

**THE WORKSHOP SEMINAR ON «THE FACE TO FACE DIALOGUE AND
ITS ROLE FOR PREPONDERANT SOCIAL REINTEGRATION OF REFUGEES IN
HOME COMMUNITY.**

Lusenda, July 18, 2015.

WORK PLAN

1. Code of Conduct

2. Full Circle: Inside the Great Hall of the Free Methodist Church.

. Activities Identifications: Face to Face.

- Full name,
- Address,
- Occupation
- Civil Status,
- Number of children if possible,
- Name of the Father,
- Name of the Mother
- Activity
- Location: Inside the room
- Facilitator.

3. Demonstration activities in the Full Circle:

- Studies on the merits of the topic on the social reintegration of Burundian Community taken refuge and host Congolese communities
- Distribution of issues by different groups and exposed to the formulation of appropriate recommendations.

• Working methodology

4. Views of Representative Burundian refugee camps in the Kirundi language on the topic and its interpretation Kibembe local language by a native Congolese.

5. Meals.

6. Transport costs.

7. Thanks and closing.

8. Family Photos.

Preamble:

A during the displacement movement of populations is increasing gradually in our countries because of the deplorable state security in some neighboring countries. The vicious circle of poverty is increasing in the multiplier effect of refugees. This increase in population has had an impact on the growth rate of population in the surrounding communities that surround them. The territories of Fizi and UVIRA have not been dropped in this environment. The refugees from Burundi were left installed in these two territories. In the territory of Fizi a large capacity cantonment camp was erected in the city of Lusenda to house a large part of the population taken refuge which currently has more than 5,470 Burundian refugees. Local people located in surrounding villages in particular and the people of these two territories of Fizi and UVIRA general is supposed to coexist together with these refugees in a climate of peace, waiting, sharing, trust and collaboration Mutual in building a society where there is harmony and social cohesion.

Since local communities on site had not yet received a substantial amount of refugees in such a camp from neighboring countries in their respective communities, the Association of Survivors of the Makobola Massacres (ARMMK) in its "DIALOGUE FACE TO FACE "in collaboration with Jewish-Palestinian Living Room Dialogue of the United States of America California organized a workshop seminar in Lusenda this Saturday, July 18, 2015 in the enclosures of the Free Methodist Church 50 m from the camp Burundian refugee Lusenda for local communities to refugees whose theme:

"THE FACE TO FACE DIALOGUE AND ITS ROLE FOR PREPONDERANT SOCIAL REINTEGRATION OF REFUGEES IN HOME COMMUNITY.



The Seminar Workshop saw the massive participation of 115 people, including 69 men's and 46 women among which we can mention 40 refugees and 75 local host communities. Were invited to the Workshop Seminar accredited organizations in the refugee camp of Lusenda although some were absent that, the local Administrative Authorities, the National Police, the National Security Agency (ANR), the religious groups, NGOs aimlessly lucrative, heads of schools, youth representative.

The workshop seminar was moderated by Mr. Jacques LUBANGU LUMENGE, The Legal

Representative of "ARMMK 'Association. Prayer is heard by the Reverend Pastor of the Free Methodist Church Lusenda and moderation was led by a teacher. The opening speech by the chief town of North Balala



Global Objective:

Building a Society where reign a Harmony and Social Cohesion to facilitate successful social reintegration of refugees in host communities.

Specific Objectives:

- Ensuring an enabling environment between local communities and refugees;
- Community Reconciliation;
- Promote a spirit of dialogue face to face between the local population and refugees in order to know in depth;
- Educate the parties about the importance of collaboration for a sustainable peaceful coexistence;
- Encourage a spirit of exchange and sharing of life experiences between the Burundian communities on one hand and Congolese communities in the other.
- Show the role of environmental protection and nature conservation;
- Avoid judgment by perception, by stereotyping or discrimination among the components and finally learn the concepts of the management of black rumors.
- Create a Permanent exchange network and collaboration in the framework of dialogue face to face to resolve disputes peacefully without outside intervention.
- Contribute to the overall Integrated and sustainable development of our sub Great Lakes regions.

1. Code of Conduct:

Guideline program and working methodology.

2. Full Circle: Face to Face Dialogue

Identification of participants by 2-2, by three and asset group.

- Last name and first names,
- Address,
- Occupation,
- Marital Status,
- Composition Home,
- Professional Activities.

3. Demonstration activities in the great circle:

The movement of refugees from both sides that is to say from Burundi to the DRC and the DRC to Burundi has always been common reason why we used the Social Reintegration name to show that the Burundian community returns in the host communities of the DRC for a peaceful coexistence. Because where communities meet, conflicts abound, so it was now a question of showing the challenges that can cause instability may cause poor collaboration between these communities and may even cause a bad cohabitation if these challenges are not considered.

The parties should avoid certain points look on some judgments by:

- **Perception:** That is to say judgment appearance and make a decision without Any time to do a thorough analysis.
- **The Damage:** a judgment built on hatred.
- **The stereotype:** A judgment which generalizes all persons, group or Whole community indiscriminately.
- **Discrimination:** A judgment based on contempt for the category of human persons.
- **The dark rumors:** false, unfounded or truthful source.

After this demonstration, the trainer LUBANGU LUMENGE Mr. Jacques has made the distribution of seven issues in different groupings in the room.

1) Who is a refugee? Who can be called a refugee in the country?

2) Describe three modes of life of a refugee in the country of refuge.

3) Differentiate 3 characteristics between refugee and host.

4) Indicate the importance of dialogue face - to-face between the refugees and the host.

5) Man and the Environment:

A) specifies the importance of environmental protection for refugees in particular and hosted in general.

B) Explain why both parties must address this protection.

6) Refugees and Integral and Sustainable Development.

A) Specify the contribution of refugees in the Community Integrated and Sustainable Development.

B) Why a refugee and host join to build a development area?

7) Review the factors that can be the basis of the movement of refugees and cite the contribution of each component to deal with the movement of instability.

A) The Government of a Country,

B) The National Army and National Safeties forces,

C) The United Nations Organizations,

D) No-profit organizations,

E) Religious Confessions,

F) The Local Communities.

Full Circle

Location: Intérieur de la salle

Presentation in groups

Recommendations



WORKING METHODOLOGY:

The methodology is active participatory: All activities of face to face dialogue took place in a large circle inside the room. In the great circle Participants were grouped 2-2 or by three persons by group face to face.

At the end, participants learned the appropriate recommendations for the welfare of both entire communities. In the communication framework: Occasion Speech of the Representative of Burundian refugees from Burundi called national language of Kirundi and interpreted by a Congolese who lived long in Burundi as refugees in the local language Kibembe. This logic has been used to support the idea of requiring both parties to demonstrate the knowledge of all languages.

Objectives:

- Community Rapprochement,
- Raise social isolation negative factor for all human beings,
- Ensure effective and dynamic social integration to achieve build a society where harmony and social cohesion,
- Make work all participants and avoid passive people in a society or group.

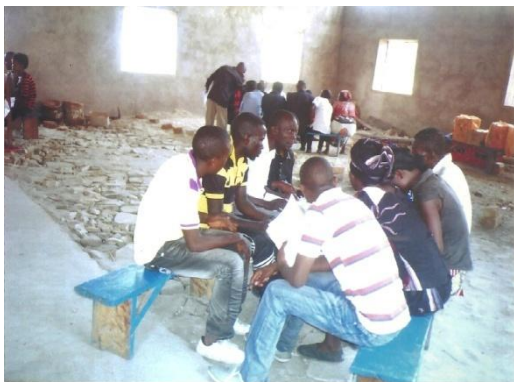
Reference documentary film: *PEACE MAKERS: Palestinians & Jews Together at Camp*



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EXPOSED:**1) Who is a refugee? Who can be called a refugee in the country?**

A refugee is someone who fled her country to escape danger or security or the war, or famine, or others to go and live in another country where someone who Azile status recognized by UNHCR.

Refugee is called one who has refugee status recognized by the UNHCR.

2) Describe three modes of life of a refugee in the country of refuge.

- A refugee must live in a refugee camp recognized by the UNHCR where it should be protected and his goods, and must be attended.
- A refugee has no right to vote or to undertake the policy.
- A refugee must submit to the laws of the country of Azile and the time of his Azile and limited.

3) Differentiate 3 characteristics between refugee and host.

- A host is the older son of a country which enjoyed complete freedom and the laws governing his country as a refugee is governed by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for UNHCR.
- A host is free of any commitment to his country as refugee lives blocking certain conditions.
- A host has no status.

4) Indicate the importance of dialogue face - to-face between the refugees and the host.

- Face to face dialogue raises a person of his social isolation,
- Face to face dialogue bringing people close and allows taking deep knowledge,
- The dialogue face to face crossed borders and heals,
- Face to face dialogue provides solutions to potential causes of conflict: Perception, Prejudice, Stereotype, Discrimination, dark rumors,

5) Man and the Environment:

- A) Specify the importance of environmental protection for refugees in particular and hosted in general.

The environment is an environment in which living things live. The refugees and hosts have to force to defend the environment for a better life condition of living beings that will allow both parties:

- Ensure proper nutrition,
- Improve the conditions of the ecosystem,
- Improving community health for the family well-being,
- Development.

B) Explain why both parties must address this protection.

Among the refugees there are people with a great capacity related to environmental protection and nature conservation to ensure the development of the host environment. Hence they must come together and work together with the guests to take a lesson for their well - being such as planting trees throughout the camp, the improvement of agriculture, fisheries, and livestock.

6) Refugees and Integral and Sustainable Development:

A) Specify the contribution of refugees in the Community Integrated and Sustainable Development.

- The refugees can bring their experiences of Integrated and sustainable development from their countries.

B) Why a refugee and host join to build a development area?

Among the refugees there are people with a great capacity related to environmental protection and nature conservation to ensure the development of the host environment. Hence they must come together and work together with the guests to take a lesson for their well - being such as planting trees throughout the camp, the improvement of agriculture, fisheries, and livestock.

7) Review the factors that can be the basis of the movement of refugees and cite the contribution of each component to deal with the movement of instability.

A) The Government of a Country:

- The factors that are the basis of the refugee movement are:
 - The events of wars, insecurity, human pursuit.
 - Famine.
 - Poverty.
 - Poor Governance.

- The contribution:
 - Ensure good governance related to democratic principles,
 - Respects human rights and gender,
 - Justice for all and the fight against impunity,
 - Improvement of living conditions of the population,
 - To fight against poverty and economic embezzlement.

B) The National Army and National Safeties forces:

The effective protection of people and property.

- Not to have belonged to any political party.
- Ensure good collaboration.

C) The United Nations Organizations:

- Ensure regular monitoring of the application of democratic principles by governments and the effective enforcement of the agreements in which countries are signatories.
- Provide assistance in the fight against poverty and economic malfeasance of the population.
- Ensure close collaboration with the Local NGOs, civil society.

D) No-profit organizations:

- Being close to the population,
- Educated and Aware local communities to the change of mentality to deal with community work in order to improve living conditions.

E) Religious Confessions:

- - Taught the population faith in God, the role of community reconciliation through dialogue by faith in God.

F) The Local Communities.

- Local communities must carefully analyze all questions carefully before making decisions.
- Local communities must work with the Administration and the National Security Forces



ATTEINDS RESULTS:

- The massive participation of refugees and local host communities,
- Participants understood the importance of the social reintegration of their neighbors Burundians refugees in their host communities,
- Participants were allowed to use as a tool dialogue face to face to resolve their differences in their camps, in their households, in their communities and societies,
- The Burundian refugees reassured the host communities they will serve as the project methodology "DIALOGUE Face to Face" when they returned to their country Burundi.

SUCCESS:

- The development of the project "Dialogue Face to Face" in the sub regions of large lakes (DRC and BURUNDI).
- Sincere and frank exchange between the Burundian refugees and host communities.
- Establishment of a communication network between Burundians and Congolese.
- The participation of people who attended previous seminars such as the seminar Baraka almost 50 km and Mboko and Makobola.
- Improved DVD, using a melody of peace.
- Host communities have understood the concept not to neglect the people in what

circumstances do large and despite their membership because they found among the refugees with great personalities Intellectual abilities that can help host communities to improve their living conditions in the integrated and sustainable development. Hence their need to come together and work together to learn from their experience in development.

DIFFUCULTES MET:

- The seminar workshop was held under the scorching sun and this has had negative effects when taking video images,
- The refugees who were unable to attend the seminar were displeased.
- A group of refugees arrived in the room 20 minutes late.
- Inadequate communication equipment

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Recommendations were many but we can maintain certain:
 - Multiply such seminars workshops in refugee camps and do what participants far beyond the actual present.
 - Establishment of an effective and sustainable communication network between our respective communities,
 - Increase regular contacts to assess the effective implementation of the project within the communities.
 - - Inventory the hardware assistance needs such as mosquito nets.

CONCLUSION:

Activities that started at 8:30 were closed in an atmosphere of peace and frank cooperation between participants. After the prayer, the family pictures were taken.



