

Alchemy Report on World Relief's Income Generation Animal Husbandry Program
Maratane Refugee Camp in Nampula, Mozambique
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Situation of Refugees in Mozambique

Overview

Mozambique is a host country for approximately 10,130 refugees.¹ A majority of these refugees, approximately 5,000, live in a refugee camp in the northern region of Nampula. The Maratane Refugee Camp lies in a rural area about 20 km away from Nampula, the third largest city in Mozambique and the informal capital of the northern region of Mozambique. Other significant populations of refugees, more than 4,000, live in major cities including Maputo, the capital city, Nampula, Lichinga, among others. There are a few skilled refugees, including teachers and nurses, who have been sent by the government to other regions of Mozambique to work in their particular professions, as there is a lack of skilled Mozambicans in these fields.

In the years 1995-1999, there were approximately 500 officially registered refugees living in the Maputo area.² Two refugee camps, Bobole and Massaca, were opened just outside of Maputo and they hosted the majority of refugees living in Mozambique. Most of the refugees came from the Great Lakes region of Africa, predominantly Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Through the years, a steady flow of refugees from this region continued to arrive in Mozambique. In 2001, in an agreement between the UNCHR and the Mozambican government, a decision was made to move all of the refugees to the northern Nampula region, where a camp would be constructed and opened. Two of the government's justifications for this move were that refugees should not live in the capital city and that the refugees living in the Maputo area were causing problems and confusion in Maputo (i.e. bothering diplomatic agencies).³ Others have indicated, however, that the decision to move the refugees from Maputo to Nampula came about because of pressure from the South African government. The proximity of the refugees to the border of South Africa provided a route for refugees to self-settle across the border in cities, including Johannesburg, in South Africa.

Plans for constructing the Maratane Refugee Camp began to take shape in February 2001. Months later, Maratane started to receive refugees. For months, they housed refugees in temporary structures, including tents. As Bobole and Massaca were closing, approximately 1,600 refugees were moved from Maputo to Nampula in planes chartered by the government and UNCHR. Some refugees, who were either small business owners or relatively better off in Maputo, resisted the move to Nampula and chose to remain self-

¹ The term "Refugee" in this context includes all people who have fled to Mozambique seeking asylum from persecution or conflicts in their home countries. The total number of refugees living in Mozambique is estimated to be 10,136, as quoted by Olivia Shannon, Program Officer, UNCHR in Maputo on August 16, 2004.

² Interview with Aderito Matangala, Camp Administrator for INAR on August 3, 2004.

³ Interview with Aderito Matangala, Camp Administrator for INAR on August 3, 2004.

settled in Maputo. The Mozambican government later provided these refugees with official permission and documents to remain in Maputo.⁴ At present, there are approximately 2,500 refugees living in Maputo. During the massive move to Nampula, other refugees left Mozambique, seeking to settle in neighboring countries, including Swaziland. There have been a few cases of voluntary repatriation.

Around the time of the opening of Maratane, a large influx of refugees, mostly from the eastern region of South Kivu in the Democratic Republic of Congo, fled to Northern Mozambique, via Lake Tanganyika and Tanzania, seeking refuge. A majority of those seeking asylum fled from 5 regions in the South Kivu area and more precisely the rural Fizi Zone. The number of refugees in Mozambique jumped significantly in years 2001-2002. This number has been continually growing, with approximately 100 to 120 new arrivals, mostly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, each month.⁵

Maratane is therefore home to a diverse and mixed population of refugees, with a vast majority of Congolese refugees, significant populations of Burundian and Rwandan refugees, and very small numbers of refugees of other nationalities. The total number of arrivals (there is no record of departures) as of August 12, 2004 is 5,286. The breakdown by nationality is the following: DRC 3797, Burundi 797, Rwanda 484, Somalia 138, Ethiopia 16, Sudan 12, Uganda 12, Republic of Congo (Congo Brazzaville) 8, Angola 7, Zimbabwe 4, Sierra Leone 3, Liberia 2, Kenya 1, Chad 1, Central African Republic 1, Ivory Coast 1, Eritrea 1, and 1 Palestinian. The male to female ratio is 3:2.

Camp Actors

Three agencies, INAR, UNHCR, and World Relief, work at the Maratne Refugee camp and provide assistance. The Delegação Provincial do Instituto Nacional de Apoio aos Refugiados (INAR), the branch of the Mozambican government which is in charge of refugee issues is responsible for running the camp and providing assistance to refugees. INAR is a branch of the government under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros e Cooperação). It is the government's obligation to provide services and basic needs to the refugees. They are also in charge of providing security at the camp. INAR is both the governmental counterpart to UNHCR as well as an implementing partner.⁶

The United National High Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR), a second actor at the refugee camp, is charged with promoting integration and self-reliance. UNHCR work closely with INAR and tends to fill in the fiscal and structural gaps, which the government is unable to provide. Their main purpose is to provide legal protection, however, they seem to provide direct livelihood assistance to the refugee population.

⁴ The "official permission" was not refugee status, but permission to remain living in Maputo. After the move to Nampula, all refugees in Mozambique were required to live within the borders of the Nampula region, unless they had authorization by the government to live outside of Nampula's boundaries.

⁵ Interview with Ana Palao, UNCHR Field Officer, on August 2, 2004.

⁶ Interview with Olivia Shannon, Program Officer for UNCHR in Maputo, interviewed on August 16, 2004.

The only NGO implementing organization at the Maratane Refugee camp is World Relief. They run 3 income generation programs, which assist refugees and their livelihoods. Although World Relief is the only implementing partner at the camp at present, during different times in the camp's short history, there have been other organizations working at the camp. For instance, World Vision built some of the refugee's homes and Médecins Sans Frontières came to the camp in December 2003 to address on a cholera epidemic. However, at present, World Relief is the only implementing partner at the camp.

Rights

In general, Mozambique is a relatively liberal host country in terms of providing refuge to displaced people. The government claims that it treats refugees like Mozambican citizens. However, there are policies and procedures in place, which limit the rights of refugees.

First and foremost is the issue of documentation. All refugees, when they cross into Mozambique, are registered as asylum seekers with the government and are permitted to live in Mozambique on a temporary basis. They are offered a *Declaração*, a sheet of paper with their name and photo, which indicates that they have declared themselves as asylum seekers. The paper is only valid for 2 months, and then it must be renewed. Most refugees, even those who have lived in Mozambique for more than 3 years, still only hold the status of asylum seeker in Mozambique.

Official refugee status is a permanent protection given to an extremely limited number of refugees in Mozambique. The procedure to receive refugee status is extremely delayed. Although the government claims that the procedure does not take "too long," when pressed for a specific timeframe, the Camp Administrator responded in the following manner (to paraphrase): "I can't tell precisely how long it takes to get the status of a refugee. We use 'easy integration' with refugees. That is why we don't have specific controlled time for completing refugee status."⁷ Every refugee who I interviewed, even those who have been living in Mozambique for more than 3 ½ years, are still living without permanent refugee status. I encountered only one refugee with status, a Burundian WR employee, who was just granted status in 2004, after arriving in Mozambique in 1999. There are a few exceptions to this rule. It is rumored that if you are skilled worker, either a teacher or a nurse, that it is relatively easier to obtain refugee status.

As of August 16, 2004, 618 refugees had been granted permanent refugee status⁸. Nearly half of those refugees granted status, 307 in total, were granted in 2004, after pressure from UNCHR to move the process forward. Up until 2002, the number of recognized refugees was 207⁹.

⁷ Interview with Aderito Matangala, Camp Administrator for INAR on August 3, 2004.

⁸ Interview with Olivia Shannon, Program Officer for UNCHR in Maputo, interviewed on August 16, 2004.

⁹ Breakdown of refugees with status up until 2002: 64 from Burundi, 33 from DRC, 100 from Rwanda, 9 from Somalia, and 1 from Sudan.

This lack of permanent documentation severely limits refugees' lives in Mozambique. Also, the government's policies and procedures limit the rights of refugees, including freedom of movement, access to employment, and ability to attend school. Below, restrictions on rights of refugees are laid out, exploring how protections are actually implemented in the field.

Freedom of movement –

Refugees, in theory, have complete freedom of movement in Mozambique. In practice, however, there are serious limitations. According to the government, refugees are only allowed to reside in the northern region of Nampula. The government must provide refugees who live outside of the Nampula region with official documentation to legally remain outside of this region¹⁰. Since the opening of the Maratane camp, refugees who lived in the camp had the freedom to leave and enter as they pleased, however this movement has been recently restricted. In August 2004, the government will implement a new program, which will severely restrict refugee's freedom of movement. In order to leave Maratane, refugees will have to request a special permission. They will have to apply for this permission in advance of their departure. They must state the length of time they will be away from the camp and their reasons for traveling. The government will then grant or deny them permission to leave the camp. The time allotments are for 24, 48, and 72 hours. The camp administration is considering having a permission to leave for up to 7 days, as there has been a tremendous amount of resistance to the new policy. In addition, refugees are often the target of police harassment in Nampula, because they do not have proper documentation. Perceived as outsiders and potential threats, police often demand papers from refugees. When refugees present their *declarações*, police often ask for permanent refugee documents, which, as described above, are almost never granted to refugees.

Ability to work –

Refugees are granted the right to work in Mozambique. However, as described in the example above with freedom of movement, the right to work is limited by the government's policies and procedures. Employers are remiss to hire displaced persons without refugee status or identification. Refugees' freedom of movement is limited, so it is difficult to look for employment outside of the camp. There is basically no proper work in the camp, other than informal shops. If refugees leave the camp to open shops and live in Nampula, they are cut off from UNCHR assistance, including food distribution. For those refugees who have degrees, the Ministry of Education will provide some equivalency paperwork. However, they will only provide the paperwork for university degrees, not for secondary or trade education.¹¹ This paperwork is provided only on a limited basis. If refugees are professionals, for instance nurses, doctors, and teachers, their paperwork is processed relatively easily, as there is a shortage of Mozambican professionals in these fields. Overall, refugees are encouraged to work by both the UNCHR and the government, however it is extremely challenging to find work, to be hired, and to live outside of the camp.

¹⁰ Interview with Aderito Matangala, Camp Administrator for INAR on August 3, 2004.

¹¹ Interview with Aderito Matangala, Camp Administrator for INAR on August 3, 2004.

Access to land –

Refugees have access to land in the camp through the World Relief agricultural program. The land surrounding the camp has been loaned to World Relief for their income generation agricultural program. Refugees are allotted a certain space for planting their crops. They are able to use only the land which is allotted to them. They are not able to plant crops randomly wherever they would like.¹²

Right to own property –

Refugees do not have the right to own property in Mozambique. All property in Mozambique is owned by the government. The government leases property to individuals.

Access to schools –

Refugees are provided with the right to attend local Portuguese language schools. The government pays the same school fees for Mozambican and refugee children. There is a Mozambican primary school in the camp, which 120 refugee children attend. However, the majority of this school's population is comprised of local Mozambican children. The Mozambican secondary school is located in Nampula. The refugee families of secondary-school aged children must pay for the transportation of their children to attend school. As many of the refugees are French speaking and would prefer that their children learn lessons in French, they established their own French language school at the camp and have been assisted by UNCHR in running the school. The vast majority of school-aged children attend the French language school. It seems that only families who have had problems with other refugees at the camp send their children to the Portuguese language school. This past academic year, 831 children attended French language primary school, 165 attended secondary school and 401 attending nursery school.¹³ The French language school is not recognized by any government, including the Mozambican government. Therefore, when the children finish their studies, their degrees will not be recognized.¹⁴ UNESCO has visited the school and has started the process to have the school recognized. In terms of university studies, refugees do not have access to the Mozambican university system. There is no money to support their studies. The lack of access to higher learning is a serious problem for the refugees. There is a large number of university-age young men and women at the camp who have no opportunities to continue their education.

Security

As described above, Maratane camp is home to a diverse group of refugees. The majority of the camp residents are from the Democratic Republic of Congo with smaller but significant populations from Burundi and Rwanda. There are just a few refugees from other countries, as well, including Uganda, Ethiopia, and Angola, to name a few. The population mix is blamed for many problems of security at the camp. There are

¹² Interview with Ana Palao, UNCHR Field Officer, on August 2, 2004.

¹³ Interview with Ana Palao, UNCHR Field Officer, on August 2, 2004.

¹⁴ Interview with Aderito Matangala, Camp Administrator for INAR on August 3, 2004.

some tensions between different nationality groups, but the more significant and dangerous security concerns lie within the Congolese community. The largest group at the camp, the Congolese population is divided between many different ethnic groups. There are populations of Bembes and Banyamulinges. Many of the tensions from which people fled the Democratic Republic of Congo have been replicated in the camp¹⁵. The Congolese camp residents have divided themselves into two groups called the “Arabs” and “Americans,” with the Arab group coming from 2 regions of Kivu and the “Americans,” coming from 3 regions in Kivu.¹⁶ The Congolese population has the highest rate of violence in the camp.¹⁷

Other refugees of different nationalities, including Rwandans and Burundians, tend to be marginalized and targeted by Congolese camp residents. The other groups who are often targeted are members of Congolese ethnic minorities and vulnerable women. Crimes resulting from insecurity at the camp are frequent. There have been reports of houses burned, stabbings, rape, and threats.¹⁸

Formal security is organized by INAR. Fourteen police officers are stationed at the camp; ten of those were formerly retired and have been called back to service. The officers do not wear uniforms, except for the police commander and the chief of police. Equipment is limited (i.e. the officers do not have radios), which makes logistics and overall security work difficult. There have been personnel issues, as well, including officers who have low vision and alcohol problems.¹⁹

There are also a group of refugee guards who live in the camp called “Tsungo Tsungo.” They work as a community security force, paid by UNCHR. They seem to have positive relationships with UNCHR, INAR, and the refugee population. They are seen as leaders who can solve internal disputes and are seen as flexible.

During the interviews, nearly every refugee with whom I spoke complained about security problems at the camp. Each refugee had a personal story involving local threats and harassment due to tensions and insecurity at the camp. They indicated that they do not feel protected by the police force, for when they bring a crime to their attention, nothing happens. However, the realistic picture of security at the camp may be complicated, as many refugees are seeking resettlement and there is a common belief that if you are a complicated camp resident and you cause problems you may be resettled. Some of the crimes committed at the camp may be fabricated for resettlement purposes.²⁰

In contrast to the intra-camp security problems, there are rarely tensions between camp residents and the local Mozambican villagers who live close to the camp.²¹ The villagers

¹⁵ Interview with Aderito Matangala, Camp Administrator for INAR on August 3, 2004.

¹⁶ Interview with Awar Abahenya W’Amuri, Congolese refugee and employee of World Relief, on August 6, 2004.

¹⁷ Interview with Aderito Matangala, Camp Administrator for INAR on August 3, 2004.

¹⁸ Interview with Ana Palao, UNCHR Field Officer, on August 2, 2004.

¹⁹ Interview with Ana Palao, UNCHR Field Officer, on August 2, 2004.

²⁰ Interview with Ana Palao, UNCHR Field Officer, on August 2, 2004.

²¹ Interview with Aderito Matangala, Camp Administrator for INAR on August 3, 2004.

who live on the periphery of the camp tend to have friendlier relations with the refugees than the relations between the refugees themselves. Trading between the populations exists. A few refugees whom I interviewed complained of harassment from the villagers based on the 'good' life that the refugees have (i.e. receiving free food and shelter) compared to the lives of the villagers. Self-settled refugees who live in Nampula city complain about being discriminated against in their work and in their neighborhoods. Refugees are often targeted and harassed by police on the street. Refugee shop owners have complained of discrimination and harassment with municipal governmental officials and local shop owners. Many refugee shop owners have had their stores or homes robbed or destroyed. These crimes could have been committed by local Mozambicans or refugees from the camp.

In response to the insecurity in the camp, the government gives periodic counseling to refugees. They speak with local leaders and "spread the message of peace."²² On the part of UNCHR, there is a community center where staff members attempt to deal with domestic and social problems. The camp committee is also involved in attempting to solve security issues at the camp. INAR and UNCHR do not assist non-camp residents. If refugees choose to live in Nampula, they are no longer under the protection of nor do they receive assistance from INAR and UNHCR.

Access to Credit in the Community

In late 2002, *Fundo de Credito Comunitario* (FCC), the microfinance branch of World Relief implemented a microcredit program for refugees at Maratane and in Nampula. In the year that the program ran (late 2002 through November 2003), the program gave loans to 271 refugee clients. Although it was first touted as a success, the program quickly fell apart as clients were unable or refused to repay their loans. On average, the repayment rate was around 25%. The program was stopped in November 2003.

There is no other access to credit in Maratane, other than individual money lenders. During my interviews, I found that one refugee had used an individual money lender in an emergency. The individual could not tell me if there were any others in the community. All other interviewees indicated that they had not used money lenders in the community.

Additional information about the FCC refugee program will be provided in Naohiko Omata's Alchemy Internship Report (Naohiko evaluated the FCC refugee program in Maputo and compared it with the FCC refugee program in Nampula). I will also address the challenges of the FCC refugee microcredit program in a separate report, focused solely on the FCC program.

Income Generation in the Community

World Relief, the only implementing NGO in Maratane, runs two income generation and livelihood programs: an agricultural program and an animal husbandry program. Below,

²² Interview with Aderito Matangala, Camp Administrator for INAR on August 3, 2004.

I will provide a brief resume of the agricultural project. The focus of the remainder of this report is the animal husbandry program, which will be discussed at length below.

Agricultural Program

World Relief's agricultural program runs as an in-kind income generation program. Refugees are given seeds, tools, pest control, access to water, buckets, fertilizer, and other materials to grow crops in the fields outside of the camp. Each refugee is allotted his or her own plot of land. WR staff members provide training and technical assistance to the beneficiaries of the program. Normally refugees work in teams with their family members to produce the crops, therefore each 'refugee/beneficiary' actually represents a refugee family. Participants grow tomatoes, sweet potatoes, green beans, cabbage, eggplants, and other kinds of vegetables.

There are three achieved goals for the program. First, the refugees can increase the nutrition of their diets by supplementing the food which UNCHR and INAR distributes to them with the vegetables that they are growing. Second, refugees can sell their agricultural products in the local Maratane markets or in the larger markets in Nampula for income. (Maratane has become famous in Nampula for its excellent tomatoes!) Third, the refugees can gain useful skills which they can use while they are living at the camp as well as in the future, whether they will be resettled or repatriated. Technical assistance and training by World Relief staff is a large part of the program.

In 2004, there are approximately 542 refugees participating in the program. Each refugee or beneficiary represents a household. Therefore, the number of beneficiaries of the program is probably much higher than 542. World Relief estimates that there are approximately 1,000 refugees who are served by the program. If this is correct, nearly one fifth of the entire camp population is served by the program. Any refugee who would like to be a part of the program is welcome. There is no time limit on how long refugees can be a part of the program. In the past, the number of refugees participating was approximately 200 per year, however many residents have seen others benefit significantly by participating in the program, so they have joined this year. The number of participants has doubled since 2003.

With the increased participation, there is somewhat of a strain on resources and personnel. Keeping this in mind, World Relief is looking to implement new projects, which will lower costs and increase efficiency. First, WR has now expanded to grow their own vegetables so that they won't have to purchase seeds, which is expensive, because they are flown up from Maputo to Nampula. Therefore, with the seed plants, they will be able to cultivate their own seeds, which they distribute to refugees. Second, World Relief is working on bringing water to more areas of the camp in order to better serve the cultivators, as water is one of the factors that most limits growth of the project. At present, all of the water comes from water pumps, wells, and handmade water holes scattered around the agricultural fields. Last year, World Relief reconstructed an old dam and they are currently attempting to rebuild a system of water irrigation from the dam. Third, World Relief is considering placing a cap on the amount of free assistance the

refugees are given. The large numbers of people participating has put a strain on the resources of the project. Some of the refugees, those who have participated in the agricultural program for more than two years and have received assistance for the entire duration of their participation, could manage their cultivation on their own. At this point, these refugees are probably capable and financially stable enough to support their own agricultural businesses, which would free up resources for the newcomers to the program.

The agricultural program also has a related environmental program, which began in April/May 2004. With this program, World Relief will grow plants and trees, mostly quick growing and fruit trees, for environmental, agricultural, and beautification purposes. The trees are just small at this point, but when they become bigger, they will be given to refugees to plant in their homes – for shade, for fruit to eat, and for making the refugees' homes greener.

The Animal Husbandry Program

Overview

The Animal Husbandry Program, which this evaluation will focus on, is the second income generation program which World Relief organizes at Maratane. During its initial phase, World Relief provided a small number of refugee families with in-kind donations of goats or ducks, and land. The start of the program was somewhat problematic as it caused a few disruptions at the camp. For instance, a few refugees' goats started to eat the crops of the agricultural program. The individual in-kind donation program is still in existence, but WR certainly doesn't encourage refugees to participate in it.

After the trial run, World Relief then implemented the highly successful Chicken Project in late 2002. This program assists refugees in growing large flocks of chickens at the camp for income-generation purposes. WR organizes small groups of refugees to participate in one cycle of chicken rearing. This group raises a special brand of chickens, which take 45 days to grow. WR provides the refugee group with the chicken house, feed, medicine, and any other supplies they might need to take care of the chickens. WR buys "one day chickens" [day-old chicks] from Maputo and flies them up to Nampula. After 45 days, WR helps the refugees sell the chickens. Before beginning the program, WR and the refugee group signs a contract that lays out the rules of the program. It lists all of the potential costs of the chicken rearing and includes a 5% fee. After the chickens have been sold, the refugee group receives all of the profits, minus the costs and the 5% fee. The 5% fee is given back to World Relief to be used to cover the cost of purchasing the next round of chickens, for the next group of refugees.

Participating Groups

There have been 9 cycles of refugees participating in the project through August 2004. Each cycle is comprised of a group of 5 to 7 refugees. Approximately 70 refugees have participated in the program to date, however the numbers are significantly higher when it is considered that each of those participants actually represents a family of participants. World Relief sometimes calls the refugees participating in the program 'families' because they normally do not work alone, but the family helps out with the chicken rearing. The

profits of the chicken sales, however, are just given to the representative of the family who signed the contract at the beginning of the cycle.

The groups are self-chosen, which means that the refugees grouped themselves when they originally signed up to participate in the project. They have had 9 groups participate in the project and the waiting list has another 11 groups that would like to participate. Each group chooses its own name and each group has a president who has a role of responsibility for the group. Once the additional groups on the waiting list have participated, there will be a general call for additional interested parties to sign up to participate.

In order to participate in the program, the refugees must fulfill the following criteria:

- The refugee must have a keen interest in animal husbandry
- The refugee must have been received by UNCHR, INAR, and WR as a refugee
- The refugee must have confidence in UNCHR, INAR, and WR and should have no problems with any of the agencies (no debts with FCC, no problems with UNCHR, etc.)
- UNCHR, INAR, and WR must have confidence in the refugee
- The refugee must be an adult, 18 + years old

Goals

The goals and objectives of the chicken project are three fold. First, World Relief aims to provide an opportunity for income generation for the refugees. Second, WR aims to teach the refugees skills which they can use in the camp, in a third country of resettlement or in their home countries, if they are repatriated. World Relief believe that wherever the refugees may end up, they will be in need of skills to start their new lives. The project teaches them not only about chicken rearing, but also about building and running a business. Finally, the project gives the refugees something to do to pass the time and use up energy, which may result in decreased tensions between refugees. All of these goals and objectives seem to be filled.

Training

Each group is trained for 1 or 2 days prior to starting the cycle. During the training, an overview of chicken program presented to all members of the group. The training includes how to watch over the chickens, feed them, give them water, treat them when they are sick, provide them with vaccinations, dole out medications if there is a sickness or epidemic, and other important information. After the training is finished, each member of the group signs a contract with World Relief.

Contracts

Every member of each group must sign a contract with WR prior to starting the program. By signing this document, the client agrees to take on the responsibilities set out by WR for the chicken project and to respect the norms of the WR chicken program. The contract explains what costs the refugees are responsible for and what potential benefits the refugees may receive by participating in the program. Finally, the contract indicates that if the group does not follow the norms set out by WR, the group will be replaced by

another and will not receive any monetary benefits from the program. [See attached example of a contract]

Selling & Reporting

Once the chickens are big enough to sell, which is approximately 45 days, WR assists the group in selling their ~1,500 chickens. The WR employees collect all of the profits and deposit the money into a bank account. Once all chickens have been sold and the money has been collected and deposited, the group members sign for it, receive the total, and distribute it among themselves.

Each refugee group produces a report with all of the costs that they have incurred during their 45 days. These costs include chicken feed, oil for the lamps, charcoal, vaccinations, medicines, and other necessary items. The refugees sign for each item distributed to them from the warehouse. At the end, the WR employees will check the books against the distributions listed in the refugees' report.

WR retains 5% of all of the profits of the group's sales in order to keep the program running by purchasing the next round of 1,500 chickens. Once all of the costs are factored out, and the reports are complete and correct, World Relief delivers all of the remaining profits to the refugee group.

Challenges

- **Sickness of the chickens.** The chickens, particularly when they are very young, need particular living conditions to prevent sicknesses. When the chicks are very small, the temperature in the hen house needs to be kept at around 32-34 degrees C to prevent disease growth. Some groups do not take care of the chickens properly at the beginning and as disease spreads they need a lot of medication. Sometimes, the chickens become ill, despite the precautions, but medication normally helps them.
- **Group dynamics.** The dynamics in the refugee groups can be challenging. Some groups work well together and others do not. There may be a few people in the group who are less diligent and are not interested in working as seriously as the others. In order to prevent problems in group dynamics, the WR staff members explain the entire program and all of the potential challenges to the refugees before they begin. At times, however, WR staff members have to step in and do some interpersonal counseling for the refugee groups. However, they try to only consult and not get into the middle of the problems. WR would prefer that the refugee groups deal with their own problems by themselves.
- **Chicken feed.** According to WR, chicken feed has become extremely expensive. The company from which they were purchasing chicken feed has a monopoly on chicken feed and continually raises the price. In light of this situation, WR decided to make their own chicken feed. This, too, is complicated and expensive, because they have to import all of the different components of the feed and then find a grinder to grind them to the correct size. They have figured out how to import all of the ingredients, and

they are now in the process of finding a way to make the grinding process less expensive by grinding it at the refugee camp (see new/future projects below).

- Selling the chickens. At times, WR struggles to sell all of the chickens in a short amount of time. The program is on a two-week rotation, with two weeks on and two weeks off, and this means they never have a steady stream of chickens to sell to their customers. Because of this inconsistency, they must find individual consumers, which is difficult and unstable. Therefore, WR is in the process of building an additional hen house (with the 2004 Alchemy Grant money), which will hold an additional 1,500 chickens. Their plan is to have three or four rotations of chickens, with no breaks between the cycles. This would allow them to provide a more consistent flow of chickens to their customers.
- Implementation challenges. WR has encountered a few problems with implementing the program including training and business. It is challenging to teach the refugees about the chicken growing business. Sometimes the refugees in the program will sell chickens to other refugees in the camp, without telling the WR staff members, or they give chickens on credit, which the other refugees rarely pay back. This causes confusion during the selling stage of the program and has caused fights between members of groups when the money is to be distributed.

New/Future Projects

In light of the new grant from the Alchemy Project, WR is looking to expand its program. While the project is generally self-sustaining—the 5% fee covers the next set of 1,500 chickens for the following group—it is only able to target 6 to 12 refugees each month. Therefore, they are looking to expand, in order to assist a larger number of refugees at Maratane.

By the time I left in the middle of August 2004, WR had already started construction on the additional hen house, which was funded by the Alchemy Program. This new hen house will be able to house 1,500 chickens which will give WR total capacity for 4,500 chickens. This additional capacity will enable them to have a more consistent stream of chickens to sell to potential customers. WR is also considering raising chickens for eggs in the new hen house.

WR is also considering beginning production of its own chicken feed. The chicken feed became increasingly expensive, which forced WR to find alternative means for feed production. At present, they import the different components of the feed – fish from the coast, corn, grains, marrow, sunflower seeds, cotton seeds, etc. – and use a local grinder who can grind the products together to produce the feed. However, the grinding process is extremely expensive. WR is now considering buying a grinder and housing it at Maratane. This could be an additional income generating project for the refugees. WR could buy the products, the refugees could grind and mix the products and then sell it back to WR. They would be paid for their work. WR, however, needs the capital first in order to purchase the grinder.

In order to make the program more profitable for the refugees, WR is in need of a generator and a larger pickup truck. Two of the most expensive areas of the program are (1.) charcoal to light and heat the hen house when the chicks are small and (2.) transportation to pick up the feed products and to sell the chickens. If WR were able to purchase a generator, they would use it to provide heat and light for the chicks. The refugees would not need to buy charcoal, which seriously cuts into their profits. Also, the transportation costs to pick up the chicken feed and to sell the chickens are large. This is due to the fact that WR has to make multiple trips each time they must pick up products and drop off chickens. If they were able to purchase a larger truck, they could cut down on the number of trips. This would, in turn, increase the benefits to the refugees, because it would decrease the payments for gas and other transportation costs. WR is in need of additional funding for both the generator and a larger pick up truck.

Evaluation

In evaluating the WR animal husbandry project, I interviewed 23 refugees: 18 participants in the program and 5 refugees who were on the waiting list to participate in the program. I also interviewed 2 WR staff members, Moises Dias, the Director of World Relief, Northern Mozambique and Pierre Harushimana, a Burundian refugee who is the technical director of both the agricultural program and the animal husbandry program. To assess the impact of the project on the larger relief community, I interviewed Ana Palao, the UNCHR Field Officer, based in Nampula, Olivia Shannon, the UNCHR Program Officer, based in Maputo, and Aderito Matangala, the Camp Administrator for INAR.

Impact on Individual Refugees

As indicated above, I interviewed 18 refugees who had participated in the WR animal husbandry program and 5 refugees who have not yet participated in the program, but who are on the waiting list to participate. All of the refugees who have participated in the program thus far are Congolese, and therefore I spoke with only Congolese refugees. I interviewed 22 men and 1 woman. This was due to language and communication. Many of the woman who participated in the program only speak Swahili. Many of the men, however, speak French as well. I speak French and was therefore more comfortable speaking directly with interviewees rather than asking for translation. My data is therefore skewed towards male participants.

The age range for the interviewees was 24 to 44, with a mean age of 34.5. All of the interviewees were married. All but one interviewee had at least one child. The range of numbers of children in the household ranged from 1 to 14. Some refugees lived with their extended family members, orphans, and others. The largest household was comprised of 18 people.

In terms of location, twenty of the 23 interviewees were from South Kivu (17 from the rural areas in the Zone de Fizi and 2 from Bukavu). Two interviewees were from Lubumbashi and 1 was from Kalemie, close to Lake Tanganika. The range in length of

stay at Maratane camp was from 4 years and 1 month to 1 year and 0 months. The majority of interviewees, however, had lived in the camp for around 3 years and 2-3 months.

All of the interviewees who had participated in the program relied on the income generated as a primary resource for income. For additional income, 13 of those participants also were beneficiaries of the WR agricultural program. Four owned their own small business, with the assistance of the FCC microfinance program. 1 participant was also a teacher at the French speaking school. Of the 5 non-participants who I interviewed, all 5 participated in the WR agricultural program, 1 was a teacher at the French speaking school, 3 had their own businesses, with the help of the FCC microfinance program, and 1 had his own animal husbandry business at home.

The monthly income for the majority of the interviewees was less than \$30. Three of the participants claimed to have a monthly income of \$30 - \$60, and one indicated that his income was between \$61 - \$90 (Client was also an employee of WR). The 5 non-participants who I interviewed indicated that their monthly income was less than \$30. The four interviewees who claimed to have an income of more than \$30 were all one category lower the year before. Two interviewees claimed to have made an income of over \$30 last year, but their income dropped to less than \$30 this year. I believe that this fluctuation is due to when the client participated in the animal husbandry program (last year vs. this year). Other factors which could influence the income are the following: the FCC microlending program could have added to the individual's income level (because most people used the loan as a grant, never repaying the money), sometimes the animal husbandry payment is delayed (several of the participants still had not been paid for their work as of the interview), and downgrading income. On this last point, I believe that many interviewees reduced the amount of income they actually made because they may have been under the impression that lowering their income could help them with additional assistance. [In addition, monthly income was very difficult to calculate, because of the inconsistency of when the money came in. For instance, the growing season was three months long, so refugees would make quite a bit of money for three months and then could make nothing for the rest of the year. Or, with the animal husbandry program, the income was given in one lump sum sometimes in the year when the client participated or sometimes in the year after, depending on the month and the delay.]

I believe that a more accurate measure of an interviewee's income could be determined from their response of how much they paid for their and their families' needs each month. Every interviewee responded that he or she spent less than \$30, except for 1, who indicated that he spend between \$30 - \$60 per month. However, there was much variation in the answers: \$4, \$1, \$6, \$12, \$2, \$8-12, \$12, \$20, \$2, \$16, \$120 (but this may have been a misunderstanding/confusion), \$12, \$10-\$20 (non-participant), \$12 (non-participant), \$20 (non-participant), \$32-\$35, \$8-\$10, \$1-2 (non-participant), \$4 (non-participant), \$10, \$4, \$4, and \$2.

Overall, I think that on the surface it seems that there is not much difference in income levels between the participants and non-participants. However, it did seem to me that the participants were able to secure a somewhat better livelihood than the non-participants at the camp, at least for the short term.

In the short term, many participants were able to provide slightly better livelihoods for their families, often purchasing clothing and some chicken and fish to round out their diets. A few participants saved the money and used it to open stores after the program (i.e. barber shops, a small pharmacy). Others took the skills they had learned and started their own small chicken rearing programs at home, in order to make some additional income. Most of these businesses failed. A few of the shops in Nampula were burgled or burned. There was speculation that it could have been local Mozambicans, but others believe that it was due to tensions between ethnic groups in the camp. For those raising animals at home, there was a recent epidemic that swept through the camp, killing most of the poultry livestock. Therefore, in the short term, the program was successful, but for long term growth and stability, I think that the program is not particularly successful.

The few clients who started rearing chickens at home and were able to weather the poultry epidemic and security problems have been able to provide themselves with additional income for a more extended period of time. As a small telling anecdote, one participant purchased 8 African chickens with the money that he made with the program. He raised them, grew others, and had quite a good business. At the best point, he had 70 chickens and was considered the biggest chicken seller at the camp. He continued to sell his flock, which diminished a bit. Then around April 2004, about 15 of his chickens were stolen. He now only has 7 left.

Although the program has helped some participant stabilize themselves in the community somewhat, I do not believe that it has led to repatriation or onward migration of clients and their households. The World Relief staff members agree. According to Moises Dias and Pierre Harushimana, the animal husbandry program has an impact on the participating refugees in that it assists them to have a better life in Mozambique, but it does not provide them with enough money to repatriate or to move to another country. It may, however, assist them to move out of the camp into the city of Nampula. According to Moises Dias, the Director of World Relief, Northern Mozambique, the animal husbandry program provides refugees with a kind of integration in that it helps the refugees feel as though they are useful.²³ If refugees don't have anything to do, Mr. Dias explained, they may want to move onto the next place because they have no ties and feel disconnected from where they are living. The program also assists with reducing tensions within the camp, because it keeps people busy and working hard.

In addition, the program offers refugees the opportunity to develop skills. According to Mr. Harushimana, once participants are trained by WR staff members to rear chickens, they are able to raise chickens on their own, in their homes.²⁴ They are provided the

²³ Interview with Moises Dias, Director of World Relief, Northern Mozambique, on July 27, 2004.

²⁴ Interview with Pierre Harushimana, Director of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Projects, on July 30 and August 6, 2004.

necessary skills and capabilities to continue working in animal husbandry. Many participants who I spoke with asked for additional training in animal husbandry, so that they could continue building their skills. Some participants even asked for a certificate of completion so that the outside community would know that they have been properly trained in animal husbandry.

For a more complete look at the refugees who participated in the program, please see the illustrative stories of two successful clients at the end of the report as well as the **attached spreadsheet**, which list all of the clients interviewed and their particular stories and participation in the WR animal husbandry program.

Impact on Host Community

According to the WR employees, the animal husbandry has had a positive impact on the host community, in terms of providing high quality chicken to the markets of Nampula. When WR started raising chicken in the camps in Maputo, they quickly realized that there were too many people in the chicken business. It was necessary to sell another type of chicken in order to open in a new market. The staff started selling good quality chickens from South Africa and created a permanent market in the Maputo area. They replicated the same market in Nampula, selling good quality “45 day” chickens to businesses throughout the Nampula region.

In terms of the impact of the animal husbandry program on the security of the host community and the reduction of conflict and tension, I suggest that it has a neutral effect. The relations between the rural Mozambican villagers and the refugee community are relatively positive. There is quite a bit of trading that occurs between the two communities. In terms of selling chickens, though, the surrounding host community is very poor and would not be able to afford, like most of the refugees themselves, the chickens that are raised through the animal husbandry program. Therefore, I believe that the program has neither a positive nor a negative effect on the surrounding host community. There may be a slightly positive effect on the greater Nampula community, particularly the businesses which purchase chickens from the WR program.

Impact on Partner Agency

The partnership between the Alchemy Project and World Relief is relatively young. The Alchemy Project just funded the WR animal husbandry program just this year for the first time. I was the first intern to work with the program and introduce self-monitoring and the baseline data survey.

The capacity of the WR staff is extremely high in terms of implementation of programming. They are experts in the field of agriculture, animal husbandry, and assisting the livelihoods of refugees.

In terms of monitoring, evaluating, and technological know-how, they have some serious gaps. Prior to implementing a self-monitoring or evaluating program, I would suggest

that they are in need of some basic training in computers (particularly excel), book keeping/accounting, and data collection. I attempted to facilitate some of this learning and training, although I did not realize the kind of impact that I could have had in these areas until the end of the summer. I would suggest that next year's Alchemy intern is prepared to assist in these kinds of trainings.

Impact on Humanitarian Community

The Alchemy Project has had little impact on the humanitarian community at the Maratane camp and in Nampula. UNCHR and INAR had brief encounters with the Alchemy Project and, in particular the two Alchemy interns from last year, Jeff and Liv, but their knowledge of the Alchemy Project is limited.

The UNCHR field officer, Ana Palao, is one in a series of rapidly changing UN Volunteers acting as Field Officers. Ms. Palao had been working at Maratane for approximately one month prior to my arrival. Her three predecessors had all been the Field Officer for about 3 months each. The Program Office, Olivia Shannon, works in Maputo and has little knowledge of the Alchemy Project, either. Therefore, there is little to no institutional knowledge at UNCHR about the WR programs or the Alchemy Project.

The Camp Administrator for INAR, Aderito Matangala, is a bit more familiar with the WR programs, but does not know about the Alchemy Project. He believes that the animal husbandry program is generally good, but he believes that the refugees should not be given the profits of the sale of the chickens. Instead, the income generated should be put into another project that the refugees could work on. He thinks that there is a positive impact on the economic security of the refugees who participate because it provides for them a different way to make a living. He believes, though, that there should be less emphasis on the money-making aspect of the program and more attention should be paid to the diet-improving aspects of the activities.²⁵

Individual stories of two successful WR clients:

Mr. I

Mr. I is a Congolese refugee who fled the DRC, arriving at Maratane in January 2001, when they first opened the camp. On his way to Mozambique, Mr. I passed through Tanzania for 4 months. Mr. I lives at Maratane with his wife and their five children. In DRC, Mr. I worked as both a secondary school teacher history and a nurse. Enjoying animal husbandry very much, Mr. I joined the first cycle of the chicken project, the Group Pilot, in 2002. He made approximately 2,000,000.00 Met (\$80).

After participating in the chicken project, Mr. I used the money that he made to purchase some of the necessary items his family needed and with the remaining money, he

²⁵ Interview with Aderito Matangala, Camp Administrator for INAR on August 3, 2004.

purchased 8 big African chickens. He grew the chickens at home and continued with his business. Mr. I suffered with some sicknesses of his chickens, but all in all, he had very good production. At one point, he had approximately 70 chickens. He was known as the biggest seller of chickens in the camp.

Mr. I's stock of chickens decreased somewhat as he sold many and some passed away. Up until three months ago, he had about 26 chickens. Unfortunately, at that point, about 15 of his chickens were stolen, so he only has 7 remaining.

Mr. I said that there is quite a market for chickens in the camp, because people like to eat chicken so much. However, people don't have that much money, so sometimes business is slow.

The only complaint he has about the WR chicken program is that it took approximately 2-3 months for WR to pay the participants the sum of money they were owed by participating in the project. The training was very beneficial for him.

Mr. I also participates in the agricultural program, which he started in July 2004, so he has not yet reaped the benefits of this income generation.

Mr. I said, regarding the WR programs, "The RIP program truly helps people here at Maratane. Without the RIP program, the quality of life of refugees would be extremely low. The program helps at least 50% of the population here. Without it, we would be nowhere."

Mr. I (2)

Mr. I fled the DRC in July 2001, after violence erupted in his home village of Kabumbe in the Zone of Fizi in South Kivu. He has been residing in the Maratane Refugee Camp since August 27, 2001. He lives with his wife and his wife's brother at the camp. Soon after he arrived, Mr. I started participating in a voluntary camp clean-up team. He continued with this voluntary work until 2004. However, he was searching for a way to better support his family when he started to work with the WR chicken program. He was part of the Group Usafi, which was the 3rd cycle of participants.

After participating in the WR chicken program, Mr. I started thinking of creating his own farm. In January 2003, he started his own business selling chickens. He saved enough money to build an enclosure for the chickens around his home and to buy a few African chickens. At the height of his chicken rearing, he had around 12 large chickens and 40 baby chicks. Unfortunately, a sickness hit and killed a majority of the chickens. Also, some prey birds in the area came and stole a few of them. He now has 5 small chickens left.

Mr. I also started participating in the agricultural program of WR about 3 or 4 months ago, in April 2004.

Reflecting on the program, Mr. I said that the WR training helped him a lot to start his own chicken business. However, he has encountered many problems including not having medication to treat the chickens in the event of a sickness or epidemic. Also, he has trouble finding enough money to pay for the feed for the chickens, because it is expensive.

Mr. I claims that the market for chickens is good. He has sold his chickens to customers in the camp as well as local Mozambicans who live in the area. Each chicken sells at around 30,000.00 Met (\$3.30).

To grow his business, Mr. I would like additional training and assistance in animal husbandry and more access to credit. He feels that at present, he is in the stage of an apprentice and therefore even if he were given credit, he would not change his business because he is still learning.

Mr. I's wife, A, also participated in the program and has helped significantly in the raising of his chickens at home. His brother-in-law has learned how to raise chickens, from his teaching, at home.