The victim did not want to make any complaints.

5.6.6. In both camps, refugees (men and women) stated that prostitution is used as a way of acquiring additional food and monetary resources for the household.

In Gasorwe Camp, it was stated that it is mostly female-headed households that need to engage in prostitution as they have limited other resources. It was also explained that these women usually frequent other refugees, rather than humanitarian workers or the military, as they are “dirty” and only refugees would accept them.

In view of the socio-economic situation around the camp female professional occupations is in-existent in the refugee camps. On the other hand IGA which could help these women are almost non-existent in the camps. Past experience has proven that attempts at IGA were inefficient, mainly due to poor management and organizational set up, and monitoring system. These women are used to agriculture and petty trading and need some capacity building to gain their living in dignity. The mission noted that they were prepared to engage in activities as varied as basket weaving, needlework/embroidery, petty trading, cooking, and hair dressing, if they received adequate support and training.

Recommendation 30:

1. Need to develop and intensify sensibilisation and training on SGBV.
2. That the incidents of prostitution in Gasorwe Camp be monitored. The particular vulnerability of female-headed households should be addressed and measures taken to reduce this risk-taking behavior. Further investigation should be undertaken to better understand this situation.
4. HCR to set up IGA and provide the necessary resources giving priority to female heads of households. This is to be managed by an NGO with the relevant management experience and that could provide the relevant training and monitoring of implementation to guarantee success. Female members of the refugee committee should be involved in the selection process.

In Gihinga Camp, it was stated that it is primarily younger women, described as Rwandans who came to visit the refugees for some time were involved in prostitution. The mission was particularly concerned to find out that these women were going to the South African soldiers with the ONUB (United Nations Mission in Burundi) contingent. When asked about other humanitarian or military workers, the refugees at the camp informed the mission that the ONUB soldiers were able to pay more, which made them the preferential targets. Women used to receive food or other goods in kind or ridiculous amounts of cash, in exchange for sex.

Recommendations :

31. That ONUB Code of Conduct Office be urgently contacted to address the allegations of peacekeeping troops’ involvement in prostitution with the refugees in Gihinga Camp
32. HCR to continue sensibilisation of protection agents, security staff and other administrative staff of the camps on sexual violence and the UN code of conduct.
33. HCR/partners to provide training for young boys/girls and develop socio-cultural activities for the various communities in the camp.
34. HCR to provide the resources for youth education particularly for girls at secondary school level.

Role of the Women

In both camps, the mission met with the women's committees to discuss their concerns. Both committees felt that they had a role to play within the camp, and that their voices were heard and they were associated with all levels of decision making in the camps both by their male colleagues and by the humanitarian workers.

The role played by these two committees is primarily related to information sharing – they present the concerns of their colleagues at regular meetings (either within the Refugee Management Committee or separately as the Women's Committee), and then share information received with other women in the camp. The women in Gasorwe Camp indicated that they also sometimes play a role in conflict resolution between other women or refugees.

Facilities

5.6.7. In Gasorwe Camp, the mission observed that the latrines were not properly segregated into separate facilities for men and women. The mission was informed that these latrines were temporary structures. Work is already in progress to correct the situation.

Recommendation 35: While waiting for construction work to be completed the toilets could be marked (Male/Female) to address this matter.

5.7. COORDINATION

5.7.1. The mission noted that there has been a thorough review of the new joint working arrangements as proposed by the global WFP – UNHCR Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). Some of these arrangements have already been in place, like the tripartite agreements between WFP/HCR and the implementing partners and the revised MOU between UNHCR and WFP which requires close collaboration and regular consultations on programming issues and planning of camp activities. Towards this end the mission noted the existence of a Joint Plan of Action (JPA) which has facilitated a good working relationship between the two agencies in most areas. The JPA is an essential tool for a) follow up on recommendation from previous missions, b) agree on monitoring indicators and c) to develop and implement a phase down strategy. Other institutional arrangements have partly fallen into disuse and are now recommended to be revived (mainly co-ordination and collaboration mechanisms) as they will certainly improve efficiency and overall performance of the operation.

5.7.2. Co-ordination between WFP and UNHCR could be improved further by regularly exchanging policy documents and agreements with GoB. Such an exchange of information is, so far, mainly assured informally at Bujumbura level. This should be replicated at the field level. WFP – UNHCR co-ordination and collaboration mechanisms in the field of planning and monitoring should likewise be strengthened.

5.7.3. UNHCR has two operational partners working in the Gihinga camp a) **NRC** (Norwegian Refugee Council) in charge of the management of the whole camp since January 2005.

NRC is currently concentrating on primary education, construction of schools and administrative buildings as well as recruitment of staff. b) Tran cultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO) is the NGO in charge of health and prevention. The mission arrived at the time when IMC was handing over health interventions to TPO. All humanitarian activities in the Muyinga Camp are implemented mainly by AHA, an African NGO solely dependent on UNHCR with no assistance from other donors.

- 5.7.4. The mission observed that planning of activities by each agency was done in isolation with little or no consultation between the main NGOs active in the camps and the others. Although some co-ordination mechanisms exist e.g. CFA, OCHA-led focal point meetings, there was a gap in information sharing and consultation in a structured manner between the NGOs and the UN Agencies and among NGOs in the refugee operations.
- 5.7.5 The mission was informed that the Camp Administrator at the Gasorwe camp was not very regular at work. His reason for this irregularity was that he had not been provided transport from Muyinga to the camp in spite of the fact that HCR had written to the implementing partner to the effect. The mission was concerned about this anomaly and urged AHA to ensure that regular transportation be provided for the Camp Administrator to enable him to discharge his duties given the important role he was playing in the camp.
- 5.7.6. The mission noted with concern the lack of monthly all inclusive co-ordination meetings in both camps. These Coordination Meetings to be held at the field level should be formally called by either UNHCR or GoB, at the initiative of HCR in accordance with a carefully defined agenda formulated by HCR.

Issues to be discussed should include but not restricted to

- a) The local (host) population
 - changes and trends in the general socio-economic situation, and the nutritional and health status, of the local population; current status and risk factors
 - impact of the continuing refugee presence on the local population, including security
- b) Partnerships and coordination effectiveness of current arrangements, any gaps, possibilities for new/more effective partnerships and coordination among all partners as well as food and non-food related matters, social services, as well as security related matters etc.

Recommendations:

36. The **exchange** of policy papers, agreements with GoB and project documents as well as monthly co-ordination and planning meetings at Bujumbura level be institutionalized. Joint WFP – UNHCR camp visits should be revived.

37. An all inclusive monthly co-ordination and planning meeting at the field level for both camps should be institutionalized. This high-level meeting should be attended by GoB, NGO implementing partners, WFP/HCR field staff as well as senior staff of the HCR/WFP Country offices in Bujumbura and donors. The meeting should be held on the 22nd/25th of the month after food distribution.

38. Both UNHCR and WFP should apply the JPA in full, especially as it relates to coordination article 3.1 which calls for regular monthly meetings of just the two agencies (WFP/HCR) to discuss all issues relating to both, repatriation of Burundian refugees to the country and the situation of the Congolese refugees

5.8. RELATIONSHIP WITH THE HOST POPULATIONS

5.8.1. The burden of hosting a large refugee population though not resented by the local community is of concern to the Government. While sympathetic to the plight of the refugees, the local authorities are concerned and allege that they cannot control the movement of the refugees as the camps are not enclosed. The camps are an important contributing factor to the fast environmental degradation especially through exploitation of meager natural resources by refugees.

5.8.2. The local population around both camps complained about the lack of assistance from UNHCR after bearing the burden of hosting the refugees for a long time. They request UNHCR, WFP and NGOs operating in the camps to alleviate this burden by providing some assistance to them as well mainly in the form of food, education, health, water, sanitation and environmental protection. Sometimes there are clashes between the local population and the refugees in the surroundings of Mwaro for example, if they go in search of firewood in times of late delivery by HCR.

5.8.3 Overall from the indicators collected and analysed it was clear that the food security, nutrition and health situation of refugees were much better than that of the average vulnerable groups among the local populations.

Recommendations:

39. Recognizing the need to address the social and environmental implications of a growing refugee population and the burden it constitutes for the local community, UNHCR and WFP should actively seek partners in the field of development to initiate activities, which would be beneficial to the local community in the form of food-for-work projects.

40. To harmonize relationships with the local community, agencies such as the UNDP should be encouraged to initiate or consolidate their intervention in the vicinity of the camps. Since the lack of schools was highlighted by the local community as a problem in it is recommended to use FFW activities to build additional school infrastructure. In Muyinga camp the possibility of common water harvesting structure could be explored further.

41. HCR should sensitize refugees not to vandalize existing camp structures as they could be used by the local community for villagization projects on their departure to their country of origin.

5.9. SECURITY

5.9.1. The mission observed that in both camps, Gasowe and Gihinga, there does not seem to be

any major physical security problem. Some minor cases of witchcraft, petty theft, rape were reported but the mission noted that they were regularly being addressed by UNHCR and other competent authorities. In Gasowe, an arrangement could be put in place whereby the generator used for pumping water could be used in such a way that the pump operates in the night to provide electricity for the security of the camp. It is therefore recommended that the hours for supplying electricity be extended to late hours of the night when criminal activities are most likely to take place.

- 5.9.2. Each camp has a contingent of policemen led by an officer who does investigations, and follow-up the files of those refugees committing offences in the camp. The security team works on rotational basis every 3 months. They are supported by the refugee security committee to ensure order in the camps. There is also a group of Burundian military round the perimeter of the camp. The mission recommends that female police officers be recruited among the ranks of the police men on an equal percentage basis for protection of female refugees from sexual violence and exploitation.
- 5.9.3. Given it's recent history of a violent attack in Gatumba by a rebel group, there is also a contingent of the ONUB Peace Keeping forces based at the vicinity of the Mwaro refugee camp on regular patrols to maintain security. The mission noted that the security forces had no joint response plans known to the refugees in case of an attack on the camp. Such a plan could avoid panic and indiscriminate shooting if the camp was attacked. The mission therefore recommends that such a plan be put in place immediately and that all forces working in the camp be trained in refugee rights and protection issues before taking up assignment.

Recommendations:

42. GoB and UNHCR should continue to cooperate to protect refugees. The mission encourages the GoB to issue exit permits to those refugees who would like to visit friends and relatives in Bujumbura. 2.

43. The security forces in the camp should map out a joint response plan to be put into action in case of an attack. All the forces working in the camp should be trained in refugee rights and protection issues before taking up assignment.

44. It is recommended that the hours for supplying electricity be extended to late hours of the night when criminal activities are most likely to take place.

VI -. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made as part of this Joint Assessment Mission. To facilitate their review and implementation, specific actors have been mentioned next to each recommendation.

No.	RECOMMENDATION	ACTIO N	PRIORITY High/Low/Mediu m	TIME FRAME
Distribution of Food and Non Food Items				
1	The food basket should be revised and the quantity of MML increased to 400 g/ person/ day) in order to align this with the Sphere standard of 2100 Kcal.	WFP	High (H)	As soon as possible
2	UNHCR should provide the required non-food items to reduce the sale of food rations for the purchase of non-food..	UNHCR	H	As soon as possible
3	When possible (based on the pipeline), WFP should vary the food commodities (notably cereals) received by the refugees.	WFP	H	Immediately
4	That follow-up action be undertaken in Gasorwe Camp to assess the scooping process and to ensure that the correct quantities are received by the refugees.	UNHCR / AHA/ WFP	H	Immediately
5	The scoops used in the distribution should be re-calibrated with the refugee committee at the start of each day of the distribution.	AHA/ NRC	H	Immediately
6	The number of corridors used in the distribution in Gasorwe should be further increased to shorten the length of time required for the monthly distribution.	AHA/ UNHCR	H	Immediately
7	The mechanism for the resolution of food distribution related disputes in Gasorwe Camp should be reinforced by further sensitization of the population.	UNHCR / WFP/ AHA	H	Immediately
8	That immediate action be taken to post the rations on notice boards at the distribution site in Gihinga Camp.	NRC/ WFP	H	Immediately
9	That a sensitization campaign be undertaken at Gasorwe Camp to encourage ration card holders to present themselves at the distribution site in person. In cases where this is not possible, follow-up should continue to take place to ensure the legitimacy of these cases.	UNHCR / WFP/ AHA	Medium (M)	Mohtly during distributions

10	Young children should not be permitted to collect the ration on behalf of their families. Any such cases should be followed up by UNHCR and AHA/NRC.	UNHCR / AHA/ NRC	H	Immediately
11	WFP should make available to AHA and NRC a stock of empty bags which can be given to the refugees in exchange for holed or ripped bags.	WFP	H	Immediately
12	Efforts should be made to identify other ways to involve the refugees more actively in the distribution camp in Gasorwe	UNHCR /WFP/ AHA	H	Immediately
13	That a WFP logistics mission be conducted to both camps (Gihinga and Gasorwe) to review the storage facilities, decide on the location of EDPs, determine the modalities for transport.	WFP/ UNHCR / AHA/ NRC	H	Immediately
Food Security				
14	Revise the food basket and increase the quantity of MML up to 400 g/ person/ day) in order to align this with the sphere standard of 2100 Kcal.	UNHCR /WFP	H	As soon as possible
15	Revitalize the program of incomes generating activities `IGA`` currently in disuse.	UNHCR / AHA/ NRC	M	As soon as possible
16	Support supplementary feeding for people with special needs: pregnant and nursing women, disabled, orphans, chronically ill and other extremely vulnerable people.	UNHCR / WFP/ AHA/ NRC	H	Immediately
Nutrition				
17	In Gasorwe Camp There is a need to provide food complement for extremely vulnerable people.	UNHCR	Medium	January 2006
18	The activities of the nutritional center in the Gasorwe camp needs to be improved to comply with the national nutrition protocol which considers the real nutritional needs of the family and malnourished persons.	UNHCR /AHA/U NICEF	H	October 2005
19	Nutritional surveillance activities need to be reinforced as well as the promotion, protection and support of breastfeeding in Gasorwe camp	UNHCR /WFP/P ARTNE RS/UNI CEF	Medium	January 2006
20	There is a need to implement a nutritional surveillance system in Gihinga camp	UNHCR / TPO/U NICEF	H	October

21	A micronutrient (vitamin A, iron...) supplementation system to be complemented by a de-worming should be set up at the camp sites	UNHCR / AHA/ TPO/ U NICEF	H	November
	Health			
22	The prenatal consultation should be intensified by the health cooperating partner in the camp,	UNHCR /PARTNERS	H	Immediately
23	In collaboration with the relevant UN agencies, a reproductive health programme should be implemented in the camp.	UNHCR	H	OCT
24	Information should be provided for refugees on the referral system.	UNHCR /AHA/TPO	H	SEPT
25	The UNHCR HIV programme has to obtain means to accelerate planned activities in the two camps.	UNHCR	H	NOV
26	Sensitization campaigns have to be held on HIV transmission, confidentiality, voluntary testing and counseling, and including use/disposal of condoms during its distribution....	UNHCR /AHA/TPO	H	OCT
27	The capacities of NGO partners implementing HIV activities need to be reinforced	UNHCR	H	Oct
	Gender and Protection			
28	The rapid implementation of entertainment facilities should be pursued.	UNHCR /Partners	H	NOV
29	There is a need to find resources for youth education, particularly education for girls at the secondary level.	UNHCR	H	As soon as possible
30	The toilets in Gasorwe camp should be clearly marked (Men/Ladies) while waiting the end of the current construction programme.	UNHCR /AHA	H	Immediately
31	That sensitization activities continue to explain why the ration cards are issued in women's names and to encourage a reduction in the sale of food rations.	UNHCR / WFP/ AHA/ NRC	H	Immediately
32	That the incidents of prostitution in Gasorwe Camp be followed up. The particular vulnerability of female-headed households should be addressed and measures taken to reduce this risk-taking behavior. Further investigation should be undertaken to better understand this situation.	UNHCR / WFP /AHA	H	Immediately

33	That the Head ONUB's Code of Conduct Unit be contacted urgently to address the allegations of UN peacekeeping troops' involvement in prostitution with the refugees in Gihinga Camp.	WFP/ UNHCR /ONUB	H	Immediately
	Coordination			
34	The exchange of policy papers, agreements with GoB and project documents as well as monthly co-ordination and planning meetings at Bujumbura level be institutionalized. Joint WFP – UNHCR camp visits should be revived.	UNHCR /WFP	H	Immediately
35	An all inclusive monthly co-ordination and planning meeting at the field level for both camps should be institutionalized. This high-level meeting should be attended by GoB, NGO implementing partners, WFP/HCR field staff as well as senior staff of the HCR/WFP Country offices in Bujumbura and donors. The meeting should be held on the 22 nd /25 th of the month after food distribution.	UNHCR /WFP/ PARTN ERS/Go B/DON ORS	H	Immediately
Relationship with local populations				
36	To harmonize relationships with the local community, agencies such as the UNDP should be encouraged to initiate or consolidate their intervention in the vicinity of the camps. Since the lack of schools was highlighted by the local community as a problem in it is recommended to use FFW activities to build additional school infrastructure. In Muyinga camp the possibility of common water harvesting structure could be explored further.	UNHCR /OTHE R UN AGENC IES	H	As soon as possible
37	Recognizing the need to address the social and environmental implications of a growing refugee population and the burden it constitutes for the local community, UNHCR and WFP should actively seek partners in the field of development to initiate activities, which would be beneficial to the local community in the form of food-for-work projects.	UNHCR /WFP	H	As soon as possible

38	Need to sensitize refugees not to vandalize existing camp structures as they could be used by the local community for villagization projects on their departure to their country of origin.	UNHCR /PARTNERS	H	Immediately
Security				
39	GoB and UNHCR should continue to cooperate to protect refugees. The mission encourages the GoB to issue exit permits to those refugees who would like to visit friends and relatives in Bujumbura	GoB and UNHCR	H	Immediately
40	All the forces working in the camp should be trained in refugee rights and protection issues before taking up assignment.	UNHCR	H	Immediately
41	The security forces in the camp should map out a joint response plan to be put into action in case of an attack.	UNHCR /ONUB/ GoB	H	Immediately
42	That the hours for supplying electricity be extended to late hours of the night when criminal activities are most likely to take place.	UNHCR	H	Immediately

VII - FUTURE STRATEGY AND PLANNING

- 7.1. It was agreed by all mission members that there had been too long a delay between this JAM and its predecessor (September 2001). The conclusion was therefore reached that every effort should be made to conduct JAMs on an annual basis to better understand the needs of the refugees and the evolution of the situation.
- 7.2. In order to apply the recommendations of this JAM, it is recommended that UNHCR, WFP, and the relevant partner agencies (NRC, AHA and GTZ), meet on a quarterly basis to review the recommendations and update on progress made.
- 7.3. The first such meeting should be held in October 2005, followed by other meetings in January 2006 and April 2006, before holding another JAM in the summer of 2006.

VIII - Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

ABUBEF	Association Burundaise pour le bien être Familial
AHA	African Humanitarian Action
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome
ARP	Austrian Relief Program
ART	Anti-retroviral therapy
ARV	Anti-retroviral
CPLS	Conseil Provincial de Lutte contre le Sida
CSB	Corn Soya Blend
EDP	Extended Delivery Point
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FBU	Burundian francs
FFT	Food For Training
FFW	Food For Work
FPR	Front Patriotic Rwandais
GLIA	Great Lakes Initiative on HIV/AIDS
GOB	Government of Burundi
GTZ	German Development Cooperation
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IGA	Income Generating Activities
IMC	International Medical Corps
JAG	Joint Assessment Guidelines
JAM	Joint Assessment Mission
JAP	Joint Action Plan
Kcal	Kilo calorie
Kg	Kilogramme
LOU	Letter of Understanding
MML	Maize meal
MOU	Memorandum Of Understanding
MSF	Medecins Sans Frontière
NFI	Non Food Item
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
ONUB	United Nations Mission in Burundi
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Rehabilitation Operation
SFC	Supplementary Feeding Center
SFP	Supplementary Feeding Programme
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TFC	Therapeutic Feeding Center
TFP	Therapeutic Feeding Programme
TOR	Terms of Reference
TPO	Transcultural Psycho Social Organization
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
VTC	Voluntary Testing and Counseling

WFP World Food Programme
WHO World Health Organisation

IX ANNEXES

Annex I

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE JOINT WFP/UNHCR NEEDS ASSESSMENT MISSION (JAM) OF THE CONGOLESE REFUGEES IN BURUNDI (27-30 JUNE 2005)

A. INTRODUCTION

The situation of the refugees in the Great Lakes Region was aggravated in April 1994 with the genocide of the Tutsis in Rwanda that caused the influx of the refugees towards neighbouring countries including Burundi. The political takeover by the **FPR** in 1994 created the enabling environment for the return of the Tutsi refugees to Rwanda but caused an important influx of Rwandan refugees mainly Hutu towards Burundi and South-Kivu in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The political instability that prevailed in Burundi and the relations with the new power of Kigali forced the Rwandan refugees to opt for voluntary repatriation in 1996.

In the South-Kivu, a new dimension of the ethnic conflict was commenced in 1996 between the Banyamulenges (Tutsi of the DRC) and the other Congolese ethnic groups. This situation was exacerbated by the presence of the Burundian refugees and the Rwandan Hutus in the South-Kivu.

In October 2002, following the deterioration of the security situation in DRC and more especially in the adjacent province of Uvira, a wave of Congolese refugees arrived to Burundi through six entry points in the provinces of Cibitoke and Bujumbura Rural. At that time more than 12,000 refugees received food aid in the three camps in Burundi (9,536 in Chishemeye I and II in the province of Cibitokes and 2,475 refugees in Muyinga camp). Their numbers decreased during the first half of 2004, which resulted into the closing of the camps of Chishemeye I and II and the relocation of remaining refugees at the Muyinga camp site.

In spite of the Pretoria agreement the security and political situation remained precarious in the eastern part of the DRC. The situation deteriorated again in June 2004. Violence erupted during June 2004 and this led to renewed refugee movements with more than 20,000 people fleeing towards Burundi. The majority of these Congolese refugees have already returned; only about 1,750 were transferred to a camp in Gihinga, province of Mwaro.

In view of the evolution of the situation of the refugees in the Great Lakes region, it therefore became important to organise a joint WFP/UNHCR assessment mission to review the strategies of intervention vis-a-vis the Congolese refugees in Burundi.

B. OBJECTIVES

This mission has three principal objectives:

- ⇒ To analyse the mechanisms for the implementation of food aid in favour of the refugees. This includes logistics (transportation, storage, handling), process of distribution, involvement of the refugees, partnership, coordination.
- ⇒ To assess the food security of the refugee populations and to analyse the type of food aid (including the promotion of the self-sufficiency mechanisms) that will be necessary during the next 12 to 24 months.
- ⇒ To assess the food aid system from a gender perspective.

C. METHODOLOGY OF WORK

To reach the objectives of the JAM, the mission will undertake the following tasks:

In Bujumbura :

- ⇒ Conduct a documentary review
- ⇒ Collect the pertinent and available information in the offices of WFP, UNHCR, FAO, the implementing partners and Governmental Authorities in Bujumbura.

At the field level:

- ⇒ Interview the field staff of HCR, WFP, Heads of the organisations of the implementing partners, and the local authorities in Mwaro and in Muyinga ;
- ⇒ Undertake visits to the two sites (Gihinga and Gasorwe) and do a general inspection of the camp, meet the representatives of the refugees, discuss with them (including the representatives of different groups-men, women, teenagers) in " focus group discussions ", and meet the distribution committees;
- ⇒ Visits to the warehouses and the important places in the distribution process.

D. ANALYSIS

The mission should answer the following questions:

Objective 1 :

- ⇒ Does the distribution system allow assistance reach all recipients with correct rations and in an efficient and timely manner?

- ⇒ What role do the refugees play in the distribution system? is this sufficient and efficient ?
- ⇒ Is the system of collecting empty containers functioning? What are the constraints?
- ⇒ Are the agreements with partners (tripartite) reflecting the needs and preoccupations of all the signatories/organisations? What is the capacity of the implementing partners?

Objective 2:

- ⇒ What is the food security situation of the refugees? Do they receive food aid in quality and quantity that correspond to their needs? Are there malnutrition problems, or nutritional deficiencies?
- ⇒ Did the refugees put in place mechanisms for self sufficiency? How can food aid facilitate/stimulate the setting up of these mechanisms?
- ⇒ What are the circumstances that would encourage a return to DRC?

Objective 3:

- ⇒ What role do woman play in the planning and food distribution system.
- ⇒ What are the possibilities of issuing ration cards in the name of women? (as stipulated in the WFP Enhancement Commitment to Women policy)?
- ⇒ Are the women exposed to situations leading potentially to sexual violence/abuse inside the camp?

EXPECTED RESULTS

Taking into account all of the above mentioned elements, the report will map out a food aid strategy that will clarify:

- ⇒ The general information on the context and the situation of the refugees;
- ⇒ Recommendations on the types of assistance and implementation modalities for the next 12 to 24 months;
- ⇒ The analysis of information on all the issues mentioned above.

Annex II

Programme pour le JAM
27 au 30 juin 2005

Heure	Localité	Activités		
lundi, 27 juin				
8 :00 – 8 :30	Bujumbura	Vol de Bujumbura à Muyinga par avion		
9 :00 – 10 :00	Muyinga (Bureau du HCR)	Briefing avec le personnel de terrain HCR, PAM, AHA		
10 :15 – 12 :15	Camp de Gasorwe	Entretien avec le comité des réfugiés		
12 :15 – 14 :00	Muyinga	Pause		
14 :00 – 15 :00	Muyinga/Camp de Gasorwe	<u>Equipe 1 :</u> Visite de courtoisie à Monsieur le Gouverneur	<u>Equipe 2 :</u> Rencontre avec le personnel de distribution (AHA, réfugiés, HCR, PAM)	<u>Equipe 3 :</u> Visite au centre de santé
15:00 – 16 :45	Camp de Gasorwe	Rencontre avec l'administrateur du camp	Réunion avec le comité des femmes	Réunion avec les chefs de quartiers/cellules
17 :00	Muyinga	Réunion de restitution		
mardi, 28 juin				
9 :00 – 11 :00	Camp de Gasorwe	Réunion avec le comité des réfugiés		Visites des ménages et rencontre avec le personnel de santé (sur le site et au niveau provinciale autour du camp)
11 :00 – 12 :00	Camp de Gasorwe	Visite logistique (dépôt, etc.)		
12 :00 – 14 :00	Camp de Gasorwe	Pause		
14 :00 – 16 :0	Camp de Gasorwe	Réunion avec les chefs de quartiers/cellules		
16 :00 – 16 :45	Camp de Gasorwe	Réunion avec l'agent de Protection du HCR et AHA		
17 :00 – 18 :00	Muyinga	Debriefing avec l'équipe de terrain HCR/AHA/PAM		
18 :00 – 19 :00	Muyinga	Réunion de restitution		

mercredi, 29 juin				
8 :30 – 9:00	Muyinga	Départ par avion pour Gitega		
9 :00 – 10 :00	Gitega	Départ par voiture pour Mwaro		
10 :00 – 11 :00	Mwaro	Briefing avec le personnel de terrain HCR, CNR, PAM		
11 :00 – 13 :00	Camp de Gihinga	Entretien avec le comité des réfugiés		
13 :15 – 14 :30	Mwaro	Pause		
14 :30 – 15 :30	Mwaro/Camp de Gihinga	Visite de courtoisie à Monsieur le Gouverneur	Rencontre avec le personnel de distribution (CNR, réfugiés, HCR, PAM)	Réunion avec les chefs de quartiers/cellules
15 :30 – 16 :45	Camp de Gihinga	Rencontre avec l'administrateur du camp	Réunion avec le comité de femmes	Visite au centre de santé
17 :00	Mwaro	Réunion de restitution		
jeudi, 30 juin				
8 :00 – 9 :00	Camp de Gihinga	Visite des ménages et rencontre avec le personnel de santé	Réunion avec l'agent de protection du HCR et CNR	Visite des ménages et rencontre avec le personnel de santé
9 :00 – 12 :30	Camp de Gihinga		Réunion avec le comité des réfugiés/chefs de quartiers	
12 :30 – 13 :00	Mwaro	Debriefing avec l'équipe de terrain HCR/CNR/PAM		
13 :00 – 15 :00	Mwaro	Départ par route pour Bujumbura		

Annex III

1. LIST OF KEY INFORMANTS/GROUPS INTERVIEWED GIHINGA CAMP

- ⇒ **Sindayihebura Sylvere** Principal Adviser to the Governor of Mwaro
- ⇒ Members of the Refugee camp committees
- ⇒ Members of the security committee
- ⇒ Committee of refugee women
- ⇒ Refugee women food distribution committee
- ⇒ Group of youths
- ⇒ **Kimararungu Dieudonné** Camp Administrator
- ⇒ **Mbayahaga Isidore** Deputy Camp Administrator
- ⇒ **Cdt Hakizimana Jean Bosco** Commander of the security unit at the camp :
- ⇒ Refugee leaders and representatives of groups involved in the implementation of food and nutrition-related programmes
- ⇒ Site managers, personnel responsible for food, health, water, sanitation and community services,
- ⇒ Groups of refugees – men, women, young people –representing distinct socio-economic subgroups identified within the population;
- ⇒ Visits to clinics and discussions with health workers
- ⇒ 2 groups including 1 representing area chiefs and another group of site household representatives
- ⇒ 20 households (10 households per site) chosen randomly

Annex IV

LIST OF KEY INFORMANTS/GROUPS INTERVIEWED GASORWE CAMP

- ⇒ Members of the Refugee camp committees
- ⇒ **M.Badende Saidi** Governor Muyinga
- ⇒ **Daniel NIJIMBERE** Administrator of Muyinga Commune
- ⇒ AHA Representative in Muyinga
- ⇒ The UNHCR's Head of Sub Office Ruyigi
- ⇒ **Karekezi Lazarre** Camp Administrator
- ⇒ **Gakima Bella** Deputy Camp Administrator
- ⇒ **Cdt Remezo Renovat** Commander of the security force at the camp.
- ⇒ Committee of refugee women
- ⇒ Members of the security committee
- ⇒ 20 households (10 households per site) chosen randomly
- ⇒ 3 groups including 2 representing area chiefs and 1 group of site household representatives
- ⇒ Refugee leaders and representatives of groups involved in the implementation of food and nutrition-related programmes;
- ⇒ Site managers personnel responsible for food, health, water, sanitation and community services
- ⇒ Groups of refugees – men, women, young people –representing distinct socio-economic subgroups identified within the population;

Annexe V

STATISTIQUES DE GASORWE AU 30 Juillet 2005

Tranche d'âge	H	%	F	%	Total	Total %
0-4 ans	644	48,42	686	51,58	1330	23,07
5-17 ans	1178	44,38	1476	55,62	2654	46,03
18-59 ans	692	41,89	960	58,11	1652	28,65
60 ans et +	48	36,92	82	63,08	130	2,25
Total	2562	44,43	3204	55,57	5766	100

Annexe VI

STATISTIQUES DE GIHINGA AU 30 juillet 2005

Tranche d'âge	H	%	F	%	Total	Total %
0- 4 ans	145	43,30	189	56,70	334	16,18
5-17 ans	482	50,67	469	49,33	951	46,19
18-59 ans	354	48,74	372	51,26	726	35,24
60 ans et +	25	51,17	24	48,83	49	2,39
Total	1006	48,80	1054	51,20	2060	100

**statistiques fournies de CNR*

