



BASELINE SURVEY ON GENDER & LONG-TERM FORCED MIGRATION





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Report prepared for Akina Mama wa Afrika (AMWA)

by

Dr. Salome Bukachi
Ms Florence Juma
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Acronyms



ACHPR	African Commission on Human and People's Rights
AMWA	Akina Mama wa Afrika
ARVs	Antiretrovirals
AU	African Union
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CMI	Christian mission International
CRS	Catholic Relief Services.
ECHR	European court on Human Rights
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FGD-	Focus group discussion
GBV	Gender Based Violence GBV
GOK	Government of Kenya
GTZ	German Technical cooperation.
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IASFM	International Association for the Study of Forced Migration
IDPs	Internally displaced persons
IRC	International Rescue Committee
JRC	Jesuit Refugee Services
LWF	Lutheran World Tederation
NCKK	National Council of Churches in Kenya
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OAU	Organization of African Union
PCRD	Post Conflict Reconstruction and Development
RCK	Refugee consortium of Kenya
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-based violence
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights
SMSG	Special Represenstative to the Secretary General
STIs	Sexually transmitted infections
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	United Nations programs on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNRISD	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
USCRS	United States Committee for Refugees
WFP	World Food Program
WIE	Women's Initiative Empowerment
WISE	Women's initiatives for Self Empowerment
WLDA	Women in Law and Development in Africa

Executive Summary

Gender and forced migration as an approach, both in research and humanitarian assistance, is still evolving. There is increased awareness of the differences in the gender impact of forced migrants. Organisations working in this area are slowly taking in these considerations however, implementation of gender guidelines and policies is still weak. In realisation of above, Akina Mama wa Africa (AMWA), commissioned this baseline study on gender and forced migration in Africa which was undertaken between April and May 2010 in two regions namely the West African region and East/Horn of Africa region. The study is part of AMWA's project, "Building African Women's Leadership to Address Long-term Forced Migration",

The objectives of this study were to build onto existing literature on the subject of forced migration and the differentiated experience and impact of forced migration on women and men; examine the policy environment around migration in Africa and highlight gender gaps; reflect best practices and challenges of gender mainstreaming in migration; identify the degree to which local women's NGOs are involved in addressing long-term forced migration, gaps in collective organising by women, and how AMWA can partner with these organisations in order to ensure their increased involvement; produce a mapping of women's organisations and mainstream organisations working in the area of long-term forced migration.

In the East/Horn of Africa, studies with refugee women were undertaken in four refugee camps namely Dagahaley, Ifo, Hagadera (based in Dadaab, Kenya) and Kakuma (Based in Kakuma, Kenya). In the Western region of Africa, the studies were undertaken in Ghana's Buduburam Refugee Settlement. The methods of data collection included questionnaire surveys with women refugees from the above sites, group discussions, focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIs) with women refugees and stakeholders in the refugee management infrastructure. Secondary data was also used in undertaking the mapping of organisations working in the area of long-term forced migration.

Literature reviewed indicates that there has been a growing recognition that women have been disadvantaged in processes of forced migration. For example, although women and children are the majority of the displaced in conflict situations, their needs and strengths were not taken into account in the planning and implementation of humanitarian assistance. Although a fully gendered approach to forced migration is still evolving, many organisations are now expanding their focus from "women's, to gender issues.

The main causes of forced migrations are wars and armed conflicts, although natural disasters and development projects can also be culprits. Women and men experience conflict, displacement and post-conflict settings differently because of the culturally determined gender division of roles and responsibilities.

As relates to the policy environment, on the International front, gender focused policy and research in forced migration has tended to form part of a wider policy of gender mainstreaming that has taken place across the International development and humanitarian assistance sectors since the 1990s. In Africa, regional bodies recognising the challenges posed by migration and its ramifications have formulated various strategic frameworks for policy on migration to guide member countries on how to deal with refugee issues. Despite the growing evidence about gender-specific aspects of migration, most migration-related policies and regulations are not gender specific. There is a tendency among the majority of receiving countries formulating migration-related policies and adopting relevant legal provisions to place more emphasis on issues related to immigration and border control without incorporating a gender analysis in their planning.

With specific reference to gender and forced migration, regional bodies in Africa, recognising the important emerging



trend of the increasing feminization of migration have noted the importance of giving particular attention to safeguarding the rights of migrant women. This together with the momentum created by the Beijing Conference (1995), the OAU Council of Ministers in Lusaka (2001) and many international conventions on gender resolutions gave the thrust to women rights as human rights and culminated into the AU Protocol in Maputo, 2003. The protocol outlaws discrimination against women and harmful cultural practices and recognizes the particular needs and capacities of displaced women in addition to encouraging the involvement of women in decision making processes as relates to camp management among others. However, despite this recognition, not many governments have ratified the protocol and for those who have, implementation remains a major challenge.

In terms of empirical data, majority of women refugees fell between the age bracket of between 20 and 40 years of age and that the camps were cosmopolitan in nature in terms of their cultural/ethnic backgrounds. This plurality of ethnic groups/nationalities was more pronounced in the Eastern/Horn of Africa region where many nationalities from countries such as Uganda, Eritrea, Sudan, Somalia, Congo and Ethiopia were re-settled as refugees. However, the greatest percentage of the nationalities present in the region was dominated by the Somali and Sudanese. Other nationalities came in small figures. Conversely, in the West African region majority of the refugees were of the Liberian nationality. A common characteristic with the two regions of focus is that majority of the refugees acquired their statuses due to armed conflict within their home nations.

Majority of the respondents indicated that the main problem they faced was gender-based violence (East/Horn of Africa region) followed by insufficient food supply. However in the West African region, the greatest problem was lack of employment opportunities for the women refugees. Additionally, across the regions, lack of skills to perform some economic activities, poor living conditions and restricted movement particularly in the East/Horn of Africa region were given as the other problems that women refugees face.

Various organisations were involved in a wide range of activities, from meeting basic needs for local communities to lobbying for changes to political and legal structures that are not gender equal. A majority of the women's organisations interviewed were dealing with provision of legal services to victims of gender based violence, lobbying and advocacy for formulation and implementation of gender based policies/human rights /refugee laws. In addition some were also involved in empowerment of women refugees through skills training and provision of resources for business start-up, provision of psycho social counselling among others. Whereas many respondents were appreciative of the role played by these organisations towards their aid, provision of education both to the women and their children and provision of resources to start businesses were the main areas that the women refugees needed more effort to be put in for their enhanced benefit. However, from an organization point, gender mainstreaming in the activities of many organisations need to be enhanced through capacity building. In addition, there is need to strengthen the formation of a platform for collective organising of the organisations dealing in forced migration or related issues to respond collectively to and share experiences in issues of forced migration.

The study recommends that AMWA undertakes its activities in relation to long-term forced migration in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Ghana and Liberia. In addition, AMWA can help support, promote and enhance the role of organisations dealing in the area of long-term forced migration by strengthening their capacity through building their leadership capacity and through training in gender -focused analysis.



Definition of Key Terms



- **Migration:** Movement of person(s) from one country/location/region to another .
- **Immigration:** Movement into another country/location/region of which one is not a native and settle
- **Emigration:** Movement out of one's native country/location/region to settle in another
- **Short-term migration:** Movement to another country of which one is not a native or resident for a period of at least three months but less than a year.
- **Long-term migration:** Movement to another country of which one is not a native or resident for a period of at least a year, so that the country of destination effectively becomes the new country of official residence.
- **Forced migration:** Movement of refugees and IDPs i.e. person(s) who have no prior desire or motivation to move but are forced to do so by circumstance.
- **Migrant:** person who does any of the above; may be further classified by the nature of migration undertaken
- **Human Trafficking:** Movement of a person (by another) by any means for the purpose of exploitation.
- **Human Smuggling:** Movement of a person (by another) illegally into a country of which the person moved is not a national or permanent resident."
- **Conflict-Induced Displacement:** People who are forced to flee their homes for one or more of the following reasons and where the state authorities are unable or unwilling to protect them:
- **Development-Induced Displacement:** These are people who are compelled to move as a result of policies and projects implemented to supposedly enhance 'development'
- **Disaster-Induced Displacement:** This category includes people displaced as a result of natural disasters (floods, volcanoes, landslides, earthquakes), environmental change (deforestation, desertification, land degradation, global warming) and human-made disasters (industrial accidents, radioactivity). Clearly, there is a good deal of overlap between these different types of disaster-induced displacement.
- **Internally Displaced Persons:** A persons who have been forced to flee their homes suddenly or unexpectedly in large numbers, as a result of armed conflict, internal strife, systematic violations of human rights or natural or man-made disasters, and who are within the territory of their own country.' Sometimes referred to 'environmental refugees' or 'disaster refugees', normally they do not leave the borders of their homeland.
- **Gender-based Violence:** 'is an umbrella term for any harm that is perpetrated against a person's will; that has a negative impact on the physical or psychological health, development, and identity of the person; and that is the result of gendered power inequities that exploit distinctions between males and females, among males, and among females
- **SGB; Sexual Gender Based Violence** which includes sexual harassment rape, defilement molestation and indecent touch.
- **Refugees:** The term 'refugee' has a long history of usage to describe 'a person who has sought refuge' in broad and non-specific terms./ a person residing outside his or her country of nationality, who is unable or unwilling to return because of a 'well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a political social group, or political:
- **Asylum seekers:** Asylum seekers are people who have moved across an international border in search of protection under the 1951 Refugee Convention, but whose claim for refugee status has not yet been determined.



□ 1.0 Introduction



The International Association for the Study of Forced Migration (IASFM) defines forced migration as “a general term that refers to the movements of refugees and internally displaced people (people displaced by conflicts) as well as people displaced by natural or environmental disasters, chemical or nuclear disasters, famine, or development projects,” (FMO, 2009).

According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) global trends, there were about 12 million uprooted people around the world, including both refugees and IDPs by end of 2009. Out of this, Central Africa and Great Lakes had about 969,300 refugees; East and Horn of Africa had 813,100 while West Africa had about 149,000 refugees (UNHCR, 2010). Around 75-80 per cent of them are women and children; women and girls account for an estimated 50 per cent of any displaced population.

Gender, or the socially defined roles and status of women and men in societies and the relative power women and men have associated with their roles, is increasingly being recognized as an important determinant of women’s and men’s response to forced migration. Gender analyses have shown that forced migration affects women differently from the way it affects men. As intervention programs expand to include more components of women’s issues, many are seeking to do so using a gender perspective (Mckay, 2004; Indra, 1999). In trying to meet both women’s and men’s practical needs for protection and support and their strategic needs (whatever women need to overcome subordination related to safeguarding their rights in a particular social context) are part of taking a gender perspective in refugee intervention programs. Simply acknowledging that a gender perspective is important, however, does not provide clear guidance on how to make changes in programs. Research, including, policy/programmatic, and social science studies, can help programs make changes that empower women and men to exercise their human rights and meet their goals of protection and support and to promote gender equity (Mckay, 2004; El-Bushra, 2002; Torres, 2002).

The emergence of a focus on gender issues within forced migration has been attributed to both developments at the



academic level and in international human rights and humanitarian assistance. Within academia, the evolution of gender and forced migration (GAFM) as a field of study is linked to feminist theory and, more specifically, to its application to the subject of gender and development (GAD) (El-Bushra, 2002; Torres 2002).

The focus on women in development (WID) started in the 1970s as an attempt to bring women more into the centre of development studies and practice. A similar approach informed the emergence of women in forced migration (WIFM) orientations in the mid 1980s. These initiatives were boosted by major international events, such as the 1985 Decade for Women conference in Nairobi and the 1995 World Conference on Women in Beijing. As a result of these and other developments, WIFM approaches began to be integrated in the discourse, charters, and programming of organizations working in the field. However, there is still a large gap between rhetoric and implementation, as practitioners continue to ignore the specific needs and strengths of women or resist change (Torres, 2002).

At the same time, academic studies began to shift from the WID approach towards a GAD orientation, and gender issues also became the focus in forced migration. The concept of gender 'refers to the social construction of femininity and masculinity as culturally and historically specific' and is usually used to highlight inequalities in power relations between men and women 'worked out by means of prescribed gender roles and...a more implicit power structure of gender symbolism' (Lammers, 1999).

As much as a gendered approach to forced migration is still evolving, developments in GAFM have already broadened the way displaced people are looked at and dealt with.

“ The focus on women in development (WID) started in the 1970s as an attempt to bring women more into the centre of development studies and practice. ”

For instance, the emphasis is shifting away from seeing women as a vulnerable group, usually grouped together with children, to the recognition that the impacts of displacement on women are complex and multi-faceted. There is also greater awareness that 'women' are not a homogenous group, and that the effects of forced migration on women vary in different contexts and according to factors such as class, race, ethnicity, or religion. This applies to men as well, whose roles and identities also need to be taken into account if gender inequalities are to be addressed (Torres 2002).

In recent years, the African continent has been characterized by a succession of internal population displacements and refugee movements. In a number of countries such as Angola, Burundi, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Somalia, large proportion of the population have been uprooted, forced to abandon their homes by communal and ethnic conflict, persecution and violence (Crisp 2000).

The statistical data collected by organizations such as the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the US Committee for Refugees (USCR) indicate that the problem of human displacement in Africa is large - and possibly growing - in scale, that it is geographically widespread, and that it has become complex in nature. Moreover, there is a great deal of qualitative evidence to suggest that the situation of Africa's displaced people is becoming increasingly precarious, and that even those who succeed in escaping from their own country are unable to find a safe refuge in other states.

African states have become less committed to asylum. Instead of opening their doors to persons fearing harm in their own states, African countries now prefer refugees to receive protection in "safe zones" or similar areas within their countries of origin. As a result, it is common for African states to now routinely reject refugees at the frontier or return them to their countries of origin even if the conditions from which they have fled still persist (Rutinwa 1999).

Studies have shown that refugees after being settled in camps experience a many difficulties. These difficulties include domestic and sexual violence, rape and armed robbery, conscription into militia forces, abductions for the purpose of forced marriage, arbitrary arrest and punishment by refugee community leaders and members of the local security forces. Violence between refugees and members of the local population, fighting between different clans and sub-tribes within the same refugee community and armed confrontations between refugees of different nationalities have also been observed (HRW 1999, USCR 1999).

When gender is focused, women refugees face "**double jeopardy**" as compared to their male counterparts. First as they face difficulties of taking care of their children and siblings and also face the problems associated with refugee status including exposure to gender-based violence and second, assumption of leadership roles and the distribution of decision-making powers in a refugee camp. Generally, particularly in patriarchal societies, women are vulnerable to sexual violence and abuse, but in situations of armed conflict and in refugee status situations, they face an increased risk.

Regarding leadership roles and decision-making powers, in refugee camps, as in society at large, assumptions are made about the inability of women to occupy all leadership positions. The result is that policies in refugee settlement have a tendency to almost exclusively reflect male concerns.

In times of conflict, it is mostly the men who play a role in the conflict as fighters. In times of migration therefore, women and children tend to make up roughly 80% of forced migrant populations (Oloka-Onyango 1996). Due to involvement in conflict activities and the resultant disruptions the family unit is often split up, and in many situations over 30% of households are headed by females (World Vision International 1996), forcing a re-organization of the division of labour within the family and by extension affecting physical and economic security of the family unit.

This report focuses on the experiences of women refugees involved in forced migration in order to understand the challenges they undergo and what is to be done to achieve the requirements of gender mainstreaming in activities of organizations that deal with long-term forced migration. The production of this consultancy report was made to the Akina Mama wa Afrika organization (AMWA) under the auspices of "Building African Women's Leadership to

Address Long-Term Forced Migration” project. The goal of the project is to build the capacity of Local women-led organizations in West and East and Horn of Africa that provide relief to those affected by long-term forced migration and displacement or those (organizations) that work in related areas such as Human advocacy, security, conflict resolution and post war reconstruction. The coverage in this report is guided by the following scope of work.

1.2 Scope of work

Building onto the existing literature on migration in a broad sense and narrowing down to the phenomenon of long term forced migration to enable the understanding of the complexities of feminization of forced migration, strategies of engendering intervention and support programs, as well as unpacking various aspects of migration in Africa

- Examining the policy environment around long term forced migration in Africa and highlighting gender gaps.
- Collection of empirical data on how women experience long term forced migration and their coping strategies in West and East/Horn of Africa.
- Reflecting best practices and challenges for gender mainstreaming of migration, as well as the extent to which women’s experiences inform the analysis and strategies contained in support, relief, resettlement, reconstruction and policy interventions.
- Identifying the degree to which local women’s NGOs are involved in long term forced migration, gaps in collective organizing by women’s organizations and how AMWA can partner with these organizations in order to ensure that their involvement can be increased using gender focused analysis and mainstreaming strategies at policy and programmatic levels.
- Conducting consultations with key women’s organizations that work in the area of forced migration or in related areas produce a mapping of women organizations and mainstream organizations in East/Horn and West Africa working in the area of Long-Term Forced Migration and recommendations on the best countries to work in within the 2 geographical areas the project covers.
- Generating a policy briefing paper on Gender and Long-Term Forced Migration that will be used as an advocacy tool for policy change in the various countries and regions well as strengthening the linkages between forced migration and gender.



2.0 Methodology



- Production of baseline data to enable the monitoring and evaluation of the project.

2.1. Study Sites

This study was undertaken between April and May 2010 in two geographical regions namely the East/Horn of Africa region and the West African region. In the East/horn of Africa region, the study was undertaken amongst international refugees based in four camps at Dadaab and Kakuma, Kenya. In the West African region, the study was carried out in Buduburam refugee Settlement based in Ghana

2.2 Methods

The methods employed to collect the needed information included questionnaire interviews, focus group discussions (FGDs), group discussions, key informant interviews and review of secondary data. The questionnaire survey was used to collect quantitative data relating to lives of the women refugees. Specific information sought included issues relating to demographic background, reasons that led to their current status, the difficulties encountered and their coping mechanisms. The presence and performance of local NGOs working in the area for the women refugees' benefit was also explored.

The focus group discussions (FGDs) were carried out to collect qualitative data to supplement the quantitative data collected. They were also carried out to authenticate the quantitative data. Key informant interviews were undertaken to collect more specialized information on activities of local NGOs working in the respective areas and their contacts and gaps in their activities/capacity in relation to fender in long-term forced migration. Review of secondary information was also used to collect more information on NGOs working in the area of long-term forced migration. The study focuses mainly on women refugees and their experiences of forced migration. Therefore most



3.0. Overview of causes of forced migration in Africa



of the respondents were women living in refugee camps.

The phenomenon of forced migration is fraught with controversial and, sometimes, contradictory interpretations and connotations. Forced migration is the opposite of voluntary migration (Rwamatwara, 2005). It is different from 'voluntary' migration because in the former there is no prior desire or motivation to leave (International Association for the Study of Forced Migration – IASFM). In this way, displacement is viewed from its causes and/or from its purpose. Thus, forced migrants, commonly referred to as refugees, flee their places of residence for their physical security and to protect themselves from an imminent threat to their physical well-being (FMO, 2009). Forced migrations are also divided into three categories depending on the causes of displacement. These categories include forced migration caused by natural disasters, migration caused by development induced policies or projects and migration caused by violence and/or armed conflict.

The causes of armed conflict according to Torres (2002) are often linked with attempts to control economic resources such as oil, metals, diamonds, drugs or contested territorial boundaries. In countries such as Colombia and Sudan, oilfield exploration has caused and intensified the impoverishment of women and men through displacement and marginalisation. The control of resources like the exercise of power is gendered. Those who do not have power or resources- groups that are disproportionately, though by no means exclusive, made up of women- do not usually start wars. Conflicts tend to cause and or perpetuate inequalities between ethnic groups and discrimination against marginalised groups of women and men, thereby paving the way for the outbreak of future conflicts.

As the world moves into the 21st century, armed conflict is growing in its complexity. At the international level, inequality in the distribution of power and resources has become more pronounced. Coupled with structural inequalities between and within nation-states, this disparity has led to more regional conflict as well as escalation of international armed conflicts. Furthermore, the nature of warfare itself has dramatically changed due to the development of increasingly sophisticated weapons of technology. Nations have placed greater emphasis on increasing and/or reinforcing military strength. This worsens existing constraints on women's rights, which in turn exacerbates inequalities in gender relations (Torres, 2002).

Literature traces the beginning of the problem of refugees in Africa back to the period of struggles for independence. As Milner (2004;10) points out, "while migration, both forced and voluntary, has been a defining feature of African history since pre-modern times, the emergence of the modern refugee phenomenon in Africa may be linked to the

struggle for and attainment of independence by most African states in the late 1950s and early 1960s". The phenomenon of forced migration has characterized most African countries since the late pre-Independence period from the 1950s up until the 1980s. In many countries armed conflicts have characterized the post-Independence period and have been the main cause of population flights. Deng (1993) identifies civil and ethnic conflicts as the main causes of forced migrations in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Violent armed conflict experienced in several African countries in the post-Independence period are often the direct result of exclusionary policies pursued by newly independent regimes that in important ways can be seen as a continuation of colonial policies. The conflicts often opposed to ruling groups trying to maintain the status quo on the one hand and excluded group rallying for change, on the other. Thus, in general, struggles over the control of political and economic power and concomitant massive human rights abuse, including widespread violence are the main cause of population flights in Sub Saharan Africa. Anthony (1999) cites Chad, Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi, and Uganda as examples of major refugee producing countries in sub-Saharan Africa, but the list may not be exhaustive

Moreover, armed conflicts that cause population displacement are, in many instances, a result of failure or unwillingness of certain governments to resolve long-standing ethnic tensions (Chazan et al. 1999) or the tendency of certain governments to oppress particular population groups (Adepoju, 1989). For many socio-economic and developmental analysts armed conflicts and the resulting mass flight of refugees constitute the greatest challenge for economic development and the greatest obstacle to economic take off (Nabudere 2002).

Causes of forced migration are not limited to armed conflict and natural disaster such as flood, but includes development induced displacement in form of projects such as large infrastructures as road construction, dams, mines, societal norms, gender based violence among others. According to the World Bank, over 10 million people are forced to leave their homes every year by development projects (WRS, 2004).

“the phenomenon of forced migration has characterized most African countries since the late pre-Independence period from the 1950s up until the 1980s. ”



Human trafficking is also a form of forced migration.

3.1 Impacts of forced migration on women

3.1.1 Forced Displacement

Displacement is a disempowering experience for both men and women. For women, this takes the form of added tasks or longer time spent on traditional activities such as childcare, care for the elderly, domestic work and the search for sufficient fuel and water. In addition, many of these tasks become significantly more dangerous as attacks and rape in refugee-populated areas are frequent. Faced with these constraints and dangers, women are unable to access decision making structures and their voices are not heard on issues that affect their lives and those of their children. In addition, as tensions increase and traditional protection mechanisms have broken down, women face increased violence in daily life, including within the family (UNHCR, 2001c; UN, 2002). While displacement creates obstacles to empowerment for refugee women, it also creates opportunities, what has sometimes been termed, “loss” and “gain”, “disempowerment” and “empowerment” (Giles, 2009; UNHCR, 2001c). Every day, displaced women and returnee women, overcome traditional roles that inhibit their participation in economic and political life, challenging customs and traditions out of sheer necessity, in order to continue to provide for themselves and their families. Such efforts deserve support and encouragement.

Women who are forced to reside in camps as refugees normally face difficult situations such as hunger, sickness, discrimination and violence, besides having their mobility curtailed. Gender-based discrimination and women subordination that exists in most patriarchal societies before and during conflict is usually replicated or even exacerbated in the camps during forced migration. Women fleeing to other countries often find it difficult to obtain refugee status on their own, instead of as dependants (Mertis, 2000).

3.1.2 Socio-economic impact

Refugee women have everything to lose as forced migrants and refugees. While there may be a few gains for women during the process of displacement and exile (e.g. education and health services, that refugee women could not access in their homeland, particularly if they are poor), for the great majority of women, these will be far outweighed by huge losses. Women’s vulnerability arises from gender inequality which reflects on unequal work burden, due to productive and reproductive responsibilities, their lack of control over resources, restricted mobility, and limited education and employment opportunities (UNCHR, 2001). In addition, feminization of poverty contributes to women’s vulnerability during forced migration. Access to education in such conditions is generally limited, with women and girls often left out owing to traditional practices and gender discrimination. In case of induced development displacement, women suffer more than men due to, marginalization and exclusion from compensation. The condition is normally worse in the case of female headed households.

During armed conflict, forced migration becomes one of the visible consequences as people are forced to move out of the volatile areas in search of protections and support. Men are many times forced to join the war, leaving women to take the role of providing for the family. Women who have been purely house wives, could be unable to support the family resulting in greater vulnerability to hunger, malnutrition, and exploitation as they are at times forced to offer sex for survival in exchange of (UNHCR, 2002). Vulnerability of both women and girls increase as they are at risk of unwanted pregnancy and contraction of HIV/AIDS virus. The situation is made worse by disruption of basic services leading to inadequate access to essential services such as health care, including reproductive health services (Gururaja, 2002).

3.1.3 Gender-based violence

Gender based violence can be the cause or impact of forced migration. In the recent years, gender-based violence has been considered as a form of human right violation and is punishable by persecution. This creates ground for asylum



seeking and elimination of its form at the refugee's camps (Mertis, 2000). There are many examples of physical, psychological and sexual torturing and injuring of women and girls during armed conflicts. These include sexual assault/violent physical assault; mass, multiple and gang rapes; early forced marriages and forced pregnancies; enforced sterilization; forced or coerced prostitution; military sexual slavery and human trafficking. This in turn has distinctive consequences on women and girls including chronic reproductive/gynaecological health problems and marginalisation from family and community due to stigma associated with sexual abuse (UNHCR, 2001; El Jack, 2003; UN, 2002).

Existing patterns of sexual violence against women is worsen by conflict when incidences of "everyday" violence, particularly domestic violence, increases as communities break down during and after conflicts. In addition, violence escalates in the context of masculine and militarised conflict situations. Conflict breeds distinct types of power relations and imbalances (El Jack, 2003; UN, 2002). Women and children are raped to humiliate their husbands and fathers, for reasons of cultural genocide, to exhort information, to degrade communities and to create fear. The health risks to women both physical and mental, from these experiences are extreme, and yet the field level they are still often hidden behind a wall of silence in a welter of euphemistic language. According to Giles et al. (2009), services are provided under the banner of "sexual and reproductive health", while in much of the literature, forced prostitution, sexual slavery, and women forced into unwanted relationships with men are referred to as "engaging in transactional sex" or "exchanging sexual favours", a language that in essence is effectively decriminalising the acts of torture and serious abuse which women are suffering.

Failure to acknowledge the extent of rape and sexual abuse, and the fact that these are criminal acts belittles the experience. The rape itself is an abuse of their human rights. The failure to address it is the second, compounding abuse (Giles et al., 2009). Stress and trauma often affect entire families during war time as there are disruptions of traditional gender relations besides the violence that many of the fleeing families may have faced.

As the number of refugees increases in Africa, commitment to assist refugees decreases at local and international levels. The traditional warm welcome, compassion and generous reception of African host communities towards refugees decreases and is gradually replaced by xenophobic attitudes as it is observed in many countries hosting refugees (Rwamatwara 2005). As Kibreab (2003) points out, 'the policies of nearly all refugee-hosting countries are designed to prevent rather than promote the integration of refugees'.

Attitudes and perceptions of African refugees both from host communities as well as from host government changed from the sympathetic ones to the xenophobic ones. Refugees from independent countries were viewed as a failure on the part of their respective governments hence not a direct responsibility of the host governments. The receiving countries started to complain about bearing the heavy burden of assisting refugees stemming from the failure and irresponsibility of another country and its inability to properly handle and resolve its own internal problems. Local communities also complain of having to share the available resources and services in short supply with the refugees (Rutinwa 1999). Thus, refugees are viewed as a burden, a source of insecurity and criminality, a source of tension between the sending and the receiving countries and a source of tension between local communities.

The international community, UNHCR in particular is, therefore, called upon to play a major role to 'share the burden' of assisting refugees. Following these concerns, policy formulation for reception, management and assistance to refugees focuses on the refugees' control and containment and the fast way of getting rid of them by way of repatriation whether voluntary or forcible.

This perception has motivated receiving countries to settle refugees in remote rural areas far from major cities. According to Kibreab (2003), examples of remote refugee settlements are found in Maheba (Zambia), Tongogara (Zimbabwe), Zaleka (Malawi), Kakuma (Kenya), Kissidougou (Guinea) and many others. However, a close analysis of this practice shows that the policy of refugees' settlement in remote areas is not in the interest of the refugees but it is clearly a way of keeping refugees away, and to control their movements. Kibreab (2003) further notes that nearly all refugee-hosting countries in the South have a policy of keeping refugees in segregated sites with little freedom of movement and residence.

This policy is also meant to prevent frequent contact and interaction with locals which could lead to fast integration and permanent settlement of refugees. The policy is also intended to control and minimize the refugees' competition with locals over scarce resources and services such as education, employment and health facilities. The end result of this exclusive and controlling policies is that refugees in Africa cross several borders looking for better reception and hospitality (Rwamatwara 2003). Furthermore, refugees compelled to stay in remote refugee camps where the only possible sustaining activity is small scale farming tend to migrate to urban areas in search for alternative income generating activities. These are mainly the youth who cannot foresee any meaningful future by staying in a remote closed refugee camp and educated refugees who cannot use their skills while staying in a remote rural refugee camp. Once in urban centres, the majority of these refugees lead a destitute life which may compel some of them to engage in illegal activities for survival.



4.0 Policy environment around Migration



4.1 Overview of migration from a global perspective

Despite the longstanding historical significance of refugees, it was only in the 20th Century that a formal institutional structure (UNHCR) was created to address their needs. While refugees have been present throughout history, a global refugee regime, comprising a formal international organisation for refugees, legal conventions, and an international structure to care for the displaced only begun to emerge in the aftermath of the First World War (Loesher et al., 2008). The creation of a regime regulating states' response to refugees became increasingly necessary as states began to introduce immigration laws on the basis of race, national passports and other legal and administrative barriers to entry in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, largely in response to rise of nationalism and the assertion of national sovereignty over their borders (Loesher et al., 2008).

For the past two decades policymakers and those operating in the field have paid considerable attention to developing programmes targeting groups with specific needs within forced migrant populations. These efforts have particularly focused on challenges related to gender and generations (UNHCR, 2003; Russell 2008; IOM 2009). Gender and generation-sensitive programming remain key policy priorities for international, humanitarian and development organisations working with forced migrants (UNHCR 2008). Gender-focused policy and research in forced migration has tended to form part of a wider policy of gender-mainstreaming that has taken place across the international development and humanitarian assistance sectors since the 1990s (UNHCR 2008). However in recent years the adequacy of this approach has been questioned by several researchers and organisations who have argued that such an approach failed to ensure that the complexities of gendered experience were genuinely taken into account in policy construction (Daly 2005; Mehra and Gupta 2006; UNDP 2006).

In terms of research on migration policies, legal research projects have focused on how international human rights instruments, particularly women-specific instruments such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, can support the protection, empowerment and rights of women and girls as forced

migrants or in displacement settings (Edwards, 2009). In addition lawyers have examined and argued for the recognition of women as refugees under international law (Edwards, 2003) and there are particular problems of statelessness, for example faced by women in states with discriminatory citizenship laws (Blitz, 2009; Edwards, 2009). Legal approaches to gender inequality have tended to focus on the securing of women's legal rights. However, as part of the gender-mainstreaming agenda, gender-based forced migration policies and research projects have begun to raise awareness regarding the gendered vulnerabilities of displaced men and boys too, particularly the use of sexual violence against them in armed conflict (Russell, 2007; Refugee Law Project, 2009). Oxfam is beginning a new project looking at protection issues and men.

Current research and policy work on gender in forced migration is also particularly focused on combating sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) (UNHCR, 2003; **Forced Migration Review** 2007; EPAU 2008). This stress on the links between gender, violence and displacement was born out of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda in the 1990s, and reflects today the experiences of numerous situations of forced displacement and conflict in areas such as DRC and Darfur (Long, 2010). It reflects growing concern among both researchers and policymakers with the use of rape – against both women and men – as a weapon of war and the prevalence of SGBV in refugee camps (Dugan **et al.**, 2000; Human Rights Watch, 2009). Most of this work continues to focus on violence against female victims, who continue to be disproportionately subjected to such violence.

In terms of the protection of IDPs, the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement are now well-established, and provide an important protection framework. However there continues to be debate among both researchers and policymakers about the nature of the protection space afforded to IDPs (Guiding Principles). Some have argued for instance that it is questionable whether IDPs should be distinguished in conflict situations from other civilians who are protected under international humanitarian law and generally fall under the ICRC's mandate (Wagner, 2005). Similar arguments were made about the treatment of IDPs in urban settings at the 2009 High Commissioner's Dialogue (UNHCR, 2009). Questions also continue to be raised about whether UNHCR should take formal responsibility for all IDPs, and if so what form of mandate extension this would entail (UNHCR 2005b; Feller 2006b; UNHCR 2007). The adoption in Kampala in October 2009 of the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa has been welcomed as an important step forward although serious concerns remain about how the Convention will be implemented, and the extent to which its provisions actually reflect political will (IRIN 2009).

Forced migration has historically been addressed by the international humanitarian community as a question of aid delivery and legal protection. This remains the primary operating lens for a number of international organisations, from relief operations such as those of MSF through to the protection-based activities of UNHCR. However, states have tended to view forced migration as also being a political issue involving questions of entitlement to national membership and inter-regional security. Particularly in reviewing policy trends in the last decade, it is clear that the humanitarian approach to forced migration is under threat from an increasingly securitised public political discourse surrounding all forms of migration (Long, 2010)

4.2 Migration policies at the International level

The 1951 Convention

The 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees is the key legal document in defining who is a refugee, their rights and the legal obligations of states. The 1967 Protocol removed geographical and temporal restrictions from the Convention. Certain provisions of the Convention are considered so fundamental that no reservations may be made to them. These include the definition of the term "refugee," and the so-called principle of **non-refoulement**, i.e. that no Contracting State shall expel or return ("**refouler**") a refugee, against his or her will, in any manner

whatsoever, to a territory where he or she fears persecution. With the passage of time and the emergence of new refugee situations, the need was increasingly felt to make the provisions of the Convention applicable to new refugees. As a result, a Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees was prepared and submitted to the United Nations General Assembly in 1966. In Resolution 2198 (XXI) of 16 December 1966, the Assembly took note of the Protocol. By accession to the Protocol, States undertake to apply the substantive provisions of the 1951 Convention to all refugees covered by the definition of the latter, but without limitation of date. The Convention and the Protocol are the principal international instruments established for the protection of refugees and their basic character has been widely recognized internationally.

UNHCR Policy on Refugee Women

The UN Executive Committee adopted four general conclusions relating specifically to refugee women. These involved recognising the protection and assistance need of refugee women hence necessitating special attention, the need for reliable information and statistics about refugee women; promotion of the participation of refugee women as agents as well as beneficiaries of programs on their behalf; and mainstreaming women's issues within the organisation

UNHCR and IDPs -

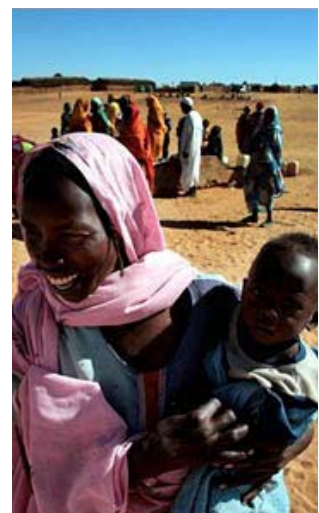
UNHCR has no mandate for IDPs but due to expertise and experience is increasingly called in to help by the UN Secretary General. It appointed a Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG) on IDPs in 1992. The SRSG produced set of guiding Principles for IDPs with 30 recommendations. The guiding principles re-iterate the large body of international law protecting human rights and outlines responsibilities of states. It includes the rights of IDPs to leave their countries and seek asylum, the need for non discrimination and special provisions for protection of women and children. In this guide, IDPs are defined as, "persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflicts, situations of generalised violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognised state border."

UDHR (article 14) - recognizes the right to seek and enjoy asylum from persecution.

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) (articles 2, 12, 13) - stipulates that states should ensure the civil and political rights of all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction (article 2). The Covenant also guarantees freedom of movement and prohibits forced expulsion.

Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees (1967) - Removes the geographical and time limitations written into the original Refugee Convention.

Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1984) (article 3) - requires states to take a consistent pattern of gross and massive violations of human rights into account when deciding on expulsion.



"IDPs are defined as persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflicts, situations of generalised violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognised state border"



The Committee Against Torture, has established some fundamental principles relating to the expulsion of refused asylum seekers. It offers important protection to refugees and their right to **nonrefoulement**.

Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) (article 22) - requires states parties to take appropriate measures to ensure that a child seeking asylum or who is considered a refugee shall receive appropriate protection and humanitarian assistance in the enjoyment of rights.

States shall also make effort to trace the child's family for reunification and where this is not successful to accord the child the same protection as any other child deprived of his/her family environment

CEDAW (1979) – has no provisions on refugee women but requires states to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women in political, social cultural, civil or any other field; in public and private spheres ... amongst other things.

Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993) - Recognizes the particular vulnerability of refugee women.

4.3 Regional policies on Migration

African Union

OAU Convention Governing Specific Aspects of the Refugee Problem in Africa (1969)

It was adopted to cover special characteristics of the African situation. It accepts 1951 Convention definition but also recognizes people compelled to leave due to: External aggression; occupation; foreign domination; and; events seriously disturbing public order. It is wider than the UN Refugee Convention because it covers reality of developing world i.e. people may be forced to flee not just because of government's actions, but because their government lose authority for the above reasons. Two key features of the wider definition recognize non-state actors as perpetrators of persecution and requires no direct persecution on the individual just sufficient threat to abandon their homes.

Protocol to the African Charter on the Rights of Women in Africa (2003) (The Maputo Protocol)

Article 10 - The right to peace and to participate in decision making: towards promotion and maintenance of peace: protection of asylum seekers, refugees, returnees and IDPs: and in the management of camps and refugee settlements.

Article 11 - The right to be protected in armed conflicts (specifically asylum seeking women, refugees, returnees and IDPs against all forms of violence, rape and other forms of sexual exploitation and to treat such acts as war crimes, genocide and/or crimes)

AU Special Rapporteur on Refugees; Asylum seekers and IDPs

Their mandate is derived from African Charter on Human and People's Rights (The Charter) (1986) – African Commission on Human and People's Rights (ACHPR). The Special Rapporteur's mandate is to seek, receive, examine and act upon information relating to the displaced in Africa; including field visits, assisting member states to develop policies and laws etc. It reports to each ordinary session of the ACHPR

The Council of Europe

Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (1950)

Implemented by the European Court on Human Rights (ECHR), the Convention contains no right to asylum and no direct reference to asylum seekers or refugees but the ECHR (in *Soering v. the United Kingdom*) established in 1989 that the Convention's **Article 3** which prohibits to torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment extends to ALL persons within the territory of a state member. Thus in deciding whether to deport a person (even an individual found guilty of a serious criminal offence or constituting a threat to national security) the state must first make an independent evaluation of the circumstances the individual would face in the country of return. Other important articles that may also be invoked by asylum seekers include: article 4 (prohibition of forced or compulsory labour), article 5 (deprivation of liberty), article 6 (right to a fair and impartial hearing "within a reasonable time"), **article 8 (respect for private and family life)**, article 9 (right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion), article 10 (right to freedom of expression), article 13 (right to the grant of an effective remedy before a national authority) and article 16 (no restrictions on political activity of aliens) can offer substantial protection.

Organization of American States (OAS)

Cartagena Declaration on Refugees (1984)

Its definition of refugee builds upon the AU Convention definition by adding to it the threat of generalized violence; internal aggression; and massive violation of human rights. Unlike the AU Convention definition a refugee must show a link between herself or himself and the real risk of harm; all applicants must demonstrate that "their lives, safety or freedom have been threatened"; similar to the UN Refugee Convention, which requires individuals to show that they risk persecution as a particular individual rather than in general. Although not formally binding, the Cartagena Declaration has become the basis of refugee policy in the region and has been incorporated in to the national legislation of a number of States.

Convention on the Protection and Assistance of IDPs in Africa (Kampala Convention)

It was adopted 23 October 2009 to address the root causes of forced displacement in Africa and signed by 17 member states same day. Uganda was the first to ratify it in March 2010. It needs 15 ratifications to enter into force. It is first a legally-binding instrument to protect and assist internally displaced persons across the continent; it incorporates much of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement; it is intended to promote regional and national measures to prevent, mitigate, prohibit and eliminate the root causes of internal displacement as well as provide for durable solutions. It is significant given that close to half of the world's 26 million internally displaced people are in Africa.

AU Policy Framework on Post-conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD), 2006

The objective of this Policy Framework is to improve timeliness, effectiveness and coordination of activities in post-conflict countries and to lay the foundation for social justice and sustainable peace, in line with Africa's vision of renaissance and growth. The policy is, therefore, conceived as a tool to: a) consolidate peace and prevent relapse of violence; b) help address the root causes of conflict; c) encourage fast-track planning and implementation of reconstruction activities; and d) enhance complementarities and coordination between and among diverse actors engaged in PCRD processes;

One of the roles of the Civil Society Organisations is to support the participation of communities in needs assessments, to ensure that the needs and aspirations of the people determine the priorities for PCRD and inform all PCRD

activities. Women's needs and participation are stated as requiring special attention. The protocol also recognises the need to establish special funds to support the development of entrepreneurship skills and microenterprise, especially with special emphasis on empowering women.

The International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) Sexual Violence Migration Policy Framework, 2006

Eleven Heads of State and Government of the Great Lakes Region namely: Angola, Burundi, CAR, Congo, DRC, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. Under the milestone initiative of the International Conference for the Great Lakes Region (IC/GLR), the Heads of State and Government committed themselves to set up regional mechanisms to protect women and children and provide legal and material assistance for victims and survivors of sexual violence. The International Conference on the Great Lakes region has been the incubator for the formulation of landmark protocol and model legislation for the region in the areas of Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children. The Protocol seeks to fill the legal void that prevails in most of the legal systems in the countries of the region as a response to the systemic rape of women and children in the Great Lakes Region. This legislation, the first in the area of protection against sexual violence in time of conflict and post conflict establishes international standards to address the crime of sexual violence in regions affected by conflicts. The legislation further defines the offence of sexual violence based on the definition provided under the Statutes of the international tribunal for Rwanda and Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Court. The legislation further establishes links between the crime of sexual violence and the offences of trafficking; slavery, genocide and war crimes. The protocol further incorporates preventive aspects as encapsulated in such statutes as CEDAW, the Africa Union and UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Counseling procedures are also provided for as part of the rehabilitation of victims of sexual violence. The protocol also advocate for maximum sentencing as per the domestic legislation of individual states.

Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region

It was initiated by the AU and UN and entered into force in June 2008. Two of its protocols deal with IDPs; Protocol on Protection and Assistance to IDPs; Protocol on the Property Rights of Returning Populations. It commit its members to adopt and implement the UN Guiding Principles on IDPs; defines protection measures for IDPs with special concerns from experiences in the region e.g. protection measures for pastoralists, host communities and families of mixed-ethnic identities; and strengthens the legal basis for IDPs to claim rights such as: information, consultation and participation in decision-making, and to receive humanitarian assistance. It has been ratified by Angola, Burundi, CAR, DRC, RC, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia. **African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child** (1990) (article 13) - stipulates special provisions of refugee children that are unaccompanied by parents or guardians.

Joint Africa-EU Declaration on Migration and Development, 2006

In this joint declaration, African and EU states committed to a partnership between countries of origin, transit and destination to better manage migration in a comprehensive, holistic and balanced manner, and in a spirit of shared responsibility, according to various joint principles committed to talking certain measures in relation to migration management challenges, peace and security, ,migration and development, brain drain, concern for human rights and well-being of the individual, sharing best practices, regular migration opportunities, irregular migration and protection of refugees.

4.4 Migration policies in Africa

Throughout its history, Africa has experienced important migratory movements, both voluntary and forced. These movements have contributed to the continent's contemporary demographic landscape. Cross border migration in Africa has been occasioned by a variety of causes. According to Oguno (2008), deteriorating political, socio-economic and environmental conditions, armed conflicts, insecurity, environmental degradation and poverty, are significant root causes of mass migration and forced displacement in Africa. These mass population movements are often sudden.

Poor refugees descend upon communities which are themselves struggling to meet their own needs, and cannot therefore provide additionally for hundreds of thousands of asylum seekers.

Over the past decade, regional organizations around the world have been devoting increased attention to the problem of internal displacement because, situations of conflict and displacement rarely remain confined within borders. They spill over into neighbouring countries and can upset regional stability thereby compelling a regional response (Cohen, 2002). Refugee protection is therefore a central aspect of international, regional, and national efforts to protect persons fleeing persecution. African States have a long tradition of hospitality towards refugees and have developed legal frameworks governing aspects of refugee protection specific to Africa. Nevertheless, the large numbers of refugees displaced by conflict and other factors, pose serious challenges to States. Strengthening the response to refugee crises requires deliberate efforts by governments to establish legislative frameworks, policies, and structures necessary to fulfil refugee protection obligations in collaboration with UNHCR and other national and international partners and addressing root causes of refugee movements including conflict and political instability (Oguno, 2008).

A common characteristic of many African states is that they lack a legal and procedural framework within which to adequately protect the rights of the fleeing populations. As a result, refugees are forced to live in squalid camps in insecure areas with inadequate access to food and other basic necessities. Refugees are often viewed with suspicion by host populations who view them as competitors for resources and worry that camps may become sources for crime and insecurity. It is in light of these challenges posed by migration and its ramifications that the OAU Council of Ministers adopted Decision CM Dec 614 (LXXIV) during the 74th Ordinary Session in Lusaka, Zambia in July 2001 to formulate a strategic framework for a policy on migration in Africa for consideration by African heads of states (AU, 2008).

During the Lusaka session in July, 2001, the OAU Council of Ministers came up with a migration policy framework that would guide members in dealing with refugee issues. The policy paper identified 9 key thematic migration themes and sub-themes that needed focus and made policy recommendations for consideration by AU Member States. The migration policy framework provided a comprehensive and integrated policy guideline on the following thematic issues with sub-themes: Labour migration; Border Management; Irregular Migration; Forced Displacement; Human Rights of Migrants; Internal Migration; Migration Data; Migration and Development and; Inter-State co-operation and Partnerships. The section on forced displacement/migration covered issues such as refugees and asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons (IDPs), protracted displacement situations, crisis prevention, management and conflict resolution, human rights of migrants, principles of non-discrimination, integration and re-integration and stateless persons. The framework further gave recommendations on strategies to deal with each issue mentioned.

Majority of the recommendations that informed refugee-host interaction included recommendations aimed at safeguarding the interests of refugees and also avoiding situations where refugees become sources of insecurity and other destabilising factors in the host socio-political setups

More detailed strategies on gender were handled under the topic on “Other social issues deserving attention”, as a sub-topic on migration and gender. The session therefore, recognized the important emerging trend of the increasing feminization of migration in the existing migration landscape and noted the importance of giving particular attention to safeguarding the rights of migrant women. The deliberations during the Lusaka meeting may have been shaped by the resolutions of the Beijing Conference of 1995.

The momentum created by the Beijing Conference (1995), the OAU Council of Ministers in Lusaka (2001) and many international conventions on gender resolutions gave the thrust to women rights as human rights. This momentum culminated into the AU Protocol in Maputo, 2003. The protocol outlawed discrimination against women and harmful cultural practices (AU, 2008). The particular needs and capacities of displaced women are also recognized in the Protocol. For example, the protocol recognizes the right of women to be involved in promoting peace, specifically recognizing the capacities of women in this area. The Protocol also calls on states to take particular measures to ensure that internally displaced women are protected.

The Protocol also encourages the involvement of women in structures “for the management of camps and asylum areas.” While the importance of women has long been recognized by many actors, including UNHCR, as crucial to ensuring the protection of women, it is too often not implemented in practice. However, despite this recognition, not many governments have ratified the protocol. By September 2009, countries including Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cameroon, The Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Zambia and Zimbabwe had ratified the protocol (AU, 2008).

However, in spite of these positive recommendations the governments of member states were given discretionary rights to deal with refugee issues. Much as the guiding frameworks was adopted by member countries, not many have been able to formulate specific laws around this and for those who have, implementation remains a major challenge.

While women have always represented a significant portion of the migrant population, migration in the past was perceived as a predominantly male phenomenon. However, women’s participation in the migration process, and the reasons for which they migrate, are changing. This development represents one of the most significant trends in recent international migration streams. It influences the shaping of roles and affects relationships between men and women in countries of origin and destination (RRN, 2008).

Despite growing evidence about the gender-specific aspects of migration, most migration-related policies and regulations are not gender specific. There is a tendency among the majority of receiving countries when formulating migration-related policies and adopting relevant legal provisions to place more emphasis on issues related to immigration and border control without incorporating a gender analysis in their planning (RRN, 2008).

The same applies to countries of origin where, with few exceptions, gender dimensions and sensitivities that recognize and address separately the concerns and interests of men and women, potential migrants are not incorporated into Immigration and Migrant Workers Acts. Instead, they adopt restrictive provisions with respect to exit conditions in an attempt to protect them from exploitation and abuse (RRN, 2008)

In countries of destination, policies relating to admission, residence, access to the labour market, and integration can affect migrants’ gender relations because they influence the migration process for men and women differently. Entry, residence and work permits, and entitlements granted to foreigners often differ by gender. They can play an important role in determining the position of women in the host society and impact on women’s adaptation to these societies. (RRN, 2008).

Regional organisations are increasingly realising the importance of bringing out gender aspects in their policies. A case in point is The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People’s Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, also known as the Maputo Protocol, was adopted by the Heads of State and Government at the 2nd Ordinary Session of Assembly of the African Union (AU) convened in Maputo on July 11, 2003. The Maputo Protocol comprehensively enshrines civil and political rights; economic, social and cultural rights; the rights to development and peace and reproductive and sexual rights. It provides a legal framework for addressing gender inequality and the underlying aspects that perpetuate women’s subordination (African Commission on human rights, 2003).



“ A common characteristic of many African states is that they lack a legal and procedural framework within which to adequately protect the rights of the fleeing populations. As a result, refugees are forced to live in squalid camps in insecure areas with inadequate access to food and other basic necessities. “



Women in the community being taught how to prepare CSB porridge at Hagadera refugee camp

For the first time in international law, it explicitly sets forth the reproductive rights of women. In another first, the Maputo Protocol explicitly calls for the legal prohibition of female genital mutilation. It calls for an end to all forms of violence against women including unwanted or forced sex, whether it takes place in private or in public and outlaws the exploitation and abuse of women in advertising and pornography. It goes further to outline measures to ensure the protection of the rights of widows, girls, women living with HIV/AIDS, elderly women, women with disabilities, refugee women, displaced women and marginalised and poor women, women in detention and pregnant or nursing women.

The protocol also cover other forms of protection of women in armed conflicts, to protect asylum seeking women, refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons, against all forms of violence, rape and other forms of sexual exploitation, and to ensure that such acts are considered war crimes, genocide and/or crimes against humanity and that their perpetrators are brought to justice before a competent criminal jurisdiction. It also explicitly brings out the gender aspect of protection of refugees by stating that it ensures that women and men enjoy equal rights in terms of access to refugee status, determination procedures and that women refugees are accorded the full protection and benefits guaranteed under international refugee law, including their own identity and other documents (African Commission on human rights, 2003).

On 23rd July 2010, Uganda recently became the 28th country to ratify the Maputo Protocol. Other AU Member States party to the Protocol include: Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Comoros, Djibouti, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Libya, Lesotho, Liberia, Mali, Malawi, Mozambique, Mauritania, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Senegal, Seychelles, Tanzania, Togo, Zambia, and Zimbabwe (Olanyo, 2010).

4.5 Migration policies in the West African Region

In the West African region, regional states including Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea and Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togolese Republic are bound by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) treaty which was formed in 1975 to, among other things, encourage, foster and accelerate the economic and social development of the Member States. The overall goal was to improve the living standards of their peoples. The treaty was adopted on May 28th 1975 and revised in 1993. It allowed all ECOWAS citizens to travel freely without visas within the sub-region. Among other achievements made was the establishment and building of the legal foundation for the right of residents. The ECOWAS Commission has seven Commissioners covering various activities mostly surrounding free movement but one commissioner deals specifically with gender issues.

- In the six pillars of the Migration and Development Action Plan of the ECOWAS Common Approach, actions aimed at taking into account the Gender and Migration dimension have been taken into consideration by recommending the following:
- Include gender dimensions in migration policies; Establish and strengthen support institutions for entrepreneurship training for female migrants and;
- Remove all illegal trade barriers which stifle the entrepreneurship potential of women when they migrate.

The ECOWAS treaty and the universally accepted Human Rights concept gives nationals with proper documentation the right to travel and work anywhere she/he wishes without interference from state as well as, the protocols of the Abuja Treaty (July 1991) Chap. VI.Art 43) 'Free Movement of Persons, Rights of Residence and Establishment' and (Chap XIII Art 71) Human Resources may have informed the settlements of populations affected by forced migration within the region particularly in Ghana. During visits in the camps, it was observed that the refugees had been subjected to limited movements and interaction with the rest of the population. They engaged in business and social interactions.

In relation to internal displacement, ECOWAS positively received the Guiding Principles on Internal displacement. In April 2000, foreign and other senior Ministers of the Organization, at a conference on war-affected children in West Africa, adopted a declaration welcoming the Guiding Principles on Internal displacement and called for their application by ECOWAS member states. The declaration was subsequently adopted at the ECOWAS Summit of Authority of Heads of State and government held in Bamako in December 2000. ECOWAS' recent creation of a conflict prevention and management mechanism and its plans to establish a department of humanitarian affairs should further enhance its role with regard to situations of internal displacement. Member states of ECOMOG have acknowledged that ECOMOG forces, like all other peacekeepers, could benefit from training in human rights and humanitarian law, which encompasses the protection of displaced populations (Cohen, 2002).

4.5.1 Policy situation on forced migration in Ghana

An important aspect of Ghanaian international migration is forced migration as a result of political and economic turbulence in Ghana and other West African countries. Ghana has acted as both destination and origin of forced migration. Not only has Ghana produced forced migrants, but it has also received them. On the one hand, Ghana is one of several regional countries of asylum for those fleeing civil wars in Liberia (since 1989), Sierra Leone (since the early 1990s) and Côte d'Ivoire (since 2002). In 1993, there was an influx of about 135,000 Togolese refugees into Ghana, many of whom joined their families along the border towns. The Ghana government set up a refugee camp at Klikor situated about 15km from the Togo border (Essuman-Johnson, 2003). Apart from the Togolese refugees, Ghana has also hosted Liberian and Sierra Leonean refugees. A National Refugee Law was passed in 1992 which paved the way for Ghana to host over 50,000 refugees from the two countries (PNDC, 1992) However, this has not been without challenges as the refugees have sometimes complained of indifference from the Ghana government. The government has on the other hand been torn between the wishes of its citizens and its international obligations (Essuman-Johnson, 2003). Although the refugee population in Ghana had declined to just 11,800 in 2001, at its peak, the country provided refuge to over 150,000 persons in 1993. This change is partially related to concerted efforts by Ghana and other partners such as UNHCR and foreign governments to implement voluntary return programmes. Meanwhile, despite these returns, some refugees do remain in the country in difficult conditions: for example, a refugee camp for Liberians in Buduburam, about 30km from the capital, Accra, has been in existence for over ten years (Anarfi & Tiemoko, 2003).

The Ghana Refugee Act was officially gazetted in 1992. Part I concerns the prohibition of expulsion of refugees; Part II provides for the establishment of a Refugee Board; Parts III and IV deal with the procedure for application and grant of refugee status, appeals and the rights and duties of refugees; Part V provides for the establishment of a refugee fund,

annual report of the Board and staff of the Board. The Ghana refugee Board was established under the Ghana Refugee Law 1992 (PNDCL, 305D) with the responsibility for the management of activities relating to refugees in the country. The Board interviews and grants refugee status to asylum seeker from areas of civil conflict/ places where they face political persecution. Ghana is also a signatory to other international and regional policies.

4.6 Migration policies in the East/Horn of Africa Region

Refugee protection in East Africa has had a long and complex history. As far back as the 1940s the region hosted Polish refugees fleeing the devastation of World War II. In the 1950s and 60s, thousands of refugees fleeing the ethnic violence in Rwanda descended on the region settling mainly in Uganda and Tanzania. Similarly, during the liberation wars that covered most of southern Africa, thousands of asylum seekers fled from countries such as South Africa, Zimbabwe and Mozambique (Bakewell & de Haas, 2007). However, the massive refugee influxes of the 1990s, caused by the political violence that has engulfed much of the Great Lakes region, have presented new challenges as huge numbers of Burundians, Rwandans, Sudanese, Somalis, Congolese, Ethiopians and others clamour for protection. In the Eastern/Horn of Africa region, the regional states apparently are guided by the policy of separation and repatriation. In this policy, refugees are isolated from the rest of the host communities often in remote areas and congested conditions within camps. The refugees are also considered as a security risk and thus their movement restricted and are subjected to repatriation as soon as conditions allow (AU, 2006; Milner, 2009).

In this region, several organizations such as the Refugee Consortium of Kenya (RCK) and human rights organizations are working towards legislation for highlighting of refugee issues in management policies. In relation to forced migration, there have also been efforts to develop a regional set of policies. In April 2002, a consortium of NGOs hosted a regional meeting in Mombasa that sought to promote a 'progressive legislative and policy framework' across the region (African NGOs Refugee Protection Network, 2002). It brought together 170 high, senior and middle level government officials from Burundi, Djibouti, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Uganda, Tanzania and Yemen. The conference, believed to be the first of its kind in the region, identified a series of migration and forced displacement issues of interest and concerns, including:

- Forced displacement (refugee protection and asylum; regional processing of secondary migratory movements; IDP access and assistance; mobility and human security; protracted displacement situations; migration, forced displacement and conflict resolution; crisis prevention and conflict resolution; and media sensitisation to issues of displacement and media as a tool for awareness raising)
- The management of labour migration (maximising remittances; pre-departure training; bilateral agreements to avoid double taxation; monitoring circular migration; brain drain; registration and supervision of foreign employment agencies; ensuring migrant workers' rights at home and abroad; integration and re-integration; strengthening co-operation with African diaspora; matching labour needs and demand; and facilitating exchange of knowledge, skills and resources);
- The establishment of a Strategic Framework for an Integrated Policy on Migration on the African Continent (including partnerships between African countries and the EU; and inter-State dialogue and co-operation concerning return, readmission and re-integration) (Black et al., 2004).

At a subsequent meeting in Dar-es-Salaam in September 2003, Tanzania proposed the introduction of a policy of 'safe havens' in conflict-ridden countries as a way of averting large-scale refugee movements, as well as regional burden sharing arrangements, whilst Zambia proposed the introduction of measures to allow refugees to become economic players in the host country, thereby reducing the burden on the host (IRIN, 2003). Although this conference, which brought together representatives from Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, UNHCR and the AU, failed to reach agreement on these proposals, governments did recommit to the principle of refugee protection in the region.

Large-scale displacement from Somalia, Ethiopia, Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi and the DRC has made this region a key area for discussion of policies on refugees and IDPs. Historically, Tanzania had one of the most progressive pieces of refugee legislation in the world, although state practice has become much more restrictive since the presence of over a million Rwandans in the country from 1994-96. It is reassuring that the notion of a 'progressive' policy on forced migration is now on the agenda, along with regional passports and free movement of workers, even if these still raise problems for some in government. However, although dealing with forced displacement continues to be an important issue in the region, it is not unreasonable to expect that the return of refugees and IDPs might gain increasing importance in the coming years (van Hoyweghen, 2001). After large-scale returns to Rwanda in late 1996, there have been some returns at least to countries such as Angola, Burundi, Ethiopia, Uganda, and Somaliland.

Recognising the need to harmonise Ugandan municipal law with its international obligations in order to adequately promote and protect the rights of refugees, the Ugandan Refugee Law group was formed in 1997 for the purpose of developing new legislation for refugees. The process of enacting a new Refugees Act began in 1998 and culminated with the final. The result was the Refugee Bill 2000, which was enacted in 2006. The Refugees Act has been commenced and is in force with the exception of certain parts that require additional institutional and structural establishments under the Act beyond the existing structures. Overall, the Refugees Act reflects international legal standards of refugee protection provided in the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1977 protocol and the 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of the Refugee Problem in Africa. It is progressive, human rights and protection oriented.

4.6.1 Policy situation on forced migration in Kenya

Kenya also hosts refugees from the surrounding countries, and acts as a transit point for resettlement to third countries such as the US. In 2002, Kenya hosted just over 230,000 refugees and asylum seekers from neighbouring countries, notably Somalia and Sudan. (UNHCR, 2003). There are also significant numbers of IDPs in Kenya. The reasons for displacement are complex, but have been linked to land redistribution, inter-ethnic clashes and political violence (Black et al., 2004).

Whereas there are positive steps towards recognition of the plight of refugees in the region, such as the formulation of Refugee Act of 2006 in Kenya, a lot is yet to be achieved in the East/Horn of African. Kenya, like other African countries, hosts refugees who are fleeing from war, conflicts, and persecution.

Kenya has signed the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the status of Refugees and the 1969 OAU Convention Governing Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems. In November, 2006, Kenya passed its own Refugee Act 2006, which guides all the actors on how to handle refugee matters in Kenya (RCK & the Refugee Affairs Department, 2007). Gender issues are incorporated in three sections of the Act. The Refugee Affairs Committee (Section 8).which requires that the Committee responsible for advising the Commissioner on refugee matters must have women constituting one third of its members. Section 17 which outlines the duties of the Refugee Camp Officer includes protecting and assisting women, children and groups that need special help as one of his/her specific duties. Section 22 concerning the tasks of appointed officers, outlines that the appointed officer must ensure that a male officer searches a male refugee while a female officer searches a female refugee. Section 14 and 15 outlines that, a wife can retain her refugee status if she separates or divorces from her husband and vice versa. The same also applied if one spouse dies (RCK & The refugee Affairs Department, 2007).

4.7 A gender analysis of the policies on forced migration

As new policies are formulated to deal with migration issues, they are increasingly trying to take into consideration specific gender issues. For example, the ICGLR sexual violence migration policy framework arose from the need to fill the legal void that prevails in most of the legal systems in the countries of the region as a response to the systemic

rape of women and children in the Great Lakes Region. This legislation, the first in the area of protection against sexual violence in time of conflict and post conflict establishes international standards to address the crime of sexual violence in regions affected by conflicts.

Similarly, the joint Africa-EU declaration on migration stresses the taking into consideration issues of dealing with women in two out of its eight measures in dealing with migration issues. However, when consideration of women is mentioned, they are bulked with children or minors seemingly placing women in the same level as minors/children. Specific gender analysis of various policies is presented as follows:

CEDAW

It Promotes right to freedom from discrimination in all spheres of life (economic, social and political) and requires state members to:

- modify social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women
- eliminate all practices based on the idea of the inferiority or the superiority of either of the sexes
- eliminate gender based stereotypes.
- eliminate discrimination against women in employment
- specifically provide for the situation and contributions of rural women.
- eliminate discrimination against women in politics and public life
- guarantee women the right to vote, participate in formulating government policy and to participate in NGOs and associations concerned with politics.

Beijing Platform for Action

It requires government and other actors to:

- Eliminate discrimination against women in employment and education
- Prevent and eliminate violence against women and women trafficking
- Promote women's economic rights and independence, including access to employment, appropriate working conditions, access and control over economic resources, information and technology, markets and trade
- Make particular services available to low-income women
- Increase the participation of women in conflict resolution, power structures and decision-making (including through capacity building)

Maputo Protocol

Expanding on CEDAW and Beijing Platform for Action, It guarantees to African women :

- Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women
- Protection from sexual, physical and verbal violence
- Prohibits violence against women in the private (including domestic violence and marital rape), as well as in public spheres
- The right to participation in politics and decision making; demanding affirmative action on the basis of gender parity
- The right to peace and to participation in decision making towards promotion and maintenance of peace, protection of asylum seekers, refugees, returnees and IDPs as well as in the management of camps and refugee settlements.
- The right to be protected in armed conflicts (specifically asylum seeking women, refugees, returnees and IDPs against all forms of violence, rape and other forms of sexual exploitation and to treat such acts as war crimes, genocide and/or crimes).
- Widow's right to inheritance, child custody, and to remarry a person of her choice

UNSCR 1325

It requires all actors to:

- adopt a gender perspective when negotiating & implementing peace agreements in areas like repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction
- ensure the protection of and respect for human rights of women and girls; and special measures to protect women and girls from SGBV.
- put an end to impunity and prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, including those relating to sexual and other violence against women
- increase in the number of women at decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions involved in preventing, managing, and resolving conflicts and peace processes

4.8 Gender gaps in migration policies in East/Horn of Africa and West Africa

In both the East/Horn of Africa and West Africa regional policies/guiding frameworks on migration, gender considerations have been mentioned in some of the recommended strategies but there are some gender gaps that need to be considered as listed below:

- Relevant law enforcement officials who have first contact with refugees do not have adequate information on gender approaches and analysis.
- Women are normally left out of planning and implementing committees formed to deal with issues of security and camp structure in the refugee camps.
- Some policies do not take into consideration to highlight specific aspects as relates to rights to employment, access to land, freedom of movement and other socio-economic rights yet in most communities in Africa, traditionally men inherit and own among others. Therefore if the rights of women to access these rights are not clearly spelled out, issues of gender inequality are likely to be perpetuated.
- Organisations dealing with provision of essentials such as accommodation, adequate food and clothing to migrants upon arrival, sometimes overlook provision of gender specific aspects such as family planning services, sanitary requirements and other non-food items.
- Lack of reliable migration data is noted as one of the principle obstacles to effective migration management, policy and co-operation. There is a dearth of gender-disaggregated data/information on refugees.
- Gender analysis is not yet well integrated into the development of policy and planning in relation to forced migration.
- Despite the growing focus on gender issues in forced migration and attempts at gender mainstreaming by organisations involved with refugees, implementation of policies and guidelines is not always up to date. In addition, some of the changes made in programmes of new policies implemented have largely been superficial if not fully counterproductive, mainly due to the lack of detailed gender analyses of specific situations.



5.0. Empirical Data on how women experience migration and their coping strategies in West and East/Horn of Africa



Women groups in Ifo camp, Dadaab show mothers how to prepare food during a cooking demonstration

5.1 Socio-economic background of the respondents

This study encountered a diversity of nationalities in the camps visited. However, the greatest number of forced migrants was found in the East African region where refugees from seven different nationalities were interviewed. This is as compared to West African region where majority of the respondents were from Liberia (Figure 1). However, information from one of the key informants revealed that there is another camp (Krisan Refugee Settlement) in the Northern part of Ghana which has refugees from Togo, Cote d'Ivoire, Some Sudanese and Liberians. This camp was however not visited due to the distance in relation to the time and financial constraint.

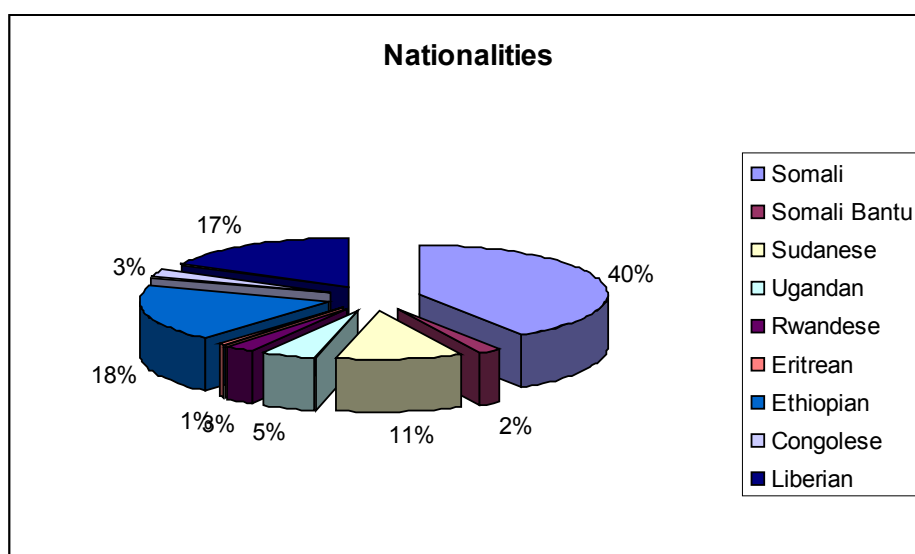


Figure 1: Nationalities interviewed

In East/ Horn of African region, the refugees were settled in four camps surrounding the Dadaab and Kakuma areas. These camps were Hagadera, Dagahale, Ifo and Kakuma. Majority of the respondents 105(40.7%) in both areas belonged to the 21-30 years age range with the least 5(1.9%) being 61 years old and above (Figure 2).

Majority of the refugees in the four camps located in Kenya were of Somali origin (83% of respondents) and professed to the Islam religion. However, a common phenomenon with the women refugees from both the regions is that they continued with their parenting and caring roles even in the face of their changed statuses with the associated difficulties. Majority 68 (30.4%) of respondents in the East African region refugee camps had between one and two children while the corresponding figures in West African region indicate that 18(52.9%) of respondents had similar number of children. Those taking care of children numbering five and above were 55(24.6%) in the East/ Horn of Africa and 3(8.8%) in West African region.

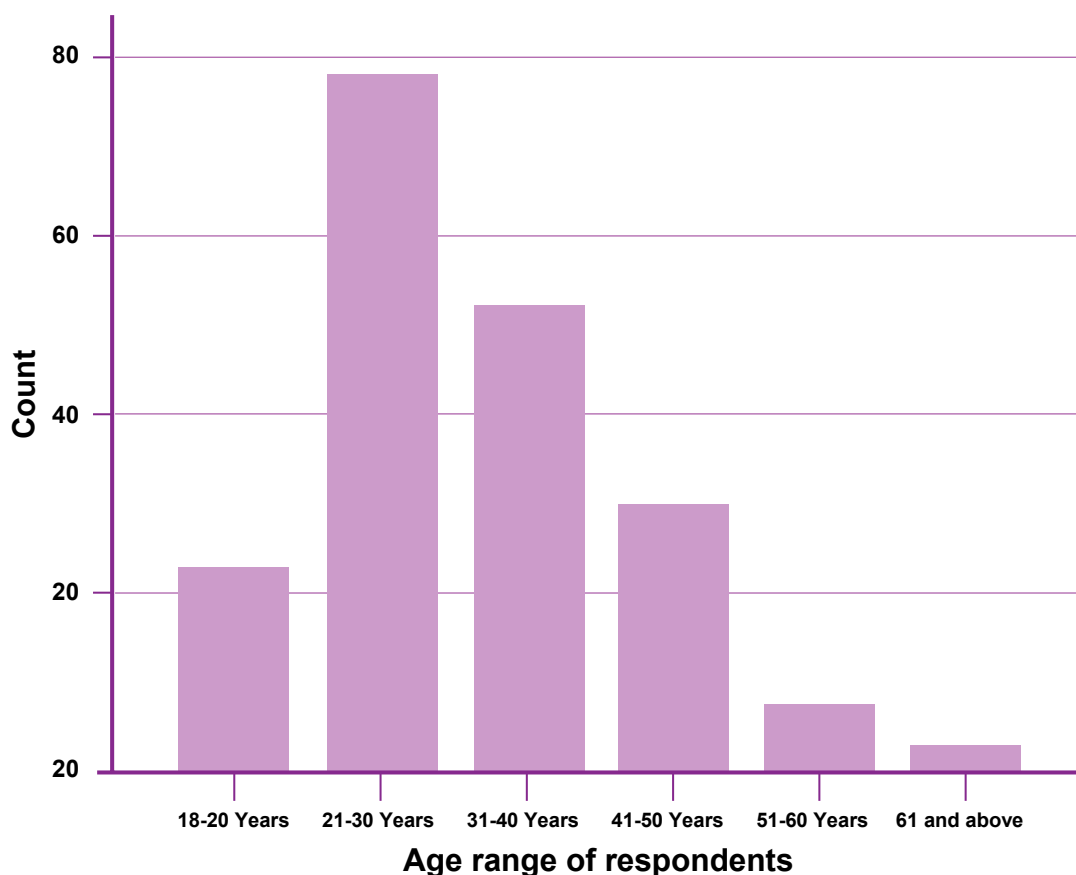


Figure 2: Age composition (in ranges) of respondents

However, a comparison of the variable -number of children- between the refugees in the two countries indicated no statistically significant difference (P Value - >0.005). Besides taking care of the children and other siblings, the women refugees also had other responsibilities. Women in one of the FGDs were in consensus that women's responsibilities had increased as some women were taking care of either orphaned or foster children as explained by one of the FGD participants.

"I am currently responsible for two young children whose parents I am not sure whether are alive or dead. This has increased my responsibilities" (FGD participant: Buduburam Camp)

Whereas the majority of women refugees in the two regions had nothing else to do in the camps 204(91.1%) and 61(23.5%) respectively, some had other responsibilities such as looking after their small businesses, helping other women deliver during child birth (midwives) and imparting skills to others. In the East/Horn of Africa most of the women were involved in various unskilled work with some NGOs based in the camps.

In both areas, the single most important factor that contributed to the women's movement into the refugee camps was conflict in their respective homelands. Although the instability and violence that led to the women's change of

status to refugees started in 1990s, a comparison of the two regions indicated significant differences in their mobility. Whereas it appears that the movement into camps in West Africa stopped in 2003, the camps in East/ Horn of Africa have continued to receive forced migrants ostensibly due to instability and internal conflict, particularly in Somalia.

There were also significant differences between the women refugees from the two regions. A majority 105(46.9%) of interviewed women refugees from the Dadaab and Kakuma, had no formal education. This is indicated by the statistically significant differences with West African region where 4(11.8%) were without formal education (P. Value <0.005) (Figure 3).

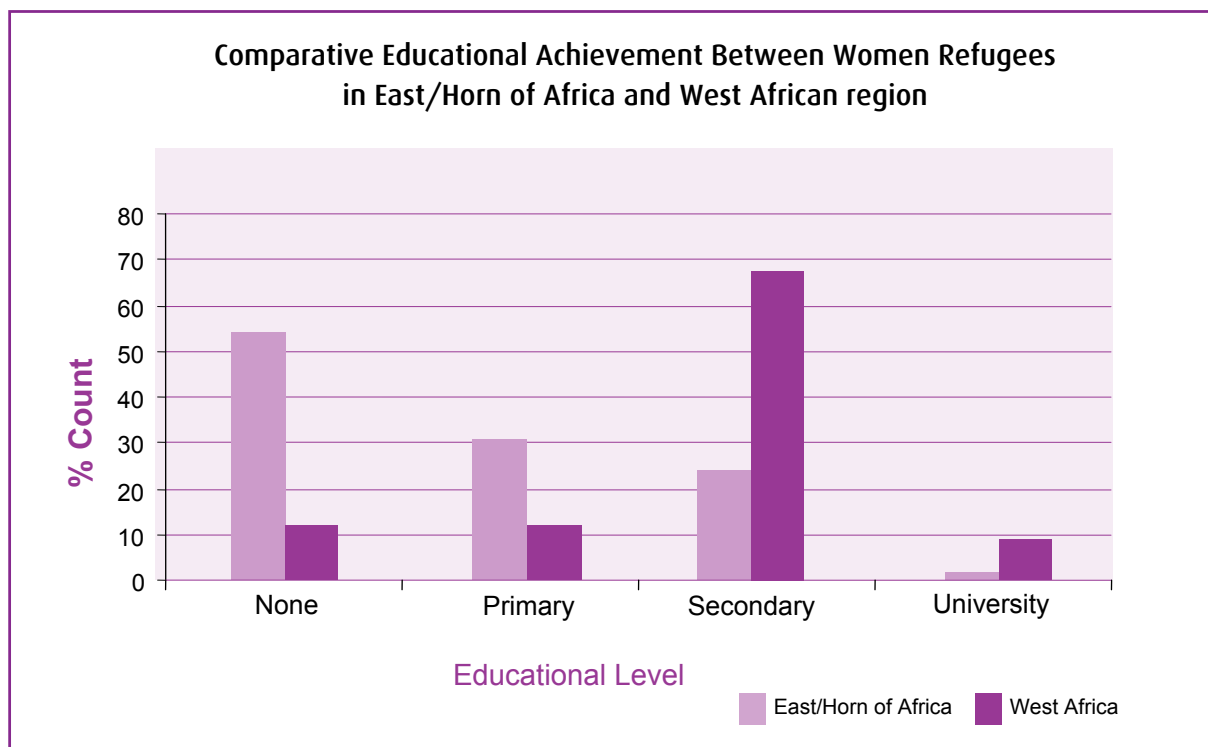


Figure 3: Comparative view of highest level of educational attained by respondents between regions.



5.2 Problems faced by Refugee Women

“It is not well with us, even if our faces are shining”

(FGD Participant, Buduburam camp)

This study finding indicated that women refugees carried out their parenting roles even in the absence of their husbands. A comparative analysis between the two regions indicated that the women refugees had many problems. In the refugee camps in the East African region, majority of respondents 53(23.7%) singled out gender based violence (GBV) as an important problem. The main GBV cases were in the form of sexual assault, rape, beatings, forced marriage and child marriages. However, in both regions, a combination of problems including poor living conditions for instance living in one roomed house with grown up children were mentioned as common problems faced by the refugee women. In a West African region refugee camp, poor sanitation was cited as an acute problem. A single toilet served about five hundred people and one had to pay to use the toilets. A majority (47.8%) and (76.6%) of respondents in East and West Africa region respectively, cited a combination of problems such as inadequate employment opportunities, rape, poor and inadequate sanitation facilities among others as the main problems they faced in the camps (Table 1).

Table 1: Problems encountered by women refugees

Problem	Region	
	East/Horn of Africa (Frequency & %)	West Africa (Frequency & %)
Lack of skills	4 (1.8%)	0 (0%)
Gender based violence (GBV)	53(23.7%)	1(2.9%)
Lack of enough food	8(3.6%)	0(0%)
Discrimination based on one's clan	1 (0.4%)	0(0%)
Lack of employment opportunities	19(8.5%)	6(17.6%)
Insecurity	15(6.6%)	0(0%)
Combination of problems	107(47.8%)	26(76.6%)
Others	17(7.6%)	1(2.9%)

Source: Survey results

Discrimination based on ones clan was reported by 0.4% of the respondents in the East/Horn of Africa region. This occurs among the Somalis and some Sudanese from certain clans who are looked down upon by others. Some clans are considered inferior and therefore any person from those clans normally face discrimination and are stigmatised. Women and girls normally bear the brunt more than men.

The problems women encounter during forced migration was not only limited to the camps. In one of the FGDs, the discussants reported that women encountering problems before they fled their war torn countries and also during the journey to seek asylum in neighbouring countries. The problems included loss of life due to military violence, raped, loss of husbands and family members, loss of property and loss of educational opportunities among others. One of the participants in a focus group discussion had this to say:

“Our village back home was attacked by some militia. They claimed they were looking for a betrayer in the village. Many houses were burnt and men and older boys taken away. My husband was killed in the attack. My daughter was beaten for resisting rape. The following day we walked for three days (Tahrib) without food and water to the Kenyan border before we got transport. In the camps here, we have clan clashes at times and as women, we are not safe here. One gets raped when she goes to look for firewood. Although there are elders to report to (maslaha) at times it is shameful to report and also there is little assistance”. (45 year old refugee at Ifo refugee camp, Dadaab, Kenya)

The other problems mentioned by the women included teenage pregnancy, trauma from the experience of either witnessing the killing of a family member or relative before arrival to the camps, lack of money to take their children to school (West African region), other social problems like the family being deserted by the husband/father and having no space for expression. On the problem of absence of free expression, a respondent from Buduburam camp in Ghana expressed her view in the following excerpt;

*“You cannot sing a song in a strange land. If you did you will easily land yourself in trouble with authorities”.
(An informant at Buduburam camp, Ghana)*

According to Katona-Apte (1995) and McGinn (2000), women are highly vulnerable during flight and are exposed to exploitation by soldiers, rebels, officials, the military and other refugees. This is especially true for abandoned and widowed girls. Once in refugee camps, abuse by intimate partners and acquaintances becomes more prevalent. It is estimated that between 40-58% of sexual assaults take place against girls of 15 years or under, creating considerable implications for physical and mental health and development (Smith 1997). Serious issues such as these are often concealed by a conspiracy to protect against shame, ostracization and rejection, making information extremely difficult to obtain.

Gender inequality and powerlessness are compounded by the extreme conditions of settlement life. Overcrowding, inadequate shelter, food shortages, poor sanitation and lack of employment all impact on women's ability to operate within their social gender norms. When women become refugees, their responsibilities tend to increase while their status goes down, impacting negatively on their physical and mental well-being (Katona-Apte 1993).

For instance in the Western Africa region, a woman and her children including others that she did not have biological relationship with were dumped by her husband on her. Here is how she put it:

“My husband brought me this child (no biological relationship to her) and never mention where he is until today, I do not know the mother of this child but I have just to take care of him with my children”.

(A Refugee and mother from Buduburam, Ghana)

Social values that traditionally serve to protect women may lose their meaning or be difficult to uphold where carefully delineated spheres of public and private life have disintegrated within crowded living arrangements (World Vision International 1996). Early and forced marriages tend to become more common under these conditions (World Vision International 1996).

Relief organisations tend to work through what remains of previous social structures. As these tend to be heavily male-dominated, camp structures also tend to be male-dominated and women have little say in the organisation and distribution of relief supplies. This may make women's needs to be ignored or insufficiently addressed by authorities controlling the camps. For example, cultural norms may render it inappropriate for women to interact with strangers so that female-headed households may have difficulty to register and therefore may be ineligible to receive rations, leaving them open to exploitation in order to receive basic supplies for their families (Katona-Apte 1995). Measures taken to address these issues are commendable but with international donors slashing budgets, vulnerable groups are the first victims of shortages (Beijing Conference on Women 1995), and women without men tend to be the last to collect rations, often receiving less than men. Due to the typical division of labour, they are also more liable to catch diseases or suffer from dangers associated with handling water and other substances (Katona-Apte 1995).

In conditions of extreme poverty or marginalization, sex for money or for other forms of favours is used by women as a survival strategy (UNAIDS 2001a). As an example, in Buduburam Camp for Liberian refugees in Ghana, relief distributions have been phased out, access to employment and other resources is limited and women often sleep with several men as a necessary economic tactic (Dick 2001). It is also common to find a proliferation of prostitution in and around refugee camps and settlements, as women and girls lose the support of, family through separation,



“During the conflict in Sierra Leone, as elsewhere, women were raped in exchange for the safe passage of their family to neighbouring countries.... refugee children and internally displaced youths were being forced to exchange sex for relief supplies”

and, society because of dislocation (World Vision International 1996). Sex becomes the currency by which they pay for the basics of survival.

During the conflict in Sierra Leone, as elsewhere, women were raped in exchange for the safe passage of their family to neighbouring countries (UNHCR 2001) while in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone it has been found that refugee children and internally displaced youths were being forced to exchange sex for relief supplies and security by local aid workers, peacekeeping soldiers and refugee leaders in a system so endemic and prolific that many involved have no idea that relief is meant to be free (USCR 2002).

At its most extreme, the difference in power relations between men and women is manifested through gender-based violence (UNHCR 2001b). First of all, rape may be used as a weapon of war (McGinn 2000), for example, between one third and half of women and girls in Liberia were raped or sexually abused in the first five years of the recent civil conflict there (UNHCR 2001; McGinn 2000). Its potency derives from societal acquiescence, exploiting concepts of honour, shame and sexuality that are attached to women’s bodies during peacetime (McGinn 2000).

Men may be under stress and frustrated by lack of employment opportunities (Katona-Apte 1995). Unemployment in camps for Rwandese and Sudanese refugees in Uganda is recognised as leading to excessive drinking which, in combination with insufficient privacy, leads to sexual abuse and assault (Mwebaze 1996). In Kakuma camp, Kenya, 57% of women surveyed and 76% of men believe that men have the right to beat their wives (McGinn 2000). Camp security and lack of economic activity for women can also be problematic. According to UNHCR (2000), female Somali refugees in Dadaab, Kenya, were regularly attacked and raped by other refugees and bandits while collecting firewood in surrounding regions. In Kakuma, the ethnic violence underpinning violence against women were different and more complex than in Dadaab. Here, Sudanese male refugees and Militia assaulted women especially from the Dinka group. Sexual assault on Sudanese women revolved around the customary practice of child marriage, forced marriage and remarriage (Kagwanja, 2000).

5.3. Coping Mechanisms of women refugees

Faced with the difficulties in camps, the findings indicate that women refugees have come up with a variety of coping mechanisms. In places like Dadaab refugee camp, the women have had to come up activities such as collecting of firewood, being involved in small businesses to give them some income and providing services that include doing laundry work, manual work and working as house helps to other comparatively financially able camp members. On these coping mechanisms a focus group participant had this to say:

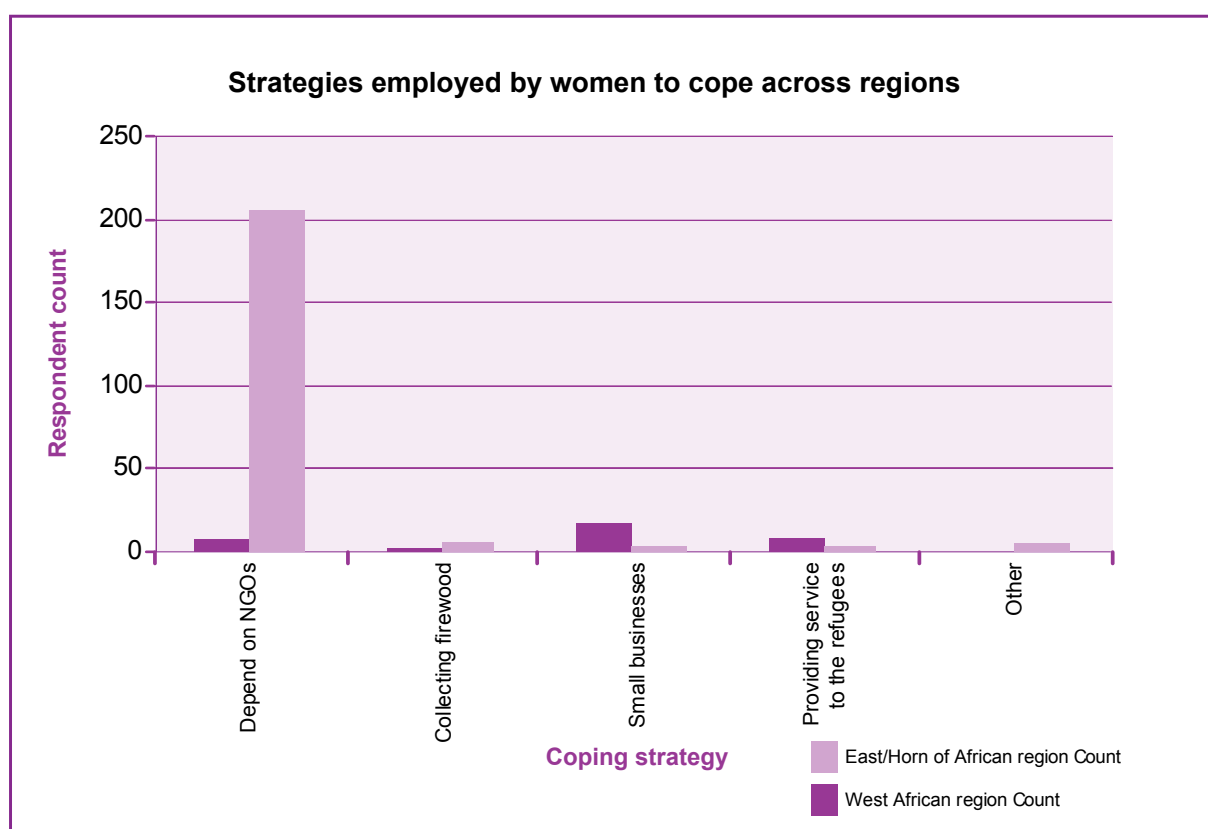
“Some of us lost our husbands in the conflict. The camps here have a lot of challenges including insecurity, insubordination, inter-clan rivalry gender based violence particularly to single women and mothers. Some single women have gone to Kadhis for remarrying in order to be slightly secure and be respected by the men within the camps. We have also sought support of NGOs and the police for protection against gender based violence”.

(An FGD participant from Hagadera camp, Dadaab, Kenya).

However, participants in Dagahaley camp were unanimous that conditions in the camps were difficult and this is how a participant put it:

“Conditions here are so difficult to women who all over a sudden turned into breadwinners. It is difficult to cope to this situation particularly after having had a provider for many years and now either incapacitated by refugee status or died in the conflict. The only coping strategy that we have employed is receiving psycho-social support by NGOs around here ”.

Comparatively, there was a significant difference in the involvement of the women in the coping strategies across the regions. Whereas majority of women in Buduburam camp engaged in small businesses 17(50%) and provision of services for cash 9(26.5%), lesser women were engaged in these activities in the Dadaab and Kakuma camps where 4(1.8%) engaged in small businesses and 4(1.8%) of respondents provided services for supplementary income (P value < 0.005). The women refugees on the East African camps depended mostly on the services provided mainly by international NGOs and well-wishers (Figure 4).



5.4 Stakeholders addressing issues of forced migration

Various stake holders such as International organization (Donors), governments, NGOs and CBOs have contributed to conceptualization of forced migration and policy formation at local dimension. For example, International and donor organisations such as World food Programme (WFP), United Nations High commission for Refugees (UNHCR), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Save the Children, United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), among others have been involved in various ways in dealing with refugee issues. These range from humanitarian, security, development, reconstruction resettlement and rehabilitation among others.

These stake holders play a very crucial role at the camps. In some countries, the model of assistance is a partnership of international NGOs operating under the auspices of UNHCR partners who receive and register new arrivals, and directly provide food, firewood, shelter, medical care, education, community services and protection.



Governments bear the prime responsibility for protecting refugees on their territory, and often do so in concert with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs). However, in many countries, UNHCR staff also work alongside NGOs and other partners in a variety of locations ranging from capital cities to remote camps and border areas. They attempt to promote or provide legal and physical protection, and minimize the threat of violence – including sexual assault – which many refugees are subject to, even in countries of asylum. In an effort to effectively address the needs of forced migrants some governments in collaboration with International organizations such as Red Cross, the Swedish aid agency (SIDA), have established departments and commissions, to support the refugees. For example, in Ghana, there is the Ghana Refugee board, in Liberia, the Liberia Refugee, Repatriation and Resettlement Commission (LRRRC). In 1993, the Ghana government passed legislation creating a Refugee Board to deal with refugee policy, but, in practice, UNHCR and private citizen groups, organized mostly through church organizations, provide material support to refugee groups (Anarfi et al., 2003).

The Government of Kenya is involved in reforms in the police force, after it conceded that the country has problems with extra judiciary killing by police force. Action is therefore taken to address the problem with the policy. The comprehensive reforms focus on restoring trust between the police and the migrants communities including impunity and accountability (Edwards, 2009). The Ugandan government in association with Norwegian refugee council had trained police officers in the field of refugee law. This led to establishment of the Refugee Law Project, now part of Makerere University faculty of law (UNHCR, 2001).

Security of the migrants is paramount to all governments. To ensure the security of the migrants, most of the governments hosting refugees have improved the security systems in the camps, and advocated for increased police, military and judicial presence in the camps, however sexual and gender based violence, physical assault and other criminal activities are still prevalent in the camps (Pambazuka, 2010).

In August 2006, the Ugandan government signed a ceasefire with LRA. Peace negotiations followed, and improvements in security have allowed people to leave the camps and start rebuilding their lives and livelihoods. In 2007 the government launched a three-year Peace, Recovery and Development Plan. Relief is rapidly being phased out and replaced by development funding.

5.4.1 Role of Non Governmental Organisations in handling refugee issues

Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the two regions play a very crucial role of ensuring respect of rights and enjoyment of freedom of asylum seekers and refugee. NGOs provide an array of services for refugees and other vulnerable people including immediate relief – food, water, shelter, legal advice, education and health care. The term NGO is used to describe an array of groups and organizations – from activist groups to development organizations delivering aid and providing essential public services. Others are research-driven policy organisation, looking to engage with decision makers (Konzolo, 2006).

NGOs and other civil society groups are not only stakeholders in governance but also the driving force behind greater international cooperation through the active mobilization of public support for international agreements. NGOs and other agencies among others have engaged the government in discussions on how to align its policy with international refugee conventions and protocols, including the rights to documentation, to move freely and to work. NGOs are involved in giving expert advice and analysis, mobilizing public opinion and instigating political support in defence of humanitarian and human rights, service provision advocacy on behalf of refugees, monitoring and assessment of government compliance to international agreements, offering protection and capacity building.

5.4.2. Roles played by various stakeholders in handling refugee issues in West Africa and East/Horn of Africa

Various Stakeholders have had a great role to play in the provision of services to the women refugees (Figure 5). This was seen in the responses provided by respondents. However, majority of the women refugees from the East African region were more dependent on the stakeholders such as WFP, UNHCR, Care International, Action Aid, IRC, LWF, NCCCK among others for services as compared to those from West Africa. Findings indicate that 205(91.5%) of respondents from East African region depended on stakeholders for provision of services such as security, housing, food, education, medical attention and psycho-social assistance of gender based (GBV) victims. However, amongst the women refugees from Buduburam camp in Ghana, the single most important role played by international organisations such as UNIDO, UNICEF and WFP is the paying of salaries for teachers, provision of training in skills such as dressmaking and baking. This was singled out by 18(52%) of respondents from the camp.

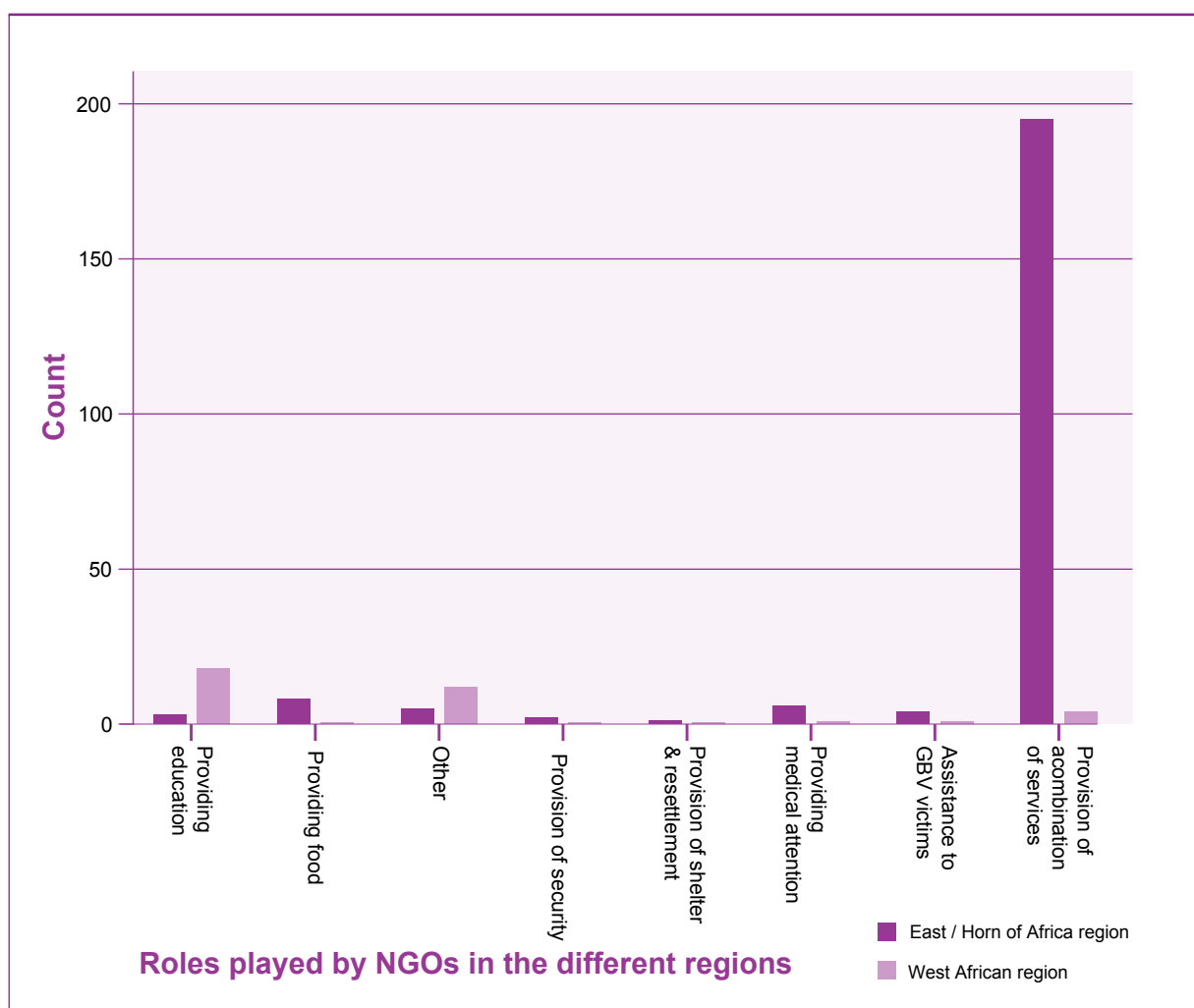


Figure 5: Services provided by stakeholders to women refugees in the camps

However, other roles of the stakeholders as recognized by the women refugees from West Africa included provision of scholarships by Women's Initiative for Self Development (WISE) provision of materials for training by UNIDO and provision of water for the refugees by Point Hope. These other services provided by the organizations accounted for 12(35.3%) of responses from Buduburam refugee camp. These other services included sensitization against HIV/AIDS and spiritual nourishment (West African region) and provision of day care and therapy for the mentally retarded (JRC), sensitization against HIV/AIDS, spiritual nourishment (CMI) and provision of firewood to the refugees (GTZ) in the East/Africa region. A number of refugees from West Africa (5.9%) reported that they do not see any assistance they have gotten from the stakeholders. However, provision of education to children was the single most important factor appreciated by the women refugees from both regions (accounting for 108(48.2%) and 7(20.6%) respectively) as the greatest role that the stakeholders played. However, 52(23.2%) from East Africa and 5(14.7%) from West Africa did not see the Stakeholders as having had any impact on the lives of their children (Figure 6).

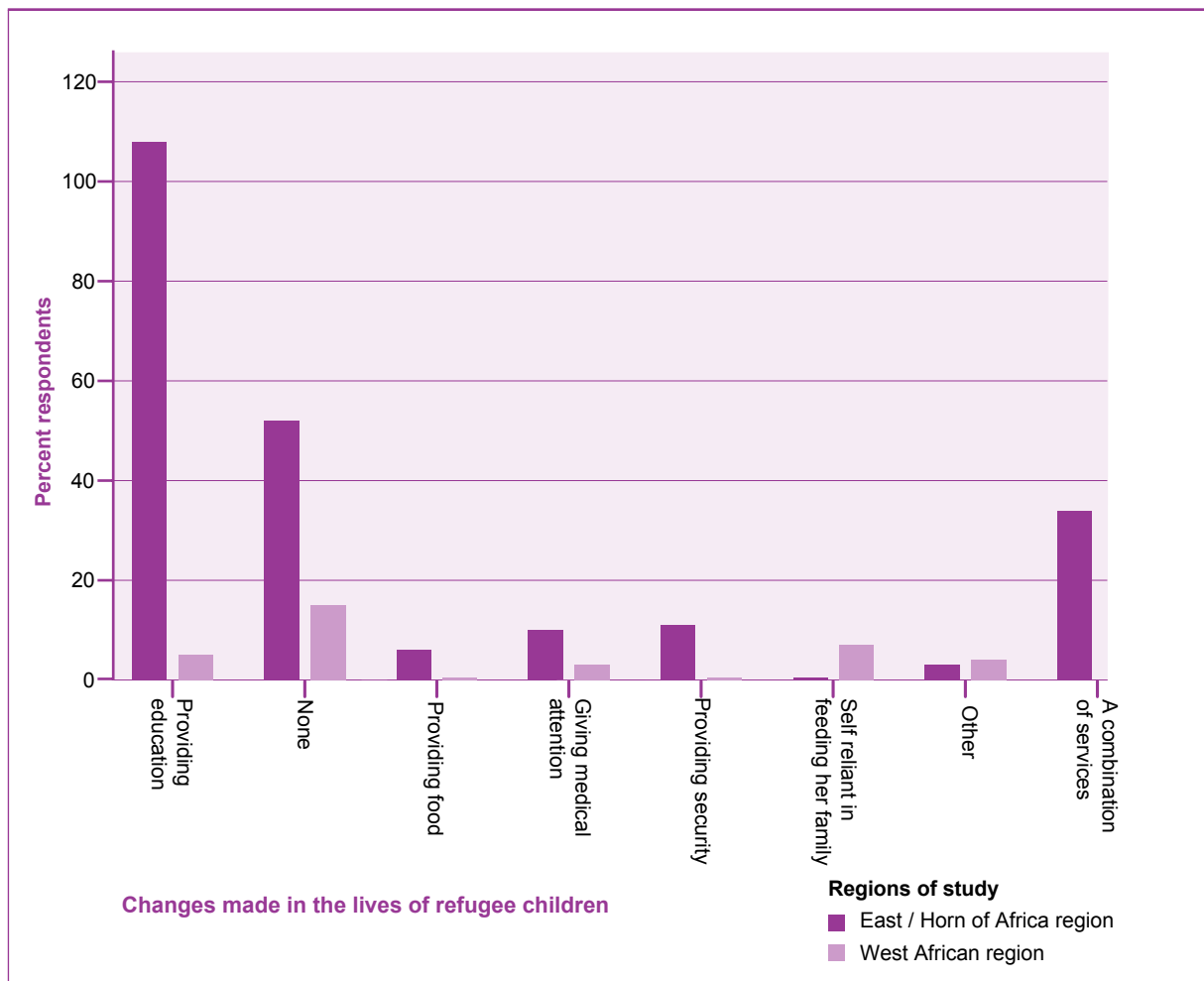


Figure 6: Impact of relevant stakeholders on Children's Lives.

5.5. Respondent's Views about the Areas that need Improvement in the Services offered by stakeholders

As far as areas that need improvement were concerned, majority of the respondents 95(36.8%) were of the view that improvement of their living condition is an area that the stakeholders needed to work on (Figure 7). An equally important area according to the women refugees is provision of education and the necessary skills (tailoring, cookery, hair making and beauty) to the women. This was singled out by 51(19.8%) of respondents. However there was a conglomeration of other areas that needed attention. These areas included, focusing on awareness creation about HIV/AIDS amongst the women refugees and focusing on old women within the camps. According to FGD participants, there is a high discrimination in the camps particularly to girls who become pregnant out of wedlock. Some of the pregnancies were due to rape committed in the camps. Besides subjecting the girls to the possibility of contracting unwanted pregnancies, this endangers the victims to STIs including HIV infection. Discrimination, already endemic to the migrant and refugee's position, is exacerbated by HIV/AIDS, preventing them from seeking out appropriate health care and social support (Sherr & Farsides 1996). According to Matteelli and El-Hamad (1996), migrants are at greater risk of contracting HIV/AIDS because of the impact of socio-cultural patterns, economic transition, reduced access to health services and the difficulties of host countries to cope with migrant traditions and practices (UNAIDS, 2000).

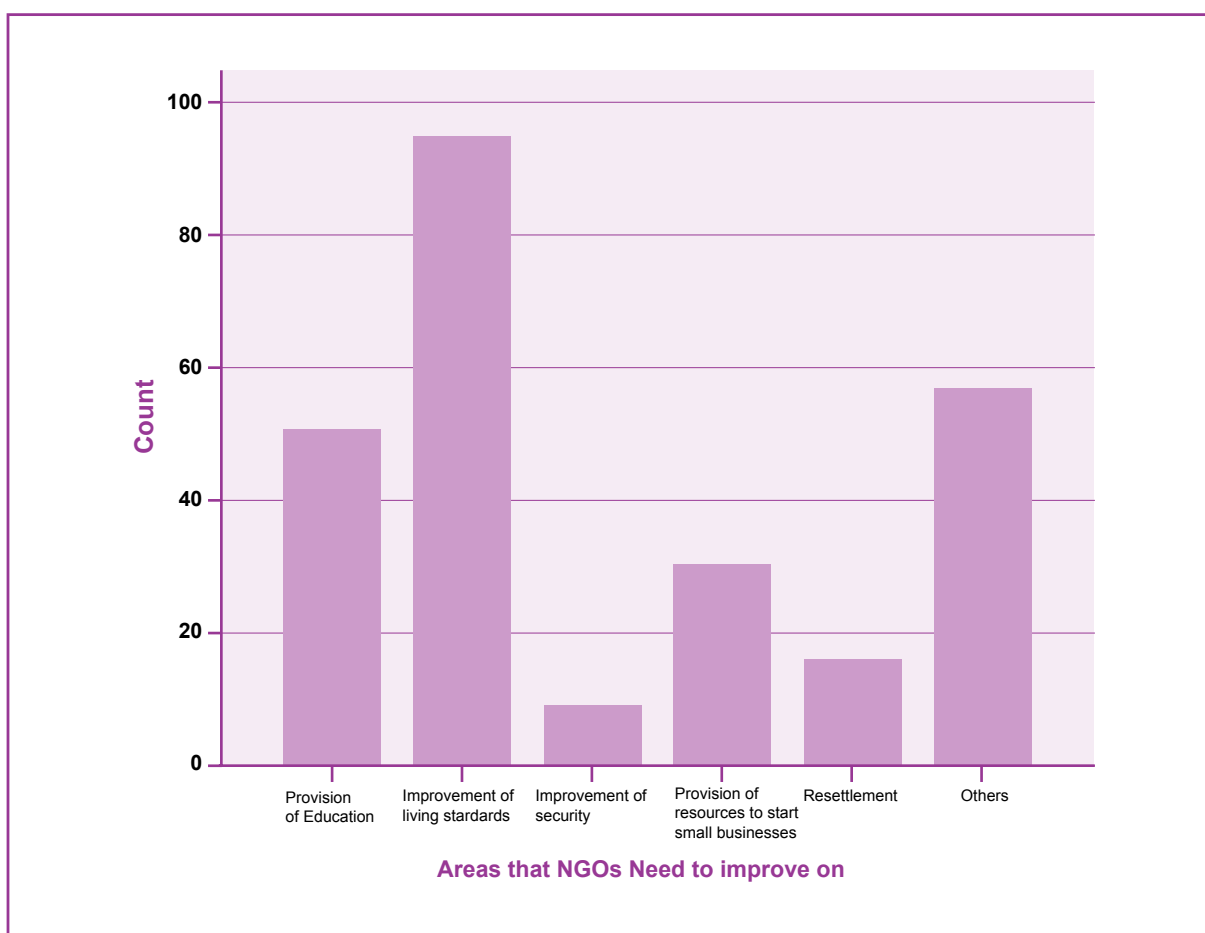


Figure 7: An Emic view of areas that need improvement in the stakeholder's roles.

5.6. Mapping of women organizations

The NGOs interviewed were highly motivated and committed to empowering women refugees. Their capacity to effectively implement program may be limited taking into account the magnitude of women refugees/IDPs ignorant of their rights but they have made commendable achievements. The NGOs dealing with the legal issues have strong advocacy tools for policy implementation and domestication of international convention on refugee for example; one of the NGOs (Refugee consortium of Kenya), based in Kenya played a role in lobbying for the successful formulation and passing of the Refugee Act 2006 into law and official gazettelement in 2007. The refugee study centre and Norwegian council, under project Global IDP played a great role in establishment of refugee law project, now part of Makerere University, faculty of Law in Uganda. A coalition of NGOs in Ghana helped push through the coming into law of the Domestic Violence Bill and are now working with Ghana AIDS commission to mainstream gender in the National Strategic Framework I & II that guides HIV/AIDS project implementation.

Several local women's organization and mainstream organizations are involved in issues of long term migration either directly or indirectly or as off shots within their programmes.(Appendix 1 & 2).

An outline of the various activities they are involved in include:

- Capacity building
- Skills training of refugee women
- Advocacy for women rights, refugee rights at different levels
- Running a resource centre or documentation centre for the general public, with information on refugees/IDPs/ human rights

- Rescue missions for victims of GBV and human trafficking
- Psychosocial support/counselling
- HIV intervention through training of peer educators
- Legal advice/services
- Linking the refugees or IDPs with other organizations which offer relevant services
- Holding press conferences /having press releases to inform/push through refugee/IDP agenda
- Economic empowerment through giving start-up loans for setting up businesses
- Facilitation of integration into host country/resettlement in a third country of asylum
- Lobbying/advocacy for policy change/formulation
- Repatriation of refugees back to their countries
- Support of refugees to get relevant skills before repatriation
- Research on challenges facing refugees/IDPs in accessing their rights so as to design appropriate advocacy strategies/projects/interventions
- Training of officers in key departments relevant to refugees/IDPs/Human trafficking on refugee rights/human rights and issues related to S/GBV
- Sensitizing the refugee communities on human rights, standards for adoption in their local community governance and judicial system
- Dissemination of laws and policies on refugees/IDPs to all stakeholders and the general public

5.6.1 How women's experiences inform the strategies put in place

Women's experiences to some extent are being considered in informing the analysis and strategies contained in support, relief, resettlement, reconstruction and policy interventions. For example, the UNHCR, having recognised that the interests of refugee women and their dependent children have not been adequately met when refugee assistance and protection activities are designed and delivered, organised a meeting that brought together refugee women from all over the world to discuss inadequacies in refugee assistance and protection. As a result of the refugee women's testimonies and advocacy, UNHCR and other international community took action by establishing the UNHCR policy on refugee women. This became the catalysis for the activities, innovations and changes that have guided recent programmes.

Similarly, human rights advocates have made some progress in forcing states to recognise gender-based persecutions as ground for claiming asylum and to eliminate discrimination against women. This came up in the light of the 1951 Refugee Convention which states the basis in which a refugee is described, making it difficult for women fleeing to other countries to obtain refugee status on their own instead of as dependents.

On the national scene, women's experiences to some small extent have been used to inform analysis and strategies especially on human rights, GBV and HIV issues. This has been done through rapid assessments or research especially on human rights issues as concerns women and children and using the information in the development of strategies. However, since refugees/IDPs issues are normally handled as emergency or crisis situations, it normally involves disjointed "fire-brigade" and multi-facet strategies which may not take into consideration the specific needs of women. Furthermore the immediate needs attended to are normally the basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing and accommodation. Women therefore sometimes suffer due to lack of/inadequate sanitary wear. Reports from the refugee camps indicate that they are sometimes issued with sanitary wear but not regularly. Information such as this is therefore critical in informing the formulation of strategies/interventions, programmes and policy that deal with refugees.

Some NGOs through monitoring and evaluation of their programmes have been able to make changes in the way they implement their programmes and this has made them achieve their objectives. (Box 1&2)

Box 1

An NGO in Ghana implemented an HIV intervention programme among the refugees. One of the strategies was to train peer educators. In the process of the training, they realized that the women peer educators were having problems feeding their families since they were spending most of their day attending the peer education training or counselling fellow refugees. As a result of this, the NGO approached another organisation that deals with refugee issues and requested for funds to help provide these women with skills to enable them have a source of income. This succeeded in having the women stay through the training of peer educators as well as helped them gain a skill that they would use to generate income.

Another observed problem that informed the intervention was that of a particular woman who was recruited for the peer education programme. She started well but in the course of the programme, she started missing some classes and at times she would come to class drunk. The teacher got disturbed by this behavior and thought of discontinuing her from the program. However, when one of the teachers took time to talk to the lady, they realized that she had some deep issues as a result of the trauma she underwent during the war in her country. Based on this, the NGO changed their strategy and made it mandatory for all participants to undergo psychosocial counselling before undertaking any skill training. The woman underwent the psychosocial counselling and ended up being one of the best students who graduated and started her own hairdressing salon.

Box 2

An NGO in Kenya which offers legal aid services to refugees put a daily schedule on when they meet their clients (asylum seekers or refugees) at their offices. They realized that women have particular issues which they are not comfortable to share when men are around and therefore dedicated one of the days for women clients. This has helped them to listen and provide assistance to many women.

In Kenya during the Post-election violence, some NGOs commissioned studies to identify the problems faced by IDPs. Findings from these studies (GOK, 2009) were used to raise the plight of women IDPs and raised issues such as rape, lack of food, reproductive health facilities such as maternity and family planning services and lack of sanitary wear, lack of privacy, insecurity among others. NGOs among other humanitarian agencies were forced to change their approach to respond to the identified needs.

5.6.2 Recommendations for collective organising of organisations working among refugees

- Effective networking of activities for women's rights should be encouraged among the NGOs.
- To ease the referral process, there should be a directory of all NGOs dealing with women refugees.
- There is a need to develop capacity and skills in the area of dissemination of information of refugee issues/women's legal rights. This would lead to attitudinal change in both men and women concerning human rights of women.
- Gender mainstreaming has encouraged women's participation however violation of women's rights is still an issue. Therefore increased advocacy and lobbying at all level towards enhancing legal status of women is recommended.
- Intensification of training of individual, groups and community as a whole should be the focus of all NGOs.
- Advocacy and awareness creation should be built up from simple and consummated issues to complex issues of women refugees



5.6.3 OPPORTUNITIES for PARTNERSHIP between AMwA and NGOs

A number of NGOs recognizing the strength in collective organizing already belong to an umbrella body under which they operate in addressing various issues of either long term forced migration, peace building and reconciliation or human rights issues. The umbrella organisation works towards avoiding duplication of what its members do but instead add to and amplify the work of individual organisations by creating a platform for collective work. This is what has enabled some of these organisations to become stronger over the years. However there is need to strengthen the formation of a platform (national/regional) for NGOs to respond collectively to issues of long term forced migration. AMwA can coordinate workshops (National/regional) and bring together relevant NGOs to work on a framework towards collective organizing to fill this gap.

Several opportunities, in which, AMwA can partner with organizations (working in long term migration or related fields) to ensure that their involvement can be increased using gender focused analysis and mainstreaming strategies at policy and programmatic levels exist. These include:-

1. **Lobbying:** Many NGOs are working on human rights/GBV advocacy and have been able to achieve a lot however, more still needs to be done to influence policy in a more systematic constructive way. A number of NGOs are involved in lobbying for formulation of policy in relation to various issues such as refugee Law or Human rights issues, GDV issues etc. There is need for this component to be strengthened so that the NGOs through training are able to come up with clear ways in which the policies need to be formulated and how they should read, taking into consideration the gender issues.
2. **Research:** The provision of empirical data to support lobbying and advocacy strategies for law and policy reform and strategies dealing with long-term forced migration is an area that needs looking into. Some NGOs on the ground are already doing this but there is need for strengthening this component and advocating for its importance in policy formation and interventions/programmes. AMwA can partner with these organizations first to create awareness on the importance of this component in any policy /intervention programming, and then assist in training on collection of gender disaggregated data which is important in formulating gender sensitive policies, strategies, interventions.
3. **Documentation:** this is another area that AMwA can partner with other organisations to support the creation or strengthening of documentation/resource centres where relevant national and international information, publications on gender issues and gender mainstreaming, human rights, issues on long term forced migration can be kept and interested stakeholders, students encouraged to use the centre. In addition, AMwA can also assist in sourcing for and providing some of these publications.
4. **Strengthen community groups:** AMwA can partner with the organisations to strengthen community groups/grassroot organisations experiencing long term forced migration by building their leadership capacity and through training them in gender focused analysis to ensure gender issues are taken into consideration in their activities/interventions/strategies. They can then become resource persons in their communities. This can include supporting the organisations to develop gender sensitive strategies that focus on empowering the organisations to initiate, plan, implement and monitor their own development needs at the camps.
5. **Leadership training:** AMwA can also partner with NGOs that have already formed leadership institutions or those that offer leadership training to women by building their capacity to address issues of long-term forced migration from a gender perspective and a rights-based approach.
6. **Workshops and seminars:** AMwA can partner with the NGOs by working together to provide a platform for lesson sharing on gender and rights-based approaches and training in many areas such as human rights, gender, project planning & implementation, lobbying and advocacy, rights awareness among others.

7. Training public welfare bodies: AMWA can link up with the NGOs to influence the attitude taken by the public welfare bodies such as social services, health services, security services etc with a view to developing greater gender sensitive consciousness of the adaptations needed to their operations to ensure that they meet the needs of the people affected by long term forced migration.

5.7. Challenges with regard to gender and forced migration

Although some progress has been made in the assistance and protection of female refugees, still more needs to be done. Despite the growing focus on gender issues in forced migration and attempts at gender mainstreaming by organisations involved with refugees, implementation of policies and guidelines is not always up to date due to varied reasons. The challenges to gender mainstreaming emanate from three fronts including the host governments, cultural backgrounds of the refugee communities and some organizations that provide services to the refugees. These challenges are summarized as follows:

i. Inadequate gender policy frameworks

Many governments hosting refugees from view them as foreigners and are desirous to have them relocated or repatriated back home when conditions that forced them into their statuses improved. As such, management of refugees in their camps is left to UHNCR and other NGOs such as GTZ, Action Aid, and WFP amongst others. Clear gender mainstreaming policies in the management of refugees in the two regions of focus were therefore non-existent. In West African region, the established Ghana government refugee board has no gender policy in relation to migration. In Kenya there is currently no government arm department dealing with gender issues amongst the refugee community within the country.

There is financial constraint in running the gender mainstreaming initiatives such as the gender desks in the camps. There is lack of personnel to man the gender desk which have been initiated by the two governments. Many governments have not focused on gender aspects of migration.

Additionally, lack of gender analysis in planning is also a hinderance to gender mainstreaming.

ii. Cultural barriers

In most cases, many communities that are found within the camps as refugees come from cultural backgrounds characterized by patriarchy. In such communities, women follow cultural dictates to assume subordinate positions to men. Therefore in refugee communities living in camps, the leadership positions in camp management units normally goes to men. Those in policy positions at service provision NGOs or governmental levels may also be men who are not sensitive to the needs of women. This trickles down to decisions that are made even at the basic management structures within the camps.

iii. Socio-economic barriers faced by women

Women have limited resources to undertake investment projects. There is also inadequate accessibility to health and sanitary services. Because of this, women lack the capacity and confidence to actively participate in various activities particularly those that are seen to go against their traditional setups.

iv. Lack of gender disaggregated data

Lack of reliable gender- disaggregated data is also a hindrance to gender mainstreaming in that potentials of some women's refugee are not tapped. Gender disaggregated data would help highlight the specific needs of both men and women and hence inform design and implementation of policies and interventions.

5.8. Best Practices to gender mainstreaming of forced migration

A comprehensive prevention and response plan should focus on the roles and needs of both women and men and how both can become agents of change. Some organizations in the two regions were seen to be making progress towards the attainment of gender ideals. The specific mechanisms/best practices put in place to enhance attainment of their goals include:

1. Integration;

During the integration process, the organizations that work with the affected people show a lot of empathy and understanding of their plight. Pro-link, a Ghanaian local NGO uses integration process as an entry to the life of the refugees. Through integration rapport and trust is built and therefore the refugees and the interveners approach issues with a lot of openness. The process has enabled Pro-link to make a great impact by identifying and training commercial sex workers as peer educators and training them on skills which help them earn a living as opposed to prostituting to get money.

2. Psycho- social support

During forced migration due to armed conflict, affected populations go through a lot of difficult experiences. They face attacks from armed militia, clashes from different clans and insufficient personal supplies during the clashes. In most cases, the section of the community responsible for fighting mainly includes the men. A great majority of migrants are therefore women and children. During flight, they encounter rape (mass, multiple, and gang rapes) early or forced marriage and forced pregnancies, enforced sterilization; forced or coerced prostitution, military sexual slavery, extortion and witness deaths from conflicts and disruption of family setups. The net effect of this is negative emotions and psychological problems and/or trauma which may affect their social standing within the refugee communities once they reach their destinations and are settled in camps. Psycho-social support is therefore essential for such women to integrate well in the community. At times the women and girl refugees are also affected by reproductive health problems such as contracting sexually transmitted infections such which may include HIV/AIDS. In the West African region, Pro-link offers counselling, teaching and training on behavior change in regard to HIV/AIDS, to the refugees. In the East/horn of Africa region, GTZ, CARE, ACTION AID and IRC are responsible for psycho-social support activities within the refugee camps. Other church based organizations such as NCCCK, LWF, JRC and Cornerstone Ministries offers social, spiritual and counselling services. This has helped many of the victims to reform from drug addiction, prostitution and other deviant behavior.

3. Issues identification /Needs assessment

According to Rehn et al (2002), women and men experience forced migration differently. Whereas women carry on with responsibilities of taking care of their respective families and siblings and encounter discrimination as well as gender based violence, the men are in most cases involved in wars directly as militants. While in camps, they assume subordinate positions and roles that they find themselves in being a cultural dictate. The women needs may therefore be different from those of their male counterparts. For this reason, it is important for the carrying out of needs assessment survey for proper attention and more effective beneficial services and activities to be undertaken. The roles of the women either in war or peace is also not pronounced because of their subordinate cultural position.

In West African region, NGOs such as Women's Initiative Empowerment (WISE) developed strategies in their programs for intervention in the lives refugee women. The organization has made it mandatory for carrying out needs assessment for the various sectors of the target population before implementation of their planned activities. This is a programme framework that provides the needed service to the intended population. Women Initiative

Empowerment also offers others services including psychosocial support, training on gender based violence and provision of medical attention among others to the women refugees.

4. Legal intervention and referrals;

During armed conflict and displacement, refugees' problems do not end soon after they get settled in foreign land under some authorities. Whereas there are general problems such as lack of sufficient food rations, employment opportunities and some insecurity in camps particularly due to inter clan clashes, women are the greatest bearers of the problem being due to subordinate cultural positions. In the instances where the women lost their husbands through wars or divorce, the women become vulnerable to abuse by the male members of the refugee community. Therefore, in the West African region, organizations such as Women in Law and Development in Africa (WLDA) mediate on issues of retrogressive cultural practices such as "TROKOSI", forced early marriage, and general gender based abuse. Such an NGO acts as a referral centre where issues relating to women and by extension human rights are addressed.

5. Skill enhancement / development

The settlement of refugees in foreign lands and their operation under policy frameworks of their host governments and organizations in most cases are subjected to conditions where either integration with the rest of communities in these foreign areas is minimized. The result being that, sources of livelihoods as they knew them previously are forced to change. In most cases, even the skilled and educated find it difficult to earn a living in the camp life. Many refugees, particularly the women refugees, who were not breadwinners, are always forced to learn new skills in order to survive in these new environments. In combination with other services, NGOs offering the survival skills to women refugees helps to ameliorate their social and forced migration sanctioned burden. Through career counselling women with skill are guided. The unskilled are, therefore, given skills such as cookery, catering, tailoring, and management of small scale business. In West African region, NGOs such as UNIDO, Pro-link and WISE either pay the skill-providing teachers, buy training materials and/or help the women refugees start bank accounts to help in the management of small businesses established by the women.

6. Networking and linkage

The settlement of refugees in foreign lands means that if at all they have to succeed in whatever enterprises, they need to have some guidance from the locals who know how to access needed resources. In West African region, Pro-link after training the Liberian women refugee in small scale business, to acquire financial resources to realize their plans, they are linked to business micro finance institutions. This is bound to make women to be relatively self reliant.

7. Government Intervention

Whereas many governments provide sanctuary to refugees, government intervention in refugee life and management is restricted to the management of law and order. Refugee lives and management of on-goings in the camps is left to UNHCR and other NGOs. In the Eastern/horn region, the management of refugees in the camps is left to UNHCR and organizations such as GTZ, NCKK, Action Aid, LWF, Care and CRS. On the ground, government involvement is seen in the provision of police for maintenance of law and order. However, in the Western region, the government of Ghana has formed advisory board which is responsible for refugees well being including relocation, repatriation asylum seeking and overseeing the running of the camp. The secretariat of this board consists of all stake holders including representatives from the refugee community. They conduct advocacy, counselling and reporting undesirable characters to the authorities.

8. Involvement of Men and Women

Refugee women must be involved in decision-making and leadership. A real gender balance in the community's leadership structure will ensure that the needs of women, men, girls and boys are addressed and that males and females will enjoy equal access to and control of resources and benefits. According to UNHCR (1991), sometimes it may be necessary to provide separate spaces for discussions according to sex and age. This allows for freer discussions from which important information about sexual and gender-based violence within the community may

¹ Mostly practiced in Southern Volta of Ghana; Women are used as an adornment of crime committed by a male member. The virgin is sent to serve in the shrine where her reproductive right are totally denied

emerge. Organizations should allow for separate meetings, when appropriate or necessary but also should ensure that women participate fully when decisions that affect the community are debated and made.

In situations where the culture of the refugee community is resistant to allowing women and children to participate in the same meetings with men, organizations conducting meetings, as a best practice, must ensure that the views of women and children inform decisions that are taken by men. At the same time, building constituencies among those men who support women's participation with the aim of encouraging a gradual change of attitude among all men within the community must be encouraged. Focusing prevention and response strategies only on women ignores the fact that men perpetrate most incidents gender-based violence. Men must therefore be part of the solution to this problem. Men must take a decisive stand against sexual and gender-based violence before real progress can be made. Men in leadership positions have the power and authority to influence change. They can act as role models for others. They (men) must be made to understand that perpetrators of crimes related to sexual and gender-based violence will be punished. Men groups that are committed to ending sexual and gender-based violence in their community should be supported. These groups can reinforce the idea that sexual and gender-based violence is not only a "women's issue". When men are seen to be working to prevent sexual and gender-based violence, they give the issue the credibility that can convince other men to join them. Operationalization of this tenet has not been practically realized in both the Eastern/horn of Africa and West African region.

Some organizations such as the Refugee consortium of Kenya (RCK) have recognized the need to give special attention to women refugees. The organization (RCK) allocates Tuesdays as the day of attending to women refugees. It therefore creates an enabling environment for women to open up and share issues affecting them together and freely.

Training of law enforcement agents especially police officers in domestic violence and gender based violence on refugee act has also been done in the Eastern Horn of Africa².

NGOs working with the refugees have conducted several community training aimed at changing cultural believes which perpetuates women's subordination. The work of the RCK has led to the application of pressure to policy makers within the Kenya government and this has led to the bringing of gender issues amongst refugees into the limelight.

5.9 Recommendations

5.9.1. Countries where AMWA should work

Out of the three million refugees that Africa hosts, nearly a third of these are hosted by just three countries in East/Horn of Africa: Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. Thus the suggested countries for AMWA to work with in East/Horn of Africa are Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. Furthermore, the peace situation in these countries is relatively stable and the infrastructure is relatively well developed in addition to having a number of well established women led organisations working in the area of refugees, human/women rights and empowerment.

Concerning the West Africa region, AMWA can work in Ghana and Liberia. Ghana has hosted a number of refugees especially from Liberia, Sierra Leone and Togo. It also enjoys relative peace and its infrastructure is relatively well developed in addition to having a number of well established women led organisations working in the area of human/women rights and empowerment. Liberia is also building up and has had a history of use of local women organisations to mobilize, drum up support during general elections. They have also been able to develop various activities to help women cope with the aftermath of the war by empowering them in various ways.

5.9.2. Recommendations in addressing gender gaps in existing policies

Although some progress has been made in the assistance and protection of female refugees, still more needs to be done. Despite the growing focus on gender issues in forced migration and attempts at gender mainstreaming by organisations involved with refugees, implementation of policies and guideline is not always up to date. In addition,

² Forced Migration(2008); Refugee study centre in association with Norwegian refugee Council(Global IDP project)

some of the changes made in programmes or new policies implemented have been largely superficial if not fully counterproductive, mainly due to the lack of detailed gender analysis of specific situations. Advocates for refugees and women's human rights are calling for greater involvement of women, and refugees in general in planning, organization and running of refugee camps. To achieve this, there is need to:

- Expand the scope of the people /staff to be trained using gender specific tool kits to include relevant law enforcement officials who have first contact with refugees(immigration officers, customs, police and et alia), the officers that handle legal aspects (lawyers, magistrates etc)
- In the establishment of civilian camp police forces, to increase security of the refugees and IDPs, there is need to include some women to these positions so as to handle the sensitive issues of women victims of gender based violence.
- Since in most communities in Africa, traditionally men inherit and own land, there is need to clearly spell out in the recommended strategy on granting rights to employment, access to land, freedom of movement and other social-economic rights when possible, the rights of women to access these rights.
- The recommendation on providing migrants with accommodation, adequate food and clothing upon arrival needs to include some gender specific aspects such as provision of Sexual and reproductive health Rights(SRHs) services for women and men including family planning services, sanitary wear, antiretrovirals, screening tests for HIV/AIDS, cervical cancer and other SRH problems.
- With the increasing numbers of IDPs there is need develop policies that protect the IDPs and spell out how their needs are taken care of. In addition, there is need for governments and NGOs to provide protection for and assistance to IDPs and especially those with special needs, including separated and unaccompanied children, female heads of households and other disadvantaged groups.
- The lack of reliable migration data is noted as one of the principle obstacles to effective migration management, policy and co-operation. There is need to note that there is a dearth of gender-disaggregated data/information on refugees too. There is need to collect gender-disaggregated data/information since this will provide information that can be used to design or develop gender specific interventions for the refugees.
- In terms of gender research on forced migration, there is need to build a data base of literature from all over the continent in addition to building a pool of experts on forced migration across Africa.

5.9.3. How AMWA can build the capacity of Women's Organisations;

- To strengthen the formation of a platform (national/regional) for NGOs to respond collectively to issues of long term forced migration, AMWA can coordinate workshops (National/regional) and bring together relevant NGOs to work on a framework towards collective organizing
- Lobbying: Many NGOs are working on human rights/GBV advocacy and have been able to achieve a lot, however, more still needs to be done to influence policy in a more systematic constructive way. A number of NGOs are involved in lobbying for formulation of policy in relation to various issues such as refugee Law or Human rights issues, GDV issues etc. There is need for this component to be strengthened so that the NGOs through training are able to come up with clear ways in which the policies need to be formulated and how they should read, taking into consideration the gender issues.
- Research: The provision of empirical data to support lobbying and advocacy strategies for law and policy reform and strategies dealing with long-term forced migration is an area that needs looking into. Some NGOs on the

ground are already doing this but there is need for strengthening this component and advocating for its importance in policy formation and interventions/programmes. AMWA can partner with these organizations first to create awareness on the importance of this component in any policy /intervention programming, and then assist in training on collection of gender disaggregated data which is important in formulating gender sensitive policies, strategies, interventions.

- **Documentation:** this is another area that AMWA can partner with other organisations to support the creation or strengthening of documentation/resource centres where relevant national and international information, publications on gender issues and gender mainstreaming, human rights, issues on long term forced migration can be kept and interested stakeholders, students encouraged to use the centre. In addition, AMWA can also assist in sourcing for and providing some of these publications.
- **Strengthen community groups:** AMWA can partner with the organisations to strengthen community groups/grass-root organisations experiencing long term forced migration by building their leadership capacity and through training them in gender focused analysis to ensure gender issues are taken into consideration in their activities/interventions/strategies. They can then become resource persons in their communities. This can include supporting the organisations to develop gender sensitive strategies that focus on empowering the organisations to initiate, plan, implement and monitor their own development needs at the camps.
- **Leadership training:** AMWA can also partner with NGOs that have already formed leadership institutions or those that offer leadership training to women by building their capacity to address issues of long-term forced migration from a gender perspective and a rights-based approach.
- **Workshops and seminars:** AMWA can partner with the NGOs by working together to provide a platform for lesson sharing on gender and rights-based approaches and training in many areas such as human rights, gender, project planning & implementation, lobbying and advocacy, rights awareness among others.
- **Training public welfare bodies:** AMWA can link up with the NGOs to influence the attitude taken by the public welfare bodies such as social services, health services, security services etc with a view to developing greater gender sensitive consciousness of the adaptations needed to their operations to ensure that they meet the needs of the people affected by long term forced migration.
- **Building organizational Structures:** AMWA can provide technical assistance to help the organisations build and enhance their institutional and programmatic capacities, in addition to supporting and guiding them to build on their successes.
- **Build up on the existing mapping of organisations:** AMWA can provide technical assistance to organisations that are not yet technologically savvy so as to help enhance their visibility and hence networking by helping them build webpages for their organisations and maintain functional email addresses.



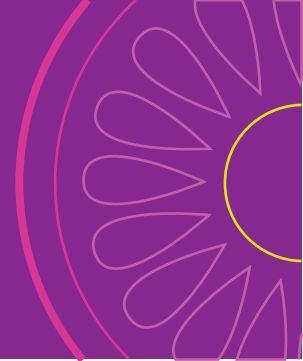
6.0 Baseline data for monitoring and evaluation of the project

Table 2 : Baseline Data for Monitoring and evaluation of the AMwA Project on Long term forced migration

No	Indicator	Current status before AMwA intervention	Expected status after AMwA intervention
1.	No of organisations mapped in East/horn of Africa		Increase in number of organisations in the “live” list already mapped
2.	No of organisations mapped in West Africa		Increase in number of organisations in the “live” list already mapped
3	No of organisations working specifically on forced migration		Increase in number of groups working with refugees
4	No of groups with email addresses/contact details		Increase in number of groups with functional contact details including email
5.	No of countries with national policies on refugees		Increase in countries enacting Refugee national policies
6.	Groups whose strategic focus is on women only		Shift in focus to a more encompassing focus
7.	No of groups whose strategic focus is on gender		Increase in groups focusing on gender
8.	Groups whose programmatic focus is on “traditional” skills training (Tailoring, cookery etc)		Diversification of skills taught
9.	No of groups whose programmatic focus is on human rights/ GBV etc		Expanded focus



7.0. Bibliography



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APPENDIX 1: LIST OF NGOs WORKING IN THE AREA OF LONG-TERM FORCED MIGRATION OR RELATED AREAS IN WEST AFRICA



Name of Women group/organisation	Contact person	Working Email address	Activities undertaken	Capacity	Strengths of the group/ achievements	Gaps
GHANA						
Ministry of women and children's affairs Ghana	Elizabeth Obeng-Yeboah/Siwor Sikanarte	amasiwor2000@yahoo.com Ms Elizabeth Obeng-Yeboah Tel. 0277458469 P.O Box M186, Accra233-21255411; +23321688181; +23321688187 FAX23321688182 abame@wise-up.org	Human rights/ GBV/ counter human trafficking/ Advocacy/ Mainstreaming gender issues in ministries	-Training in gender mainstreaming	Have Government support and good will -Mandated to ensure gender mainstreaming in all government departments	-Limited budgets -Inadequate offices in all regions -Low awareness of gender issues among policy makers
Women's Initiative for Self Empowerment Ghana	Adwoa Bame	mdontoh@wise-up.org mavisdonth@yahoo.com Tel. +233 244 693389 22 Korsah Road P.O. Box CT 5604 Accra Ghana. Other telephone numbers Tel: +233 21 781 003 Fax: +233 21 775 998 Web: www.wise-up.org	Social support for survivors of GBV / Training/Economic empowerment/ advocacy	-Training & development -Working with women groups -Advocacy for development & change in social systems Trained & experienced staff -Conducting trainings / workshops	-Believe in women empowerment -Collaboration with other partners -Strong referral system for survivors of GBV -Multidisciplinary approach to intervention -Initiation of peace education programmes	-Limited funding to strengthen the women economic empowerment & development programs at refugee camps
Pro-Link organization	Getrude Nuno	info@prolinkghana.org Tanaa5@yahoo.com PRO-LINK :P. O. Box DTD 22 Spintex, Highway, East Airport, Accra – Ghana. Tel:+233244814000	HIV intervention programs among refugees, CWS/NPP/MSMs/GBV, Training of Peer educators, psycho social counselling/skill training,	-To use rights based approach in education -development of advocacy materials -Conduct training on women/children's rights -Legal literacy training	-Networking with other partners -Trained & experienced staff to implement the HIV/AIDS program -Working with grassroots organisations -Training peer educators among refugees	-Limited funding to spread their programmes to other refugees in the camps and to scale up their activities

Harmony Ghana	Elizabeth Dedeh	ezdeddeh2002@yahoo.com Buduburam refugee settlement	-Skill training of disabled refugees -Feeding programme for disabled -Education for disabled	-Trained staff -In existence from 2003 -Partnerships with other relevant organisations	-Refugees themselves thus understand the perspective of their fellow refugees	-Adequate finances for their activities -Inadequate training & capacity in handling people with special needs -adequate finances and material resources for holding practical lessons -Lack of proper coordination with higher technical institutions for internship -adequate finances -Inadequate outlets for their students to open own businesses -finances -Inadequate financial, material support for their activities
Women of Destiny Ghana	Anne Yalee	libwod2004@yahoo.com Buduburam refugee settlement	Skill training	-Training skills	-Refugees themselves thus understand the perspective of their fellow refugees	
Liberian Refugee Women Organization Ghana	Irene Jayce Sirleaf	lirewo@yahoo.com Buduburam refugee settlement	Skill training	-Training skills	-Refugees themselves thus understand the perspective of their fellow refugees	
Holistic Perfect Look Ghana		Buduburam refugee settlement	Skill training	-Training in various skills	-Refugees themselves thus understand the perspective of their fellow refugees	
Refugee Baptist church women organisation Ghana		ekammen@yahoo.com Buduburam refugee settlement	Skill training, psychosocial support		-Dedicated staff	
WISPEN-Africa	Leymah Roberta Gbowee	wispen@wispen-africa.org	-Activities to promote women's strategic participation and leadership in peace & security governance -Leadership trainings -Young girls' leadership dialogues	Capacity strengthening -Conduct workshops -Leadership Training -Training in genders issues -Networking and partnership building	-Building coalitions for peace promotion -Promotion of twin approach of gender mainstreaming -Influencing/ advocacy for policy development & implementation	
SIERRA LEONE						

Gender Studies & human rights Documentation Centre	Coker Appiah Dorcas/ Joyce Lena danquah	gendent@its.com.gh j.danquah@gendercentreghana.org joycedanquah@gmail.com Tel: +233 344 222 629 info@wildat.org P.O. Box CT 523. Cantonments, Accra Ghana Tel/Fax: 233 21 768 349. - Mobile: 233 244 639 539	Research & Documentation training, advocacy, networking, on gender and human rights/GBV/HIV/AIDS issues Provide legal services to vulnerable, women and children/awareness creation/public education, review of policy to mainstream gender issues/advocacy	-Conduct Research -Undertake advocacy in mainstreaming gender -Organise training/workshops -Organising trainings of women & men in legal education - Training in leadership skills -Development of training modules	-Commitment to accurate knowledge transfer & information sharing -Partnerships with local & internal organisations -Utilisation of community driven processes Strong programme coordination & administration lobbying & advocacy on women's rights -Integrated approach to service support to survivors of GBV -Belief in raising young women for leadership positions -Have a leadership training programme -organise annual project evaluation & national alumnae programs	Funding -Adequate staffing -Reduction in grants for training -Inadequate funding & human resource
Women in Law and Development in Africa	Gifty Dzah		GBV/Human rights/ Refugees/ capacity building & advocacy/ counselling/ legal services /rehabilitation of GBV survivors	-Conduct trainings & capacity building activities for women 20-40yrs -Develop manuals & toolkits for service providers	-Funding to scale up their activities	
The Ark Foundation Ghana	Sarah Akonnor	thearkgh@yahoo.co.uk theark@idngn.com P.O. BOX AT 1230, ACHIMOTA, ACCRA, GHANA N/A, N/ O 0302511610	Skill training	-Trainings on skills such as tailoring, cookery, hair dressing & beauty	- they are refugees ministering to fellow refugees therefore have a good rapport with the refugees	-Lack of adequate human, financial and material resources -Adequate capacity to further the basic training
New Liberian Women's Organization Skill training Centre Ghana	Fatu Morris	sankay.massalay@yahoo.com Buduburam refugee settlement charityhome2008@yahoo.com Buduburam refugee settlement womenofglory@yahoo.com Buduburam refugee settlement	Skill training		-Refugees themselves thus understand the perspective of their fellow refugees -Refugees themselves thus understand the perspective of their fellow refugees	-Lack of financial, human and material resources to scale up activities
Unique Charity Ghana	Josephine Bedell					
Women of Glory Ghana	Kabah Freeman					

Current Evangelism ministries, Women's Network for Peace Sierra Leone	Magdalena Mariama Lansana	cemwomenwa@yahoo.co.uk alansana@hotmail.com Address/Adresse: 7 Siaka Stevens Street, Private Mail Bag 882, Freetown, Sierra Leone ... Madgelena Mariaiama Lansana Tel. +23222224994	Human rights/ refugees, Women's rights/support rape victims/ survivors of GBV/widows			
Mano River Women's Peace Network Sierra Leone	Fofana Jasmin/ Pratt Nana	marwopnet@yahoo.com Dr. Nana Pratt Tel. +23222238235 www.marwopnet.org	Human rights/capacity building/GBV/Conflict resolution	-Conflict resolution -Gender analysis	-MARWOPNET is an umbrella for 15 other women's organizations 2) Well respected in the international community; Has long history of strong public activism and in- depth awareness about the communities	
Mount Carmel/Church Women's Association Sierra Leone	Sama Conteh	+ 23222227171 Sama Conteh Tel. +23222227171 49a Siaka Stevens Street, P.M.B. 11, Freetown, Sierra Leone	Advocacy/Microfinance/ Peace & security/ Refugees			
Sierra Leone Women Development Movement	Bureh Musu		Capacity building/skills training/Child Care			
The Mother's Union- Sierra Leone	Hastina Jalloh	+23222222615 Hastina Jalloh Tel. +23222222615 Tower Hill, P.O. Box 726, Freetown, Sierra Leone	Human /Women's Rights/Reproductive & Sexual Health/refugees			
Grassroots women's empowerment Sierra Leone (GEMS)	Barbara Bangura	barbarabangura@yahoo.co.uk				
50/50 Goup	Dr. Nemata Majeks-walker	Fiftyfiftygrp_yahoo.com				

TOGO							
All African Conference of Churches Togo	Vivi Akakpo	bureau.regional@ceta-aacc.org Vivi Akakpo Tel: 2282215924/2221371 Email: bureau.regional@ceta-aacc.org	Humanitarian/skills building/women issues and migration/Human Rights	-mobilise funding -Networking	-Highly developed network and collaboration		
LIBERIA							
Christian Arm relief Services(CARS) Inc.	M. Dakannah	Iguwehmda12@yahoo.com	Protection of women rights/advocacy/GBV/ Empowerment of women	-Ability to monitor human rights abuse & violation -Mobilization of funds from partners	-Training -Monitoring human rights abuse & violations -trained staff in area of human rights	-Seed funding to empower women they've trained to start businesses -Lack of legal consultant to foster legal redress of women -Involving women at all levels in policy formulation -Inadequate material, financial resources -More training on advocacy and women/ children's rights -Training of facilitators -Inadequate resources ,copies of rules & laws -Office equipment	
Christians of Good Will	J. Jackson	cogwill@yahoo.com	-Distribution of non food items -Advocacy for women/ children's rights	-Advocacy for the vulnerable	-Identification, registration and support to the vulnerable		
Concern for the right of all (CONFRA)	Wieh K. Doe	contra@yahoo.com difaces2007@yahoo.com	-Create awareness on human /women /child rights -Organising radio broadcasts	-Conduct workshops -Counselling	-Mobilization -Counselling -Awareness creation		
Young Ministers Network (YOMINET)	G. Saybion	yorminent@yahoo.com	Awareness creation/ counselling Referral services	-Networking -Counselling	-Trained staff -Office space -Good project management skills -Addresses a group of women that seems to be overlooked through other programs - One of the few organizations that focuses on Muslim population	-Logistical support to reach a wider coverage -Training to build staff capacity	
United Muslim women advocacy & empowerment organization	Marietts M. Williams	mamiemu@yahoo.com	Address illiteracy in the communities/ SGBV, training Muslim women to speak out/ empowerment of women			-Staff capacity is limited - Has limited experience in working in the counties	

ZorZor District Women Care (ZODWOCA)				Training peer counselors/ legal referrals/ awareness on human rights/SGBV &HIV/AIDS			- Has worked with organizations like -Aware & knowledgeable of developments around women	- They do not have many ongoing programs (inadequate resources); -needs institutional capacity
Women's NGO Secretariat of Liberia (WONGOSOL)				Awareness trainings/ enhancing women's leadership /increasing communication between women legislators & women's organisation		-coordinate and bring together a number of organisations -To be a significant anchor organization and resource base for many organizations.	-Umbrella organization	-Institutional capacity -Need more staff
Women in Peace Building Network (WIPNET)				Civic education/ Awareness/sensitization on women's issues/ women's peace building initiatives		-Mobilization -Engage women in decision making processes	Influent and well respected organization - Has wide knowledge and experience working with communities and mobilizing women	-proposal writing skills -Capacity building

Mainstream organisations working in the area of forced migration in Ghana

Organisation	Contact person	Email address	Activities/area of focus	Capacity	Strengths	Gaps
World Food Programme through Catholic Church		Buduburam Refugee settlement	Skill training, feeding malnourished Children	-International partnerships	-Have a working relationship with the teenage mothers -Provide skills training & food	-Inadequate resources to scale up activities
United Nations High Commission for Refugees		Buduburam Refugee settlement	Basic needs/resources for schools	-International mandate to secure the livelihood of refugees fleeing conflict & war	-Working in partnership with implementing partners	
United Nations Industrial Development		Buduburam Refugee settlement	Sponsorship/Skill training/ Training of Trainers	-International network	Partnership with other organisations	
National Disaster Management Organization	Atta-mends	attamends@yahoo.com Buduburam Refugee settlement	Overall Management of Camp	-Manage the operation of the camp	-In charge of the running of the camp -Mandate over the camp & activities in camp	-inadequate material, financial support for increasing and improving on the facilities at the camp -influx of non-refugees into the camp
Neighbourhood Watch Team		Buduburam Refugee settlement	Security	-Offer security in the camp	-Good relationship with the refugees at the camp	-Inadequate financial, human & material resources
Liberian Refugee Welfare Council	Varney B. Sambola	Sambola58@yahoo.com Varney B. Sambola 0248941324 refugees' settlement P.O BOX46, state house ACCRA-Ghana	Liaison between refugee committee and management	-Network & mobilize the refugees in the camp	-Good working relationship with the refugees -Share similar background with refugees	-Inadequate resources. Rely on volunteers and well wishers
Assemblies of God Relief and Development Services		Buduburam Refugee settlement	Skill training			
Christian Council of Ghana		Buduburam Refugee settlement	Education, Urban Refugees			
Social Welfare Department		Buduburam Refugee settlement	Helping vulnerable/ disabled/ women / children			
Point Hope		Buduburam Refugee settlement	Provision of water/ Sponsorship/sanitation, feeding/ skills training/ economic empowerment	-Mobilize funding -Dedicated staff	-Dedicated staff 7 professionals -Several programmes in place in the refugee camps	- inadequate financial and human resources

APPENDIX 2; List of NGOs working in the area of long-term forced migration or related areas in East/Horn of Africa



Organization	Country	Activities	Capacity	Strengths	Gaps	Contact details
Somali Women's rights organization	Somali	Peace&Conflict resolution/human rights/health				Somalia Puntland Qardho Qardo Bari,0025290
The WAWA(We are Women Activists) Network	Somalia	Civic education/peace/capacity building/Human, Women's rights	-Training and sharing resources -capacity building in institutional and organizational development for all members -organise & undertake leadership training	-Recognises the importance of women's participation -Distributed seed money to trained members to apply what they've learnt -Sponsored a young women's leadership institute	-Outsiders' unbalanced view of their country -Limited resources	Hawa Ali Juma Email: wawabossaso@hotmail.com
Horn Relief	Somalia	Capacity building/ leadership training/ education/peace/food security/emergency response	--Grassroots capacity building -Developing youth leadership -Empowerment for women -building leadership skills based on democratic values, human rights	-training using participatory action research methodology -Partnership with community stakeholders	-Limited logistical support for high level monitoring and evaluation -Limited resources to reach a wider population	Fatima Jibrell Email: hmnairobi@hornrelief.org
Galkayo Education Centre for Peace &Development (GECPD)	Somalia	Skills training/ education/women &girls, human rights	-Participatory action research -community library & skills centre	-400 girls in primary education -3000 women attending innovative literacy &awareness learning circles -leader of peace & reconciliation movement	-Limited logistical support for high level monitoring and evaluation -Limited resources to reach a wider population	Hawa Aden Tel:+252546457 (STG) +25254364571/3338 Email:gecpd2004@yahoo.com
Women &Child care Organization (WOCCA)	Somalia	Peace building/gender promotion/capacity building	Promote organizational group dynamics -leadership skills Peace & conflict management	-Established & reliable organisation & good relations with local authorities & project communities -Good reputation with program beneficiaries -Active member of various networks Developed a project policy for the organisation Trained on emergency preparedness & response action (EPARA)	-Limited logistical support for high level monitoring and evaluation Limited resources to reach a wider population	jowhar@woccaorg.com
Coalition for Grassroots Women Organizations (COGWO)	Somalia	Peace/women rights/capacity/GBV		-Partnerships/network with other organisations		cogwo@globalsom.com Tel:+2525944192

Kisima Peace & Development Organisation	Somalia	Peace building/ promotion/human rights/gender mainstreaming	lobbying/advocacy/ monitoring of human rights			Tel: 252-1-154075/693192
Bonga Women's association	Ethiopia	Refugee issues				Bonga refugee camp
Save Somali Women & Children	Somalia	Human rights/ GBV/Advocacy/ peace building/ organizational support & management/advocacy	-organisational support & management -training/capacity building -Networking	--effective community wide membership	-Marginalisation -wide spread violation of human rights & armed conflict	Tel: 00252-1-655199 / 217814/ 933472 E-mail sswc_mog@yahoo.com shirdon@iconnect.co.ke
Rural Women Empowerment & Development Organisation	Kenya	Women & girls rights/ Human rights/ GBV/FGM/Capacity building/leadership training/economic empowerment	-Competent personnel with spirit of voluntarism -Established organisational structure - Mobilization	-Committed & experienced staff -Knowledge of women's empowerment -Strong networking & mobilizing skills -Ability to sustain groups	-Funding to strengthen activities and expand scope of activities -Retrogressive cultural beliefs on gender biases	Florence Juma Tel: +254 203872647 Email: ruwedo@gmail.com
Refugee Consortium of Kenya	Kenya	Legal Services/Human rights/Advocacy for policy change/ Awareness creation/ capacity building/ training paralegal & human rights monitors from refugees/ networking with referral organisations for refugees	-Networking -Advocacy for rights based policies, laws, practices for protection of refugees -Training -Research	-Strong advocacy tools for policy implementation & domestication of international convention on refugees	-Lack of political will by some government to implement human rights conventions	Tel: 254-203875614/3860418 Email: admin@rckkenya.org refcon@rckkenya.org Tel. +254 02 3875614/+254 02 3860418 Haki House, P. O. Box 25340-00603 Ndemi Close Nairobi www.rckkenya.org

Coalition on Violence against women- Kenya	Kenya	Lobbying & Advocacy/ Human Rights/GBV/ networking/collective/ organizational support	-Capacity building -Advocacy & lobbying work of individuals & organisations	-A wealth of experience & knowledge on violence against women -Pool of trained partners at the community level -Recognition as leader on violence against women by peer organization Collaboration with -partners	-Inadequate staff capacity	Ann Gathumbi +254-20-574357/8/9 info@covaw.or.ke Haven Court, Block B, Suite 7, Waiyaki Way (Opp. Lion's Place), Nairobi, Kenya P.O. Box 10658-00100, Nairobi, Kenya Telephone: +254-020-8040000/1 Mobile Phones: +254-722-594794, +254-733594794 Website: www.covaw.or.ke Email: info@covaw.or.ke
National Union of Eritrean Women	Eritrea	Skills training/ IGPs/ Awareness on women's legal rights/Leadership training	-Organise workshops & seminars -Trainings -Advocacy -Monitoring and evaluation	-Regional offices in 6 zones -Membership of 200,000 women	-Inadequate finances	Luul Ghebreab +291-1-120628 luul@nuew.eol.com.er nuew@nuew.org
New Sudanese Indigenous Non-Governmental Organisation (NESI Network)	Sudan	Democracy/ Development/ Human rights	-Unite/network with other organisations -civil society	-Holistic approach -Membership of 22 members spread in 5 regions	-Limited resources	Susan Jambo +254-20-724797 nesinet@todays.co.ke
New Sudan women Federation (NSWF)	Sudan	Networking/ Women's rights	-Organise women's association, groups & individual women -Capacity building - Research, documentation, publication -build linkages & solidarity Serve as forum for information -facilitate trainings	-mobilization of resources -creation of leadership potential for women -Networking with other partners	Inadequate resources	nswf@africaonline.co.ke
Sudanese Women Empowerment for Peace	Sudan	Capacity building/ awareness creation		-composed of diverse groups -Works with constituencies to achieve peace	Inadequate material, financial and human resources -limited training on gender	suwep@hotmail.com
Mutawinat Group	Sudan	Legal Aid to women refugees and IDPs/ Human rights	-Training of paralegals	-Membr of the African NGO refugee protection network	-Limited resources	Franklin Chonga Tel: +24911784300/11 Email: manalah@email.com

Sudanese women Voice of Peace (SWVP)	Sudan	Training/peace/conflict resolution	-Empower women through training -establish local capacity for peace	-Forging bonds among women transcending tribal & racial boundaries -established peace committees at village level	- Inadequate resources to expand coverage	lpihap@africaonline.co
Women's Peace & Area of Conflict (Nuba Mountains women)	Sudan	Conflict resolution/Peace building				Mrs Afaf Tawir Tel: +249 1 775066
Tanzania Women Lawyers Association (TAWLA)	Tanzania	Lobby/Advocacy/ Women's rights/legal serviced	-General assembly -Executive council -legal aid staff, -research, publicity, -office &	-Dynamic & vibrant board of directors composed of members with a wealth of experience in their speciality -Professional group of lawyers -Strong membership of both national and international networks	-Inadequate personnel to cover all the areas -Need of a multi-disciplinary board to add value to its governance role	Jesie Mnuto +255-51-110758 / 114148/9 tawla@ud.co.tz lawcare.advocates@twiga.com
Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service (TCRS)	Tanzania	Emergency shelter construction/ distribution of food and non-food items/ water development/ camp management for refugees				Duane Poppe +255-22-2700579 / 80 mail@trcs.or.tz
The African Women Lawyers Association (AWLA)	Uganda	Lobbying/Advocacy/ GBV/Human rights of women & children/ research & advocacy	-Legal protection -Networking -Mobilisation	-Operates nationwide -Well networked -Over 300 members		Sarah Bagalaaliwo +256-41-530848
Northern Uganda Women communicators organisation (NUWCO)	Uganda	Peace building/ sustainable development/advocacy	-Advocacy -Awareness creation	-increasing awareness of the impact of conflict on children, women & households -advocacy for responsive public policy	-Limited resources for a wider outreach	nuwco@yahoo.co.uk
Teso Women Peace Activists (TEWPA)	Uganda	Capacity building/ advocacy/information dissemination/peace building	-capacity building -documentation -information dissemination	-promotion of empowerment of women -capacity building	-Limited finances	tesowomen@yahoo.com
Uganda Church Women Development Centre (UCWDC)	Uganda	Evangelism/leadership training/peace & justice	-Training of trainers -Research & consultancies	-Networking	-Limited finances	ugandachurchwoemnn@yahoo.com
The Sudan Human Rights Association (SHRA)	Uganda	Research on refugee human rights/lobbying/advocacy				+256-41-250586 shra@swiftuganda.com, shra@africaonline.co.ug
Uganda Gender Resource Centre	Uganda	Lobbying/advocacy/ health/legal rights/ cultural rights	- Organizes training of groups/communities in gender & social analysis	-Knowledge on human rights -Strong networking skills -Strong advisory board	-	Ruhindi Everse +256-41-250249

Widows, Orphans and Disabled Rehabilitation Association of the New Sudan (WODRANS)	Uganda	Rehabilitation/development/capacity building/lobbying/advocacy/micro-enterprise	-Training -Legal representation	Collaboration with other partners -Established information Centre -Well established English language training program Member of the East Africa School of refugee and humanitarian Affairs	Limited coverage due to Inadequate funding	Hiroute Sellassie +251-1-445205 wodrans@net2000ke.com
Refugee Law Project	Uganda	Education & Training -Legal and psychosocial support -Research & Advocacy				Dr. Chris Dolan P.O. Box 33903, Kampala. Plot 9 Perryman Gardens, Old Kampala (Opposite Old Kampala Primary School) Email: info@refugeelawproject.org Tel: +256414343556 18A Kydondo Road
International Refugee Rights Initiative	Uganda	Human Rights/Legal support/advocacy/research	-Conducting policy-oriented and field based research -Harness regional institutions and mechanisms	Networked with other organisations and NGOs across Africa -Dual bases in Kampala & New York	-	Nakasero Hill Box 7785 Kampala Tel +256414340274 Email: info@rights.org Plot 23 Bukoto street, Kamwokya.P.O Box 4934 Kampala, Uganda Tel.041543953 Fax .041543953 Email: isis@starcom.co.ug Website: www.isis.or.ug
Isis-Women's International Cross Cultural Exchange		Use of ICT to reach remote area	-Store data	-Documentation centre		

MAIN STREAM ORGANISATIONS INVOLVED IN DEALING WITH ISSUES OF REFUGEES/FORCED MIGRATION/HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE in KAKUMA Camp; Kenya

Organization	Contact person	Activities undertaken	Strengths of the group/achievements	Weakness of the groups/ challenges	Areas for improvement/needs/Gaps
National council of Churches (NCCK)	Lucy and Raphael	-Advocate for human right -Awareness creation on reproductive health. - Skill development -Give loans for small scale business	Strongly advocate for women's right. -They have increased women's effective participation in workshops - Has facilitated education on behavioural change	The provision is not adequate	Thorough needs and vulnerability assessment should be done. Not to generalise.
Jesuit Relief Services(JRS)	Ombiro	JRS have been involved in the reception of the new-arrivals. Provide rains basic services and tents which will hopefully protect them from anticipated heavy Empowerment of disabled through scholarships, Training, counselling, alternative healing and providing scholarship. Assist the disabled Psycho-social support and care for those with mental health challenges and traumatized women.	Helping in behavioural change. Has supported many disabled especially the deaf children through education. - Offers psychosocial needs and messages reflexivity -Has special programmes for children with disability. -Safe haven for protection support for women and children victims of rape. -Have successfully educated and graduated refugee children with degree in communication sociology and diplomas.	-Overstretch of resources -There is creation of dependency on the organization. Language barriers especially with Somalis -Lack of adequate water	They should involved training of more Somalis in language. Women should be given skills and loans in income generating activities for self reliance and sustainability
Lutheran World Federation program(LWF) gender office	RITA and Hilda. P.O Box 48 Kakuma	Provide education facilities focus on gender issues such as family violence, child protection -Facilitates women's empowerment -The program manages food ration distribution, water and sanitation, security, education and community services.	emphasize a rights based approach and greater involvement of the refugees in planning and implementation. Able to offer women's protection from gender based violence. -Children's basic needs have been met their, participation is encouraged - Awareness creation on HIV/AIDS.	Over stretching to Host community The provision of education is not enough	Improve in communication
UNHCR	Ejekoyo	Resettlement of refugee Registration of refugee and asylum seeker, monitoring the wellbeing of the refuge			

World Food Program	MR Ofieno	Supply food	-Have improved the life of children through nutrition they have -Created job opportunity to women	-Poor road condition and insecurity poses a big challenge -Sustainability of hand out resources is of great challenge. – -Insufficient food supply leading to mass malnutrition	
IRC	DR Tembo	Resettlement of the refugees - Provide health facilities free medication and sanitation	psychologists, to provide counseling services that involve spiritual and testimonial therapies. Have	The resettled face challenges of adjustment in their new place of stay	There should be thorough preparation before resettling
GTZ		Environmental issues planting tree and vegetables seed and planting vegetable	Introduce solar cooking facility. Which reduces women's reproductive role	The sustainability could not be realised. heavy rain washes away solar panel	Frequency of service provision should be reviewed.
Windle Trust	Abraham Jok +254-20-575561 www.windle.org.uk/	Education & Training of refugees & IDPs in Eastern Africa/Development	-Strong funding base -Strong accounting system	Limited employment opportunities due to restriction in refugee policy	Policy review in regard to this is very important



Questionnaire for the Baseline Study on forced migration

- No If Yes, what are they and what do they do

Organization	Role	Contact Person and Address

10. Do you think the above organization(s) are helpful to you as a woman refugee?

1. Yes

2. No.

b) In what ways? _____

b) What changes have they (Organization(s)) made in your life?

11.

12. c) What changes have they made in the lives of your children (daughters/sons) and other fellow women?

13.

14. In which areas do you think the above organizations need to improve for them to increase their usefulness to you as a woman refugee

15.

THANK YOU

Akina Mama wa Africa (AMwA)

Themes for Focus Group Discussions and Key informants

1. Nationalities present/served
2. Causes of forced migration in areas of jurisdiction
3. Impact of forced migration on (a) boys (b) girls (c) women (d) men (e) communities (f) PROBE: Women with special needs e.g Living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA)/ disability etc
4. Coping strategies of the women refugees
5. Areas that require assistance and/or capacity building

Additional Information from Organization Officials or Representatives

1. Name of Organization
2. Contact person
3. Location of Head Office and Address (Physical, E-mail and Phone)
4. Strategic objectives to address issues of forced migration among women.
5. Main activities undertaken to meet the strategic objectives
6. Area of coverage
7. Areas of strength
8. To what extent has your organization addressed the problems of forced women migration?

PROBE 1: factors that have contributed to achievements

PROBE 2: Factors that have contributed to non-attainment of the objectives?

9. Areas of weakness/gaps in their programs/where they need to build their capacity
10. Whether women refugee experiences are taken into consideration when strategies/ interventions (support, relief, resettlement, reconstruction) are being implemented or in formulating policy. (PROBE: How and what are the gaps)
 - i. What are some of your government policies that PROBE 1: hinder the well-being of women migrants? PROBE 2: Support the well-being of women migrants?
 - ii. What lessons can be drawn from the programs designed to address forced women's migration?

APPENDIX 4. List of people interviewed and participated in FGDs

WEST AFRICA

BUDUBURAM SREFUGEE SETTLEMENT

NAME	COUNTRY
1. Theresa Chea	Liberia
2. Mercy Mensah	Ghana
3. Linda Beebu	"
4. Linda Atsitso	"
5. Flora Amuzu	"
6. Rachel Weshington	Liberia
7. Eunice Brown	Liberia
8. Theresa Joloka	Liberia
9. Tina D.Ciaylah	Liberia
10. Moria Toomey	Liberia
11. Casipia Mcgee	Liberia
12. Felecia Tarwoe	Liberia
13. Veronica Acquaye	Ghana
14. Joyce Donilattr	Ghana
15. Hawa Kamara	Liberia
16. Stella Charles	Liberian
17. Rita Young	Liberia
18. Serena Stewart	Liberia
19. Grace S. Ballah	Liberia
20. Evelyn W. Dargbeh	Liberia
21. Lordina W Benson	Liberia
22. Pamela Doe	Liberia
23. Amelia Oduoole	Liberia
24. Regina Davis	Liberia
25. Anie Yarlee	Liberia
26. Gladys Amankwah	Ghana
27. Mai Andrew	Liberia
28. Robert B. Tean	Liberia
29. Delicia Brown	Liberia
30. Fatu Barchau	Liberia
31. Jestina Dewaat	Liberia

32. Watta Carbon	Liberia
33. Esther Weah	Liberia
34. Elizabeth Mulbah	Liberia
35. Daning Kia	Liberia
36. Prisca Ou;ai	Liberia
37. Tanjay J. Zeo	Liberia
38. Delicia K. Brown	Liberia
39. Fatu M. Barclay	"
40. Jestine J. Deusat	"
41. Watta Carhgn	"
42. Ssther T. Weah	"
43. Elizabeth Mulbah	"
44. Rebecca Smith	Liberia
45. Grace Owuga	Liberia
46. Vida Owauga	Ghana
47. Rosetta Dhannon	"
48. Rebecca Smith	Ghana
49. Aichon Johnson	"
50. Jannet M. Addy	"
51. Elavie Ponto	"
52. Mamle William	Liberia
53. Madia Coco Peters	Liberia
54. Comfort Edithj Panto	Liberia
55. Roseline Jelue	"
56. Prece;ia S. Kyne	"
57. Marie Bouye	"
58. Gueze Anasthasie	"
59. Sotta Bprwon	"
60. Vida Owuyu	"
61. Victoria Mitchjell	"
62. Everlyn Sankon	"
63. Grace Walter	"
64. Cecilia Atewange	"
65. Cynthia M. Kiadii	"

NEW LIBERIAN WOMEN ORGANIZATION/SKILLS TRAINING CENTER

STAFF AND TEACHERS

NAME	POSITION	CONTACT/EMAIL
Fatu D. Morris	Ex. Director	icetomel ttarmoe@yahoo.com 024475016
Augustine P. Inlleh	Administrator	wlehlaan90@yahoo.com
Welhemina T. Savice	P.R.O	0244526366
Benetta Toh	Teacher	0243502147
Hawa G. King	"	0242919792

Anrta W. Moffat	"	0249672723
Eunice Morris	"	0244452079
Winifred T. Kollie	Beauty Care	0243182747

Women Empowerment sponsored by World Food Program under the National Catholic Secretariat (Buduburam Refugee Settlement)

1. Delicia K. Brown		Liberia
2. Fatu M. Barclay	"	
3. Jestine J. Deusat	"	"
4. Watta Carhgn	"	
5. Ssther T. Weah	"	
6. Elizabeth Mulbah	"	
7. Rebecca Smith		Liberia
8. Grace Owuga		Liberia
9. Vida Owauga		Ghana
10. Rosetta Dhannon		"
11. Rebecca Smith		Ghana
12. Aichon Johnson	"	
13. Jannet M. Addy	"	
14. Elavie Ponto	"	
15. Mamle William		Liberia
16. Madia Coco Peters		Liberia
17. Comfort Edithj Panto		Liberia
18. Roseline Jelue	"	
19. Preceia S. Kyne	"	
20. Marie Bouye	"	
21. Gueze Anasthasie	"	"
22. Sotta Bprwon	"	
23. Vida Owuyu	"	
24. Victoria Mitchjell	"	"
25. Everlyn Sankon	"	
26. Grace Walter	"	

EAST/HORN OF AFRICA

Dadaab Refugee Camps

Ifo Camp

1. Maryan Abdi Osman
2. Khadro Ibrahim Abdi
3. Fatuma Abdi Mohamed
4. Sharo Ali Ibrahim
5. Halimo Alraham Arale
6. Hawo Abdi Qorane
7. Fatumo Ibrahim Yussuf
8. Asca Ngwnigi Gach
9. Africa Okway Aswa
10. Diana Matuni
11. Raha Jillow Ibrahim

Dagahaley Camp

1. Adey Ali Dahir
2. Fatuma Ali Diyad
3. Kamila Bishar
4. Habiba Gabow Ali
5. Nuriya Kusow
6. Khadija Mumin Aden
7. Khadija Daud Hassan
8. Arfon Bishar
9. Fatuma Mohamed Badel
10. Lul Maow Abdulle
11. Rahma Aden Ibrahim
12. Guray Hussein
13. Waris Hanan (Ex- Circumciser)

KAKUMA REFUGEE CAMP

Sudanese

1. Ester Aciro
2. Topista Kiden
3. Cicilia Achieng
4. Lucy Monday
5. Mary Kent
6. Florence Ajonye
7. Rose Acham
8. Margaret Achiro
9. Lucy Nakang
10. Mary Aker

Congolese/ Burudians/Rwandese

1. Furaha Masundi
2. Limbo Lea
3. Rose Zawadi
4. Fridan Berna
5. Neema Bahaya
6. Nyota Mbanaya
7. Murekatete Claudette
8. Rose Kintaba
9. Furaha Masundi Lodini
10. Uwimana Verediana
11. Gapendeje Donatila
12. Jacline Elijah

Somali

1. Ayan Mohamed
2. Mumina Mohamed
3. Hodan Abdi
4. Nimo Hassan
5. Suleka Yasin
6. Muhubo Mohamed

7. Ester Natifa

