

SUMMARY

As part of its sixth round of the Displacement Tracking matrix (DTM), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) conducted a Return Intention Survey targeting IDPs in the Far North Region of Cameroon. The survey was conducted from 9 to 23 December 2016 in the six Departments of the Far North Region: Diamaré, Mayo-Danay, Mayo-Kani, Mayo-Tsanaga, Mayo-Sava, and Logone-et-Chari. A total of 556 IDP households were interviewed in 546 localities.

DISPLACEMENT

- 191,908 Internally Displaced Persons (33,469 households), 23,430 Unregistered Refugees (4,066 households), and 35,665 Returnees (6,366 households).
- 92% of the displaced population was displaced by the insurgency and 8% by flooding and other natural disasters.
- 47% of the current population was displaced in 2016, 29% in 2015, 20% in 2014 and 4% before 2014.
- 62% of the displaced household lives in host communities while 23% lives in rented housing, 10% in spontaneous settlements, and 4% in collective centers.
- 63% of returns in the Far North region occurred in 2016 (52% from January to September, and 10% from October to December 2016), while 16% took place in 2015, 19% in 2014, and 2% before 2014.

RETURN INTENTIONS

- 31% of displaced persons indicated their intention to return to their place of origin while 7% indicated that they would leave their area of displacement for another location.
- 63% of displaced persons indicated their intention to remain at their displacement site.
- Most of the IDP households do not undertake periodic visit to their area of origin (80%) while 20% do. Of those who visit their area of origin, 15% do so to assess a potential return.
- The three main reasons preventing displaced people from returning to their place of origin are:
 - ⇒ Fear / trauma (40%)
 - ⇒ Feeling secure in the village of displacement (22%)
 - ⇒ Absence of armed forces in the area of origin (17%)
- Three top factors required to enable a return:
 - ⇒ Presence of security forces in the area of origin (40%)
 - ⇒ Provision of humanitarian assistance in the area of origin (24%)
 - ⇒ Improved access to basic services in the area of origin (9%)

1. INTRODUCTION

The displacement situation in the Far North region of Cameroon remains complex. The region currently hosts internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, and returnees.

Part of the displaced population has already started to return or relocate. Most former IDPs who returned to their area of origin were motivated by the return of security (40%), the lack of livelihoods during displacement (23%), the lack of assistance during displacement (20%), the lack of security in the area of displacement (6%), following recommendations of military or civilian authorities (6%), the impossibility for host communities to continue to assist them (3%) or tensions with host communities (1%).

2% of returns in the Far North region occurred before 2014, while 19% occurred in 2014, 16% in 2015 and 63% in 2016. In light of this trend, with most of the returns having occurred in 2016, it is of utmost importance to assess the returns intentions of individuals that remain displaced in order to provide the necessary reintegration assistance for those who already returned to their area of origin as well as those who plan to do so in the near future.

This report provides information related to the return intentions of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), and excludes information related to unregistered refugees. While the analysis included in this report presents the IDP caseload in its entirety, a breakdown by department is available in Annex 1 for a better understanding of reasons motivating IDPs according to their current area of residence.

The majority of IDP households interviewed stated that they currently had no intentions to return to their area of origin (63%). However, a significant portion of the displaced population (37%) indicates intentions to leave the area of displacement for another location (83% to their area of origin and 17% to another location).

The decision to remain displaced is mainly influenced by fear and the traumatic experience of displaced individuals as well as security concerns.

2. METHODOLOGY

Through its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), IOM continues to provide vital information on the displaced populations to assist in the prioritization of humanitarian assistance. In Cameroon, IOM implements the DTM in partnership with two local NGOs (Respect Cameroon and Saheli). The DTM is implemented at several geographical and administrative levels in order to obtain the most accurate information available. This includes baseline assessments at the department, arrondissement, and village level. In the framework of its DTM, IOM includes a questionnaire targeted at households and including a return intentions survey.

The return intentions survey was conducted using the household questionnaire (annex 3) from 9 to 23 December 2016 in the six (6) departments of the Far North region of Cameroon.

A total of 556 IDP head of households responded to the questionnaire in 546 localities identified as hosting displaced populations; each respondent represented a household, thereby reflecting a total of 4,770 displaced individuals. Interviewees were chosen randomly from the displaced population living in the localities assessed. Prior their participation, interviewees were presented the objectives of the survey as well as the voluntary nature of their participation.

Using an interval of confidence of 99% of a total population of 191,908 individuals, the margin of error of the data is estimated to be less than 2%.



556

Displaced Households
interviewed

4,770

Displaced individuals

546

Locations

TABLE 1: OVERVIEW OF ASSESSED LOCATIONS AND NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS BY ARRONDISSEMENT

Department / Arrondissement	No. Interviews	
	IDP Households	IDP Individuals
Diamaré	95	721
Gazawa	9	63
Maroua II	12	101
Maroua III	41	275
Pette	33	282
Logone-Et-Chari	142	1,431
Blangoua	10	97
Fotokol	20	168
Goulfey	19	191
Hile-Alifa	2	28
Kousseri	18	178
Logone-Birni	7	104
Makary	54	537
Waza	5	51
Zina	7	77
Mayo-Danay	94	915
Gobo	6	61
Gueme	5	65
Guere	1	8
Kai-Kai	23	229
Maga	56	536
Yagoua	3	16
Mayo-Kani	27	174
Kaele	20	131
Mindif	6	34
Moutourwa	1	9
Mayo-Sava	100	821
Kolofata	29	220
Mora	66	566
Tokombere	5	35
Mayo-Tsanaga	98	708
Hina	1	9
Koza	34	251
Mokolo	25	176
Mozogo	26	183
Soulede-Roua	12	89
Grand Total	556	4,770

3. RESULTS

This section presents the main findings of the survey:

3A. SURVEY DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

A total of 556 displaced individuals responded to the questionnaire; each respondent representing a IDP household, thereby reflecting a total of 4,770 IDPs represented in the survey. 71% of survey participants were men and 29% were women. This disparity, while less important than in previous rounds, is explained by the traditional and patriarch culture of the Far North region. IOM will continue to address this issue for upcoming surveys. The average age of survey participants is 44 years old.

3B. DISPLACEMENT AND CONDITIONS OF DISPLACEMENTS

This section briefly looks at the profile of the displacement and the current survival mechanism of the displaced population.

2% of returns in the Far North region occurred before 2014, while 19% occurred in 2014, 16% in 2015 and 63% in 2016.

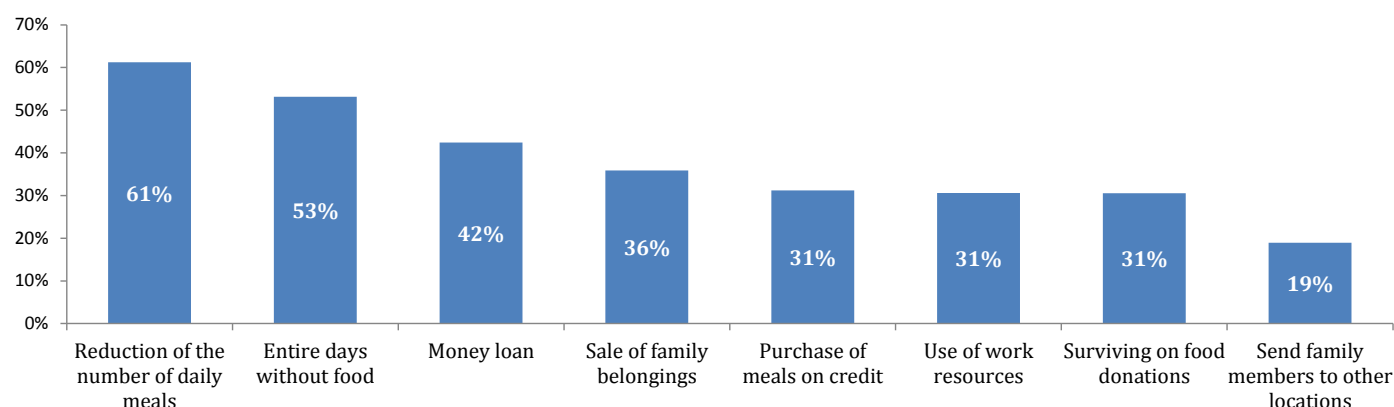
Table 2: Detailed reasons of displacement

Conflicts / ISWA	%
Attack on the village of origin	33%
House burned / damaged by an ISWA attack	16%
Attack on a neighboring village (preventive)	15%
Fear of an attack on the village (preventive)	11%
Fighting between the army and ISWA	12%
Negative impact of the conflict on the economy / livelihoods	7%
Evacuation under order / advice of the authorities	6%
Floods / Natural Disaster	%
Village flooded	99%
Village destroyed by bush fires	1%
Village destroyed by wild animals	0%
Other	%
Intercommunal conflicts	97%
To seek humanitarian assistance	3%

Most of the displaced people (92%) were displaced by the insurgency while 8% by flooding and other natural disasters. Of those displaced by the insurgency, nearly than half (49%) left their area of origin due to a direct attack on their village (33%) or house (16%), while 26% undertook a preventive displacement due to an attack on a neighboring village (15%) or by fear of an attack (11%).

The graph below shows various survival mechanisms used by the displaced population to cope in the displacement areas over the 2 weeks preceding data collection. Food is reported as the main priority and reducing food consumption is the main survival mechanism, with 71% of respondents reporting that households reduce their number of daily meals. Similarly, 58% of respondents state that households sometimes spend an entire day without eating, 44% purchase food on credit, and 39% survive on food donations.

Graph1: Survival mechanisms (during the two weeks preceding data collection)

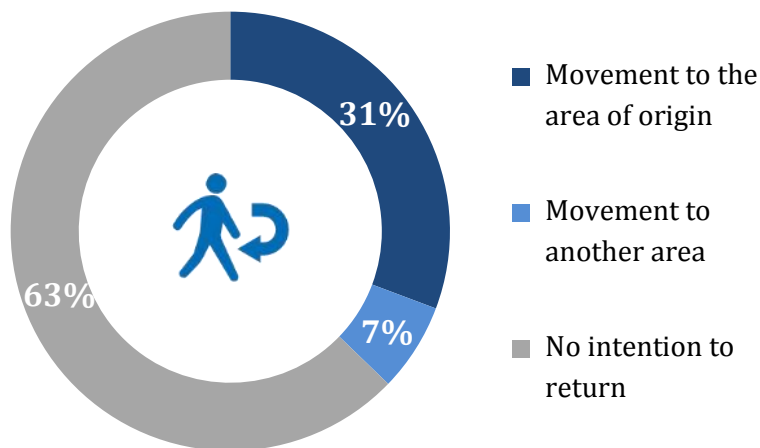


3C. RETURN INTENTIONS

This section explores the intentions of the displaced individuals to return to their communities of origin, reasons associated with the intentions as well as the indicators necessary to facilitate a return.

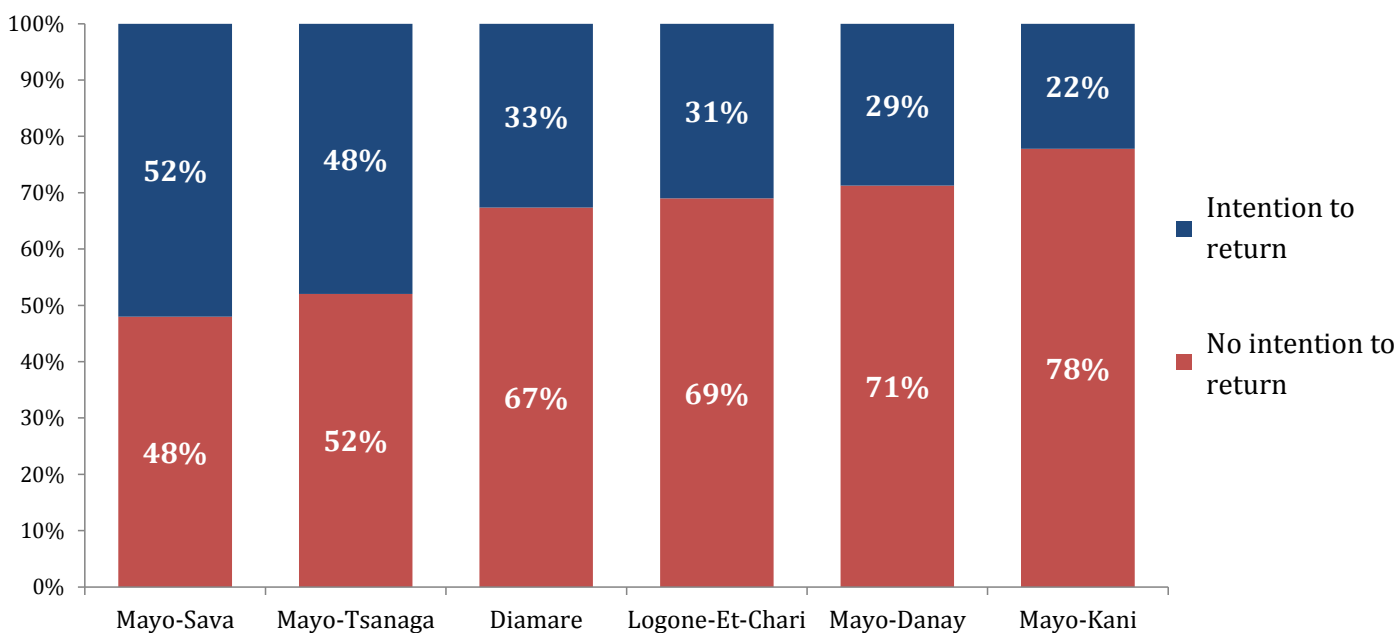
37% of the IDPs indicate intentions to leave their area of displacement for another location and 63% of displaced persons intend to stay at the site (Graph 2). 31% intend to return to their area of origin while 7% intend to move to another area.

Graph 2: Intentions to leave the area of displacement



The trend where the majority of IDPs do not intend to return home is true in every Department of the Far North region, with the sole exception of the Mayo-Sava Department. The Mayo-Tsanaga Department also has high intention returns, with 48% of households intending to leave the area of displacement.

Graph 3: Return Intentions by Department

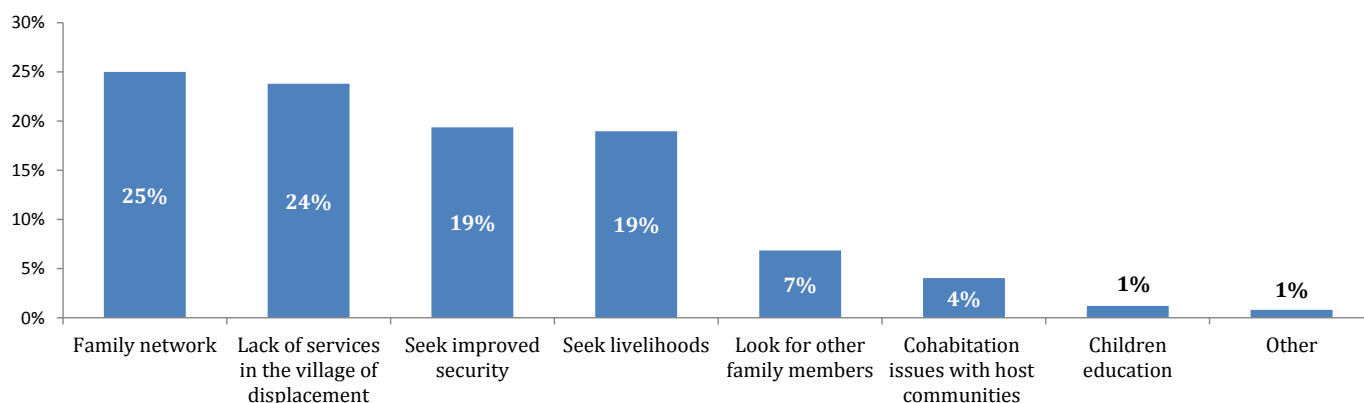


DISPLACED PERSONS INTENDING TO LEAVE THEIR AREA OF DISPLACEMENT:

Among those who expressed their intention to leave their area of displacement, 83% intend to return to their area of origin while 17% indicate intentions to go to another location. Of those who intend to move to another location, 28% already have a known destination set while 72% do not.

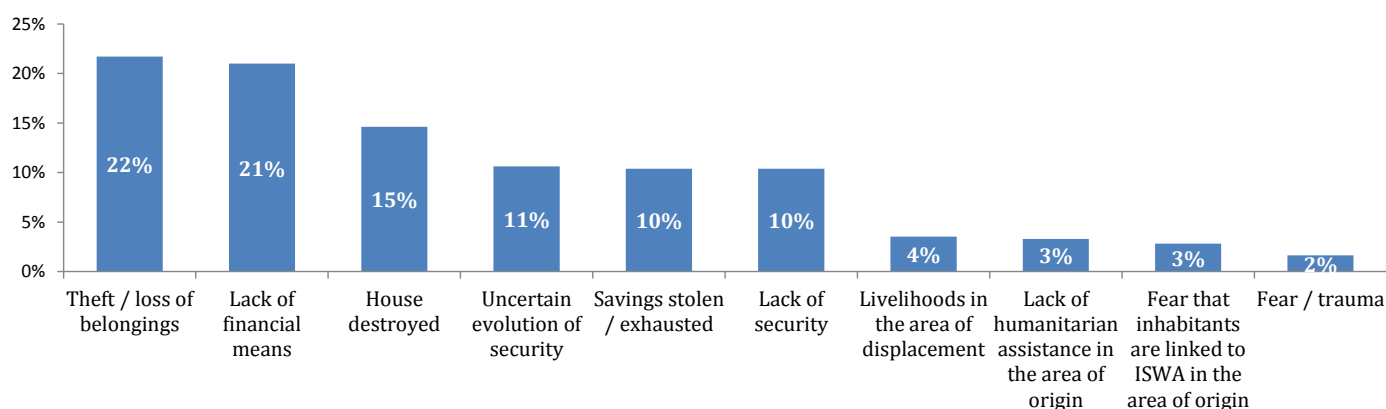
As indicated in Graph 4 on the next page, those who expressed their intention to leave their area of displacement are motivated by family links in the destination area (25%), the lack of services in their current area of displacement (24%), the search for improved security (19%), search for livelihoods (19%), search of family members (7%), cohabitation issues with host communities (4%), children education (1%), and other reasons (1%).

Graph 4: Reasons why displaced households intend to leave their area of displacement



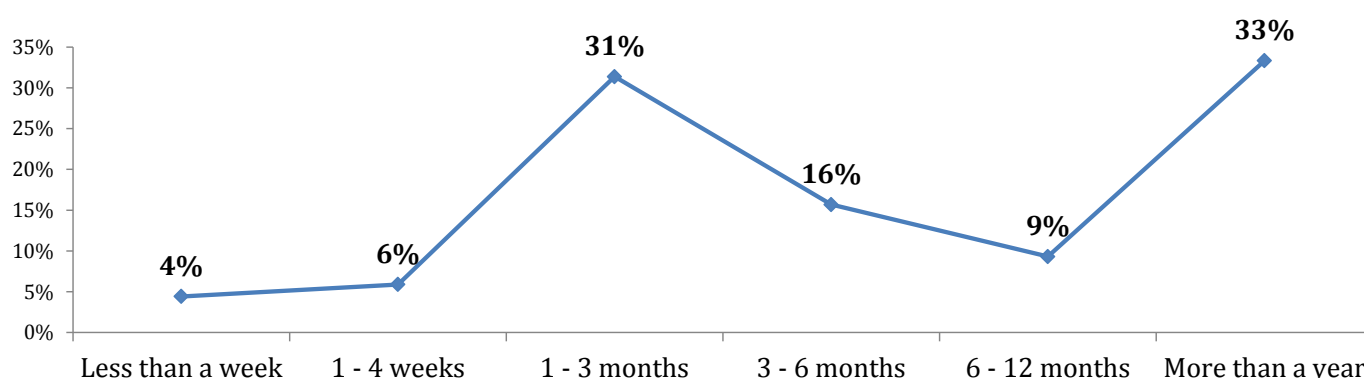
The most widely-cited reasons preventing the return of those who intend to do so (Graph 5 below) are the theft or loss of belongings (22%), the lack of financial means to return home (21%), the destruction of their house (15%), the uncertain evolution of the security situation (11%), the theft or exhaustion of savings (10%), and the lack of security (10%). Other reasons include the possession of livelihoods in the area of displacement (4%), lack of humanitarian assistance in the area of origin (3%), fear that some inhabitants in the area of origin could be linked to ISWA (3%), and fear/trauma (2%).

Graph 5: Reasons preventing households to leave their area of displacement as of now



In addition to IDPs’ intentions of return, and in order to better understand the potential assistance that would be required, respondents were asked when they thought they would return to their area of origin. The period chosen by the largest number of respondents was in at least one year (33%) while the periods with the least responses were in less than one week (4%), and 1 to 4 weeks (6%). Other respondents indicated intending to return home in 1 to 3 months (31%), 3 to 6 months (16%), or 6 to 12 months (9%). This trend highlights that, despite a third of respondents intending to return home, this process is to be considered in a medium and long term perspective, as shown in Graph 6 below.

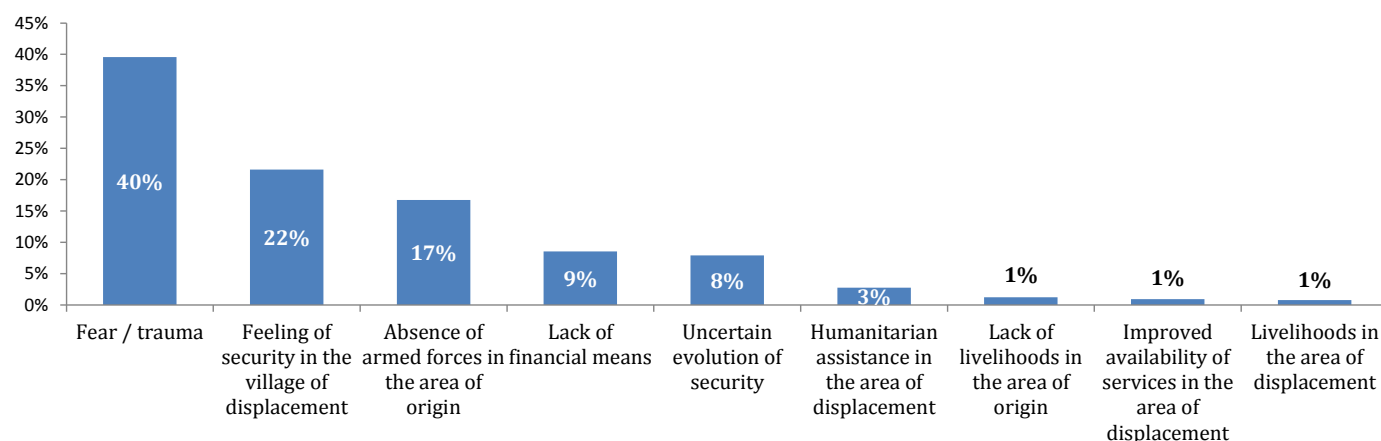
Graph 6: Estimated time periods of return



DISPLACED PERSONS WHO DO NOT INTEND TO RETURN HOME:

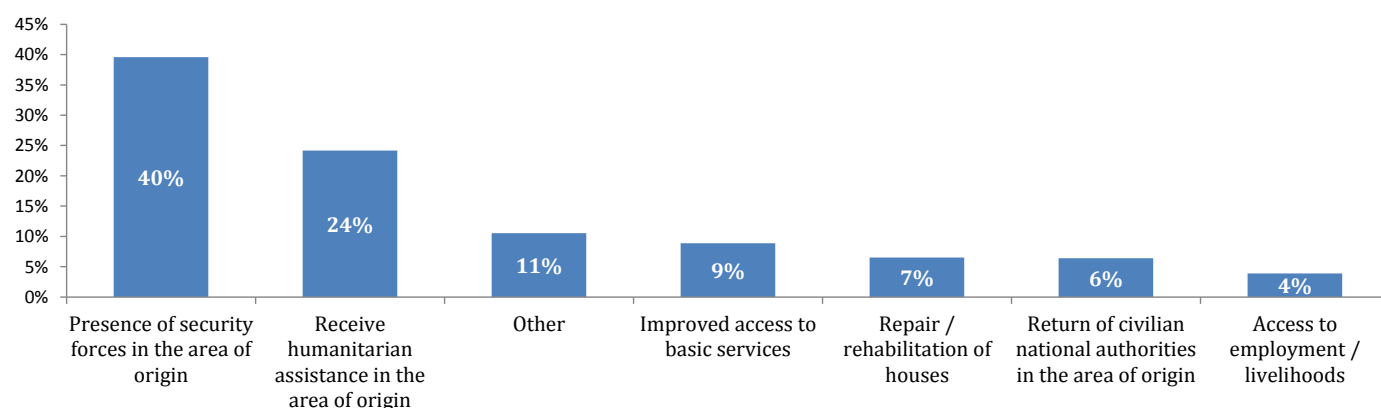
As illustrated in Graph 7 below, the most widely-cited reasons preventing return are fear / trauma (40%), the feeling of security in the village of displacement (22%), the absence of armed forces in the area of origin (17%), the lack of financial means to return (9%), and the uncertainty on how the security situation will evolve (8%). Other minor reasons include assistance providing for a better life than return (3%), the lack of livelihoods in the area of origin (1%), the improved availability of services in the area of displacement (1%), and livelihoods in the area of displacement starting to generate revenue (1%).

Graph 7: Reasons why displaced household do not intend to leave their area of displacement



Graph 8 below shows the responses of IDPs when asked about the required enabling conditions to facilitate their return. The presence of security forces in the area of origin (40%) is the top priority followed by the provision of humanitarian assistance in the area of origin (24%) and improved access to basic services in the area of origin (9%). Other responses on enabling conditions to return also quote the repair or rehabilitation of destroyed houses (7%), the return of civilian national authorities (6%) and access to livelihoods (4%). The remaining 11% stated that others enabling factors would be required but did not state which specific factors.

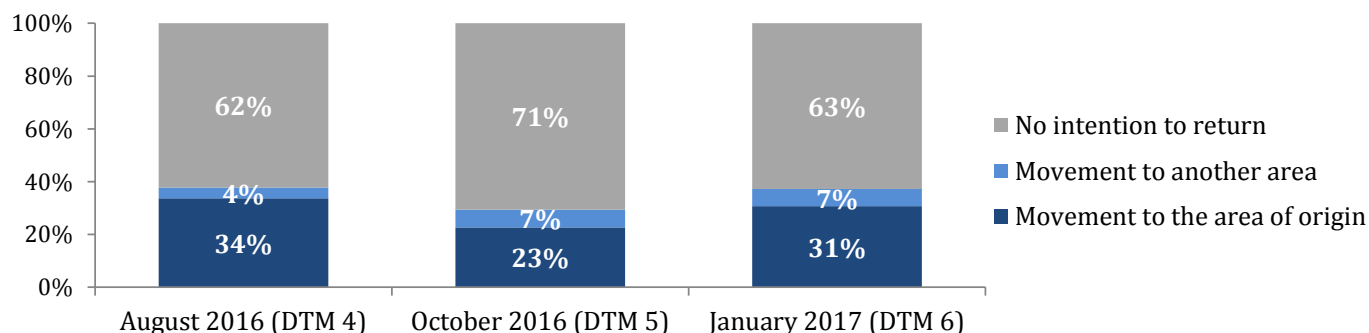
Graph 8: Factors needed to facilitate the return of households who do not intend to leave their area of displacement



4. CONCLUSION

This third round of IDP return intention survey indicates that most IDPs intend to remain in their area of displacement (63%) although more than a third intend to leave their area of displacement to return home (31%) or move to another location (7%). Levels of return intentions are relatively similar to those of August 2016, when the first return intention survey was conducted. Return intentions had slightly decreased in the second survey (October 2016); this is most likely due to the increase of attacks carried out by the insurgency and the increased mobility of its members towards the end of the rainy season.

Graph 9: Evolution of return intentions from August 2016 to January 2017



While the three surveys highlight limited intentions for IDPs to return home, significant changes occurred at the Department level between the three rounds. The Departments with the highest return intentions was the Mayo-Kani in August 2016, the Mayo-Tsanaga in October 2016, and the Mayo-Sava in January 2017.

Table 3: Evolution of return intentions from August 2016 to January 2017, by Department

Return Intentions by Department	August 2016	October 2016	January 2017
Mayo-Sava	35%	5%	52%
Mayo-Tsanaga	34%	46%	48%
Diamaré	20%	17%	33%
Logone-Et-Chari	41%	35%	31%
Mayo-Danay	34%	37%	29%
Mayo-Kani	63%	22%	22%
Total	38%	29%	37%

63% of returns identified in the Far North region by the sixth round of the DTM occurred in 2016. Former IDPs mainly returned home due to improvements of the security situation in the area of origin (40%), the lack of livelihoods during displacement (23%), and the lack of assistance during displacement (20%). This highlights that three topics are central concerns for IDPs: security concerns, access to humanitarian assistance and to basic services, and livelihoods and financial means.

While security is an external factor, humanitarian actors should continue to provide assistance to IDPs in order to prevent involuntary returns caused by the lack of means during displacement as well as to returnees in order to ensure their long-term reintegration. Without external support, IDP and returnee populations with limited resources will have limited capacities to address the issues they face. This is the case of house repair in areas of origin, access to sufficient and adequate food, access to psychosocial support assisting IDPs to cope with their traumatic experience, and access to livelihoods.

The second-most important factor identified by IDP households interviewed to facilitate their return is the provision of humanitarian assistance in their area of origin (24%). While the security situation remains the main concern for the majority of IDPs, it seems that return intentions are increasingly influenced by economic aspects and living conditions in both areas of displacement and areas of origin.

ANNEX 1: DETAILED RESULTS BY DEPARTMENT

1. Reasons why IDP households intend to leave their area of displacement

Reasons / Department	Diamaré	Logone-Et-Chari	Mayo-Danay	Mayo-Kani	Mayo-Sava	Mayo-Tsanaga	Total
Family network	9%	10%	1%	0%	0%	4%	25%
Lack of services in the village of displacement	0%	10%	6%	0%	2%	6%	24%
Seek improved security	0%	2%	0%	0%	16%	1%	19%
Seek livelihoods	2%	5%	4%	1%	1%	6%	19%
Look for other family members	1%	2%	0%	1%	0%	4%	7%
Cohabitation issues with host communities	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%	4%
Children education	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Total	13%	29%	12%	2%	19%	25%	100%

2. Reasons why IDP households DO NOT intend to leave their area of displacement

Reasons / Department	Diamaré	Logone-Et-Chari	Mayo-Danay	Mayo-Kani	Mayo-Sava	Mayo-Tsanaga	Total
Fear / Trauma	7%	11%	8%	3%	5%	5%	40%
Feeling of security in the village of displacement	5%	5%	7%	1%	2%	3%	22%
Absence of armed forces in the area of origin	1%	7%	2%	0%	5%	2%	17%
Lack of financial means	1%	2%	3%	0%	1%	0%	9%
Wait to see how the security situation evolves	4%	3%	0%	0%	1%	0%	8%
Humanitarian assistance provides for a better life than a return	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Lack of livelihoods in the area of origin	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Better access to services in the village of displacement	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Livelihoods in the area of displacement start to generate revenue	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Total	17%	29%	23%	4%	14%	13%	100%

3. For IDP households intending to leave the area of displacement, reasons they do not do so as of now

Reasons / Department	Diamaré	Logone-Et-Chari	Mayo-Danay	Mayo-Kani	Mayo-Sava	Mayo-Tsanaga	Total
Theft / loss of belongings	7%	12%	21%	6%	47%	16%	22%
Lack of financial means to return home	8%	14%	17%	19%	44%	13%	21%
House destroyed	5%	21%	25%	13%	2%	23%	15%
Wait to see how the security situation evolves	33%	8%	2%	0%	3%	14%	11%
Savings exhausted / stolen	17%	11%	12%	19%	2%	13%	10%
Lack of security	23%	18%	4%	25%	2%	6%	10%
Livelihoods in the area of displacement	0%	6%	6%	0%	0%	7%	4%
Lack of humanitarian assistance in the area of origin	2%	4%	12%	6%	0%	2%	3%
Potential links of inhabitants in the area of origin to ISWA	0%	6%	2%	6%	1%	4%	3%
Fear / Trauma	5%	0%	0%	6%	0%	3%	2%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

4. For IDP households who DO NOT intend to leave the area of displacement, factors needed to consider a return

Reasons / Department	Diamaré	Logone-Et-Chari	Mayo-Danay	Mayo-Kani	Mayo-Sava	Mayo-Tsanaga	Total
Presence of the security forces in the area of origin	36%	61%	11%	13%	49%	20%	40%
Receive humanitarian assistance in the area of origin	22%	22%	24%	8%	26%	30%	24%
Other	2%	3%	25%	0%	4%	27%	11%
Improved access to basic services	17%	2%	18%	67%	3%	5%	9%
Repair/rehabilitation of my house	6%	6%	13%	4%	4%	5%	7%
Return of civilian national authorities in the area of origin	10%	4%	3%	4%	13%	7%	6%
Access to employment / livelihoods	7%	2%	6%	4%	1%	6%	4%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

ANNEX 2: EVOLUTION OF RESULTS SINCE AUGUST 2016

1. Evolution of the reasons why households intend to leave their area of displacement

Reasons /survey	August 2016	October 2016	January 2017
Family network	30%	31%	25%
Lack of services in the village of displacement	22%	23%	24%
Seek improved security	3%	3%	19%
Seek livelihoods	18%	27%	19%
Look for other family members	16%	8%	7%
Cohabitation issues with host communities	6%	7%	4%
Children education	2%	1%	1%
Other	2%	1%	1%
Total	100%	100%	100%

2. Evolution of the reasons why IDP households DO NOT intend to leave their area of displacement

Reasons /survey	August 2016	October 2016	January 2017
Fear / trauma	43%	46%	40%
Feeling of security in the village of displacement	12%	18%	22%
Absence of armed forces in the area of origin	22%	12%	17%
Lack of financial means	10%	4%	9%
Uncertain evolution of security	8%	9%	8%
Humanitarian assistance in the area of displacement	1%	2%	3%
Lack of livelihoods in the area of origin	2%	2%	1%
Improved availability of services in the area of displacement	0%	3%	1%
Livelihoods in the area of displacement	1%	3%	1%
Area of origin too far	0%	1%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

3. Evolution of reasons why IDP households intending to leave the area of displacement do not do so as of now

Reasons /survey	August 2016	October 2016	January 2017
Theft / loss of belongings	11%	9%	22%
Lack of financial means	22%	21%	21%
House destroyed	22%	26%	15%
Uncertain evolution of security	10%	13%	11%
Savings stolen / exhausted	5%	6%	10%
Lack of security	11%	8%	10%
Livelihoods in the area of displacement	5%	6%	4%
Lack of humanitarian assistance in the area of origin	2%	3%	3%
Fear that inhabitants are linked to ISWA in the area of origin	3%	2%	3%
Fear / trauma	5%	3%	2%
Lack of livelihoods in the area of origin	3%	3%	0%
Fear to be suspected as having links with ISWA	1%	1%	0%
Other	1%	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

4. Evolution of factors needed to consider a return

Factors / survey	August 2016	October 2016	January 2017
Presence of security forces in the area of origin	36%	40%	40%
Receive humanitarian assistance in the area of origin	24%	23%	24%
Other	3%	5%	11%
Improved access to basic services	10%	14%	9%
Repair / rehabilitation of houses	19%	8%	7%
Return of civilian national authorities in the area of origin	6%	7%	6%
Access to employment / livelihoods	3%	3%	4%
Total	100%	100%	100%

ANNEX 3: HOUSEHOLD AND RETURNS INTENTIONS FORM



Enquête Ménages
DTM Cameroun



Financé par
l'Union européenne
Aide humanitaire
et Protection civile

ENQUETE MENAGES_DTM CAMEROUN

FORMULAIRE | Version: 1.0

Matrice de Suivi des Déplacements (DTM) | Organisation Internationale pour les Migrations (OIM)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Ce formulaire est adressé aux ménages déplacés, réfugiés non enregistrés, et retournés identifiés lors des évaluations au niveau villages.
- Dans la mesure du possible, l'enquêteur doit s'entretenir avec le même nombre de femmes et d'hommes chefs de ménage.
- L'objectif de ce formulaire est d'obtenir des informations détaillées sur les conditions, raisons et le processus de déplacement, ainsi que les intentions de retour. Ce formulaire complète l'évaluation menée au niveau des villages et des arrondissements auprès des informateurs clés (autorités nationales, autorités traditionnelles / religieuses, représentants des déplacés, représentant des femmes, ONG, etc.).

A. LOCALISATION

A1. Date de l'évaluation														A2. Nom de l'énumérateur	
A3. Département												A4. Nom du Village / localité			
A5. Arrondissement												A6. Numéro SSID			

B. DEMOGRAPHIE MENAGES *Estimations de la population déplacée, lieu d'origine, date et raison de déplacement*

B0.1 Sexe du répondant	<input type="radio"/> Homme <input type="radio"/> Femme		B0.2 Age exact du chef de ménage											
B1.1 Statut du répondant	<input type="radio"/> Personne Déplacée Interne (IDP) <input type="radio"/> Retourné <input type="radio"/> Réfugié non enregistré													
B1.2 Nom du répondant												B1.3 Téléphone du répondant		
B1.4 Avez-vous été déplacé ailleurs avant de vous installer ici ?	<input type="radio"/> Non <input type="radio"/> Oui Si Oui, <input type="radio"/> 1 fois <input type="radio"/> 2 fois <input type="radio"/> Multiple (à partir de 3 fois ou plus)													
B2.0 Membres de la famille vivant actuellement avec la personne interrogée (répondant inclus)	0-2		3-5		6-12		13-17		18-59		60+		Total	
	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F
B2.1 Lieu de résidence permanente avant le déplacement	B2.2 Département											B2.3 Ville/village		
	B2.4 Arrondissement													
B2.5 Temps mis pour le déplacement depuis le lieu de provenance	<input type="radio"/> <1 jour <input type="radio"/> <1 semaine <input type="radio"/> <1mois		<input type="radio"/> 1-3 jours <input type="radio"/> <2 semaines <input type="radio"/> >1 mois		B2.6 Moyens de déplacement empruntés		<input type="radio"/> A pied <input type="radio"/> Moto <input type="radio"/> Bicyclette <input type="radio"/> Voiture <input type="radio"/> Pirogue <input type="radio"/> Dos d'animaux <input type="radio"/> Véhicule militaire <input type="radio"/> Transport en commun							
B3. Toute votre famille s'est-elle déplacée en même temps que vous ?	<input type="radio"/> Toute <u>ma</u> famille en une fois (tous les membres de famille) <input type="radio"/> Ma famille a quitté en petits groupes le même jour/semaine <input type="radio"/> Ma famille a quitté en petits groupes sur plusieurs jours/semaines (après nos éclaireurs) <input type="radio"/> Une partie de la famille vit toujours dans le lieu d'origine.													
B4. Votre famille s'est-elle déplacée toute seule ou avec d'autres familles?	<input type="radio"/> Seule <input type="radio"/> Avec d'autres familles													
B5. Comment étiez-vous organisés pour vous déplacer (leadership) ?	<input type="radio"/> Pas d'organisation <input type="radio"/> Par familles <input type="radio"/> Par sexe <input type="radio"/> Selon l'autorité religieuse/traditionnelle <input type="radio"/> Autre : Précisez _____													



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B6. Qu'avez-vous emporté en partant ? (Choix multiples)	<input type="radio"/> Troupeaux <input type="radio"/> Dénrées alimentaires <input type="radio"/> Ustensiles de cuisine	<input type="radio"/> Vêtements <input type="radio"/> Lampes solaires <input type="radio"/> Matériel de couchage	<input type="radio"/> Pièces personnelles/CNI <input type="radio"/> Articles d'hygiène <input type="radio"/> Matériel agricole	<input type="radio"/> Moustiquaire <input type="radio"/> Médicaments <input type="radio"/> Argent
B7. Saviez-vous exactement quelle était votre destination (où vous deviez aller) ?	<input type="radio"/> Oui <input type="radio"/> Non			
B7.1. Si oui, expliquez comment vous le saviez ?	<input type="radio"/> Famille à destination <input type="radio"/> Amis à destination <input type="radio"/> Ville considérée sûre la plus proche <input type="radio"/> Camp militaire le plus proche <input type="radio"/> Ancienne zone de résidence <input type="radio"/> Instructions des autorités militaires <input type="radio"/> Instructions des autorités religieuses / traditionnelles <input type="radio"/> Zone connue du fait de la vente de biens sur le marché <input type="radio"/> Ville/village habité par votre groupe ethnique <input type="radio"/> A suivi une personne du groupe qui connaissait cette localité <input type="radio"/> Par hasard, en prenant le chemin pour trouver une ville sûre <input type="radio"/> Autre, précisez : _____			
B8. Pour quelles raisons avez-vous quitté votre lieu de provenance ? (si applicable, classez les 3 premières raisons en les numérotant)	<input type="radio"/> Conflits liés à BH : <input type="checkbox"/> Déplacement à la suite d'une attaque sur le village d'origine <input type="checkbox"/> Déplacement préventif à la suite d'une attaque sur un village voisin <input type="checkbox"/> Déplacement préventif par crainte que Boko Haram n'attaque la zone (même si aucune attaque n'avait eu lieu jusque-là) <input type="checkbox"/> Actions militaires dans la zone d'origine / affrontements entre l'armée et Boko Haram <input type="checkbox"/> Evacuation sur ordre ou conseil des autorités militaires/nationales <input type="checkbox"/> Maisons brûlées/endommagées par les attaques de Boko Haram <input type="checkbox"/> Impact négatif du conflit sur l'économie / les moyens de subsistance <input type="radio"/> Inondations et autres catastrophes naturelles : <input type="checkbox"/> Village inondé <input type="checkbox"/> Village détruit par les feux de brousses <input type="checkbox"/> Destruction du village par des animaux sauvages <input type="radio"/> Autre : <input type="checkbox"/> Conflits intercommunautaires <input type="checkbox"/> Recherche d'une aide humanitaire			
B9. Quelles difficultés avez-vous rencontré en chemin ? (max 3)	<input type="radio"/> Abus des forces de sécurité <input type="radio"/> Violence sexuelle (viol, tentative de viol) <input type="radio"/> Refus d'asile par certains villages/villes <input type="radio"/> Arrestations/détentions <input type="radio"/> Autre difficulté, précisez : _____			
B9.1. Retournez-vous périodiquement visiter vos maisons/lieux d'origine ?	<input type="radio"/> Oui <input type="radio"/> Non			
B9.2. Si oui, à quelle fréquence ?	<input type="radio"/> Une fois par semaine <input type="radio"/> Plusieurs fois par semaine <input type="radio"/> Une fois par mois <input type="radio"/> Plusieurs fois par mois <input type="radio"/> Irrégulièrement			
B9.3. Si oui, pourquoi ?	<input type="radio"/> Cultiver <input type="radio"/> Vérifier l'état du village / maison <input type="radio"/> Récupérer des biens <input type="radio"/> Visiter des proches <input type="radio"/> Voir si l'évolution de la situation permet un retour <input type="radio"/> Autre, précisez : _____			
B9.4. Si oui, qui décide de la visite dans le lieu d'origine ?	<input type="radio"/> Le représentant des déplacés <input type="radio"/> Chefs traditionnels / religieux <input type="radio"/> Chaque famille <input type="radio"/> Autorités militaires <input type="radio"/> Autorités Civiles <input type="radio"/> Autre, précisez [_____]			

C. SUBSISTANCE ET INTENTIONS DE RETOUR.

C0. Au cours des deux dernières semaines, avez-vous eu connaissance dans le site des personnes/familles qui, pour survivre, ont dû...	C0.a. Emprunter de l'argent ?	<input type="radio"/> Oui	<input type="radio"/> Non	<input type="radio"/> Ne sait pas
	C0.b. Acheter de la nourriture à crédit ?	<input type="radio"/> Oui	<input type="radio"/> Non	<input type="radio"/> Ne sait pas
	C0.c. Envoyer des membres de famille vivre dans d'autres sites ?	<input type="radio"/> Oui	<input type="radio"/> Non	<input type="radio"/> Ne sait pas
	C0.d. Réduire le nombre de repas par jour ?	<input type="radio"/> Oui	<input type="radio"/> Non	<input type="radio"/> Ne sait pas
	C0.e. Passer des journées entières sans manger ?	<input type="radio"/> Oui	<input type="radio"/> Non	<input type="radio"/> Ne sait pas
	C0.f. Recevoir des dons alimentaires ?	<input type="radio"/> Oui	<input type="radio"/> Non	<input type="radio"/> Ne sait pas
	C0.g. Vendre leurs biens de valeur ?	<input type="radio"/> Oui	<input type="radio"/> Non	<input type="radio"/> Ne sait pas
	C0.h. Utilisé (vendu, mangé) vos ressources de travail (outils, stocks, semences) ?	<input type="radio"/> Oui	<input type="radio"/> Non	<input type="radio"/> Ne sait pas



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C1. Quel est votre moyen de subsistance en ce moment ? (classez les 3 premiers)	<input type="radio"/> Elevage <input type="radio"/> Pêche <input type="radio"/> Travaux d'agriculture contre salaire <input type="radio"/> Agriculture pour son propre compte <input type="radio"/> Revente agricole <input type="radio"/> Travailleur journalier (agriculture exclues) <input type="radio"/> Collecte et vente de bois <input type="radio"/> Commerce autonome / petit commerce	<input type="radio"/> Artisanat <input type="radio"/> Fonctionnaire d'Etat <input type="radio"/> Mendicité <input type="radio"/> Vente de services (ménagère, etc.) <input type="radio"/> Employé privé <input type="radio"/> Revente des biens personnels <input type="radio"/> Aucun <input type="radio"/> Autre, précisez : _____
C2. Quel était votre moyen de subsistance dans votre lieu de résidence avant le déplacement?	<input type="radio"/> Elevage <input type="radio"/> Pêche <input type="radio"/> Travaux d'agriculture contre salaire <input type="radio"/> Agriculture pour son propre compte <input type="radio"/> Revente agricole <input type="radio"/> Travailleur journalier (agriculture exclues) <input type="radio"/> Collecte et vente de bois <input type="radio"/> Commerce autonome / petit commerce	<input type="radio"/> Artisanat <input type="radio"/> Fonctionnaire d'Etat <input type="radio"/> Mendicité <input type="radio"/> Vente de services (ménagère, etc.) <input type="radio"/> Employé privé <input type="radio"/> Revente des biens personnels <input type="radio"/> Aucun <input type="radio"/> Autre, précisez : _____
C3. Pour les personnes vivant dans un logement en location :		
C3.a. Quel est le montant de votre loyer par mois (si montant annuel, divisez par 12) ?	<input type="radio"/> moins de 2500 CFA <input type="radio"/> 2500 – 5000 CFA <input type="radio"/> 5000 – 10 000 CFA <input type="radio"/> 10 000 – 20 000 CFA <input type="radio"/> 20 000 – 30 000 CFA <input type="radio"/> 30 000 – 40 000 CFA <input type="radio"/> 40 000 – 50 000 CFA <input type="radio"/> plus de 50 000 CFA	
C3.b. Avez-vous les moyens de continuer à payer un loyer ?	<input type="radio"/> Non <input type="radio"/> Oui. Si Oui, pour combien de temps ? <input type="radio"/> 1 mois <input type="radio"/> 3 mois <input type="radio"/> 6 mois <input type="radio"/> 9 mois <input type="radio"/> 1 an <input type="radio"/> Plus d'un an	
C3.c. Pour combien de temps votre loyer est-il déjà payé ?	<input type="radio"/> 1 mois <input type="radio"/> 3 mois <input type="radio"/> 6 mois <input type="radio"/> 9 mois <input type="radio"/> 1 an <input type="radio"/> Plus d'un an	
C3.d. Quelle est votre solution alternative si/lorsque vous ne pourrez plus payer le loyer ?	<input type="radio"/> Site/camp <input type="radio"/> Famille/amis <input type="radio"/> Plein air <input type="radio"/> Retourner dans le village d'origine <input type="radio"/> Vente de tous les biens <input type="radio"/> Autre, précisez : _____	
C3.e. Qui paye présentement le loyer ?	<input type="radio"/> Vous-même <input type="radio"/> De la famille <input type="radio"/> Des amis / voisins <input type="radio"/> Communauté hôte <input type="radio"/> Autorité religieuse / traditionnelle <input type="radio"/> Autre, précisez : _____	
C3.f. A qui louez-vous le logement dans lequel vous vivez ?	<input type="radio"/> Membre de la famille <input type="radio"/> Amis <input type="radio"/> Autorité religieuse / traditionnelle <input type="radio"/> Une personne que vous ne connaissiez pas avant le déplacement <input type="radio"/> Autre, précisez : _____	
C4. Pensez-vous quitter ce lieu?		
<i>(cette section est uniquement pour les personnes déplacées internes ou réfugiées. Ne pas poser ces questions aux retournés)</i>		
<u>OUI, je compte quitter mon lieu de déplacement</u>		
➤ Pourquoi ? <input type="radio"/> Réseau familial <input type="radio"/> Manque de disponibilité de services sur le site de déplacement <input type="radio"/> Rechercher de moyens de subsistance <input type="radio"/> Manque de sécurité <input type="radio"/> Rechercher des autres membres de ma famille <input type="radio"/> Problèmes de cohabitation avec les communautés hôtes <input type="radio"/> Education des enfants <input type="radio"/> Autre : précisez : _____		
➤ Dans combien de temps ? <input type="radio"/> <1 semaine <input type="radio"/> 1 -4 semaines <input type="radio"/> 1 -3 mois <input type="radio"/> 3 -6 mois <input type="radio"/> 6 -12mois <input type="radio"/> Au moins 1 an		
➤ Comptez-vous ? <input type="radio"/> Retourner dans votre lieu d'origine <input type="radio"/> Aller dans un autre lieu que celui d'origine		
➤ Si vous comptez aller dans un autre lieu que celui d'origine, savez-vous déjà vers quelle localité? <input type="radio"/> Oui <input type="radio"/> Non		
➤ Qu'est-ce qui vous empêche de quitter votre lieu de déplacement dès aujourd'hui ? (plusieurs choix) <input type="radio"/> Je n'ai pas les moyens financiers de rentrer <input type="radio"/> Mon logement est détruit <input type="radio"/> Mes biens volés <input type="radio"/> Mes économies ont été pillées <input type="radio"/> J'ai des activités économiques sur le site <input type="radio"/> Le manque de sécurité <input type="radio"/> Pas d'aide humanitaire dans mon lieu d'origine <input type="radio"/> Je veux attendre de voir comment la situation sécuritaire évolue <input type="radio"/> Pas de reprise des activités économiques sur ma zone de retour <input type="radio"/> Traumatisme / Raisons Psychologiques <input type="radio"/> La crainte que certains habitants soient de connivence avec Boko Haram <input type="radio"/> Crainte que l'armée ne nous suspecte d'appartenir à Boko Haram <input type="radio"/> Autre, précisez : _____		



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NON, je ne compte pas quitter mon lieu de déplacement.

- **Pourquoi ?** Peur/crainte/traumatisme Absence des forces de l'ordre dans le lieu d'origine Sentiment de sécurité dans ce village actuellement Lieu d'origine trop éloigné Manque de moyens financiers Non reprise des activités économiques dans le lieu d'origine Nos activités commencent à être productives ici On attend de voir comment évolue la situation sécuritaire Meilleure disponibilité des services dans ce village L'aide humanitaire nous aide plus que si nous retournons chez nous
- **Quels facteurs dans le lieu de retour vous permettront de changer d'avis et d'envisager un retour dans votre zone d'origine ? (plusieurs choix)** Assurer la présence des forces de sécurité dans ma zone d'origine Bénéficier de l'aide internationale dans le village d'origine Réparation de mon logement Retour des autorités civiles dans mon village / zone d'origine Amélioration de l'accès aux services de base (eau, nourriture, éducation, santé, etc.) Accès à l'emploi / moyens de subsistance Autre, précisez : _____

D. RETOURNES.

E1. Pour les retournés (anciens déplacés), quelles sont les raisons ayant motivé votre retour ?	<input type="radio"/> Zone d'origine sécurisée <input type="radio"/> Pas d'assistance pendant le déplacement <input type="radio"/> Moyens de subsistance dans la zone d'origine <input type="radio"/> Retour sur ordre des autorités militaires/civiles <input type="radio"/> La zone hôte n'est plus sécurisée <input type="radio"/> Communautés hôtes ne peuvent plus nous accueillir <input type="radio"/> Tensions avec les communautés hôtes <input type="radio"/> Autre, précisez : _____
E2. Dans le cas d'un retour d'un pays étranger, pourquoi êtes-vous revenu dans une zone en conflit ?	<input type="radio"/> Soutien familial (la famille au Cameroun peut soutenir le retourné) <input type="radio"/> Aide à la famille (le retourné est rentré pour aider un ou des membres de famille) <input type="radio"/> Déportation / retour forcé du pays étranger <input type="radio"/> Décès du conjoint étranger <input type="radio"/> Perte des moyens économiques dans le pays étranger <input type="radio"/> Perte des biens dans le pays étranger <input type="radio"/> Insécurité dans le pays étranger <input type="radio"/> Discrimination dans le pays étranger. <input type="radio"/> Autre, précisez : _____

E. RELATIONS AVEC LES COMMUNAUTES HOTES

E1. Comment sont les relations avec la communauté hôte ?	<input type="radio"/> Communauté hôte prête à assister pour le temps nécessaire <input type="radio"/> Communauté hôte prête à assister mais n'a pas les moyens nécessaires <input type="radio"/> Communauté hôte prête à assister pour un temps limité <input type="radio"/> Tensions. Si oui, pourquoi ? _____
E2. Raisons pour lesquelles vous avez choisi cette communauté hôte ?	<input type="radio"/> Liens ethniques / religieux / familiaux <input type="radio"/> Ville / Village sécurisé le plus proche du lieu d'origine <input type="radio"/> Raisons économiques <input type="radio"/> Migration liée au pâturage <input type="radio"/> Zone d'accueil identifiée par les autorités nationales.
E3. Si réfugié, quelles sont les raisons pour lesquelles vous ne vous rendez pas au camp de Minawao ?	<input type="radio"/> Camp trop loin de la zone d'origine <input type="radio"/> Pas assez de sécurité au camp <input type="radio"/> Préfère rester près du lieu d'origine pour y retourner régulièrement/facilement <input type="radio"/> Préfère vivre dans une famille hôte du fait de liens ethniques / familiaux <input type="radio"/> Veut rester dans les zones à pâturage facile pour le bétail <input type="radio"/> Risques de déportation/arrestation sur le chemin du camp <input type="radio"/> Autre, précisez : _____

F. ASSISTANCE HUMANITAIRE

E1. Avez-vous reçu une assistance humanitaire ?	<input type="radio"/> Oui <input type="radio"/> Non
E2. Si oui, quand ?	<input type="radio"/> Moins d'un mois <input type="radio"/> 1-3 mois <input type="radio"/> 3-6 mois <input type="radio"/> 6-12 mois <input type="radio"/> Plus d'un an
E3. Si oui, dans quel domaine ?	<input type="radio"/> Vivres <input type="radio"/> Biens non alimentaires <input type="radio"/> Abris <input type="radio"/> Santé <input type="radio"/> Soutien Psychosocial <input type="radio"/> Eau, Hygiène et Assainissement <input type="radio"/> Nutrition <input type="radio"/> Agriculture <input type="radio"/> Moyens de subsistance <input type="radio"/> Education <input type="radio"/> Documentation / Pièces d'Identité <input type="radio"/> Autre, précisez : _____
E3. Si oui, par quel acteur ?	<input type="radio"/> Gouvernement <input type="radio"/> Organismes religieux <input type="radio"/> ONG / acteurs humanitaires <input type="radio"/> Elites du Grand Nord <input type="radio"/> Autre, précisez : _____

For more information on the DTM tools and methodology, please contact:
DTMcameroon@iom.int or visit <http://www.globaldtm.info/cameroon/>

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