



Joint Assessment Mission (JAM)

Marratane Camp, Mozambique

WFP and UNHCR

17th – 26th April 2006

Acronyms

CHS	Community and Household Surveillance
EC	Eligibility Committee
GOM	Government of Mozambique
JAM	Joint Assessment Mission
MTC	Meticais (Mozambican currency)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PDA	Personal Digital Assistant
RSD	Refugee Status Determination
SC-US	Save the Children - US
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
UNHCR	United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees
VAM	WFP's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping unit
WFP	World Food Programme
WRI	World Relief International
WV	World Vision

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Executive summary

A joint assessment mission was conducted in Mozambique, together by WFP and UNHCR, end of April 2006, in order to assess the food security situation of refugees living in Marratane Camp. Although WFP has never been involved in any kind of programme towards the refugees in Mozambique because of their relative low caseload, this assessment aimed at providing more guidance for programme planning and budgeting. More specifically, a key question asked to the mission was how food assistance should be continued.

In Mozambique, only one refugee camp (Marratane) of about 4500 people is considered, but the refugee population is growing slowly with a recent flow of new arrivals. Refugees and asylum-seekers are assisted in Marratane settlement in northern Mozambique. However, the Government allows refugees and asylum-seekers to live outside Marratane if they are self-sufficient. The camp is located only 40 km far from Nampula city.

The Joint Assessment Mission lasted 2 weeks and comprised 2 teams: 1) household survey team and 2) the main JAM team. The household survey team has mainly collected quantitative information and the JAM team used more qualitative techniques. Resident populations have been included in the data collection process for comparison purposes.

Among other, one of the main findings of the mission is that strategies for increasing the level of self-reliance of refugees are well-established in Marratane. Self-reliance opportunities exist for refugees who also demonstrate a better diet compared to the host community. The mission recommends that the obvious differences in level of service provision and over-assistance, such as food assistance (probably a source of income) should be reviewed, without compromising the nutrition status after verification exercise, to minimise differences among the host community that could lead to tensions.

An additional mission is planned to better define the way forward, regarding food assistance and how WFP will support the food component of overall UNHCR assistance to the refugees in Mozambique.

I – Objectives and Methodology

Because of the relatively small caseloads of refugees in Mozambique, WFP has never been involved in any kind of programme towards them. Indeed, as stated in the Joint MoU Signed between WFP and UNHCR in 1997, if the number of beneficiaries is **less than 5,000**, UNHCR - rather than WFP - is responsible for the entire process of providing food assistance to the refugees.

No formal Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) has ever been conducted in the refugee camp in Mozambique. But in April 2004, a preliminary food needs assessment was done together by WFP and UNHCR. The objective of this mission was to review characteristics and overall situation of the refugees; to assess the ability of people to meet their own food needs and to review existing assistance programmes from UNHCR. This mission recommended then that as soon as the number of people living in Marratane camp would reach 5,000 people, a proper verification of refugees should be conducted together with a more detailed assessment of the food security situation and an improvement of warehouse conditions in the camp.

UNHCR undertook a verification exercise of all refugees and asylum seekers in Mozambique which began November 2004 and ended February 2005. Those registered also received refugee and asylum seeker ID cards issued by the Government of Mozambique and UNHCR. The warehouse condition in the camp was also improved by the construction of a second warehouse used solely for storage of food items.

Although the assistance to refugees has been ongoing for a while now in Marratane, this JAM has been designed as a review exercise but also as a good opportunity to build on the food security baseline picture, as some basic information is still missing. Thus, primary data collection has been an important component of the exercise.

1.1 - Objectives of the assessment

The overall objective of the mission was to assess the food security situation of the refugees in order to guide programme planning and budgeting.

Specifically, the mission aims to:

1. determine more precisely what the refugees can provide for themselves (their present levels of self-reliance) and what could change in the amounts of food and income that they currently obtain through their own efforts and from sources other than food aid;
2. identify opportunities which are (or could become) available to enhance self-reliance, and determine the capacities of the different socio-economic groups to exploit those opportunities;
3. inform decisions on (i) food assistance requirements; (ii) enhancing self-reliance and reduce risks to self-reliance; and (iii) targeting assistance and related measures;
4. Analyze the trends of refugee/asylum seekers movements, including new arrivals, repatriation and resettlement and identifying current measures to update refugee statistics.

1.2 - Methodology

The mission lasted 10 days and was carried out by 3 teams: 2 household survey (quantitative assessment) teams and 1 qualitative assessment (main JAM) team.

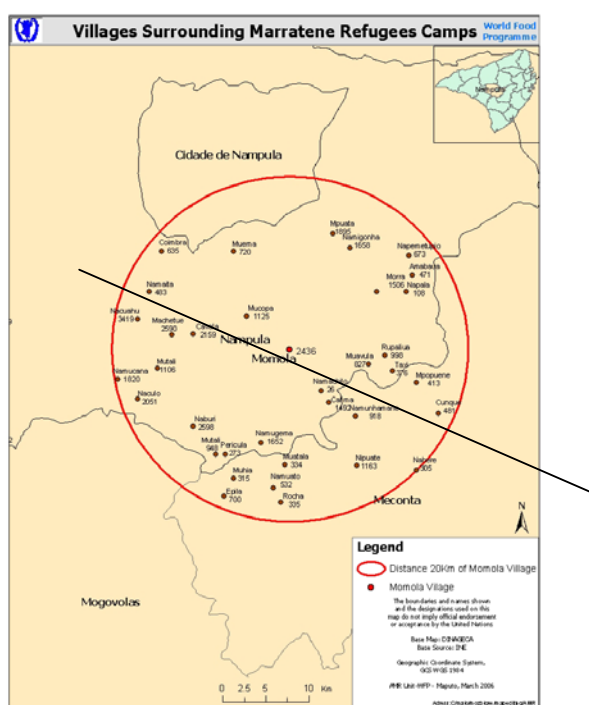
Household survey

The household survey was designed to provide empirical data on the food security and vulnerability situation of the refugees in Marratane camp and to allow comparison with resident population living outside the camp and WFP beneficiaries from other areas.

Ten enumerators from Nampula were selected and trained to conduct the interviews using Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs). The sample was drawn to allow for some comparisons between camp and resident populations.

Initially, the team planned to use a list of refugees available in the camp to select household to be interviewed. However, the approach appeared to be ineffective since none of the lists were up-to-date or at least were giving a good picture of households really living in the camp. The team then tried to use a handmade map that also appeared to be out of date and difficult to use. The team therefore ended up using a less preferred method for random selection where a pencil was spun from the centre of the area to be assessed and every *n*th (pre-determined interval) household was selected along the transect line. This method was also used in the villages surrounding the camp. A total of 234 household interviews were conducted in the camp and 283 in the surrounding communities. The number of interviews per zone was not proportional to the estimated population within the zone.

The selection of villages in the vicinity of the camp was based on a map developed from the 1997 census database and showing all the villages lying in a 20km distance around the camp (or nearest located village) (Momola). The map below shows a line cutting the circle in the middle 12 villages lying along this transect were selected for inclusion in the sample. An average of 20 interviews was conducted in each of the selected villages. Some of the selected villages appear to be very difficult to find since a lot has happened since 1997 and the names in the local language are not always comparable to the official name given by outsiders in 1997. Because one of the selected villages (Namaita) happened to be an Administrative Post with a large population, it was decided to conduct 40 interviews in this locality and to limit the number of selected villages to 11.



The questionnaires for refugees was designed by WFP's VAM unit at the regional bureau in Johannesburg and used for other Joint Assessment missions (with slight adaptations) in refugee camps in Malawi and Namibia. The questionnaire for resident population was directly taken from WFP's monitoring tool (Community and Household Surveillance) and slightly adapted.

Review of secondary data

Not many reports on food security are available to document the situation of refugees in Mozambique. Part of the challenge of the mission was to gather as much information as possible to better understand the current situation. All the existing data were analysed to better document: (i) the numbers and the situation of the refugees in different locations and any recent movements, (ii) their backgrounds, skills and capacities, (iii) the effectiveness and efficiency of current food and related assistance programmes, (iv) the current health and nutrition situation and factors influencing health and nutritional status, (v) natural resource potential, particularly fuel-wood, (vi) security, protection and gender concerns. These topics were further discussed in every focus group or key informant discussion implemented during the mission.

Focus group discussions

Within the camp and the selected villages, several focus group discussions took place using a focus group check list. In the camp, the group included refugee leaders, beneficiaries from self reliance activities, religious leader, etc. but also representatives of the resident population living in the neighbourhoods of the camp.

In the villages, the focus groups involved the local community leaders, religious leaders, health officials, public health workers, agricultural extension officers, market traders and representative of the different socio economic groups living in the area.

Interviews with key informants

Several meetings were organised with government officials in Nampula and in Rapale district (Governor, INAR, DPS, district administration, district director of agriculture, etc.), NGOs working with the refugees in food and related programmes (including self-reliance), but also with camp managers, the personnel responsible for food, health, water, sanitation and community services during visits paid to clinics, schools and other community services structures, and with refugee leaders.

Transect walks through the camp

Guidelines were provided to the team for them to observe the general conditions of the camp, in household or communal shelters, in cooking areas, around water sources, in storage areas on or near the site and to observe as much as possible food and water availability and cooking arrangements in selected households while working in the camp. The check list for transect walk through the camp is available in Annex 7.

Market pricing and traders interviews

A list of key commodities was prepared in order for the teams to collect prices at different locations, including within the camp and in the vicinity. Informal discussions with small traders were carried out at the same time.

At Nampula provincial level, the team met with some of the large traders and millers involved with the UNHCR local procurement scheme in order to better understand the constraints and strength of the logistics chain for food aid.

Visit to warehouse

Finally, following another standard checklist, the team paid a visit to the camp warehouse managed by SC-US in order to get a better idea on food storage safety and to better understand the overall management of the food distribution system.

1.3 - Limitations

- In March 2006, a meeting was held in Maputo to discuss strategic planning for UNHCR and INAR. Many recommendations came out of this meeting that included participants from UN agencies, Embassies, Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Interior as well as all the UNHCR's implementing partners. Some of these recommendations have already started being implemented on an *ad hoc* basis. These newly implemented recommendations made it sometimes difficult for the mission to clearly understand the way assistance was provided and its possible impact.
- The mission benefited greatly from the commitment of field officers from UNHCR, World Relief and SC-US, who acted as supervisors of the quantitative survey teams. However, the main JAM team suffered from the limited UNHCR representation. The UNHCR field officer did not participate in each and every mission meeting and was focusing more on the daily management of UNHCR programming.
- One of the key limitations of the data collection process is related to language. The enumerators have to switch from Portuguese, to French, to English to Swahili and this creates some misunderstanding in the questions asked or the response given.
- One should also keep in mind that all the numbers presented in this report reflect the perception of the people interviewed, and the interpretation given by the interviewer. Given the limited amount of time allocated for training and the language barrier, we do expect a bias in some of the numbers reported.
- The sampling method was done to allow comparison between the refugees living in the camp and the population living in surroundings communities. However the following analysis is stratified by origin of the refugees. Caution is required when reading the figures given as they reflect overall trends more than acute measures.
- Finally, logistics and the remoteness of villages were challenges to the mission.

II – General Context

On 1st January 2003, the GOM designated Nampula province as the reception site for asylum seekers. Since April 2003, Marratane camp has thus been the only official settlement in Mozambique, where asylum seekers and refugees can be registered and assisted by INAR, UNHCR and its implementing partners.

INAR (*Instituto Nacional de Apoio aos Refugiados*) is a GOM department within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and is the main Government body dealing with the registration, reception arrangements as well as protection and assistance for refugees and asylum seekers in Mozambique. INAR is divided into several departments that also include a Protection and Social Services Component. The Director of INAR reports directly to the Minister of Foreign Affairs (*Ministro do Negocios Estrangeiros e Cooperacao*).

According to the last official statistics from INAR, Mozambique was hosting a total of about 6,670 refugees and asylum seekers as of March 2006. The refugee population is composed of 18 different nationalities with the majority being from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (65%), whose majority comes from South and North Kivu. Some 4,490 refugees are residing in Marratane camp and 206 in Nampula city. The second largest population of asylum seekers/refugees is in Maputo city with an estimate of 1,283 people in March 2006. Refugees are highly mobile, making it difficult to accurately estimate their total number.

2.1 - Resettlement, repatriation, integration and new arrivals

Repatriation is in principle the preferred durable solution for refugees. It should be noticed however, that when the conditions for a safe and voluntary return are not met, other alternatives are explored. The Government of Mozambique is open to the option of local integration of refugees in the country, provided they can contribute to the development of the country. The Government of Mozambique seems thus far, reluctant to offer local integration to Rwandan nationals, whose country is considered to be safe for return. Generally, resettlement of refugees to a third country should be considered only when refugees can not enjoy protection in the country of Asylum. Resettlement is an option available only for a limited number of individuals. In view of the current situation in the areas of origin of the majority of refugees living in Marratane and the still reduced option of voluntary repatriation, local integration is the most viable durable solution for most of the refugee population. The results of a rapid intentions survey conducted by UNHCR in Marratane camp in February 2006 shows that over half of the Burundi and Rwandan nationals residing in Marratane camp expressed an interest in locally integrating in Mozambique and the provinces where they wish to reside if considered.

Since 2005, there has been a relatively high number of new arrivals to the camp. The majority are refugees coming from Malawi and Tanzania. Those are refugees already assisted in those countries that decide to move to Mozambique to seek a higher level of assistance, to reunite with family and/or resettlement opportunities. UNHCR and INAR have informed the refugees that those moving irregularly from a country where they found effective protection will not be tolerated and measures to discourage this phenomenon are being established.

2.2 - Government policy

The official policy of the GoM towards refugees is to allow local integration of refugees that are self reliant. Indeed, refugees that can cater for themselves are authorised to reside outside the camp. However, the government also cautions that when conditions in the countries of origin improve to permit the return of their citizens, the Government of Mozambique would encourage those nationals to repatriate.

III – Refugee population and demography

3.1 – Population and camp profile

UNHCR is planning to complete, together with INAR, a new verification of refugee numbers by the end of the year 2006. The exercise will take place between September and December 2006. UNHCR has recently adopted a new system for the registration of refugees and as from June 2006, all new asylum seekers and refugees will receive a different refugee card, using the new software “ProGress”. The new card will be similar to the previous one, but with a different numbering system. All ID cards issued the previous years will be systematically replaced by a new one in conformity with ProGress.

3.2 – Relations with host community

In general, the relations with host community are positive and of mutual acceptance. The refugees themselves are reporting cases of intolerance and discrimination by the local’s residents, there is however, no evidence that those situations are of serious concern at the moment.¹

3.3 – Registration

As mentioned above, a registration/verification exercise will take place during the last trimester of the year. One of the expected results of this exercise is the clear identification of the refugees and asylum seekers who reside in the camp and those who reside outside the camp. With the exception of those authorised by INAR to reside in the city (e.g. secondary school students and possible protection cases) in principle non camp residents are not qualified to receive food aid.

¹ At the time of writing this report, a refugee was stabbed to death in Nampula. It is not clear if this sad event is linked to him being a refugee or not.

IV – Food security and self-reliance

4.1 – Sources of food

Food aid

In 2005, food was distributed by UNHCR and its implementing partner SC US on a monthly basis to a population of 4,259 refugees. The food basket contained: maize, beans, fish, vegetables, salt, sugar, tea, and oil. Powdered milk and additional cereals were provided only to the needy refugees upon medical prescription and to the vulnerable on a case by case basis.

In March 2006, the ration was reviewed and the following noted: each beneficiary receive a monthly ration that provide 2,100 kilocalories per day comprised of 12.5 kg of maize meal, 2.7 kg of beans, 1 litre of oil, 17 g of salt and 1.24 kg of sugar. Vulnerable populations living in the camp (74 individuals in April 2006) are supported with supplementary food such as eggs and other fresh products (such as fish) and powdered milk for children. This supplementary food is provided to the vulnerable by World Vision.

For the general distribution, block leaders are providing UNHCR with the list of refugees residing in the camp. Food Committees are supposed to support the process at block level but are not really operating. UNHCR verifies this list, case by case, taking into account the previous months' defaulters. The verified list is then given to SC-US for the monthly food distribution. The distribution lasts for two days (2 zones per day). On the day of the distribution all beneficiaries have to be physically present with their ID and ration card in order to be registered and have their ration card punched. Heads of zone then receive a waybill to be submitted to SC-US warehouse to take the food. They are in charge of the distribution and must bring back the signed list once the general distribution is completed.

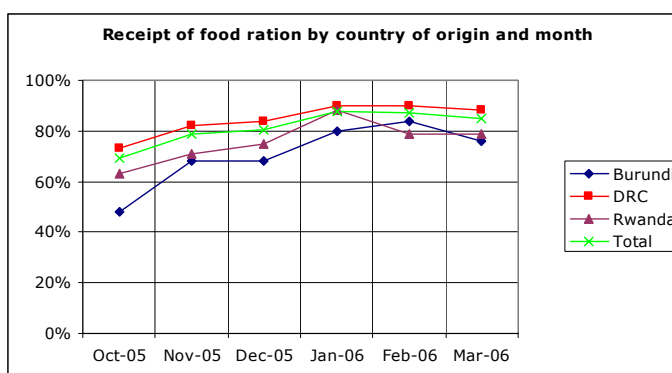
No formal monitoring (with reporting) is in place. It is therefore difficult to get a clear picture of the real use of the food ration and how long it lasts at household level, although the number of recipients and amount distributed are thoroughly reported. It is well known that some part of the ration is sold to buy other commodities. The mission also observed stalls everywhere in the camp, with beans and oil on sale. But anecdotal reports indicate that the re-selling of the ration occurs mostly on the very first day of the distribution and that the selling of large quantities is well organised. Non-food items such as stoves or even plastic sheeting can be found in big stores in Nampula city.

When the mission met with the Governor, he raised his concern about the widespread re-selling, stating that "If the people sell the food they receive, they don't need it".

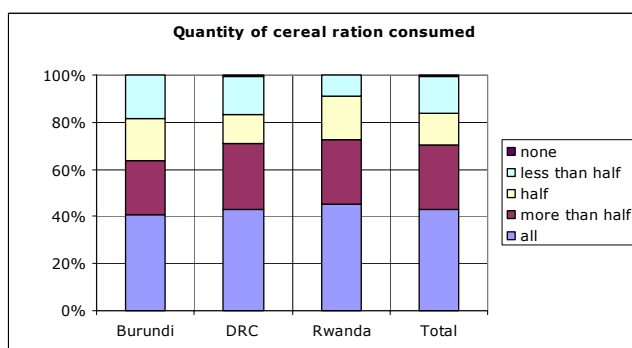
It is indeed difficult to know if the food sold in excess is a result of extra ration cards. In addition the mission could not establish precisely the extent to which extra ration cards contribute to food for consumption or for additional income. The refugee zone leaders themselves acknowledge the fact that a means of obtaining more food was the use of extra ration cards due to registration irregularities or cards being obtained from refugees that have left the camp without informing the camp management and therefore without being erased from the camp population list.

The household survey data provides some insight into the issues regarding receipt and use of the various ration commodities. From the survey, 200 out of 224 households interviewed in the camp (89%) indicated they had received food aid at any time during the last 6 months – 92% of DRC refugees, 88% of Burundians and 75% of the Rwandans.

Over the six months prior to the survey, between 85-90% of the refugee households interviewed had received a ration from January to March 2006. However, only 69% of the sample households had received a ration in October 2005. The chart below shows the percentage of interviewed households that had received a ration, by country of origin. Consistently, the refugees from DRC were more likely to have received a food ration while it appears that those from Burundi were the least likely to be recipients. However, the causes of these discrepancies are not known and could be due to registration issues.



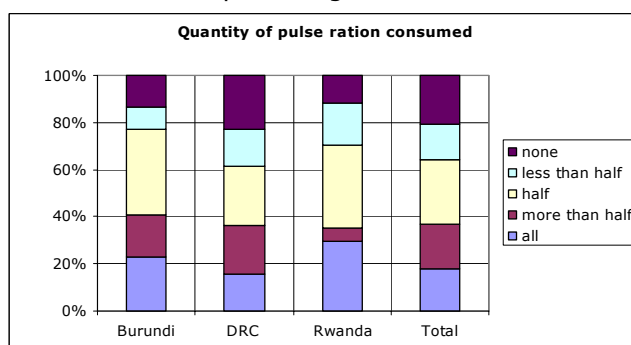
Overall, women were recipients of the most recent ration in 56% of the sample households. However, for the Rwandan sample, women collected the ration in only 46% of the households. In 17% of the sample households, men were the main decision-makers on how to use the food aid ration. This was also higher in the Rwandan households where 38% of the sample indicated that men alone made such decisions. In around 20% of the households, both men and women were the decision-makers while in more than 60% of Burundian and DRC households, women were in charge.



The graph on the left illustrates how much of the most recent **cereal ration** was consumed by the different refugee groups. Overall, just over 40% of the households consumed their entire cereal ration. Over 70% of the Rwandan households consumed more than half or their entire cereal ration. It appears that the Burundian

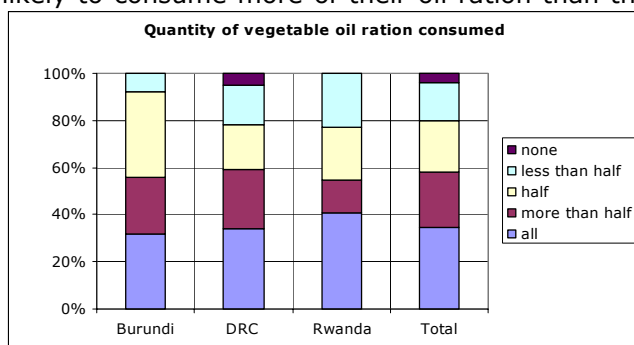
refugees are the least likely to consume most of their cereal ration. When asked if they've sold, bartered or given away any of the cereal ration, only 27% each of Burundian and Rwandan households had not done so, compared to 40% of the DRC households. The data show that Rwandans are more likely to sell (75%) part of the cereal ration while Burundians are more likely to barter (64%). About one-quarter each of the Rwandan and DRC sample had given some cereal ration away.

The quantities of **pulse ration** consumed by the different refugee populations are illustrated in the chart on the right. Very few households are consuming the entire ration, probably because these pulses are pigeon peas and at the time of the assessment, refugees



complained a lot of the newly introduced pigeon peas in the ration. Beneficiaries reported that preparation time for pigeon peas is between 3-4 hrs. They are not used to them and neither is the surrounding population. One of the consequences is that it's difficult to sell the beans locally, while the previous type of beans were much easier to sell. The refugees from the DRC appear to be consuming less of these beans than the other groups. With pulses, nearly half the households did not sell, barter or give away part of the ration, most likely for the reasons listed above. The refugees from the DRC were the least likely to sell any pulses (16% compared to over 40% for the others) yet were the most likely to just give them away (33%). The Rwandan refugees were most likely to barter some of their pulse ration (41%).

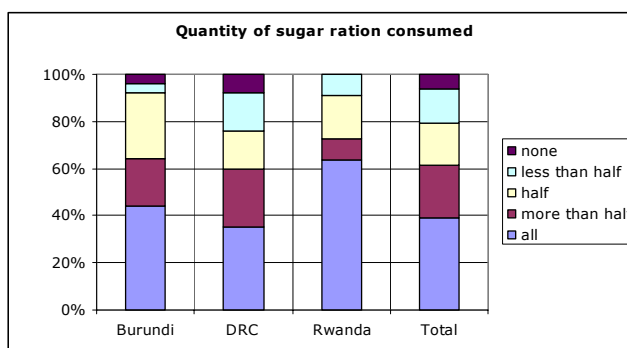
Again, it appears that less than 40% of the refugees actually consume their entire **vegetable oil ration**. The chart on the left shows that the Burundian refugees are likely to consume more of their oil ration than the other groups.



More than half the refugees from the DRC did not sell, barter or give away any of their oil ration, compared to 45% from Rwanda and 40% from Burundi. More than 40% of the Burundian refugees sold some of their oil ration, but only 12% of those sold more than half or all, compared to 20% of those from the DRC. The Burundian refugees were

also more likely to barter some of their oil ration – 36% as compared to less than 30% for the other groups. Lastly, the refugees from the DRC were the most likely to give away some of their oil ration.

Around 40% of all sample households consumed all of the **sugar** from the latest **ration**. The Rwandans were more likely to consume all of their sugar than the others while the refugees from the DRC were the least likely. However, 60% of the DRC refugees indicated that they did NOT sell, barter or give away any sugar ration. For those DRC refugees who did sell, about 20% sold more than half or their entire sugar ration.



Refugees from the DRC are also less likely to consume their entire **ration of salt**. In fact, more than one-quarter had consumed less than half or none of their salt ration. Those from Rwanda and Burundi were the most likely to consume more than half or their entire salt ration. According to the data, between 40-45% of all households had sold, bartered or given away part of their salt ration.

The **food consumption score** from the 7-day food consumption recall data allows comparisons of dietary quality and diversity between refugees and host populations by establishing a threshold of dietary quality against which to compare these populations. Research has shown that dietary diversity and frequency is a good proxy measure of household food security. The analysis also attempts to determine whether **dietary adequacy/consumption** is reached, using the food consumption score. Based on the assumption that beneficiary

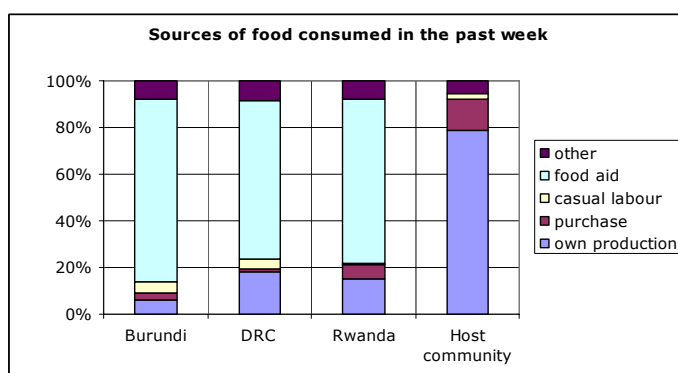
households receive a food basket consisting of cereal, pulses, oil and some CSB they should, at a minimum, be consuming cereals (maize) and vegetables every day in the week and pulses and oil at least 4 days a week. Using this as the threshold for adequacy:

- 44% of the refugees were reaching dietary adequacy – 62% of the Rwandese sample, 43% of those from the DRC and only 36% of the Burundian refugees.
- In comparison, only 38% of the host community households had achieved dietary adequacy using the 7-day food recall data.

The 7-day food recall data were also used to estimate whether the household was consuming the most basic diet. In the CHS analyses, it was determined that a family was consuming a very poor quality diet if they were eating only cereals and vegetables on a daily basis.

- Only 55% of the refugees were consuming more than a weekly diet of just 7 days of cereals and vegetables. Two-thirds of the Rwandan households had above minimum consumption, compared to only 55% from the DRC and 44% from Burundi.
- 57% of the host community households had above the minimum consumption threshold in the week prior to the survey.

Lastly, when analysing the sources of food consumed in the week prior to the survey, the results are illustrated in the chart below. For the refugees, most of the food they consumed was from food assistance with little difference between groups.



However, the refugees from DRC and Rwanda consumed more food from their own production than those from Burundi. In addition, Burundians and Congolese also consumed food they had received from casual

labour activities. In contrast, the sample from the host community accessed most of their food from their own production and about 13% from purchases. When comparing those households with adequate consumption to those without, the following differences are noted:

- For refugees, those with adequate consumption had significantly greater ($p < 0.05$) share of consumption from food assistance than those with inadequate consumption.
- For host community households, those with adequate consumption access significantly more ($p < 0.001$) food from purchases than those with inadequate consumption. Conversely, those with inadequate consumption relied significantly more ($p < 0.001$) on food from their own production.

Own production

WRI has been involved in supporting self reliance of refugees since 1999, at first in Maputo and since the establishment of the camp in Marratane; the self reliance programme has been also transferred. The programme has several components and one of them is crop production and agriculture. From an initial objective of improving the diet quality of refugees the main aim of the crop production

support programme is to ensure the refugees become self-reliant, making refugees economically independent and trained.

The project is currently providing refugees with free seeds (mainly vegetables), tools and fertilisers for a maximum of 0.25 ha. If someone wants to cultivate more land, he/she has to contribute up to 50% of the production costs (Special Project, considered as an income generating activity). Over the past two years, an average of 630 beneficiaries received free agricultural inputs and a greater number of beneficiaries are expected this year. It's worth noting that every single house in the camp is surrounded with a flourishing small plot of sweet potatoes, *karkade* and other green leafy plants. However, from the household survey data, only 15% of the refugee households indicated that they earn income from vegetable sales.

However, the production of staple crops such as maize and cassava remains a scarce activity for the refugees except for the Burundians and Rwandans who are former farmers. Farming in the camp is considered more as an income generating than a food security activity. In fact 28% of the refugees in the household survey earn income from the sales of food crops and 13% are selling cash crops as livelihood activities. One of the limitations to the enlargement of the agriculture project is the urban origin of most refugees who tend to prefer running small businesses and petty trade than crop production *per se*. Another limiting factor, as stated by the WRI's coordinator in Nampula, is the guarantee of receiving on a regular basis a full ration and often more than one.

Opportunities are numerous for own crop production and self reliance for those who want to get involved in farming. The production conditions offered to the refugees are far better than those found in surrounding villages where access to good quality inputs, tools and technical advice appear to be critical and only eight extension workers with limited transportation means are in charge of the entire Rapale district. The newly rehabilitated irrigation scheme in Marratane and the year-round vegetable production activities have become the example in the province and are used for demonstration purposes.

WRI has also set up in the camp an industrial type poultry farming. Each interested participant must first attend an introductory workshop. They then organise themselves into groups of five to seven members and work together to raise 1,500 chickens over the course of 45 days. WRI provides free training seminars, technical assistance, and a credit of approximately \$3,000 USD per group in the form of one-day old chicks, food, and medicine, all other costs of raising the chickens and transportation and sale of the chickens. The group then divides the profit among themselves. Again, this production activity is more conceived as a small business (see further for income generated). Egg production was introduced in 2005 and appeared to be a success. The set up is the same with only a group of two families involved per month.

Finally, WRI has been promoting conservation farming techniques and environmental programme through training and distribution of more than 4000 trees (shade and fruit trees) planted in the camp.

The survey in the refugee camps did not collect any information on agricultural production by the refugees. However, as stated above, nearly 30% of the households indicated they earned income from agricultural activities.

Market purchase

Food is largely available in Marratane market, especially fresh fish, meat² or vegetables which can be found at very competitive prices. In addition two *chapas*

² Note that according to the consumption data; very few refugee households consumed meat (6%), chicken (3%) or fish (14%).

reach Nampula several times a day. These *chapas* (mini-buses) are usually quite full as many refugees have opened small shops within the camp and others in Nampula town. The chapas are owned by a refugee that has received a loan through WRI revolving fund scheme.

4.2 - Sources of income

The selling of food ration is definitely one of the major sources of income for the refugees in the camp. According to the HH survey data, the most common livelihood activity is 'other' which was named by more than 60% of the households. It is likely that this 'other' represents the selling of food assistance. For those households receiving food assistance, more than 70% reported selling or bartering at least one food item. By country of origin, 86% of Burundians, 83% of Rwandans and 69% of Congolese sold or bartered food aid items.

Another 43% of the households relied on food assistance as a source of livelihood, more from a consumption perspective. As stated above, 28% named sales of food crops as an income activity and 27% relied on skilled trades for income. Vegetable and cash crop sales followed as income activities for 14% and 13% of the refugee households.

By group the following livelihood sources were noted:

- **Burundi:** 'Other' (63%), food assistance (42%), skilled trade (25%), cash crop sales (21%), vegetable sales (13%) and food crop sales (13%)
- **DRC:** 'Other' (62%), food assistance (47%), food crop sales (31%), skilled trade (29%), vegetable sales (14%) and cash crop sales (12%),
- **Rwanda:** 'Other' (57%), food crop sales (26%), vegetable sales (26%), food assistance (17%), skilled trade (13%), and cash crop sales (13%).
- **Host community:** Food crop sales (60%), 'Other' (29%), Cash crop sales (28%), small business (27%), and casual labour (20%).

In addition, all the support provided by WRI is focusing on generating income. A micro-credit programme has been in place for a while now with about 68 refugees participating in 2005, but the project experienced delinquencies due to resettlement of some beneficiaries and non-repayments by creditors. In 2005, the repayment rate of 75% was better than in 2004 (only 27%). In 2005, the outstanding payment due was reduced to \$10,907 USD against \$33,000 USD in 2004. Each interested refugee must present a proposal and give a monetary or, in the case of small loans to groups or first time business clients, verbal guarantee as a group. WRI provides training on business and financial management, and gives loans for up to 4 months (with monthly payment), 50 million MTC with a 5% monthly interest rate after approving the project proposal. Each beneficiary receives weekly follow up visits to monitor and assist with business development. Given the difficulties faced especially in terms of reimbursement, WRI has put this programme on hold. During the first week of June, UNHCR and WRI will carry out a comprehensive review of the programme.

In addition, WRI is helping refugees in gaining skills that they can use at the camp or in the local economy. Under this vocational training programme, refugees received training in areas such as computer, sewing, carpentry and other professions in order to improve their chances of employment and integration. Interested individuals must submit a long-term work plan stating how they will use the skills acquired through vocational training. Qualified participants receive training of various lengths in time. In addition, together with UNHCR, WRI facilitates internships with local companies with the goal that the participants will join the workforce.

Agricultural piece labour (*ganyu*) is available around Marratane and in Marratane production area itself. But this type of work is more an opportunity for Mozambicans than for refugees as noted in the above section. WRI also holds workshops for farmers in order to assist them in improving their farming methods.

Rwandans and Burundians are renting land outside the camp when possible and also tend plots within. Rwandans and Burundians have agriculture technology not known by the Mozambicans including tomatoes production on river lands, but also the new irrigation scheme of Marratane has proved to be very lucrative. The all year tomatoes market of Marratane now attracts traders from Nampula but also from the surrounding provinces. Interviewed refugees often cite tomato as a good crop to get the capital for further investment. Some Rwandans have indeed moved from tomato growing to petty trade to retail food stores in Nampula and some to wholesale ventures. As a matter of fact, in 2005, WRI registered 65 refugees who have moved to Nampula town, from the gains of their tomato production and are considered to be self-sufficient.

WRI did some monitoring of the vegetables distribution, in particular in terms of cost/benefit. The compilation of the data represents 287 beneficiaries (families) in 2005, but the quantity harvested is most likely underestimated because of many traders buying directly in the field and/or a beneficiary not reporting the exact amount harvested. The figures are in the table below.

Benefit calculation (MZM) of production activities promoted in Marratane in 2005:

Tomatoes		Green beans		Cabbage		Other seeds		Cost of seeds, fertilisers, pesticides	TOTAL Income*
Weight	Income*	Weight	Income*	Weight	Income*	Weight	Income*		
153,349	1,533	3,616	54	3,563	35		12	86	1,636

(*Income is given in Million MZM)

Total benefit = 1,550 Million MZM, or around **\$3,400 USD** net profit per family (not including the labour costs). Similarly, the profit calculation for a husbandry program provided by WRI is ranging between **\$360 USD** per group (6 individuals), for 45 days to **\$1,180 USD**.

On the other hand, most Congolese are from urban backgrounds and prefer to set up small businesses particularly in hairdressing and cell phone centres. Some camp residents have been brewing beer and selling it. Local people come into the camps to purchase and consume locally produced beer.

4.3 - Asset ownership including livestock

The household interviews collected information on the ownership of a variety of productive and non-productive assets.

Using the same asset categories as the WFP Community and Household Surveillance (CHS), households were classified as being asset 'poor' (0-4 assets), asset 'medium' (5-9 assets), or asset 'rich' (10 or more assets).

In total, 73% of the refugees are 'asset poor' while 17% are 'asset medium' and the rest are 'asset rich'. The most commonly owned items are tables and bed, each owned by about one-third of the households. Although several are supposed to be involved in farming, only 21% of the sample even owned a hoe. By country of origin, one-quarter of the Rwandan households are 'asset rich' while the rest are 'asset poor'. Nearly 90% of the Burundian households are 'asset poor' with only a few in the other categories. Lastly, 70% of the DRC household are 'asset poor', 20% are 'asset medium' and 10% are 'asset rich'. In contrast,

the host community is much better off in terms of asset ownership. Although nearly 40% are 'asset poor', another 40% are 'asset medium' and 21% are 'asset rich'. The most commonly owned items were those related to farming (axe, panga, and hoe), food preparation (mortar), transportation (bicycle) and communication (radio).

When analysing the household data, livestock ownership is quite rare among the refugees with the exception of poultry. Only a few households own any cattle, donkeys/horses, sheep/goats or pigs while 18% own poultry. Only 8% of the Rwandans own poultry, compared to 12% of Burundians and 20% of the Congolese. In contrast, 23% of the host community sample own goats or sheep and 56% own poultry.

4.4 - Coping mechanisms

When households were asked about the use of particular coping strategies during difficult times in the past 6 months, the results were quite different between the nationalities in the camp as illustrated in the table below.

	Host community	Camp		
		Burundi	DRC	Rwanda
Skip meals and spend entire day without eating	15%	40%	37%	17%
Limit portion size at mealtimes	47%	60%	51%	25%
Reduce number of meals eaten per day	48%	52%	58%	29%
Borrow food or rely on help from friends or relatives	18%	32%	35%	17%
Rely on less expensive or less preferred foods	53%	24%	31%	17%
Purchase/borrow food on credit	10%	16%	19%	8%
Gather unusual types or amounts of wild foods/hunt	21%	16%	26%	4%
Harvest immature crops	56%	16%	30%	13%
Send HH members to eat elsewhere	10%	8%	13%	0
Send HH members to beg	7%	0	7%	4%
Reduce adult consumption so children can eat	31%	40%	33%	13%
Rely on casual labour for food	25%	20%	35%	29%
Mean coping strategies index	49.0	42.6	49.4	30.5

However, when compared to the March 2006 CHS results, the mean coping strategies index (measure of frequency and severity of coping strategies used), the refugees and host community are doing better than the other WFP beneficiaries (CSI = 61.0) and non-beneficiaries (CSI = 64.8) in Mozambique. This is most likely due to the regular supply of food, health care and education on which the refugees can rely and because the host community is in a higher agriculture producing area. From the table though, it's important to note that the Rwandan households appear to be doing better in terms of coping with fewer and less frequent strategies used, as indicated by the CSI. Although the mean CSI score is higher for the Congolese refugees, the activities they are using tend to be lifestyle changes rather than risky activities.

Marratane has more than 48 churches and mosques. Refugees who are of the Christian faith attend churches regularly and is seen as a big social event. It is the only activity in the camp that unifies the group and enables them to forget their differences for the period of time they are fellowshiping together. In addition there are cultural and musical groups established by refugees representing the different major nationalities in the camp. These groups have performances inside the camp and also perform outside the camp for an income.

The camp is surrounded by Mozambican villages that have a harmonious relationship with the refugees. There is a lot of interaction between these groups both inside and outside the camp setting as services in the camp are regarded as communal (e.g. health, primary education, water points and farmland). There is also socialization between residents of Marratane camp and the city of Nampula.

V – Health and nutrition situation; environmental conditions

5.1 - Health

Health care in the camp is provided by the Ministry of Health (MISAU) with the support of SC-US since June 2005, and for some outreach activities, World Vision. There is a health centre, delivering the basic package of primary health care service and an ambulance. Referrals are dealt with at Nampula Provincial Hospital. Around 50% of the consultations in the health centre are from the surrounding Mozambican villages.

With the support of SC-US the focus of health services has transitioned from a curative approach to a preventative one, with focus on HIV/AIDS prevention, community health education, and other activities.

A doctor, hired by SC-US, is working there three days a week. Four nurses are in charge of the consultations for adults and children and three more for the maternity and reproductive health unit.

A nutritional survey was conducted in November 2005, considering the refugee and the Mozambican population from some surrounding villages. However, some methodological aspects limit the interpretation of the findings and thus cannot provide an insight on the existence of malnutrition in the camp. The nutritional status of children less than five years of age is not monitored on a regular basis.

There have been general distributions of mosquito nets every year. Given that malaria is the main illness reported in the camp, emphasis is put by UNHCR health coordinator on preventive measure against malaria like the use of mosquito nets. Four activists of WV are in charge of the sensitization on malaria and HIV/AIDS. They are also in charge of the condoms distribution. The priority activities for 2006 at provincial MISAU level are HIV/AIDS, malaria, TB and leprosy.

5.2 - Education

The camp has two schools (French and Mozambican). The French school is funded by UNHCR through World Vision. Some support is given to the government to run Mozambican school in the camp. The frequentation of pupils in the Mozambican school is from the local villages. The French school is not officially recognized and therefore, the children attending this school are not receiving an official diploma at the end of their studies. UNHCR and INAR are currently trying to solve this problem in consultation with the Congolese Embassy. In the camp, 99% of student age population are enrolled, with:

- 455 attending Pre School
- 822 attending French Primary School and 89 the Mozambican Primary School
- 98 attending the French Secondary School and 51 the Mozambican Secondary School

The Mozambican school has about 1,000 students attending kindergarten, primary and secondary school. The French school offers a programme for French speaking refugees/asylum seekers. Because of early marriage, the number of female attending secondary school is less than 30 percent. However, in 2005, more than 50% of female refugees/ asylum seekers have enrolled in primary school. It was also observed that 90% of students attending the adult literacy course are female. From the household survey sample, it is interesting to note that just over 70% of the Burundian children are enrolled and attending school – for both boys and girls. Enrolment and attendance is at 95% for Congolese boys and 90% for the girls and around 85% for both boys and girls of Rwandan origin.

Drop outs were reported by 15% of the Congolese households, 10% of the Burundian and 6% of the Rwandans.

In the host community, nearly 80% of the eligible children are enrolled and attending primary schools and only 7% of boys and 4% of girls were reported to have dropped out. The main reason for boys dropping out was illness (53%) and for girls, it was early marriage/pregnancy (62%).

All refugees teachers in Marratane receive incentives ranging from 900,000 to 1,000,000 MTC and the Mozambican teacher received 1,850,000 MTC in 2005.

There's a public library in the camp that offers educational material for children and adolescents, with books donated by the French Cultural Centre in Mozambique.

World Vision is providing students with school bags, stationary and uniforms. Thanks to a recent collaboration with World Relief Vocational Training programme, the Women's Association working in the sewing workshop under the programme were contracted to make the bags and uniforms. In addition, around 50 secondary students are being sponsored by UNHCR/ WV to study in Nampula city.

Finally, World Vision has put in place in Marratane an occupational therapy for women victims of violence. During 2005, 79 women were included in this programme and received training in sewing, embroidery and cross stitching.

Given the excellent access of refugees to school (enrolment rates of 99% for school aged children of the camp) and retention (very few drop outs reported) in primary education, and given the overall satisfying food security situation of people living in the camp thanks to abundant assistance in all sectors, and finally, the proximity of well functioning schools, the mission doesn't think that food aid can play a role in improving already satisfying education condition. Although the role and functions of food aid depend upon the problems identified and objectives established in specific projects, the primary roles of WFP assistance in school feeding activities are: a) to provide a nutritional supplement to school children and b) to encourage families to enrol/maintain their children in school – objective that are already met through alternative programme and overall refugees capacity in the camp.

5.3 - Water and sanitation

Marratane uses water from boreholes for home use. Water supply meets the Sphere standards of 15-20 litres per person per day. The water supply situation is much better than the surrounding local Mozambican villages. However, sanitation remains below the set standards and efforts are currently underway by a local contractor to build a number of required additional latrines per household.

From the household survey, nearly all of the households reported using an improved source for their drinking water, with 49% using a borehole with a pump, 30% using a public tap, 11% using a protected dug well and 9% using water piped into the yard or dwelling. Compared to the refugee, 57% of the host community obtain water from a pond, 30% from a river or stream and 30% from an unprotected well. Only about 12% of the households from the host community obtain drinking water from a safe source. For sanitation, 65% of the refugees use traditional pit latrine while 11% use a flush toilet. The rest use an open pit or the field. No additional information was collected from the host community on sanitation.

Non-food items such as mosquito nets, kitchen sets, jerry cans, plastic sheeting, mats, lamps, blankets and stoves are distributed to all new arrivals. In addition,

three litres of kerosene, 250 g of soap and 10 sanitary pads (per woman) are distributed on a monthly basis to all refugee families.

5.4 - Implementation structure

UNHCR has six implementing partners working in the camps namely INAR, the Ministry of Health, World Relief International, World Vision and Save the Children US.

INAR is responsible for:

- Coordinating refugee affairs in general in Mozambique.
- Conducting and updating registration of asylum seekers and people of concern in liaison with UNHCR.
- Ensuring that security is provided to refugees in the camp and prevent/respond to incidents of violence and cases of SGBV.
- Transporting newly arriving asylum seekers from Nampula city to the camp.
- Assisting UNHCR to lobby with government to review the refugee legislation in Mozambique.
- Managing the refugee camp in Marratane.

Save the Children US is responsible for:

- Distributing general food to the refugees at the camp warehouse.
- Distributing non-food items.
- Supporting the MOH in running Marratane clinic and HIV/AIDS activities in refugee Camps.

The Ministry of Health is responsible for:

- Running the clinic in Marratane.
- Administrating medically referred refugees to larger hospitals. More than 50% of the persons attending the clinic are Mozambicans from surrounding villages. MOH is also responsible for most of the procurement of medical equipment and drugs.

World Vision is responsible for implementing education sector programs and all community services under a project called *Fusion through*:

- Ensuring the curriculum is properly implemented in the schools of the camp, provision of stationeries and equipment and building rehabilitation.
- Distributing supplementary food for Orphans and Vulnerable Children and overall vulnerable population. Monitoring situation of vulnerable children, including unaccompanied and separated minors.
- Providing mediation and sensitisation about SGBV.
- Serving as a referral and adviser for the promotion of art, sport and culture in the camp.

World Relief International is responsible for:

- Administering income-generating activities and supporting agricultural production.
- Implementing a micro credit scheme in the camp
- Running vocational training activities in the camp and facilitating refugees to attend vocational training institutions in Nampula.
- Assisting refugees to identify and obtain employment outside the camp.
- Implementing forestry activities.

In addition to those implementing partners, the Scalabrini Mission is also present in the camp and a memorandum of understanding is currently being finalized between the mission, UNHCR and INAR. The Scalabrini Mission will implement peace education and reconciliation activities in the camp with their own sources of funding.

VI – Specific issues

6.1 - Protection

In coordination with INAR and through the implementing partners, World Vision, World Relief and SC-US, UNHCR is providing the legal protection of refugee, so that the principle of non-refoulement, corner stone of the refugee international protection framework is respected. A referral and response mechanism for women and children, in particular in response to **SGBV** incidents has been established, thus to be

Seeing that a significant number of camp residents are asylum seekers, the aim is to provide legal protection services by improving the implementation of the ongoing Refugee Status Determination (**RSD**) procedures in line with UNHCR standards, supported by an effective registration and documentation system. Out of the 4,490 people living in the camp, only 1,093 have individual refugee status.

6.2 - Security

In 2005 and 2006, the Government made significant efforts to provide adequate physical protection for refugees from conflicts within the refugee communities, with the deployment of 14 police officers and 14 refugee police assistant “sungu sungu”, with equal gender representation.

Because of their origin and history, there are a number of reported security incidents between some of the refugee communities. In the camp, there is weak democratic representation of the zone leaders who have been leading the camp since its inception. Internal camp regulation should be developed with the support of INAR and new election of representatives should be also considered, once refugees have been sensitised on their rights³.

Tensions are reported among the Congolese population. The Bembe tribe especially, that appears to be a minority group in Congo, is dominant in the camp with more than 3,000 individuals⁴.

Some personal conflicts between refugees in the camp have led to houses being burnt and many complaints of insecurity in the camp have been reported to the mission. It is believed that these incidents are linked to the departure of a large resettlement group to the USA and Canada.

6.3 - Gender

A focus group discussion with the Women in Development Committee revealed that women are involved in many committees and leadership structures in the camp.

In 2005, several SGBV (sexual and gender-based violence) cases were reported. Domestic violence was reported as a major problem inside the camp. Investigations on denounced cases of sexual harassment were conducted but the morosity of the judiciary process has the effect of discouraging the victims to pursue the claims. However, the reporting and handling of SGBV cases with the police and the clinic has improved with the work of World Vision and sensitisation sessions within the camp. In addition, follow up with psychosocial counselling was recently introduced.

UNHCR is promoting a gender approach also among its implementing partners and has committed to:

1. encouraging the active participation of women in all refugees committees;

³ At the time of finalizing the report, elections took place in the camp and new camp representatives elected. UNHCR is organizing training events on leadership and democratic representation.

⁴ The Bembe are originating from Eastern DRC, the Kivu provinces.

2. ensuring individual registration of men and women. Men and women must be provided with the necessary documentation so each refugee can individually enjoy security, freedom of movement and access to essential services.
3. developing a specific strategy to combat SGBV that remains a severe impediment to the advancement of women and the enjoyment of their rights.
4. insuring that women participate in the management and distribution of food and non food items;
5. systematising the distribution of sanitary materials to all women and girls in the camp.

VII – Logistics

Food is purchased locally on a monthly basis and is only stored for about a week in the camp warehouse, except for the small quantities delivered on a daily basis to the new arrivals. The initial method of procurement has proven to drive prices up, especially for beans, since UNHCR used to buy commodities from suppliers who were not the main importers of these items (Casa Guta, Gani Commercial, etc.).

Some of the commodities are very seasonal (beans) and none of the suppliers are able to guarantee a regular supply (once a month) at a fixed price.

In April, the UNHCR Regional Bureau in Pretoria has approved the result of the tender for food commodities and has authorized UNHCR Mozambique to sign contracts with several suppliers. UNHCR is currently procuring maize and beans from Export Marketing on a monthly basis. The current supply chain needs improvements particularly in terms of timely delivery and ensuring availability of commodities at the agreed upon prices.

VIII – Conclusions and recommendations

As stated in the ***Memorandum of Understanding on the Joint Working Arrangements for Refugee, Returnee and Internally Displaced Persons Operations - revised 31 March 1997***, through the timely provision of the right quantity of the right food and related non-food inputs, UNHCR and WFP seek to ensure:

- the restoration and/or maintenance of a sound nutritional status through a food basket that meets the assessed requirements, is nutritionally balanced and is culturally acceptable and
- the promotion of as much self-reliance as possible among the beneficiaries, through the implementation of appropriate programmes to develop food production or generate self-employment, which will thereby facilitate a progressive shift from general relief food distribution towards sustainable development-oriented activities.

The objective of international assistance is thus to assist refugees to be able to meet their basic needs, taking into account what they are able to provide for themselves. Strategies for increasing the level of self-reliance of refugees are well-established in Marratane. The mission saw many examples of refugees developing their own strategies for making a livelihood. These ranged from petty trading to farming and professional employment. Self reliance opportunities exist for refugees who also demonstrate a better diet compared to the host community. The obvious differences in level of service provision and over-assistance, such as food assistance (probably a source of income) should be reviewed, without compromising the nutrition status after verification exercise, to minimise differences among the host community that could lead to tensions.

The recommendations of the JAM mission are therefore:

Registration and verification

- In order for GoM to have an accurate number of refugee and asylum seekers who require care, maintenance and food support good registration and individual refugee status determination (RSD) systems must be strengthened. The introduction of the RAPID database in 2004 has helped, but many irregularities remain. The newly established registration software (ProGres) will substitute RAPID in the near future.
- As a matter of priority, a verification exercise should be organised by UNHCR in Marratane as soon as possible.
- Refugee status determination (RSD) should be accelerated.
- Two separate registration lists should be developed: 1) protection list: total number of refugees/asylum seekers in Mozambique in need of protection, 2) food list: total number of refugees living in the camps or living outside the camps but still in need of food assistance for special reasons (e.g. permitted to stay in towns due to medical reasons). The food list will form the basis for who will receive food during food distribution.
- Decisions and strategy on phasing-out of general food assistance in view of observed levels of self-reliance have to be taken urgently. Logically, the overall level of food assistance should decline as a refugee population becomes more self-reliant or less food insecure. Food rations should then be seen as complementary to any food which the refugees are able to obtain through own activities such as agricultural production, trade, labour and small businesses. This phasing out strategy is a precondition to set up clear selection criteria for self reliance activity and to support the main objective of UNHCR in 2006 of local integration.

Food aid

- Review current case-load and contingencies for changes in caseload due to influxes of new arrivals from other camps in the region, or changes in repatriation pace (e.g. for the Rwandese).
- Food aid should be consistent with the food distribution list, meaning that food aid should only be distributed to refugees living inside the camps and special cases where refugees living legally outside the camps, e.g. due to health concerns. Review of the current ration cards system needs to be carried out soon, with possibility of withdrawing all circulating ration cards from the refugees.
- Ration provided to the vulnerable caseload should be reviewed and particular attention should be paid to the distribution of powder milk, that should not be distributed as part of a general dry ration because of the danger of it being used as a breast-milk substitute and the risk of high levels of microbial contamination when prepared with unclean water or in unsanitary conditions.
- A proper monitoring system needs to be established. The aim of monitoring is to assess on a regular basis whether the objectives of food distribution are being achieved. This includes the efficiency, effectiveness and timeliness of food delivery to its intended beneficiary. Monitoring should ensure that food effectively reaches intended beneficiaries in the agreed quantities and measure its impact on food security and nutrition. Given the specificities of the camp environment in terms of security and reported conflict, we do think that this monitoring has to be considered as a protection measure. Among other indicators, food supply and delivery; food storage and handling; quantity of food distributed, and the number of actual vs. planned beneficiaries; inequalities in distribution should be documented on a monthly basis.
- Monitor simultaneously the following self-reliance indicators: 1) Percentage of refugee households that have access to at least 1 acre of agricultural land for own production, 2) Percentage of refugee land owners that receive adequate agricultural inputs and have access to irrigation to maximize yield, 3) weather patterns for 2006/07 farming season.

Note: in a phasing out strategy, one may think logically to the **food for work** scheme. However, in Marratane context, the mission does think that a cash-based intervention would be much more efficient in promoting livelihoods and supporting local economies. Food is largely available in this productive area and markets are functioning in Marratane and Nampula. As previously shown, self – reliance of refugees not yet involved in productive activities, is more dependant of employment opportunities and overall income generating activities. Cash grants and continuous effort in developing performing microfinance projects sounds much more relevant for the mission.

Management and coordination

- It's urgent to improve the internal regulations in the camp. The election of appropriate blocks/zones leaders have to be envisaged, once sensitisation about refugee's rights has been conducted in the camp.
- Regular meetings need to be held between UNHCR and refugee leaders for information dissemination, transparency and to increase refugees' participation in decision-making processes. Refugee leaders should also be invited to food and non-food committee meetings to be informed of upcoming distributions, as well as having the opportunity to raise concerns around distributions.
- Regular coordination meeting need to be organised with the different implementing partners involved (INAR, UNHCR, WRI, WV and SC-US) to share

information on refugee names known to be self-reliant and to define a common exit strategy with shared criteria.

Services (Health, Education, etc.)

- Cautions about the level of investment in accordance with the overall priority of the provincial authority
- Regular nutritional surveillance and better communication of consultancy data but no justification right now for supplementary feeding program in the camp.
- Given the excellent access of refugees to school and the overall satisfying food security situation of refugees, the mission does not recommend implementation of school feeding.

WFP will take over the food assistance component of UNHCR assistance to Marratane Camp after September 2006. Further information is required to better define the program element (selection mechanisms, eligibility criteria, implementing partner, supply chain, etc.) and operation feasibility. Therefore an additional WFP/UNHCR joint mission should take place in the coming weeks. Part of the expected output of this second mission should comprise:

- a planning figure for the number of persons to be provided with specific levels of food assistance during the next 12-24 months, and appropriate targeting mechanisms;
- the types of food required, the ration (or rations for different groups), the total quantities of each commodity and the required delivery schedule;
- how/by whom supplies will be received and distributed, and action to be taken to build capacity;
- the related assistance (e.g. utensils, water containers, cooking fuel, etc.) necessary to ensure that the food supplied can be efficiently used by the refugees;
- Cost/budget estimates.

Annex 1 – Mission TOR

JAM MOZAMBIQUE 2006 - Terms of reference

Objectives

The overall objective of the mission is to assess the food security situation of the refugees in order to guide programme planning and budgeting.

Specifically, the mission aims to:

1. determine more precisely what the refugees can provide for themselves (their present levels of self-reliance) and what could change in the amounts of food and income that they currently obtain through their own efforts and from sources other than food aid;
2. identify opportunities which are (or could become) available to enhance self-reliance, and determine the capacities of the different socio-economic groups to exploit those opportunities;
3. inform decisions on (i) food assistance requirements; (ii) enhancing self-reliance and reduce risks to self-reliance; and (iii) targeting assistance and related measures;
4. Analyze the trends of refugee/asylum seekers movements, including new arrivals, repatriation and resettlement and identifying current measures to update refugee statistics.

Methodology

Information should be collected and compiled by the assessment team through a combination of:

- Reviewing and analysing available reports on (i) the numbers and the situation of the refugees in different locations and any recent movements, (ii) their backgrounds, skills and capacities, (iii) the effectiveness and efficiency of current food and related assistance programmes, (iv) the current health and nutrition situation and factors influencing health and nutritional status, (v) natural resource potential, particularly fuel-wood, (vi) security, protection and gender concerns.
- Meetings with relevant national, regional and local authorities, NGOs and other organizations working with the refugees in food and related programmes (including self-reliance).
- Visits to all, or a representative sample of, refugee sites for:
- meetings with site managers, the personnel responsible for food, health, water, sanitation and community services, and with refugee leaders and representatives involved in the implementation of food and nutrition-related programmes;
- meetings/focus group discussions with groups of refugees – men, women and young people/adolescents –representing distinct socioeconomic subgroups identified within the population;
- discussions with refugees engaged in self-reliance activities;
- inspection of general conditions at the site, in household or communal shelters, in cooking areas, around water sources, in toilets/defecation areas, in storage areas on or near the site;
- observation of food and water availability and cooking arrangements in a sample of households, and informal discussions with women, men and children in the household;
- observation of food distribution operations, selective feeding programmes operations and self-reliance activities;
- visits to clinics, schools and other community services; discussions with health workers, teachers and community service workers;
- observations in markets within the settlement and in the vicinity, and discussions with traders.
- Meetings with local community leaders, health officials, public health workers, agricultural extension officers, market traders.

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- Visits to warehouses and key locations in supply and logistics chain, and other facilities that could be used;
 - discussions with managers/traders;
 - observation of operations;
 - inspection of facilities, the condition of food stocks, and records.
 - Before leaving each location/area, discussion with the local authority, local leaders, major NGOs and refugee leaders, concerning the team's observations and tentative conclusions concerning immediate food and related needs, and recommendations for action (including targeting and distribution mechanisms).

Analysis

The analysis should:

- Document the progress of actions taken to implement the recommendations of the last assessment or review and the related Joint Plan of Action (including any amendments or addendums to it), including the reasons for lack of progress;
- Identify any aspects on which there are disagreements on matters of fact or on the interpretation of available data, check the plausibility of data and try to resolve discrepancies or differences of interpretation;
- Determine whether current targeting and distribution arrangements succeed in providing assistance to different groups of refugees according to need, and whether there are alternative methods that could be more effective and efficient;
- Determine whether the rations distributed have enabled refugees to meet their nutritional requirements and what the effects have been of any failure to deliver the planned rations;
- Determine the extent to which the refugees, or different groups among them, are able to meet the food needs of their families and how the level of self-reliance can be expected to change during the next 12-24 months, whether there are any possibilities for increasing the refugee's self-reliance and what measures and inputs would be required;
- Identify the ways in which the refugees access to sufficient appropriate food can be assured during the next 12-24 months and, where there are alternatives, the pros, cons and implications of each;
- Identify factors that assure or inhibit the receipt of food rations by vulnerable/at risk individuals, and measures that could reduce inhibiting factors;
- Identify factors contributing to or inhibiting the effective and efficient use of available food, and measures that could reduce inhibiting factors;
- Identify factors that could be contributing to any observed malnutrition, and possible measures to address those factors;
- Identify factors contributing to or inhibiting the effectiveness of supplementary and therapeutic feeding activities, and measures that could reduce inhibiting factors;
- Determine the effectiveness and efficiency of logistic arrangements and the level of losses in the supply chain, and identify ways of increasing efficiency, reducing losses and overcoming any logistic constraints;
- Assess the usefulness and relevance of indicators used for monitoring and, if needed, propose revised indicators of the food situation and related concerns that should be monitored in future;

Required output

A concise report that:

- summarizes the findings and analysis, specifying any uncertainties due to data limitations;
- highlights the changes that have occurred in the general situation since the last joint assessment/review;
- describes the extent to which previous recommendations have been implemented, the outcomes of those actions and/or the reasons for no action;

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- analyses the particular problematic issues identified in the TOR, and any that may have been identified during the review/re-assessment process, and proposes solutions;
 - describes the prospects for durable solutions and the probable scenarios for the next 12-24 months, and proposes (i) a set of core planning assumptions and (ii) the contingencies for which specific contingency plans should be prepared;
 - presents the pros, cons and implications of various possible measures and assistance interventions that could improve the food security and self-reliance of the refugees, address any problems of malnutrition and contribute towards durable solutions, in the next 12-24 months;
 - highlights any inter-dependence between food aid and non-food interventions;
 - presents similar information concerning any measures needed to protect or enhance the food security and nutritional status of the local host populations;
 - demonstrates (where appropriate) how food aid and the manner in which food aid is distributed, together with complementary non-food measures, can also contribute to protection and other objectives;
 - describes any logistic constraints and proposes measures to increase capacity and efficiency, where possible, and provides cost estimates for those measures;
 - provides, in light of all the above, recommendations for specific objectives and a strategic plan for food security and self-reliance for the next 12-24 months, and the corresponding actions to be taken by the government, WFP, UNHCR and other partners;

Before finalizing the report, the provisional conclusions and recommendations should be presented to the host Government, other concerned UN-agencies, the major donors and key NGOs in a specially-convened wrap-up meeting, in order to benefit from last-minute contributions and with a view to securing the endorsement of all these parties and their support for the recommendations, if possible.

Section A: Household Demographics					
A1	Name of Respondent (for record only): _____				
A2a	Sex of Head of Household	1 = Male		2 = Female	
A2b	Age of Head of Household	Age in years: __ __			
A3	Marital status of Head of Household	1 = Married		4 = Living apart, not divorced	
		2 = Partner, not married		5 = Widow or widower	
		3 = Divorced		6 = Never married	
A4	Can the Head/Spouse read a simple message in any language?	Head		Spouse	
		1 = Yes	2 = No	1 = Yes	2 = No
A5	Total Number of People Living in the Household __ __	Males	0 to 5: __ 6-17: __ 18-59: __ 60+ __		
		Females	0 to 5: __ 6-17: __ 18-59: __ 60+ __		
A6	Are all of your children aged 6-17 attending schools regularly?	Males: 1 = Yes, 2 = No		Females: 1 = Yes, 2 = No	
A7	Have any of your children aged 6-17 dropped out of school?	1 = Yes		2 = No	
A8	Are there any orphans living in your household?	1 = Yes		2 = No	
A9	Have any of your household members been chronically ill and unable to work for the past 3 months?			1 = Yes 2 = No	
A10	Are any of your household members physically or mentally disabled?			1 = Yes 2 = No	
A11	How many persons in your household 6 years or older are engaged in some type of economic activity?	Children (6-17) Number __ Adults (18-59) Number __ Elderly (60+) Number __			
B. Household Circumstances					
B1	What is your country of origin?	1 = Burundi		2 = DRC	
		3 = Rwanda		4 = Somalia & others	
B2	What problems have prevented you from returning to your place of origin? <i>(Circle all that apply)</i>	1 = Insecurity		4 = Roads/bridges /infrastructure destroyed	
		2 = No land in place of origin		5 = Don't have enough resources to return	
		3 = Cannot find work/earn enough money there		6 = Nothing there to return to	
B3	How many times did you change your place of living in the past 3 years? <i>(all places)</i>	__ __			
B4	When did your household move to this current camp?	Year __ __ __ __		1 = Rainy season 2 = Dry season	

B5	What is the main source of drinking water for your household?	1 = Piped into dwelling, yard or plot	4 = Protected dug well
		2 = Public tap/neighborhood house	5 = Rain water
		3 = Borehole with pump	6 = Unprotected well
		7 = Pond, river or stream	8 = Tanker/purchased
B6	What kind of toilet facility does your household use?	1 = Flush latrine	2 = Traditional pit latrine
		3 = Open pit	4 = None/bush/open space
B7	What is the main source of lighting for this house?	1 = Electricity	2 = Oil lamp
		3 = Kerosene lamp	4 = Candle
		5 = Generator	6 = Firewood
		7 = None	
B8	What is the main source of cooking fuel for this household?	1 = Electricity	2 = Wood
		3 = Charcoal	4 = Gas
		5 = Kerosene	6 = Dung
		7 = Other	
B9	Does your household have a house outside the camp?	1 = no	2 = yes, owned in Nampula
		3 = yes, rented in Nampula	4 = yes, not in Nampula

C. Household income & debt			
Please complete the table, one activity at a time, using the livelihood source codes below		During the past year, what were your household's most important livelihood sources? (use activity code, up to 3 activities)	Using proportional piling or 'divide the pie' methods, please estimate the relative contribution to total income of each source (%)
C1a	Most important	_ _	_ _ _
C1b	Second	_ _	_ _
C1c	Third	_ _	_ _
Livelihood source codes: 1 = remittance 2 = Food crop production/sales 3 = Cash crop production 4 = casual labour (ganyu) 5 = begging		6 = livestock production/sales 7 = skilled trade/artisan 8 = small business 9 = petty trade (firewood sales, etc.) 10 = brewing	11 = formal salary/wages 12 = fishing 13 = vegetable production/sales 14 = Food assistance 88 = Other
C2	During the past 6 months, has your household received any of the following type of support from relatives / friends living <u>outside</u> of the camp? (circle all that apply)	1 = Money	3 = Clothing
		2 = Food	4 = Agricultural inputs
C3	For how often did your household receive this support?	Money _	Food _
Codes for C3: 1=Every month, 2=Occasionally (not regular), 3=Only when asked for, 4=Only started			

C4	Do you expect to continue to receive this support?	Money		Food	
		1 = Yes	2 = No	1 = Yes	2 = No
C5	During the past 3months, did you or any member of your HH borrow money?	1 = Yes		2 = No (skip to Section D)	
C6	What was the primary reason for borrowing?	1 = to buy food		2 = pay for health care	
		3 = pay for funeral		4 = pay for social event	
		5 = buy agric inputs		6 = pay for education	
C7	From whom did you borrow?	1= friend/relative		2 = money lender	
		3 = bank/formal lending institution		4 = informal savings group	

D. Household assets and livestock					
D1	How many of the following assets are owned by you or any member of your household? IF A SPECIFIC ASSET IS NOT OWNED, ENTER '0'				
	Non-productive Assets		Productive & Transport Assets		
	1. Chair	__	6. Axe	__	12. Hand Mill
	2. Table	__	7. Sickle	__	13. Bicycle
	3. Bed	__	8. Panga/Machete	__	14. Harrow
	4. TV	__	9. Mortar	__	15. Plough
	5. Radio	__	10. Hoe	__	16. Sewing machine
			11. Ox Cart	__	17. Hammer Mill
	How many of the following animals do your family own?				
D2	Draught cattle __ __		Cattle __ __		Donkeys/Horses __ __
	Sheep/goats __ __		Pigs __ __		Poultry __ __ __

E. Food Consumption		
E1	How many meals did the adults (18+) in this household eat yesterday ?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NUMBER OF MEALS
E2	How many meals did the adolescents (5-17) in this household eat yesterday ?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NUMBER OF MEALS
E3	How many meals did the children (6-59 months old) in this household eat yesterday ? <i>IF NO CHILDREN IN THE HH, WRITE 98 for N/A</i>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NUMBER OF MEALS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over the last seven days, how many days did you consume the following foods? What was the source of the food? 		
	Number of days (0 to 7)	Source
1. Maize, maize porridge	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
2. Other cereal (rice, sorghum, millet, etc)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3. Cassava	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
4. Potatoes, sweet potatoes	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
5. Sugar or sugar products	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
6. Beans and peas	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
7. Groundnuts and cashew nuts	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
8. Vegetables/ relish /leaves	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
9. Bread, pasta	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
10. Fruits	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
11. Beef, goat, or other red meat	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
12. Poultry	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
13. Pork	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
14. Eggs	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
15. Fish	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
16. Oils/fats/butter	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
17. Milk/yogurt/other dairy	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
18. CSB	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

Source codes: 1 = From own production 3 = Borrowed 5 = Purchases 7 = Barter	2 = Casual labour 4 = Gift 6 = Food aid
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F. Coping strategies						
In the past 30 days, how frequently did your household resort to using one or more of the following strategies in order to have access to food? CIRCLE ONLY ONE ANSWER PER STRATEGY.						
		Never	Seldom (1-3 days/month)	Sometimes (1-2 days /week)	Often (3-6 days a week)	Daily
F1	Skip entire days without eating?	1	2	3	4	5
F2	Limit portion size at mealtimes?	1	2	3	4	5
F3	Reduce number of meals eaten per day?	1	2	3	4	5

F4	Borrow food or rely on help from friends or relatives?	1	2	3	4	5
F5	Rely on less expensive or less preferred foods?	1	2	3	4	5
F6	Purchase/borrow food on credit?	1	2	3	4	5
F7	Gather unusual types or amounts of wild food / hunt?	1	2	3	4	5
F8	Harvest immature crops (e.g. green maize)?	1	2	3	4	5
F9	Send household members to eat elsewhere?	1	2	3	4	5
F10	Send household members to beg?	1	2	3	4	5
F11	Reduce adult consumption so children can eat?	1	2	3	4	5
F12	Rely on casual labour for food?	1	2	3	4	5

G. Food assistance			
G1	Did your household receive food aid at any time during the last 6 months?	1 = Yes IF YES GO TO G3	2 = No
G2	Why have you not received any food aid? (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)	1 = Absent during distribution 2 = Am not registered 3 = Did not need 4 = Do not know 5 = Eligible, but biased against GO TO G11	
G3	When in the past 6 months did your HH receive food ration? (<i>Ask for each individual month, circle all that apply</i>)	1 = December 2005 2 = November 2005 3 = October 2005	4 = September 2005 5 = August 2005 6 = July 2005
G4	What was the sex of the recipient who went and collected the last food ration?	1 = Male	2 = Female
G5	Who in your household makes decisions about how food aid is used?	1 = Men	2 = Women 3 = Both
G6	What commodities did you receive in your most recent household ration? <i>Circle all that apply</i>	1 = Cereals	2 = Pulses
		3 = Oil	4 = CSB
G7	How much of these commodities did you consume in your most recent ration?	1 = Cereals __	2 = Pulses __
		3 = Oil __	4 = CSB __
Codes for G7: 1 = all 2 = More than ½ 3 = Half 4 = Less than half 5 = None			
G8	Did you sell any food aid last month? (1 = Yes; 2 = No)	1 = Cereals __	2 = Pulses __
		3 = Oil __	4 = CSB __
G9	If yes, how much?	1 = Cereals __	2 = Pulses __
		3 = Oil __	4 = CSB __
Codes for G9: 1 = all 2 = More than ½ 3 = Half 4 = Less than half			
G10	Did you barter any food aid last month? (1 = Yes; 2 = No)	1 = Cereals __	2 = Pulses __
		3 = Oil __	4 = CSB __
G11	Did you give away any food aid last	1 = Cereals __	2 = Pulses __

	month? (1 = Yes; 2 = No)	3 = Oil __	4 = CSB __
G12	How many days did your most recent ration of CEREALS last?	__ __ NUMBER OF DAYS	
G13	If not finished yet, how long it will last?	__ __ NUMBER OF DAYS	

Annex 3 – Traders Survey

What information to seek in retail markets

- ❑ selling prices of *staple food items* and *other important food items* (e.g. beans, essential condiments) of average quality – prices per kg or the usual local measure; how these prices compare with what is normal for the season; how prices have changed in the last few weeks and in the last year-or-two;
- ❑ selling prices for *essential non-food items* (e.g. soap, fuel-wood and/or other cooking fuel, household utensils, clothing); how prices have changed in the last few weeks and in the last year-or-two;
- ❑ selling prices for *agricultural inputs* (e.g. seeds) and *other raw materials* used in local productive activities; how prices have changed in the last few weeks and in the last year-or-two;
- ❑ buying and selling prices of *agricultural* (including livestock – healthy animals) and *other products* that refugees and local people (especially poor people) have to sell; how prices have changed in the last few weeks and in the last year-or-two;
- ❑ how *terms of trade* between produce and basic foods and essential non-food items have changed in the last few weeks and in the last year-or-two;
- ❑ items that are in short/declining supply and relatively expensive; items that are plentiful/in increasing supply and relatively cheap;
- ❑ the reasons for changes in availability and price as perceived by buyers and sellers.

What information to seek from wholesale traders

- ❑ wholesale selling prices for staple food items, other important food items, essential non-food items;
- ❑ buying prices for the agricultural and other products produced by the refugees and/or in the locality;
- ❑ whether any food supplies are being moved out of the area; if so, which items;
- ❑ other supplies that are moved out to be sold in other markets;
- ❑ costs of taking supplies to, the main markets in other areas; whether transport capacity is a constraint; any other constraints;
- ❑ whether stocks of any particular items are low; if so, why; whether stocks of any particular items are building up because of weak demand and/or transport difficulties; if so, which items.

What information to seek about labour and services markets

- ❑ daily wage rate for casual, *unskilled labour*; how the rate compares with what is normal for the season; how the rate has changed in the last few weeks and in the last year-or-two;
- ❑ the reasons for changes in the supply and demand for unskilled labour, and in daily rates, as perceived by contractors and labourers themselves;
- ❑ the skills and services that are in plentiful supply, and those for which demand exceeds supply.

Annex 4 – Markets Visit

What information to seek in retail markets

- ❑ selling prices of *staple food items* and *other important food items* (e.g. beans, essential condiments) of average quality – prices per kg or the usual local measure; how these prices compare with what is normal for the season; how prices have changed in the last few weeks and in the last year-or-two;
- ❑ selling prices for *essential non-food items* (e.g. soap, fuel-wood and/or other cooking fuel, household utensils, clothing); how prices have changed in the last few weeks and in the last year-or-two;
- ❑ selling prices for *agricultural inputs* (e.g. seeds) and *other raw materials* used in local productive activities; how prices have changed in the last few weeks and in the last year-or-two;
- ❑ buying and selling prices of *agricultural* (including livestock – healthy animals) and *other products* that refugees and local people (especially poor people) have to sell; how prices have changed in the last few weeks and in the last year-or-two;
- ❑ how *terms of trade* between produce and basic foods and essential non-food items have changed in the last few weeks and in the last year-or-two;
- ❑ items that are in short/declining supply and relatively expensive; items that are plentiful/in increasing supply and relatively cheap;
- ❑ the reasons for changes in availability and price as perceived by buyers and sellers.

What information to seek from wholesale traders

- ❑ wholesale selling prices for staple food items, other important food items, essential non-food items;
- ❑ buying prices for the agricultural and other products produced by the refugees and/or in the locality;
- ❑ whether any food supplies are being moved out of the area; if so, which items;
- ❑ other supplies that are moved out to be sold in other markets;
- ❑ costs of taking supplies to, the main markets in other areas; whether transport capacity is a constraint; any other constraints;
- ❑ whether stocks of any particular items are low; if so, why; whether stocks of any particular items are building up because of weak demand and/or transport difficulties; if so, which items.

What information to seek about labour and services markets

- ❑ daily wage rate for casual, *unskilled labour*; how the rate compares with what is normal for the season; how the rate has changed in the last few weeks and in the last year-or-two;
- ❑ the reasons for changes in the supply and demand for unskilled labour, and in daily rates, as perceived by contractors and labourers themselves;
- ❑ the skills and services that are in plentiful supply, and those for which demand exceeds supply.

Annex 5 – Key Informant Interviews

Refugee numbers, demography and subgroups	Key informants: site managers; organizations providing services at the site; refugee leaders; religious leaders
<p><i>Initial assessment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ <i>Numbers</i>: the best estimate for the number of refugees present at the site; the rate at which refugees are arriving (or departing); any information available on the numbers in the country of origin who are believed to be moving towards the border. ❑ <i>Demography</i>: the breakdown by age and sex. If no reliable breakdown is available, observe whether the distribution appears to be abnormal and consider making a quick rough determination ❑ <i>Subgroups</i> within the population that are recognized as having different identities, means of livelihood and/or social status; the characteristics of each subgroup and an estimate of the number of households (and individuals) in each. ❑ <i>Especially vulnerable individuals; groups at particular risk</i>: the characteristics and estimated numbers of groups within the population who are especially vulnerable or have special needs (e.g. ethnic minorities, unaccompanied children, infant orphans, people living with HIV/AIDS, etc.). 	<p><i>Review/re-assessment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ <i>Numbers</i>: how and when numbers were last verified/up-dated and whether further verification/up-dating is needed; the rate at which refugees are arriving (or departing); any expectations of new movements. If figures are not considered to be reliable, make your own estimate and try to get broad agreement on a figure for planning purposes. ❑ <i>Demography</i>: any changes in demographic composition; any changes expected; the implications of those changes. ❑ <i>Especially vulnerable individuals; groups at particular risk</i>: any changes in the numbers and situation of groups who are especially vulnerable or have special needs.
Health and nutritional status	Key informants: health professionals and organizations providing health care services
<p><i>Initial assessment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ <i>Mortality rates</i>: crude and under-5 mortality rates if available from credible sources. ❑ <i>Health status</i>: the general health status of the refugees; the presence and prevalence of communicable, food- and water-borne diseases (and HIV/AIDS). ❑ <i>Nutritional status</i>: malnutrition rates from initial nutrition surveys and screening; evidence or risks of micronutrient deficiencies; admission rates to for supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes. 	<p><i>Review/re-assessment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ <i>Mortality rates</i>: crude and under-5 mortality rates from credible sources and how these have changes from previously; trends in mortality rates. ❑ <i>Health status</i>: general health status; the presence and prevalence of communicable, food- and water-borne diseases (and HIV/AIDS); any recent changes; current trends shown by health surveillance reports. ❑ <i>Nutritional status</i>: malnutrition rates from properly conducted nutrition surveys; evidence or risks of micronutrient deficiencies; admission and discharge rates for supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes.
Social organization and attitudes	Key informants: organizations providing services at the site; refugee leaders; religious leaders
<p><i>Initial assessment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ <i>Social organization</i>: the degree of cohesion and mutual support; nature and effectiveness of leadership (traditional, political or military); existing associations (e.g. women's groups, religious groups, youth groups, occupational associations). ❑ <i>Control of resources</i>: who (men and/or women) controls resources within the household and at community level – food, cash, non-food household and productive items – and access to any household means of transport (e.g. bicycle, cart); whether this has changed from what was 	<p><i>Review/re-assessment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ <i>Social organization</i>: any changes in the degree of cohesion, mutual support and leadership; emergence of new associations. ❑ <i>Control of resources</i>: any changes in who controls resources; the implications of those changes. ❑ <i>Attitudes and expectations</i>: any changes attitudes; present perceptions of the prospects for durable solutions.

normal for the refugees.

- ❑ *Attitudes and expectations*: the general mental health of the refugees (degree of psycho-social trauma) and their ability and willingness to engage in self-help and community-based activities; their perceptions of the prospects of returning home.

The Location

Characteristics of the location	Key informants: site managers and organizations providing services at the site
<p><i>Initial assessment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ <i>Resources and economy</i>: the availability of land and water for food production; the level of economic activity; the availability of employment and markets. ❑ <i>Risks</i>: any physical risks associated with the location (e.g. flooding, attack). ❑ <i>Access and utilities</i>: the means of access to deliver supplies and supervise operations; any constraints/restrictions on access and measures that could reduce them. ❑ <i>Local population</i>: the characteristics of the local (host) population, and social and economic relationships between them and the refugees. ❑ <i>Natural resources</i>: the availability of, and refugees' access to, shelter/shelter materials, water and cooking fuel; any risks to the environment and natural resource base due to the arrival and activities of the refugees. 	<p><i>Review/re-assessment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ <i>Resources and economy</i>: any changes in the natural resources available, the level of economic activity and the availability of employment and markets. ❑ <i>Risks</i>: any changes in physical risks associated with the location. ❑ <i>Access and utilities</i>: any changes in the means of access to deliver supplies and supervise operations; the effectiveness of any measures taken to reduce constraints; further measures that could be taken. ❑ <i>Local population</i>: any changes in the local population of the area, or in social and economic relationships between them and the refugees. ❑ <i>Natural resources</i>: any changes in refugees' access to natural resources the availability of; the impact of refugees on the environment and further risks to the natural resource base.

Food Security

Food issues during the first few days	Key informants: organizations providing services at the site; refugee leaders
<p><i>Initial assessment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ <i>Refugees' own resources</i>: whether the refugees have brought any food supplies with them, or have their own resources and are able to buy food locally. If so, the range of food items available to them. ❑ <i>Local resources and assistance</i>: whether the refugees are able to find food locally; whether they receive assistance from local people or authorities; if so, how long that assistance is expected to continue. ❑ <i>Food habits</i>: the refugees' preferred staples, acceptable substitutes, usual sources of protein, essential condiments, any religious or cultural taboos. ❑ <i>Food preparation</i>: whether the refugees can prepare food for themselves; whether communal food preparation or ready-to-eat food is necessary during an initial, short period (a few days). ❑ <i>Food distribution capacity</i>: the capacities available to receive supplies and organize distributions of food in a reasonably equitable manner during the coming days and weeks. 	<p><i>Review/re-assessment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Not applicable.

Refugees' access to food, income and essential non-food supplies	Key informants: site managers, organizations providing services at the site (especially social scientists); refugee leaders; religious leaders
<p><i>Initial assessment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ <i>Access to food and other essentials:</i> preliminary information on the means by which the refugees – or different groups among the refugees – presently obtain food and essential non-food supplies and services; the resources and sources of income they have to acquire those items. ❑ <i>Effects of refugees' coping strategies:</i> the probable short and long term effects of the coping/survival strategies adopted by the refugees. ❑ <i>Markets:</i> the locations of markets where refugees can purchase food, non-food essential (such as soap, medicines, clothing), or sell their labour, other services and any goods they may produce; the levels of activity in those markets. ❑ <i>Access to land, employment, markets:</i> whether refugees' have physical access; if government policy is restrictive, the extent to which restrictions are enforced. ❑ <i>Seasonal calendar:</i> the crop calendar and how seasonal considerations (including any seasonal disruptions of transport) will affect the ability of the refugees to obtain food. 	<p><i>Review/re-assessment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ <i>Access to food and other essentials:</i> how the refugees – or different groups of refugees – presently obtain food (other than food aid) and essential non-food supplies and services. ❑ <i>Sustainability:</i> any changes in the strategies used by different groups of refugees; the effects and implications of the strategies used, and whether their use can (or should) continue. ❑ <i>Markets:</i> changes in market conditions and the possibilities of refugees to purchase food, or sell labour, other services and any goods they may produce. ❑ <i>Government policy:</i> any changes in policies towards the refugees and their access to land, employment and markets, or in the manner in which any restrictions are enforced.
Food handling, targeting and distribution	Key informants: site managers, organizations providing services at the site; refugee leaders; religious leaders
<p><i>Initial assessment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Food handling capacity. ❑ <i>Targeting:</i> the mechanisms that are, or could be, available to target food (and/or other assistance) to those who need it most. ❑ <i>Distribution:</i> the capacities (and willingness) of government entities, other organizations and the refugees themselves, to organize distributions in a reasonably equitable manner. 	<p><i>Review/re-assessment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ <i>Food deliveries:</i> any problems with deliveries, on-site storage and handling. ❑ <i>Targeting:</i> the effectiveness of the mechanisms used; whether improvements, or alternative methods, are needed and possible. ❑ <i>Distribution:</i> the effectiveness and efficiency of current arrangements; whether the most vulnerable/at risk individuals and groups are able to receive their entitlements without too much difficulty; what improvements, or alternative arrangements, are needed and possible; the capacities (and willingness) of government entities, other organizations and the refugees themselves, to improve or adopt new arrangements to ensure equitable distributions.
Supplementary and therapeutic feeding	Key informants: organizations providing services at the site; public health workers; refugee leaders; religious leaders
<p><i>Initial assessment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ The rates of malnutrition and whether these require the initiation of supplementary and therapeutic feeding ❑ Numbers of beneficiaries registered for and receiving supplementary and therapeutic feeding; the criteria for admission and discharge; recovery rates and death rates. ❑ The population groups from which new cases are being admitted and, if some groups are disproportionately represented the reasons. 	<p><i>Review/re-assessment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ The numbers of beneficiaries registered for and receiving supplementary and therapeutic feeding; trends in admissions and discharges; the criteria for admission and discharge; recovery rates and death rates. ❑ The population groups from which new cases are being admitted and, if some groups are disproportionately represented the reasons.

Non-food factors affecting nutritional status and general well-being

Household food utilization	Key informants: organizations providing services at the site; refugee leaders
<p><i>Initial assessment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ <i>Food storage:</i> arrangements and facilities for food storage at household level; losses incurred during storage. ❑ <i>Food preparation:</i> the extent to which the refugees are able to prepare food for themselves – the availability of necessary utensils, stoves, grinding/milling facilities, water and cooking fuel – and their ability to prepare easily digestible foods suitable for very young children and sick and elderly people. ❑ <i>Infant and young child feeding and care practices:</i> the traditional practices of the refugees and whether these are maintained; the extent of breastfeeding, arrangements for complementary (weaning) foods and care; risks for the health of infants and children; arrangements for the feeding of infant orphans and infants of mothers who cannot breastfeed 	<p><i>Review/re-assessment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ <i>Food storage:</i> any changes in arrangements and facilities for food storage at household level; losses currently incurred during storage and how that compares with conditions previously. ❑ <i>Food preparation:</i> any changes in the ability of the refugees are able to prepare food for themselves – the availability of necessary utensils, grinding/milling facilities, water and cooking fuel – and their ability to prepare easily digestible foods suitable for very young children and sick and elderly people. ❑ <i>Infant and young child feeding and care practices:</i> the extent of breastfeeding and arrangements for complementary (weaning) foods and care, and how this compares with conditions previously; risks for the health of infants and children.
Public health conditions and health care.	Key informants: public health workers, organizations providing health services at the site; refugee leaders
<p><i>Initial assessment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ <i>Material condition:</i> adequacy of shelter, clothing, sleeping materials and domestic household items for the refugees present and arriving. ❑ <i>Water supplies:</i> the quantity of water available to households; the adequacy of arrangements for water storage at household level; whether water quality poses health risks and, if so, the adequacy of arrangements for water treatment at source and/or at household level. ❑ <i>Environmental sanitation:</i> environmental health conditions – toilets/excreta disposal arrangements, waste disposal, evidence of disease vectors; any arrangements in hand to improve these conditions. ❑ <i>Health care:</i> the refugees' access to health care services, including essential drugs, and the quality of those services. ❑ <i>Action to meet related non-food needs;</i> arrangements (or plans) to (i) provide shelter, clothing, sleeping materials or domestic household items, where needed, or (ii) improve the quantity and/or quality of water available, the sanitary environment and health services. 	<p><i>Review/re-assessment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ <i>Material condition:</i> adequacy of shelter, clothing, sleeping materials and domestic household items and how that compares with conditions previously. ❑ <i>Water supplies:</i> the quantity of water available to households, the adequacy of arrangements for water storage at household level and how that compares with conditions previously; whether water quality poses health risks and, if so, the adequacy of arrangements for water treatment at source and/or at household level. ❑ <i>Environmental sanitation:</i> environmental health conditions – toilets/excreta disposal arrangements, waste disposal, evidence of disease vectors and how these arrangements and conditions have changed. ❑ <i>Health care:</i> the refugees' access to health care services, including essential drugs, and the quality of those services.
Education and Community Services	Key informants: site manager; organizations providing services at the site; refugee leaders; religious leaders
<p><i>Initial assessment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ The prospects for organizing primary schooling and other educational services when the situation stabilizes; the resources available within the refugee community. ❑ The capacity of the refugee community to support its most vulnerable members; the community support services required. 	<p><i>Review/re-assessment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Enrolment, attendance and drop out rates among girls and boys; reasons for non-attendance and dropping out; whether there are differences among different groups. ❑ The quality of education; constraints on increasing coverage and improving quality. ❑ The effectiveness of community-based social services.

Protection concerns	Key informants: site manager; organizations providing services at the site; refugee leaders; religious leaders
<p><i>Initial assessment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ The risks faced by the refugees, or groups within the population (women, girls, unaccompanied minors, traditionally marginalized groups, etc.); the specific factors to be taken into consideration in the design of distribution systems and other implementation arrangements. ❑ Any evidence of sexually based or other forms of violence. 	<p><i>Review/re-assessment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Any changes in the risks faced by the refugees, or groups within the population; the specific factors to be taken into consideration in the design of distribution systems and other implementation arrangements. ❑ Any changes in the prevalence of sexually based or other forms of violence; the reasons.
Local (host) Population	
Situation and needs of the local (host) population	Key informants: site manager; organizations providing services to the host populations; host population leaders (community and religious)
<p><i>Initial assessment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ The food security situation of the host population; their access to services; their attitudes towards the refugees. 	<p><i>Review/re-assessment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Changes in general economic and market conditions and the food security situation of the host population. ❑ Changes in the host population's access to services. ❑ Changes in the host population's attitudes towards the refugees.

Annex 6 – Focus group discussion

Health and nutrition problems

- ❑ Health problems:
 - most important health problems?
 - causes of those problems and what they and/or others should do to reduce them?
 - is the importance of personal, domestic and environmental hygiene understood?
- ❑ Nutritional problems:
 - perceptions of causes of malnutrition and what they and/or others can do to reduce them:
 - Is the importance of breastfeeding and proper infant feeding practices understood?
 - Have traditional practices been disrupted?
 - arrangements for the feeding of infant orphans and infants of mothers who cannot breastfeed?

How households and the community organize themselves

- ❑ Control of resources:
 - who (men and/or women) controls resources within the household?
 - and at community level – food, cash, non-food household and productive items, access to any household means of transport (e.g. bicycle, cart)?
- ❑ Social organization/mutual support:
 - who are the leaders and what gives them their legitimacy?
 - what associations (formal or informal) exist within the community, e.g. women's groups, religious groups, scouts, youth groups, occupational associations; what do they do; what could they do?
- ❑ Especially vulnerable individuals/groups at particular risk:
 - the characteristics and estimated numbers of groups (such as ethnic minorities, unaccompanied children, infant orphans, people living with HIV/AIDS, etc.) within the population who are especially vulnerable or have special needs?
 - the arrangements that have been or are being made within the community to meet their special needs?
 - the help the community needs from outside agencies?

The local population and environment

- ❑ Local population:
 - Relationships:
 - any help received:
 - what has changed or may change:
- ❑ Natural resources:
 - Do they have access to shelter materials, water and cooking fuel?
 - Does the access is becoming more difficult?
 - Are resources being depleted?
 - Attitudes of the local population to the refugees' use of natural resources ?
 - What the refugees and the local population can do together to preserve the natural resource base of the area?

Food security: self-reliance and food aid

- ❑ Food habits:
 - preferred staples (and reasons for preferences)
 - acceptable substitutes:
 - usual sources of protein:
 - essential condiments:
 - any religious or cultural taboos:
- ❑ Sources of food:
 - proportions of their food obtained from own production, market purchases, food aid, gifts, other sources
 - seasonal variations
 - how sources have changed and are expected to evolve?
- ❑ Income:
 - the income they gain from employment (skilled/unskilled), sale of ration items, sale of own production (food/other), remittances, gifts, other sources:
 - seasonal variations:
 - how incomes have changed and are expected to evolve?
- ❑ Essential expenditures:
 - expenditures on food (per week):
 - expenditures on other essentials (per month)
 - how expenditures have changed and are expected to evolve?
- ❑ Sustainability:
 - which food and income acquisition activities are sustainable in the long term?
 - which are not?
 - which should be supported ?
 - which should be avoided?
- ❑ Level of self-reliance:
 - proportion of food needs that they can meet themselves in the next 6-12 months without disposing of productive assets or engaging in coping strategies that undermine the natural resource base or their own human capital:
- ❑ Food preparation:
 - problems faced in preparing family meals and easily digestible foods suitable for very young children and sick and elderly people:
- ❑ Food aid targeting:
 - Do different groups of households have different levels of need and should receive different levels of assistance?
 - how such 'targeting' can be achieved?
 - Are current mechanisms effective and appropriate?
- ❑ Food aid distribution:
 - Are current distribution arrangements fair and transparent?
 - how they could be improved (if necessary).

Protection concerns

- ❑ The risks faced by women, girls, unaccompanied minors, traditionally marginalized groups and/or others. etc.; what can be done to minimize those risks (including by modifying food distribution and other implementation arrangements).
- ❑ Whether any refugees suffer sexually based or other forms of violence; what can be done to reduce such violence.

Looking ahead...

- ❑ Expectations:
 - do they expect more refugees to arrive?
 - when do they expect to be able to return home (or find another form of durable solution)?
 - what changes do they anticipate in their present situation?
- ❑ Self-reliance:
 - do they understand that the goal of international assistance is to help them to achieve the maximum degree of self-reliance possible in the circumstances pending a durable solution (while helping them to meet their essential needs in the meantime)?
 - what possibilities do they see to increase their self-reliance;
 - what can they do for themselves
 - and what assistance do they need?

Annex 7 – What to look for while walking through the camp

Shelter, clothing

- ☐ whether these are adequate for the prevailing climatic conditions and those that may be expected;
- ☐ whether over-crowding or poor shelter could pose a health hazard.

Space

- ☐ whether households have space around their shelters for essential domestic activities, vegetable gardens and/or keeping small livestock;
- ☐ whether children have places to play.

Condition of the refugees

- ☐ any obvious signs of malnutrition (oedema, extreme thinness, goitre).

Water supplies

- ☐ the number of water points and the distances people have to go to collect water;
- ☐ the nature and adequacy of arrangements to protect water sources and/or water at the delivery points (exclusion of animals; control of children; special [not individual] containers used to draw water from wells, etc.);
- ☐ if water is being treated at source/the point of delivery, whether the treatment is systematic and controlled;
- ☐ the adequacy of the containers refugees use to collect and carry water.

Environmental sanitation conditions

The general sanitary state of the environment including:

- ☐ toilets/excreta disposal arrangements (their number, distance from shelters and water points, cleanliness and the extent to which they appear to be used);
- ☐ the nature and adequacy of arrangements for waste disposal (solid and liquid);
- ☐ any evidence of disease vectors;
- ☐ any efforts underway to improve these conditions.

Who is doing what

- ☐ what men are doing;
- ☐ what women are doing;
- ☐ what young people (adolescents) are doing;
- ☐ what children are doing;
- ☐ what elderly people are doing;
- ☐ who is collecting water and fuel-wood;
- ☐ who is building or maintaining shelters and community facilities;
- ☐ who is supervising young children.

Markets within the site

- ☐ the range and quantities of food being sold;
- ☐ the range and quantities of other items on sale.