



Cooking Fuel in Burora and Shasha Displacement Sites, North Kivu, Democratic Republic of Congo

A Rapid Baseline Assessment Report

The Women's Refugee Commission works to improve the lives and protect the rights of women, children and youth displaced by conflict and crisis. We research their needs, identify solutions, and advocate for programs and policies to strengthen their resilience and drive change in humanitarian practice.

The International Rescue Committee helps people whose lives and livelihoods are shattered by conflict and disaster to survive, recover and gain control of their future. IRC teams provide health care, infrastructure, learning and economic support to people in 40 countries, with special programs designed for women and children.

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Cover photo: © Steven Fikiri. Focus group discussion in Shasha displacement site.

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Acronyms & Abbreviations

DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
FARDC	Armed Forces of DRC (Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo)
FGD	Focus group discussion
IDP	Internally displaced person
IRC	International Rescue Committee
PNC	Congolese National Police (Police Nationale Congolaise)
SAFE	Safe Access to Fuel and Energy
WPE	Women's Protection and Empowerment (IRC program)
WRC	Women's Refugee Commission

Executive Summary

Most people displaced by conflict or crisis depend on energy resources such as firewood for cooking and to heat and light their homes. Finding and using these resources poses enormous risks to their safety and well-being.

In humanitarian settings, essentials like food, water and shelter are provided, but cooking fuel generally is not. Biomass, including firewood, charcoal, animal dung and agricultural waste, is the most common energy source in displacement settings. Women and girls bear the greatest burden of collecting fuel, risking attack, rape, robbery and even death.

Complex emergencies and protracted crises, such as in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), make this precarious situation worse.

In September 2013, the Women's Refugee Commission, in partnership with the International Rescue Committee, undertook a rapid assessment to better understand the living conditions of internally displaced persons (IDPs) living in Burora and Shasha displacement sites in eastern DRC, with a particular focus on their access to and use of cooking fuel in the form of firewood. More specifically, the assessment sought to identify: cooking fuel needs, access and usage; problems and risks related to firewood collection; and actions required to fully protect IDP girls and women from risks associated with collecting firewood and charcoal.

Key Findings

- Firewood is the primary source of fuel. It is used not only for cooking, but also for lighting and heating.
- On average, women collect firewood four times per week and spend three hours per trip. They fear assault, rape, kidnapping and slavery.
- Cooking with firewood on open three-stone fires causes negative health effects, including red and burning eyes, coughing and burns.
- IDPs living in Burora must travel 60-70 km to reach

the nearest health center. IDPs in Shasha do not have access to services at the nearby health center due to a lack of money.

Based on the results of the assessment, the IRC and WRC team determined that the IDPs living in Shasha displacement site would receive the 250 fuel-efficient stoves. While the displaced communities in both locations face numerous risks during firewood collection, the findings indicated that the IDPs in Shasha eat fewer meals than those living in Burora and have more difficulty in accessing firewood for household use. Every IDP household in Shasha received a stove.

Key Recommendations

Implementing a comprehensive set of Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) activities will help to protect both communities and the environment. More specifically, the key recommendations for helping IDPs to safely and sustainably access cooking fuel are:

- Promote reforestation and woodlots to reverse the trend of deforestation, increase the supply of firewood available to displaced and host communities, and reduce tensions between communities.
- Implement livelihood activities for IDPs.
- Strengthen stakeholder awareness through the North Kivu SAFE Working Group.

Read the report for complete findings and a full list of recommendations.

Read *Cooking Fuel in and Around Nzulo and Shasha Displacement Sites*¹ for the endline report to learn the outcome of the fuel-efficient stove distribution.

Background

The Women's Refugee Commission (WRC) spearheaded the first-ever guidance on safe access to cooking fuel in humanitarian settings through the Inter-agency Standing Committee Task Force on Safe Access to Firewood and Alternative Energy. This worked has evolved into Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE), a multi-sectoral program area that ensures safe and sustainable access to cooking fuel and other energy resources for displaced and crisis-affected people worldwide.

WRC received funding from the MacArthur Foundation for a three-year SAFE initiative entitled "Protecting Women and the Environment in the Great Lakes Region of Africa: Turning Policy into Practice to Develop a Scalable, Sustainable Cooking Fuel Strategy." As part of this initiative, WRC has been researching SAFE needs and challenges in eastern DRC.

In 2013, the International Rescue Committee (IRC) received a short-term, emergency response grant from the United Kingdom's Department for International Development for its Women's Protection and Empowerment (WPE) work in North Kivu, DRC. The grant focused on protection issues, with a priority on reducing the exposure to risk of sexual violence faced by displaced women and girls. IRC and WRC teamed up to implement an emergency fuel-efficient stove distribution in an effort to reduce the need for firewood consumption and collection trips.

IRC and WRC procured 2,500 fuel-efficient stoves to help reduce the household consumption of firewood in the Nzulo displacement site in North Kivu. Before distributing the stoves, IRC and WRC undertook a baseline assessment in Nzulo and the surrounding village.²

After distributing stoves to every household in the Nzulo displacement site and the surrounding village, 250 fuel-efficient stoves remained. The IRC and WRC identified Burora and Shasha as potential options and undertook a baseline assessment to understand SAFE-related vulnerabilities in each site and ultimately determine which community would receive the remaining stoves.

Context

Most people displaced by conflict and crisis depend on energy resources for use in everyday life that pose enormous risks to their safety and well-being. Biomass, including firewood, charcoal, animal dung and agricultural waste, is the most common energy source in displacement settlements.

In DRC, the vast majority of cooking is done by women and girls. The activities associated with cooking are their responsibility as well, including frequent firewood collection in dangerous areas. As resources become depleted, women and girls are forced to travel farther away from the relative safety of their homes and camps.

In prior research, WRC found that many forests in North Kivu are full of armed militias who attack women and girls with impunity. In addition, women and girls are not only at risk of gender-based violence (GBV) while collecting firewood, but they also endure time, labor and health burdens associated with collecting, carrying, and cooking with it. In an effort to respond to the immense risks associated with firewood collection – primarily exposure to risk of GBV – WRC and IRC worked together to assess and mitigate some of the challenges for particularly vulnerable displaced populations. Previous assessments in the region had confirmed that numerous multisectoral concerns relating to cooking and energy resources are clearly prevalent in DRC, including:

- sexual and gender-based violence;
- deforestation and environmental degradation;
- negative health effects caused by household air pollution from cooking with traditional fuels;
- food insecurity due to a lack of cooking fuel, including skipping and undercooking meals, selling and bartering food, and exchanging sex for cooking fuel.

In the fall of 2013, the M23 militia took control of Goma, in eastern Congo, sparking violent conflict between the militia and the Armed Forces of DRC (FARDC). This conflict led to massive displacement of the local population with many people fleeing to internally displaced

person (IDP) camps and into host communities in North Kivu. The WRC and IRC team identified displacement sites near Goma as particularly vulnerable and undertook baseline assessments to better understand the needs and challenges associated with firewood collection and cooking fuel for people living there.

Geographical Location

Shasha displacement site is approximately 90 minutes northwest of Goma by car and 45 minutes from Nzulo. It is situated on the main road from Goma, North Kivu, to Minova, South Kivu. Shasha is located next to Virunga National Park on land that could support agricultural activities.



The road from Goma to Shasha, North Kivu, DRC.
© Nadia Tabaro/WRC.

Burora displacement site is approximately three hours northwest of Goma by car and located on a hill that is accessible by foot. Burora is not located next to the national park, but it is even greener than Shasha. The land could amply support forestry and agro-forestry activities.

Site Population

At the time of this baseline assessment, Burora displacement site had 214 households composed of members of the Hutu community, while Shasha had 201 households primarily composed of members of the Pygmy community.



The road from Goma to Burora, North Kivu, DRC.
© Nadia Tabaro/WRC.

Organization and Site Management

The inhabitants of Burora and Shasha sites, both of which are spontaneous displacement sites (settlements established by the displaced people themselves, as opposed to being formally established by the government or humanitarian community) are well organized. The camps are grouped in blocks, each of which is supervised by a block leader. Moreover, both sites have a supervisory, leadership structure that includes a president, vice president, secretary, and committee of elders. At the time of this assessment, Burora and Shasha had leadership groups comprised of eleven and seven members, respectively.

Living Conditions

IDPs living in Burora and Shasha displacement sites are in dire need of basic survival resources, including food, shelter and water. While some members partake in farming activities, they do so for very little money or food in exchange for arduous work and long hours. The majority of Burora and Shasha IDPS are desperate for livelihood activities. Both sites had received very little humanitarian assistance and the state of the displaced communities was very poor at the time of this assessment.

Assessment Objective

The main objective of this assessment was to better understand the living conditions of IDPs living in Burora and Shasha displacement sites with a particular focus on their access to and use of cooking fuel in the form of firewood. More specifically, the assessment sought to identify:

- cooking fuel needs, access and usage;
- problems and risks related to firewood collection;
- actions required to fully protect IDP girls and women from risks associated with collecting firewood and charcoal.

The IRC and WRC team used the findings to determine which community would receive fuel-efficient stoves remaining from the distribution in Nzulo displacement site. This baseline assessment was additionally used to measure the impact of the fuel-efficient stove distribution in terms of protection, income, health and safety outcomes.

This assessment provides information that can inform future activities related to ensuring safe and sustainable access to cooking fuel in both displacement sites.

Methodology

The IRC and WRC team undertook a rapid baseline assessment in Burora and Shasha displacement sites from September 13-16, 2013. The information was collected through focus group discussions (FGDs) with community members and community leaders, using a questionnaire used in Nzulo.

The IRC and WRC team conducted 10 FGDs comprising eight members each in both sites for a total of 80 participants. Verbal consent was obtained from all participants. Participants were selected from every fourth household in the 16 blocks in Burora and from every third household in the 12 blocks in Shasha. The five FGDs in both sites were classified as: married women (20-50 years old), girls



Burora displacement site. (© Nadia Tabaro/WRC)

(14-26), boys (14-26), aged women (+ 50 years old), and married men (20-50).

See Annex 1 for the results of FGDs.

Findings

Note: Specific discussion group responses can be found in Annex 2.

Food and Cooking Practices

General household cooking information was gathered from each focus group, including food types, preparation methods, cooking practices and access to cooking fuel. The staple foods of the IDPs living in Burora displacement site are biwaya (a type of yam), cassava leaves and beans. In Shasha displacement site, the staple foods are fofou, vegetables, potatoes and beans.

All of the focus groups in Burora and Shasha reported that, prior to displacement, they cooked three times per day. After displacement, women and young girls in Burora cook twice per day, and those in Shasha only once per day. Aged women, married men and young boys in both sites cook an average of once per day. All focus groups emphatically stated that they want to cook three times per day, but do not have enough food, water and cooking fuel.

In Burora, participants typically cook indoors, which they prefer, because it helps to protect them from rain and dust.

In Shasha, IDPs primarily cook outdoors due to a lack of space in their shelters. Participants in both sites stated that they prefer to cook indoors for security reasons.

The FGD participants in Burora used three-stone fires prior to and during displacement, but would like to use fuel-efficient stoves, if provided. Participants in Shasha used three-stone fires and metallic stoves before displacement, whereas they now are only able to use three-stone fires. All focus groups stated that they would like to use fuel-efficient stoves for cooking, primarily because they produce less smoke than the three-stone fire. However, they cannot afford stoves or the charcoal to burn in them.

Firewood and Fuel Usage

Apart from cooking, women and girls use firewood for lighting and heating. As both Burora and Shasha can be very cool in the evening, firewood is essential for heating. Men and young boys also use firewood to make fires around which they gather and meet.

Married men and young men in both sites stated that even if their household received a fuel-efficient stove for cooking, they would continue to use the three-stone fire for heating and social gatherings, because of tradition.

Married women, older women and young girls use approximately four bundles of firewood per week, depending on the quality of wood. Married men and young boys could not estimate their firewood consumption, as they use whatever is available from their wives' and mothers' collection trips, respectively.

Firewood and Income Generation

The principal income generating activity in and around both Burora and Shasha is agriculture, and some IDPs work for host community members on their farms. In Burora, married and young men are sometimes given a tree as payment from local host community members in exchange for day labor activities. The men said that, most of the time, host community members do not have money to pay day laborers, so they give food or resources from their woodlots as payment.

In Burora, IDPs reported that whenever a tree trunk is given as payment, they burn it to produce charcoal, which they sell to the host community to generate income. FGD participants said that charcoal is not only much easier to sell than firewood, but it also sells for a higher price, making it much more profitable.

Members of the host community occasionally allow displaced women in Burora to pick dead wood from their woodlots in exchange for services like farming and carrying loads. Villagers often rely on displaced men and women for labor-intensive work, whom they compensate with trees or dead, branches.

IDP women in Burora typically collect firewood from host community woodlots, which is legal if acknowledged and allowed by the owner. Without an agreement, collecting firewood from a local villager's woodlot can result in conflict between the IDPs and the woodlot owners. Village and IDP leaders will seek to resolve the conflict among the involved parties.

When displaced families in Burora experience firewood shortages, they often borrow from their neighbors. No one reported skipping meal in Burora due to a lack of cooking fuel, and none of the focus groups in Burora reported that sexual favors are exchanged for food, fuel or other items.

FGD participants in Shasha are typically paid a little money or food for their work. Women collect firewood from the national park and from the private woodlots of host villagers, which are risky and illegal activities. The latter negatively impacts the relationship between the two communities. Married women and young girls reported selling a small portion of the firewood one to three times a month, but it is not enough to properly support themselves and their families.

When FGD participants in Shasha experience firewood shortages, they typically skip meals or undercook food. They cannot afford to buy cooking fuel and hardly ever trade items for it, Female FGD participants said that some women trade sexual favors for food and other goods, not by force, but by consent and due to a lack of money.

In both displacement sites, women collect firewood an

average of three to four times per week, typically taking three to five hours per trip. Before displacement, they spent one to two hours per trip. They collect firewood in groups of three to five women.

At the time of this assessment, no cooking fuel or energy resources of any kind were being provided to IDPs living in Burora and Shasha.

Firewood and Protection Concerns

Married women, the primary collectors of firewood in both Burora and Shasha, said that prior to displacement they had plenty of firewood and felt safer while collecting it. While rebels were present prior to displacement, the women could collect firewood near their homes and around their communities, which helped to keep their exposure to risk at a minimum.

Now, however, people do not feel safe, largely because of armed groups that occupy surrounding forest areas. Women and young girls in particular are afraid of rape. Young girls are also afraid of being kidnapped by rebels during firewood collection or when traveling to and from neighboring farms, and being kept as sex slaves.

Firewood and Environmental Degradation

Environmental degradation due to firewood collection by IDPs and host communities is the principal environmental concern in Burora and Shasha. The conflict and influx of displaced people into these areas has increased the demand for cooking fuel. IDPs in both areas must travel farther and farther to find firewood due to its over-exploitation.

The host community in Burora is participating in reforestation activities that are helping to offset the firewood consumption, whereas Shasha has only a few private woodlots, which are not nearly enough to satisfy the cooking fuel needs of the population.

Health Services

Women experience red or burning eyes, coughing and burns as a result of using firewood, but no health professionals have assessed the health risks and prevalence of disease due to cooking on open fires with firewood in either of these two locations. Access to health centers or hospitals is difficult due to distance (Burora) or costs (Shasha).

Hut fires in both Burora and Shasha are frequent due to cooking with firewood on open three-stone fires. These fires can be very destructive and put people's lives in danger.

Conclusion and Recommendations

In both locations, it is important to note that protection risks and fears are high, as are challenges in meeting fundamental needs, including cooking fuel and other household energy resources. The Congolese government and the humanitarian actors on the ground should work to help meet the needs of these vulnerable and displaced communities.

Based on the results of this assessment, the IRC and WRC team determined that the IDPs living in Shasha displacement site would receive the remaining fuel-efficient stoves. Every IDP household in Shasha received a stove. While the displaced communities in both locations face numerous risks during firewood collection and other tremendous hardships, the findings indicated that the IDPs in Shasha eat fewer meals than those living in Burora and have more difficulty in accessing firewood for household use.

Implementing a comprehensive set of SAFE activities will help to protect both communities, particularly women, and the environment by reducing the dependence on firewood for household consumption and for income generation purposes. More specifically, the recommendations for helping IDPs to safely and sustainably access cooking fuel are as follows:

Promote reforestation and woodlots

The promotion of woodlots – sustainably managed firewood/timber harvesting areas, typically planted with fast-growing trees – can help to reverse the trend of deforestation, increase the supply of firewood and timber available to displaced and host populations, and reduce tensions between communities. It also helps to support the development of environmental management skills among the population and facilitate employment and income generation opportunities. The host community in Burora already partakes in reforestation activities and woodlot management. These activities should also be undertaken by the IDPs within their community, as well as by the IDPs in Shasha.

Implement livelihood activities for IDPs

IDPs need income-generating activities that are both more sustainable and more profitable. Giving them the opportunity to generate income will not only improve their health and well-being through improved access to basic needs, but will also contribute to improved dignity and self-reliance. Further still, providing displaced communities with knowledge and skills-based training will also give them a better chance of supporting themselves should they be forced to move again.

Livelihood activities should involve developing, producing and maintaining cooking fuel resources (e.g., fuel-efficient stoves and alternative fuels), as well as environmental activities (e.g., selling tree seedlings and fruit from trees) to ensure that communities are able to meet their household energy needs in a safe and sustainable way. Given that both Burora and Shasha are surrounded by farms, there could be a great opportunity for developing briquettes out of agricultural waste. This option should be further researched and explored. Briquettes would allow for a much-needed shift away from firewood dependence and help to keep women and girls safer. Furthermore, they would also help to protect the environment.

Strengthen stakeholder awareness through the North Kivu SAFE Working Group

The IDPs in Burora and Shasha were not receiving any

humanitarian support at the time of this assessment. The newly formed SAFE Working Group in Goma, North Kivu is best positioned to draw attention to the cooking fuel-related needs and challenges of these communities. Further still, the working group is committed to ensuring interagency collaboration and effective implementation of multisectoral SAFE programs. Given the cross-cutting nature of SAFE, it is especially important that humanitarian staff collaborate and coordinate across sectors (including protection, food security, livelihoods, environment, health, shelter and camp management) on SAFE activities and strategies.

There is an incredible need for safe and sustainable energy access for IDP populations in DRC, particularly in the eastern part of the country. Recognizing the implications in terms of protection, food security, health, livelihoods and the environment, the SAFE Working Group should ramp up its advocacy with donors, other humanitarians, the government, and other relevant stakeholders to ensure that this issue is no longer overlooked. Moreover, many humanitarian organizations in DRC remain stretched in terms of funding and capacity – the SAFE Working Group can play a critical role for joint fundraising and strategy development to ensure effective programming for those most in need.

Notes

1. womensrefugeecommission.org/component/zdocs/download/1100.
2. *Baseline Survey on Safe Access to and Use of Cooking Energy in Nzulo Camp and the Surround Village in North Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo*. Women's Refugee Commission and International Rescue Committee, 2013. http://wrc.ms/Nzulo_baseline

Annex I. Focus Group Participants

Focus Group Discussions		
	Demographic	Number of Participants
Group 1	Married women	8
Group 2	Young girls	8
Group 3	Aged women (50 years +)	8
Group 4	Married men	8
Group 5	Young boys	8

Annex 2. Focus Group Discussion Results

	Group 1		Group 2		Group 3		Group 4		Group 5	
	Burora	Shasha	Burora	Shasha	Burora	Shasha	Burora	Shasha	Burora	Shasha
What is your staple food?	"Biwaya," cassava leaves and beans.	Foufou, vegetables, beans, and potatoes	"Biwaya," cassava leaves and beans.	Foufou, vegetables, potatoes, and beans	"Biwaya," cassava leaves and beans.	Foufou, vegetables, and beans	"Biwaya," cassava leaves and beans.	Foufou, vegetables, and beans	"Biwaya," cassava leaves and beans.	Foufou, vegetables, potatoes, and beans
How many meals do you cook per day? How many meals were you cooking before displacement? How many meals would you like to cook?	2 meals per day. Before displacement, 3 meals. We would like to cook 3 meals	1 meal per day. Before displacement 3 meals. We would like to cook 3 meals.	1 meal per day. Before displacement, 3 meals. We would like to cook 3 meals.	1 meal per day. Before displacement 3 meals. We would like to cook 3 meals.	2 meals per day. Before displacement, 3 meals. We would like to cook 3 meals.	1 meal per day. Before displacement 3 meals. We would like to cook 3 meals.	1 meal per day. Before displacement, 3 meals. We would like to cook 3 meals.	1 meal per day. Before displacement, 3 meals. We would like to cook 3 meals.	1 meal per day. Before displacement, 3 meals. We would like to cook 3 meals.	1 meal per day. Before displacement, 3 meals. We would like to cook 3 meals.
Where do you cook? (Indoors, outdoors, both?) Where do you prefer cooking and why?	We cook indoors, and we prefer this because it is secure from dust.	We cook outdoors and indoors. We prefer indoors because it is secure from rain.	We cook indoors, and we prefer this because of security and weather (rain).	We cook outdoors and indoors. We prefer indoors because it is secure from rain.	We cook indoors, and we prefer this because of security and weather (rain).	We cook outdoors and indoors. We prefer indoors because it is secure from rain.	We cook indoors and we prefer this because of weather (rain).	We cook outdoors and indoors. We prefer indoors because it is secure from rain.	We cook indoors, and we prefer this because of weather (rain).	We cook outdoors and indoors. We prefer indoors because it is secure from rain.
How do you prepare the food before you cook it? Are there ways that you prepare food for easy cooking?	We wash food and boil beans.	We wash food before cooking.	We wash food and boil beans.	We wash food before cooking.	We wash food and boil beans.	We wash food before cooking.	We see our wives washing food before cooking.	We think our wives wash food before cooking.	We wash food before cooking (it is our mothers and sisters who cook).	Women wash food before cooking.
For what other purposes, if any, do you use firewood of fuel?	Lighting and heating.	Lighting and heating.	Lighting and heating	Lighting and heating.	Lighting and heating.	Lighting and heating.	Lighting and heating. We also use firewood to gather around when meeting.	Lighting, heating, and meeting around the fire, including for committee meetings.	Meeting with friends around the fire. Lighting and heating.	Lighting, heating, roasting potatoes of maize, and meeting with friends.

NB: These locations are sometimes very cold in the evening, so firewood is important for heating.

Fuel type and collection															
	Group 1			Group 2			Group 3			Group 4			Group 5		
	Burora	Shasha	Burora	Burora	Shasha	Burora	Burora	Shasha	Burora	Shasha	Burora	Burora	Shasha	Burora	Shasha
What type of fuel did you use prior to the displacement?	Firewood	Firewood	Firewood	Firewood	Firewood	Firewood	Firewood	Firewood	Firewood	Firewood	Firewood	Firewood	Firewood	Firewood	Firewood
How much do you use per week (or per meal if it is easier to calculate?)	4 bundles per week.	4 bundles per week.	About 4 bundles per week, but it depends on the quality of firewood.	3 bundles per week.	3 bundles per week.	About 3 bundles per week.	4 bundles per week.	4 bundles per week.	Our wives give us firewood.	Our wives use 4 bundles a week.	We just use what we have, it is difficult to estimate.	4 bundles per week.			
How do you obtain your firewood/combustible?	We collect.	We collect.	We collect.	We collect.	We collect.	We collect.	We collect.	We collect.	Our wives collect, but if we work for someone who has a lot of wood, they give us a tree as a payment.	Our wives collect.	Our mothers and sisters collect, but if we work for someone who has a lot of wood, they give us a tree as a payment.	Our mothers and sisters collect. Sometimes we also help.			
Do you have enough fuel to cook for the family? If not, how do you cope? (e.g., skip meals, undercook meals, purchase or trade for remainder etc)	We normally have firewood, but less than prior to the displacement.	Firewood is becoming rare. Some times we have it, but not enough. When we are short, we borrow from neighbors or skip meals.	We normally have firewood, but less than prior to the displacement.	Firewood is becoming rare. Some times we have, but not enough. When we are short, we ask our neighbors or skip meals.	Firewood is becoming rare. Some times we have, but not enough. When we miss, we ask to neighbors or we use peels of sugar cane.	We normally have firewood, but less than prior to the displacement.	We normally have firewood, but less than prior to the displacement.	We normally have firewood, but less than prior to the displacement.	We can still find some firewood, but less than prior to the displacement.	Our wives do their best to find firewood, if not we use peel of sugar cane.	We can still find some firewood, but less than prior to the displacement.	We normally have firewood, but if there is no firewood we can collect peel of sugar cane in the market.			

Fuel type and collection (cont.)

	Group 1		Group 2		Group 3		Group 4		Group 5	
	Burora	Shasha	Burora	Shasha	Burora	Shasha	Burora	Shasha	Burora	Shasha
Do you have enough fuel to cook for the family? If not, how do you cope? (e.g., skip meals, undercook meals, purchase or trade for remainder etc)	We normally have firewood, but less than prior to the displacement.	Firewood is becoming rare. Some-times we have it, but not enough. When we are short, we borrow from neighbors or skip meals.	We normally have firewood, but less than prior to the displacement.	Firewood is becoming rare. Some-times we have, but not enough. When we are short, we ask our neighbors or skip meals.	We normally have firewood, but less than prior to the displacement.	Firewood is becoming rare. Some-times we have, but not enough. When we miss, we ask to neighbors or we use peels of sugar cane.	We can still find some firewood, but less than prior to the displacement.	Our wives do their best to find firewood, if not we use peel of sugar cane.	We can still find some firewood, but less than prior to the displacement.	We normally have firewood, but if there is no firewood we can collect peel of sugar cane in the market.
Have you heard of any women being forced to trade favors for food, fuel or other goods?	In our displacement site, no, but we heard about that in the village.	Yes, some women trade sexual favors for food or other goods.	Not in this displacement site.	Yes, we've heard of women who trade favors for food or other good.	In the village, but not in the displacement site.	Yes, but not for fuel. Only for food or other good and as we know it's not by force.	There is no one who has been forced to trade for favors.	We do not know.	There is no one who has been forced to trade for favors.	We do not know, but sometimes there can be a deal.

NB: In Burora, men work as day laborers villagers' farms. Because villagers often do not have money to pay day laborers, trees are used as a means of payment. IDP men and boys burn tree trunks to make charcoal as a source of income. The charcoal is then sold to host communities.

*If collect own firewood

	Group 1		Group 2		Group 3		Group 4		Group 5	
	Burora	Shasha	Burora	Shasha	Burora	Shasha	Burora	Shasha	Burora	Shasha
How long do such trips take (in hours) and how long did it take prior to the displacement?	We take 4 hours to collect firewood. Prior to the displacement we used 1-2 hours to collect firewood.	We take 5 hours. We use to take 1-2 hours before the displacement.	We take 3 hours to collect firewood. Prior to the displacement we used 1-2 hours to collect firewood.	We take 4 hours. We use to take 1-2 hours before the displacement.	We take 3 - 5 hours to collect firewood. Prior to the displacement we used 1-2 hours to collect firewood.	We take 5 hours. We use to take 1 hour before the displacement.	Our wives take 3 hours to collect firewood. Prior to the displacement they used 1-2 hours to collect firewood.	Our wives take 4 hours to collect firewood. They use to take 1 hour before the displacement.	Our mothers and sisters take 3 hours to collect firewood. Prior to the displacement they used 1-2 hours to collect firewood.	Our mothers and sisters take 3 hours to collect firewood. Prior to the displacement they used 1-2 hours to collect firewood.
Do you go alone or with others? If so, how many others?	We go with others, about 3 to 5 people.	We collect in groups of 3 to 5 people.	We go with others, about 5 people.	We collect in groups of 3 to 5 people.	We go with others, about 3 to 5 people.	We collect in group of 3 to 5 people.	They go with others, about 3 people.	They collect in groups of 3 to 5 women.	They go with others, about 3 people.	They collect in group of 3 to 5 women.
Where exactly do you go to collect the firewood, and why do you go there?	We get the firewood from the villagers' farms with their permission. If not, we gather wood from the forest.	We collect in villager's farm or in private woodlot, because it near than going in the forest.	We get the firewood from the villagers' farms with their permission. If not, we gather wood from the forest.	We collect in villager's farm or in private woodlots. It's accessible and near.	We get the firewood from the villagers' farms with their permission. If not, we gather wood from the forest.	We collect in villager's woodlot or when we fear to be caught by the owner, we pick sugar cane peel in the market.	We get the firewood from the villagers' farms with their permission. If not, we gather wood from the forest.	They go to collect in villager's woodlots, but with the risk of creating a conflict with them.	We get the firewood from the villagers' farms with their permission. If not, we gather wood from the forest.	We get the firewood from the villagers' farms with their permission. If not, we gather wood from the forest.
Do you do anything else while you are out collecting firewood?	Yes, we do day labor and collect firewood.	We tend villagers' fields and pick vegetable.	Yes, we do day labor and collect firewood.	Yes, we do day labor in villager's field.	Yes, we do day labor and collect firewood.	Yes, we pick vegetables or draw water and sometimes day labor.	Yes, we do day labor and collect firewood.	They do day labor and pick vegetables in the process.	Yes, we do day labor and collect firewood.	They do day labor and pick food in the process.

* If collect own firewood (cont.)

	Group 1		Group 2		Group 3		Group 4		Group 5	
	Burora	Shasha	Burora	Shasha	Burora	Shasha	Burora	Shasha	Burora	Shasha
Does the same person who used to collect firewood before the displacement still collect?	Yes, it is the same person.	Yes, it is the same person.	Yes, it is the same person.	Yes, it is the same person.	Yes, it is the same person.	Yes, it is the same person.	Yes, it is the same person.	Yes, it is the same person, but our sons can help sometimes.	Yes, it is the same person.	Yes, it is the same person, but we can sometimes help.
Do you collect firewood to sell?	We do not collect firewood to sell.	Rarely, 1 to 3 times per month	No.	Sometimes, yes.	No.	Sometimes, but it is rare because we do not have enough wood.	We burn and sell charcoal from the tree that we get from the villagers.	No.	We burn and sell charcoal from the tree that we get from the villagers.	No.

Perceptions of Security

		Group 1		Group 2		Group 3		Group 4		Group 5	
		Burora	Shasha	Burora	Shasha	Burora	Shasha	Burora	Shasha	Burora	Shasha
Do you feel safe during firewood collection? If not, what do you perceive as risk? What do you fear the most?		We do not feel safe because of the armed group in the forest. We fear attacks and killings.	No, we do not feel safe because of the presence of rebels in the forest. We fear rape, kidnapping and killing.	We do not feel safe and we mostly fear rape.	No, we do not feel safe because of the presence of rebels in the forest. We fear rape, kidnapping and killing.	We do not feel safe because of the presence of armed groups. We fear attacks and killings.	No, we do not feel safe because of the presence of rebels in the forest. We fear rape, kidnapping and killing.	We do not feel safe because of the presence of armed groups. We fear attacks and killings.	No, because of the army group. We fear rape. We do not know what we can do if our wives were raped.	We do not feel safe because of the presence of armed groups. We fear attacks and killings.	We are 100% safe. We most fear killings and kidnapping.
How do these concerns compare with how you felt before you were displaced?		We were safer before even though there were rebels. We also did not go to collect firewood as far as we do today.	Before the displacement, we were feeling safe. When the rebels entered the forest, we started being attacked, that is why we were displaced.	We were safer before even though there were rebels.	Before the displacement, we were safe, but due to this war we ran from our homes.	We were safer before even though there were rebels.	Before the displacement, we were not feeling safe, that is why we are displaced. We were attacked regularly.	We were safer before even though there were rebels.	We were safe in our home. The presence of rebels in the forest deteriorated our safety. Here, when we are in the displacement site we feel safe. Not outside the displacement site.	We were safer before even though there were rebels.	We were safe in our home. The presence of rebels in the forest deteriorated our safety. Here, when we are in the displacement site, we feel safe.

Perceptions of Security (cont.)

		Group 1		Group 2		Group 3		Group 4		Group 5	
		Burora	Shasha	Burora	Shasha	Burora	Shasha	Burora	Shasha	Burora	Shasha
What would make you feel safer?		Our site is very far from the center. There are not many services offered to us within or outside the displacement site. If someone is sick, we have difficulty in searching for health center, and it is even worse given that we do not have money. We therefore just stay.	We would like the rebels to leave our village and our forest. We need to go back home and live like before.	Our site is very far from the center. There are not many services offered to us within or outside the displacement site.	We would like the government to protect us from attacks and from hunger.	Our site is very far from the center, there is not much services offered to us within or outside the displacement site.	Not to go far to collect firewood. If we can be provided food and fuel we would feel safer.	Our site is very far from the center, there is not much services offered to us within or outside the displacement site.	The end of this conflict. We want to go back home.	Our site is very far from the center. There are not many services offered to us within or outside the displacement site.	We need this war to end, so we can go back home and cultivate our field.
What do you normally do to protect yourself?		We have our security team here to protect ourselves.	Nothing. We just stay in the displacement site and collect firewood in groups.	We have our security team here to protect ourselves.	We go to collect firewood in groups.	We have our security team here to protect ourselves.	We collect firewood in groups.	We have our security team here to protect ourselves.	In the evening, we do some patrols around the displacement site.	We have our security team here to protect ourselves.	We just stay in the displacement site and hope that there will not be an attack. But, we secure the displacement site ourselves from thieves.



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