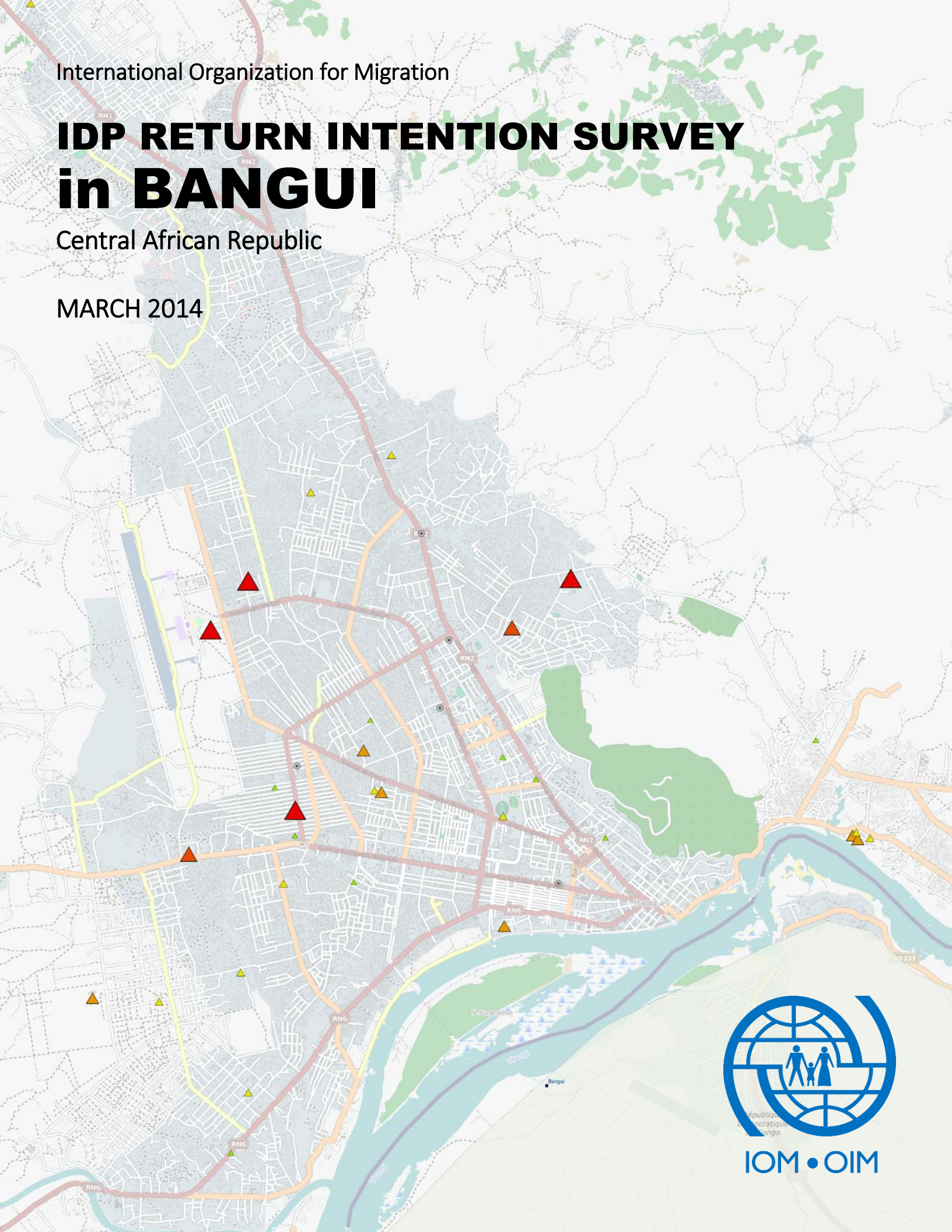


International Organization for Migration

IDP RETURN INTENTION SURVEY in BANGUI

Central African Republic

MARCH 2014



SUMMARY

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) conducted the third internal displaced person (IDP) Return Intention Survey in Bangui, Central African Republic (CAR) from 13-18 March 2014. IOM site facilitators interviewed 598 displaced persons at 28 sites in Bangui. This survey follows the second intention survey conducted from 13-15 February 2014.



The main results are the following:

DISPLACEMENT:

88% of displaced persons left their place of origin in December 2013.

38.6% of respondents continue to rate security as the primary need followed by housing (19%) and non-food items (17%).

15% of displaced persons have stayed at more than one spontaneous displacement site.

RETURN INTENTIONS:

58% of displaced persons indicated their intention to return to their place of origin within the next four weeks. In comparison to the previous survey findings, there is an overall decrease in intentions to return. The first survey found 74% intend to return, 66% in the second and 58% in this latest survey.

34% of displaced persons indicate their intention to remain at their displacement site. In comparison to previous survey findings, there is an overall increase from 19% (February 2014) to 34% (March 2014) in the percentage of displaced persons intending to remain at their displacement site.

Reasons preventing displaced people from returning to their place of origin are:

- Belongings are stolen (72%).
- Not feeling secure on the neighborhood (64%)
- Lack of security forces in their neighborhood (59%)

NEEDS:

Displaced persons' primary needs are (1) security (38.6%), (2) housing (19%), and (3) Non-food items (NFIs) (17%).

90% of displaced persons experienced interruption of professional activities due to displacement.

67% anticipate resumption of professional activities upon their return.

Responses suggest that the economic situation is now most critical: almost the totality of the population have reduced the number of meals per day (98%) or borrow money to purchase food (99%), indicated reduced family members' daily food rations (98%) and/or adults are reducing the daily number of meals in order to provide sufficient food for their children (98%).

1. INTRODUCTION

Over the past three months the security situation in Bangui has stabilized significantly and more than half of the displaced population of January 2014 has since returned to its community of origin. The remaining 194,386 displaced in 44 of spontaneous displacement sites in Bangui have mostly been displaced since December 2013. While the intentions to return remain very high (58%), return continues to be contingent on the increase in security in the communities of origin.

The survey findings from February 2014 focused the analysis of return intentions by ethnic group. Since then, the majority of the population at the military airport transit site moved to Cameroon and the only Muslim community in Bangui is now sheltered at the Central Mosque. An analysis of the population at the Mosque and their problematic situation has been included in this report.

The main results are presented in the following pages. Insecurity has again been found to be the main concern of the population living in the sites and despite the overall decrease in the numbers of persons displaced, the situation remains volatile and spontaneous movements from/to the camps and the areas of return are frequent.

2. METHODOLOGY

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) contributes to the tracking and monitoring of displaced populations in order to assist in the prioritization of humanitarian aid. In the CAR, IOM is working in partnership with local NGOs (AFPE, AIDE, IDEAL and JUPEDDEC). Through this partnership, a site facilitators program has been developed. Facilitators collect information on displaced persons' needs. IOM compiles and shares this information with humanitarian organizations in order to focus humanitarian assistance provision. Both displaced communities and humanitarian organizations have expressed appreciation for the program, which helps the humanitarian community to more effectively respond to the crisis.

During their daily visits to the sites, facilitators conducted both the first and second round of the intention survey, using the intention survey questionnaire (see annex A).

The questionnaire used in the third survey was an updated version of the questionnaire used for the second survey. This survey mainly keeps the same sets of questions of the original form in order to allow comparison between surveys. This updated version added two more options to question 6 about what is preventing the individual to return. The exercise took place in 28 sites between the 13th and the 18th of March 2014, one month after the second survey. A total of 598 persons were interviewed in 28 sites. Interviewees were chosen using random sampling and their consent was obtained after informing them of survey intentions and the principals of voluntary participation. Interviews took place between 9am-4pm Monday to Friday, which may have impacted the sample of the survey based on the presence of beneficiaries on site. For example, people commuting during the day to their farms, or pursuing daily labor would not have been present at the time of the interview.

Due to the security situation in Bangui during the data gathering period, the number of sites assessed had to be limited.



598

Interviewed
IDPs

28

Assessed
Sites



Site	Site Name	Number of Interviewed persons	Site	Site Name	Number of Interviewed persons
BGI_S001-01	Aéroport - Zone 1	1	BGI_S041	St Joseph de Mukassa	56
BGI_S009	Don Bosco / Damala	79	BGI_S044	St Jacques de Kpetene	3
BGI_S013	Eglise Elimes de Bangui-Mpoko	4	BGI_S053	Quartier Votongbo2	8
BGI_S014	Eglise Notre Dame d'Afrique	2	BGI_S066	Guitangola Source (église)	48
BGI_S015	Eglise Notre de Dame de Fatima	10	BGI_S067	St Sauveur	30
BGI_S017	Faculte de Theologie (FATEB)	7	BGI_S068	Centre Jean 23	14
BGI_S020	Grand séminaire St Marc de Bimbo	45	BGI_S069	Eglise Four Square	6
BGI_S026	Lycée Ama	7	BGI_S073	Eglise Chapelle des Vainqueurs	6
BGI_S029	Mission Carmel	65	BGI_S077	St Francois D'Assise	6
BGI_S030	Paroisse St Charles Luanga	61	BGI_S080	Pere Combonien / St Joseph de Bimbo	26
BGI_S031	Monastère de Boy-Rabe	5	BGI_S083	Eglise Evangelique Luthérienne	19
BGI_S033	Fondation Voix du Cœur	1	BGI_S086	ASECNA_Article 10	17
BGI_S034	Paroisse St Trinité des Castors	20	BGI_S102	Complexe Scolaire Adentiste	22
BGI_S039	St Jean de Galabadjia	20	BGI_S103	Site de transit - Aéroport de Bangui	10

Table 1: Overview of assessed sites and respondents

2. RESULTS

The main objective of this survey is to explore the return intentions of the displaced population in Bangui living in IDP sites after the movements of third nationals that took place since the last survey was conducted. This section presents the main results of the survey.

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

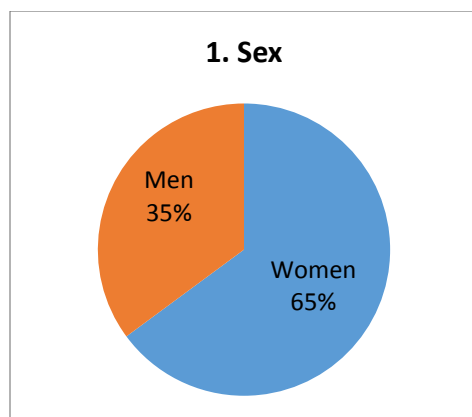


Chart 1: Sex breakdown

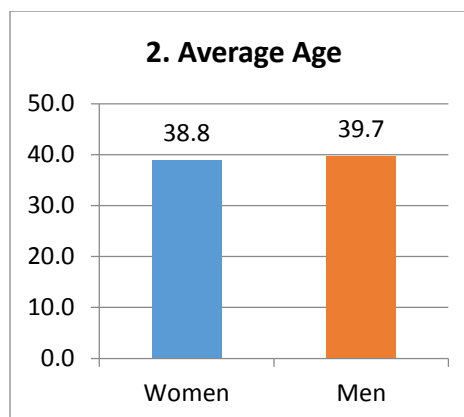


Chart 2: Average age by sex

A total of 598 persons responded to the questionnaire. As depicted in Chart 1, 35% surveyed were men and 65% women. The average age of participants was 39.7 years for male respondents and 38.8 years for female respondents. All respondents were 18 years of age or older as can be seen in Chart 3.

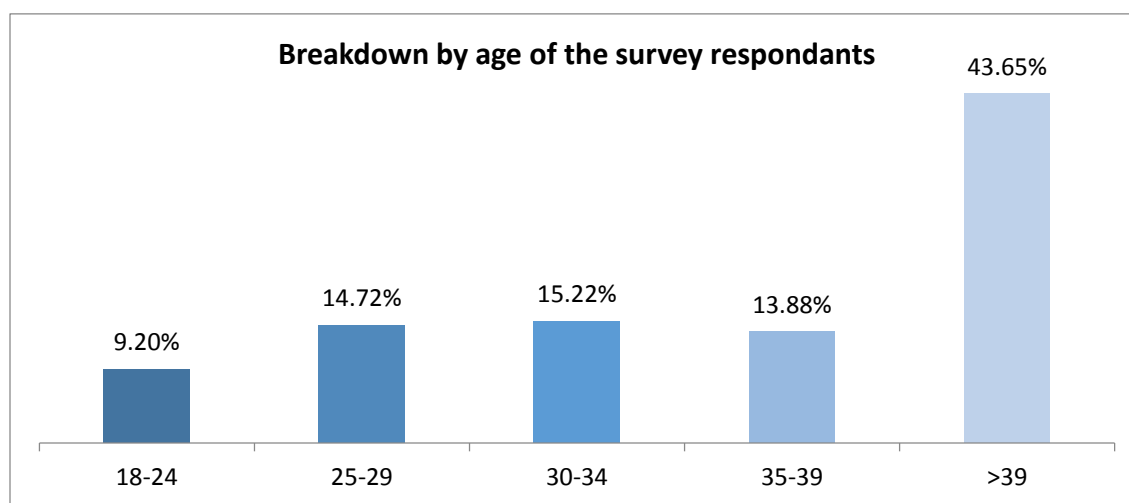


Chart 3: Breakdown by age of the survey respondents

As per this third survey, almost all respondents plan on staying in CAR. Less than 1% expressed the intention to relocate to neighboring countries.

2.1 Displacement and conditions of displacement

As can be seen in Chart 4 the majority of the displaced population (88%) left their place of origin in December 2013; 5% left in January and only a marginal part of the population left their residence in February 2014 (4%) and March 2014 (1%).

Results in the third intention survey differ in comparison with previous surveys where findings indicated that 7% were displaced before December, whilst in this survey, results have declined to 2% for before December 2013.

Most of the displaced people (98.2%) left their place of residence because of insecurity (Chart 5).

Only a small percentage of the displaced population (15%) had experienced multiple displacements. Respondents indicated that some reasons for moving from one place to another was the lack of assistance provided or insecurity.

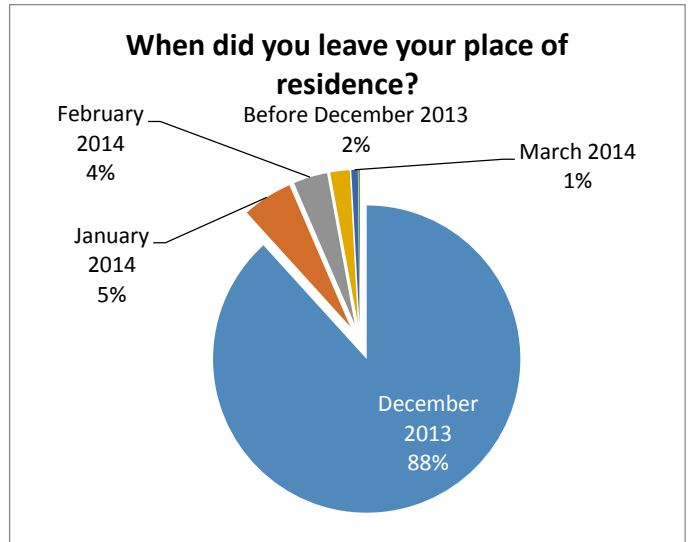


Chart 4: Time since arrival on site

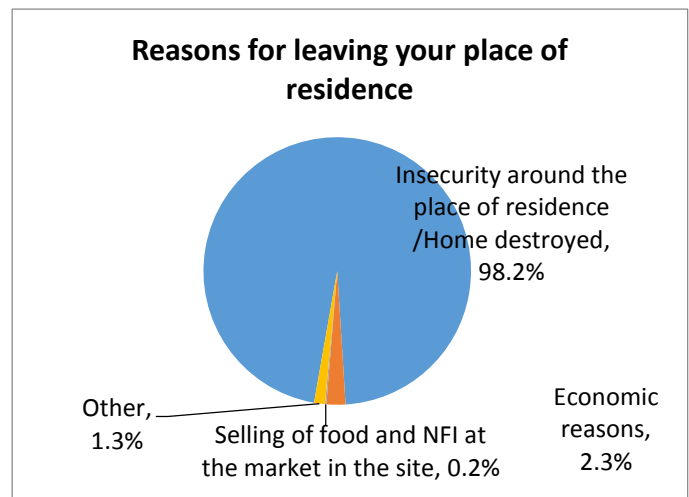


Chart 5: Reasons for displacement

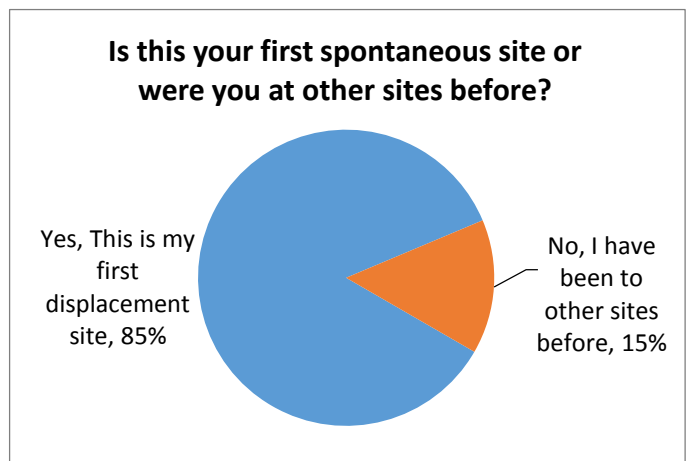


Chart 6: Chronology of displacement

2.2 RETURN INTENTIONS

This section aims at exploring the intentions of the displaced population to return to their communities of origin. The questions intend to set a realistic timeframe and allow the population not only to reflect on their own immediate return intentions, but to also reflect objectively on the indicators necessary to allow a return. When asked about their intentions to leave the site in the next month, 58% of the IDPS replied “Yes, I want to return to my place of origin” while 34% of displaced persons intend to stay at the site (Chart 7). Comparing the last three return intention surveys, there is a decrease of an average of 10% between monthly surveys on intentions to return: 74% in the first survey on intention of return, 66% in the second and 58% in this most recent one this shows.

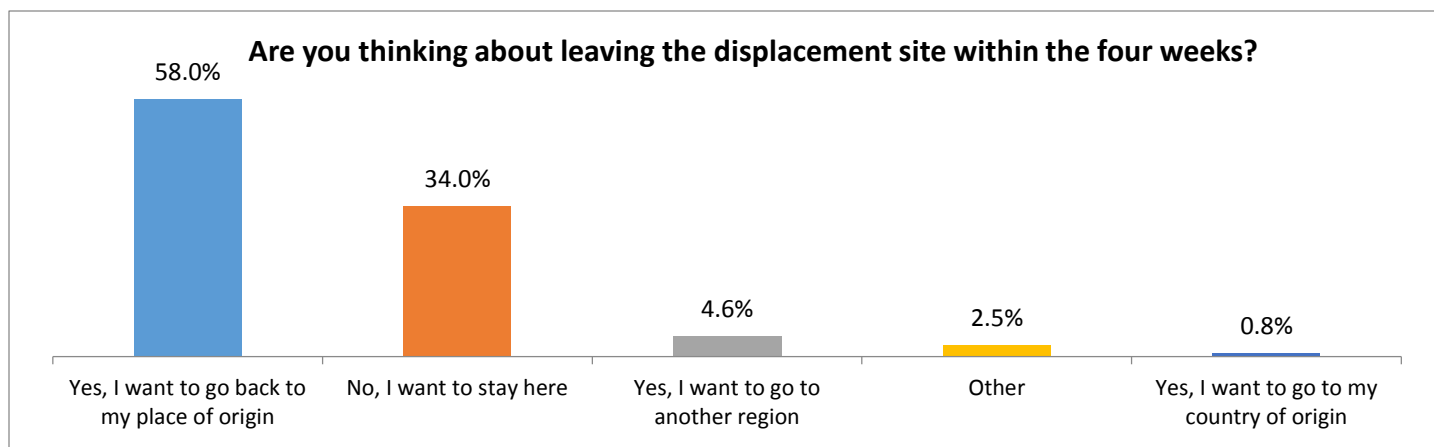


Chart 7: Return intention 4 weeks

Among those that expressed willingness to return, the main obstacles to return were found to be: belongings were stolen (74%) and not feeling safe on the streets of their neighborhood (65%). The insufficient presence of security forces is the third reason (60%) for being not willing to return. Women respondents consider stolen belongings as the main factor for not departing (48%), together with the feeling of insecurity (42%) as shown in Chart 8. This is confirmed by their answers on the conditions that would enable their return as shown in Chart 9 where women surveyed stated that the presence of security forces in the neighbourhood (50%) and where they do not want to hear gunshots at night anymore (49.7%) would influence their decision to return in the few days.

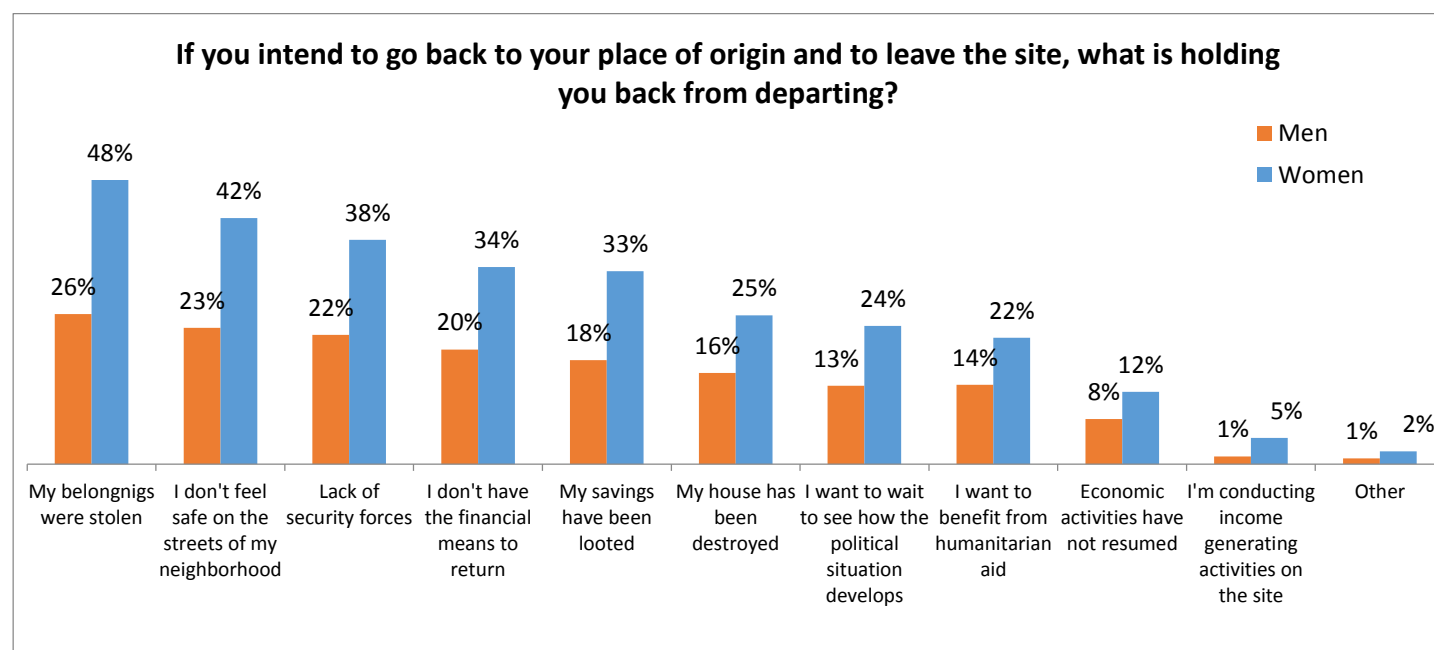


Chart 8: Reasons for not returning

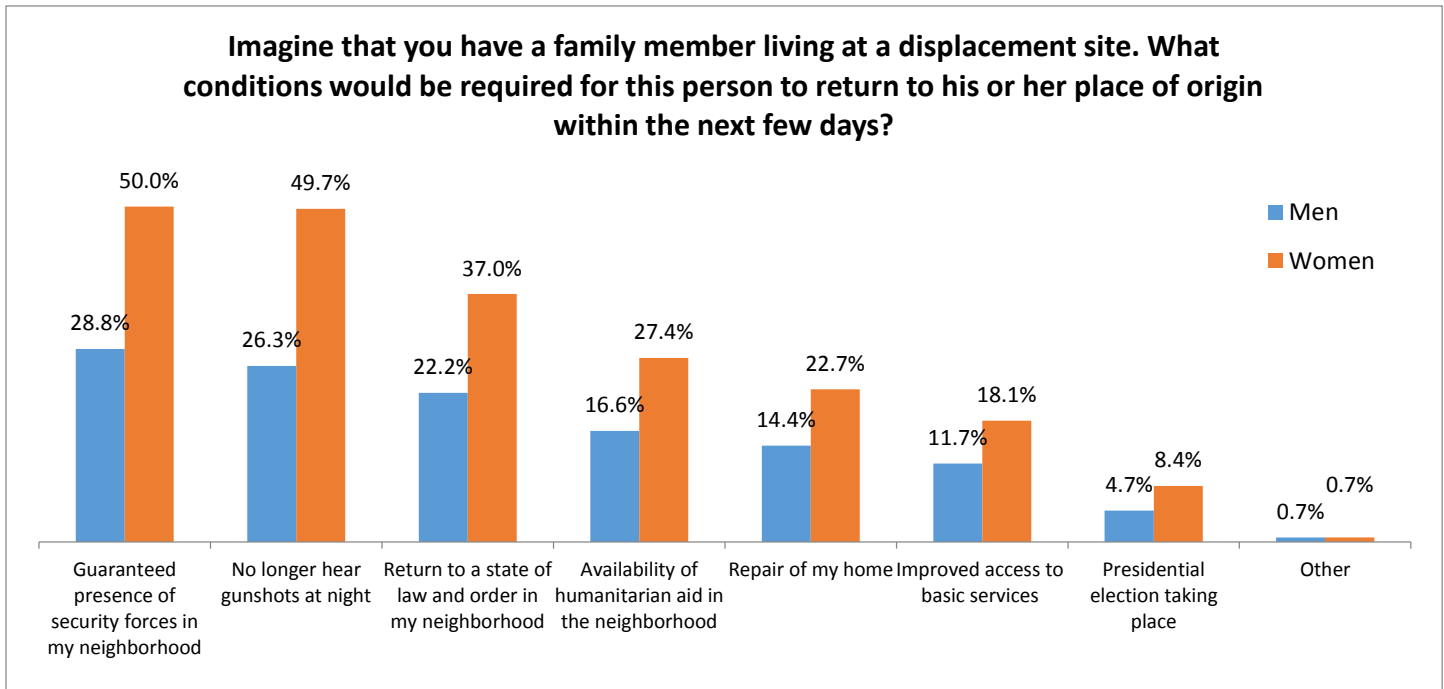


Chart 9: Enabling conditions to return

When asking people about their view about what would be required in a place so that a family can return, 79% consider that security provided by the presence of security forces is required. An indicator for security in the community and a possible return home remains the absence of gunshots at night, with 76% of respondents seeing this as a sign of security. The establishment of a rule of law is required for more than half of the respondents (59%) in order to consider returning to the community of origin. Other activities like delivery of humanitarian aid, home repairing and improved basic services seem to be less decisive to influence return, or at least they are well mentioned significantly less by the respondents. This could possibly be explained with the characteristics of the displaced population still remaining at sites. Populations remaining on site largely originate from Bangui and Bégoua, areas which continue to be sporadically insecure.

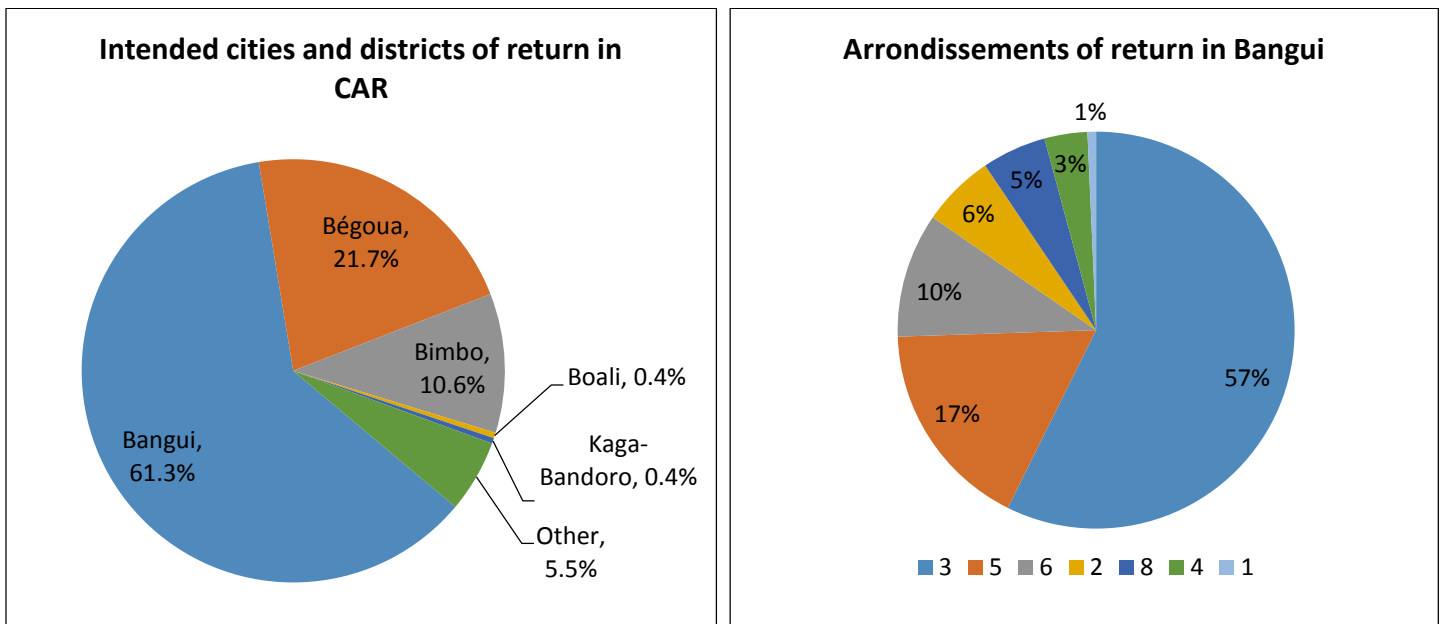


Chart 10: Geographic return locations

The main place of return is Bangui (61%) followed by Bégoua (22%) and Bimbo (11%). When breaking down the places of origin of the population from Bangui, more than half of the population that remains displaced originates from areas which continue to experience fighting almost daily, like the 3rd district.

2.3 Primary Needs

This section analyzes the primary needs expressed by the displaced population in order to facilitate their return to their communities of origin.

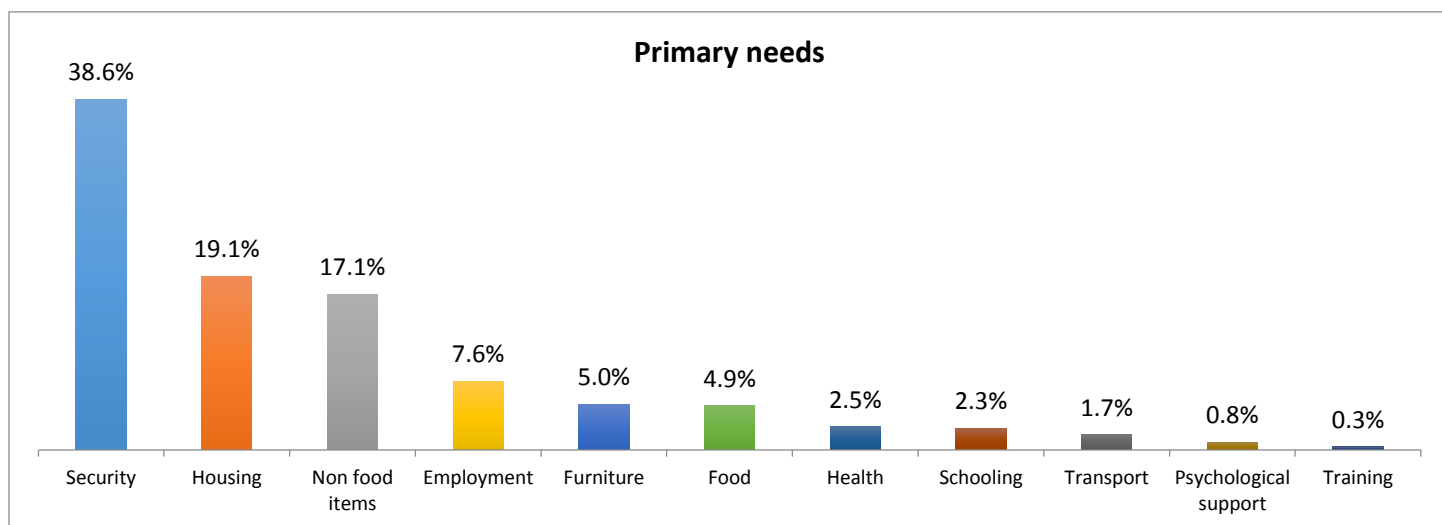


Chart 11: Primary Individual Needs

In order to consider returning to their community of origin, a significant number (38.6%) of respondents continue to rate security as the primary need followed by housing (19.1%) and non-food items (17.1%).

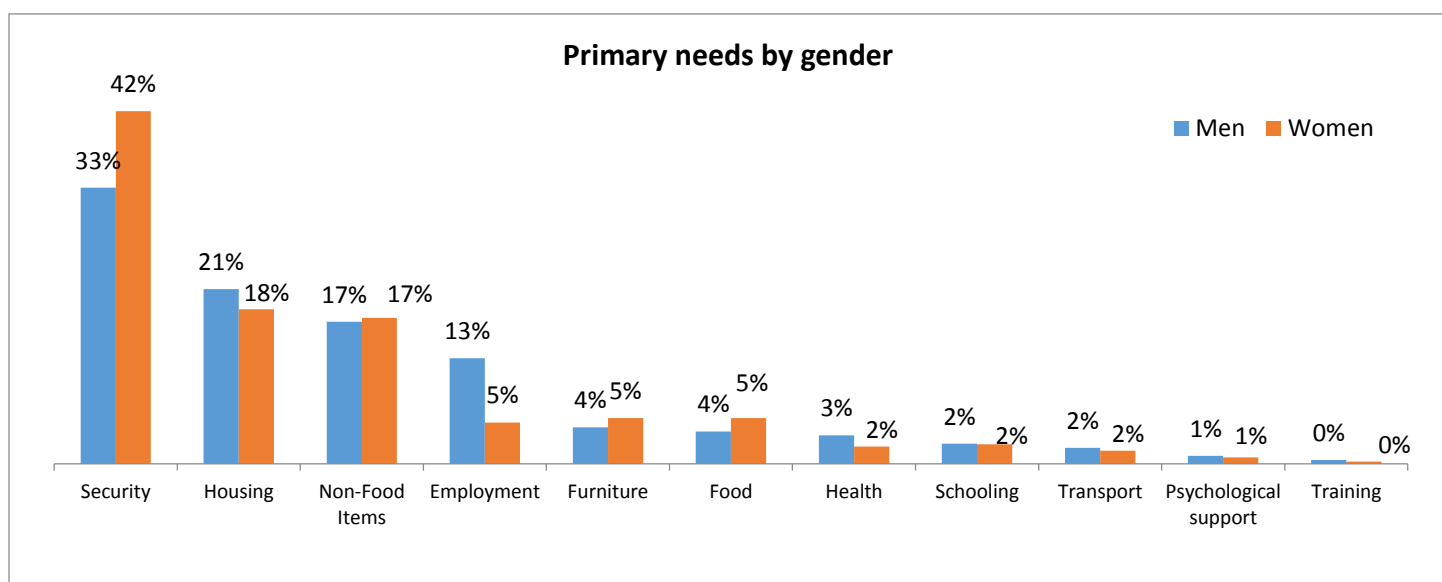


Chart 12: Primary Individual needs by gender

The primary needs of displaced persons by gender shows significant parallels between male and female respondents in terms of prioritization of needs: 1. Security, 2. Housing, 3. NFI. However, it also indicates that women are more concerned about security while men tend to distribute their priorities on different needs including housing, NFIs, employment and security as well.

Chart 13 indicates that amongst the survival mechanisms, the majority of respondents (99%) have sent family member's to live elsewhere, 98% have reported a reduction in the number of meals consumed per day, as well as reduction of family members' food rations, or a prioritization of children's meals over that of adults (97%). 97% of respondents also indicate not eating at all during the day or limiting their meals to maximum one a day. 98% of respondents indicated having had to borrow money to provide for their families. The January and February intention surveys reported similar survival mechanisms, indicating that priority needs remain related to food. A majority of households are selling personal belongings in order to purchase food, which exposes them to a debt cycle and potential loss of tools of income-generating activities.

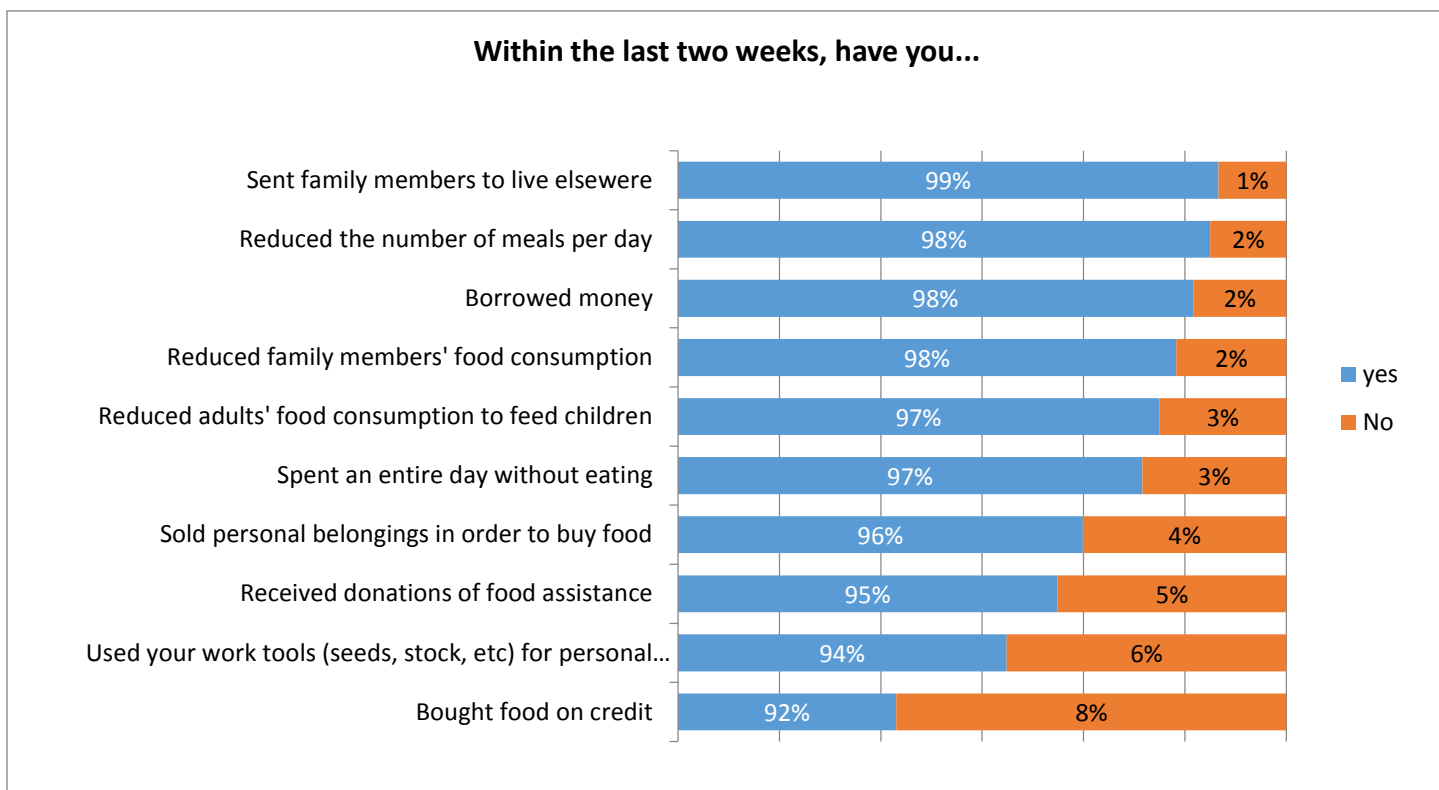


Chart 13: Survival mechanism

Based on the experienced during the displacement, a vast majority (89%) of respondents indicated an interruption of their regular income generating activities and 32% of respondents believe they will not able to return to their regular income generating activity upon their return.

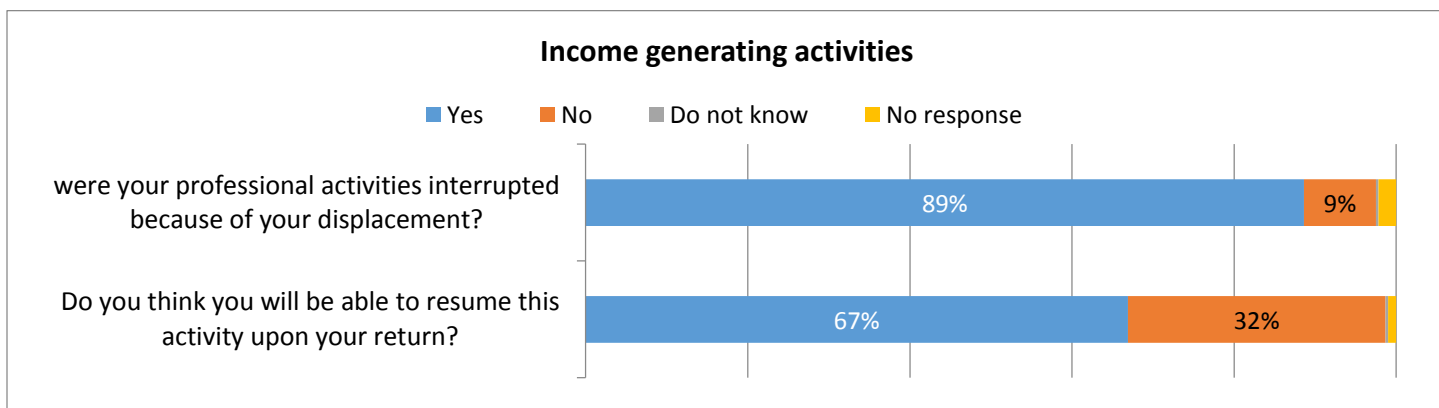


Chart 14: Income generating activities

67% of respondents believe they can return to their regular activities to generate an income to support their families upon their return home – this is almost the same number as respondents intending to return home within the next four weeks. What activities and in what areas of return need a more detailed analysis but the indication that people are willing to resume their activities upon return is encouraging for those who are planning to start or support income generating activities initiatives in the areas of return.

Main income generating activities of the currently displaced population includes food sales (49%) and agricultural activities (29%). Women tend to be significantly more involved with food sales and agricultural activities. However, it has to be noted, that the timing of the survey could also indicate an absence of the breadwinners of the family during the hours of the working day. Their answers would therefore not be adequately reflected.

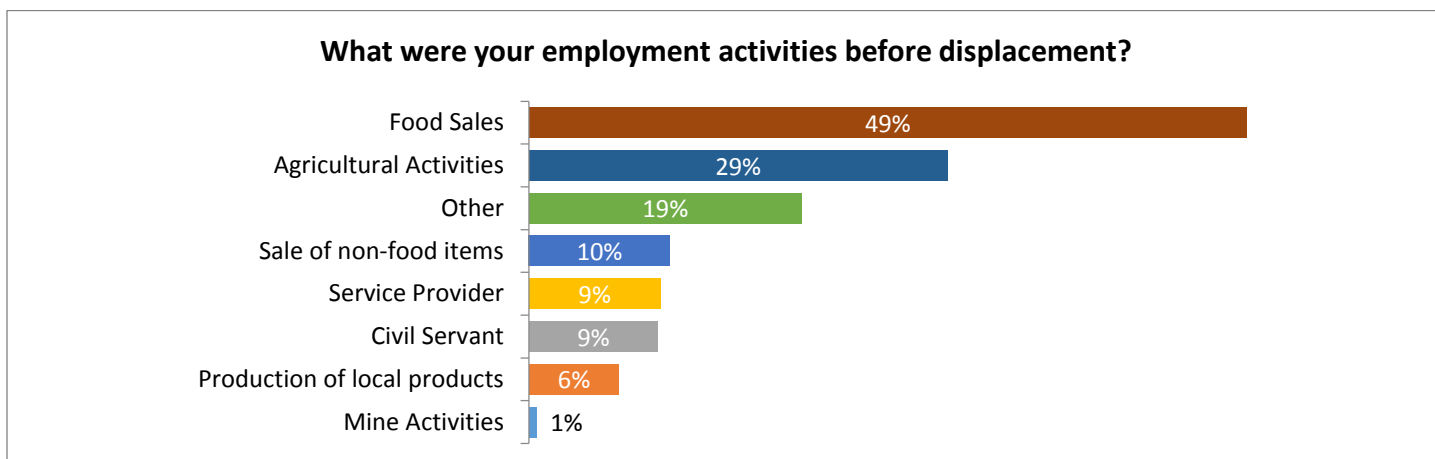
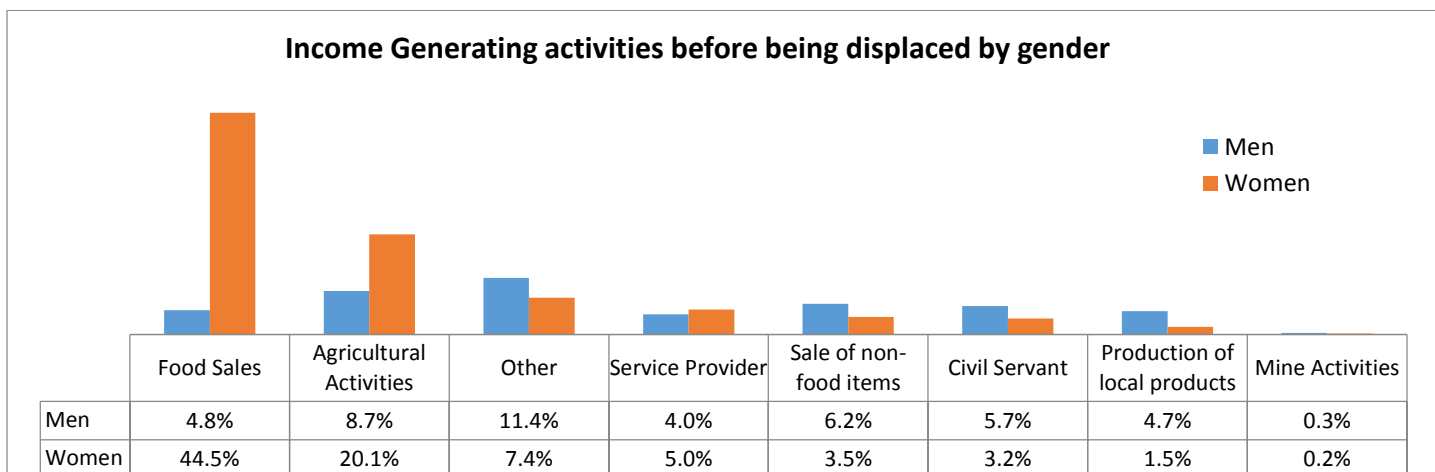


Chart 15: Income generating activities prior to displacement

Reviewing the situation in the habitual neighborhoods of the displaced population, from which the vast majority (88%) of respondents have been displaced since December (see section 2.1), it seems that most respondents are well aware of the situation in their neighborhood of origin. Asked about the current situation, respondents are capable of evaluating the situation. The majority of the respondents indicate their homes have been damaged (77%), they are also aware that civil servants have not returned and that the provision of public services is not available. The security sector seems to be present in 13% of the areas. Markets (67%) and schools (87%) have not been re-opened yet.

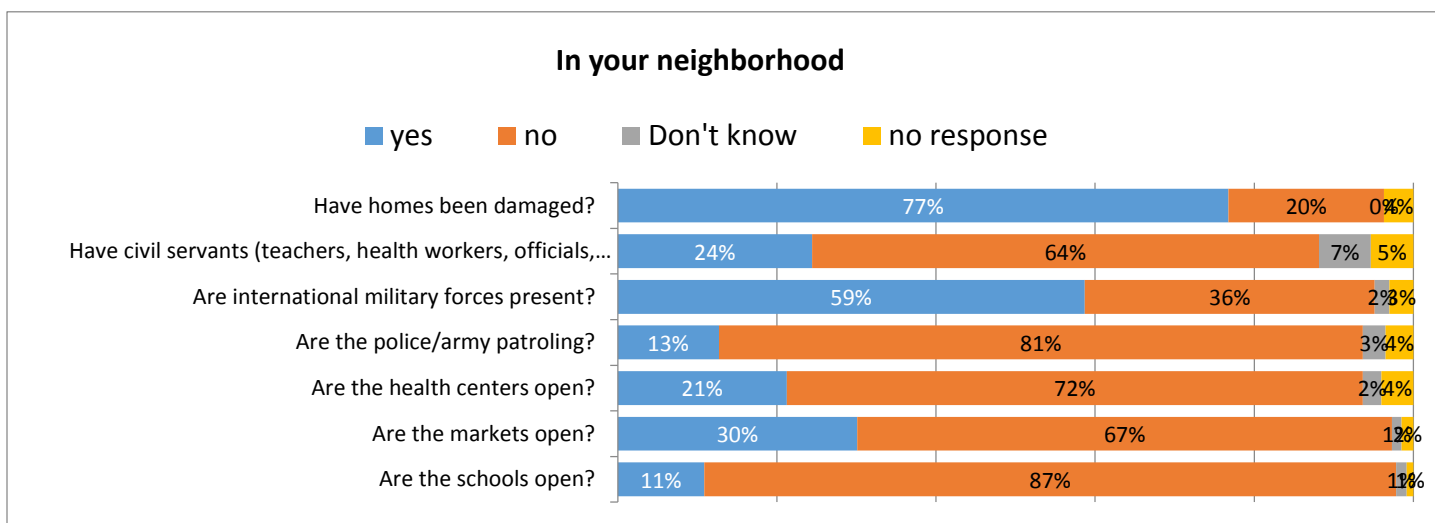


Chart 16: Current situation in areas of origin

Based on the actual situation in the communities of origin, respondents were asked to prioritize the primary needs of their community of origin in order to prepare the community for the return of the displaced population. While the information above evaluates the individual’s primary needs in order to be able to return to their community of origin, the chart below shows the primary needs in the areas of return for receiving communities to absorb and accommodate the returning population.

As shown in Chart 17, the primary needs indicated by the majority of respondents are security (18%), housing (16%), food (16%) and non-food items (16%).

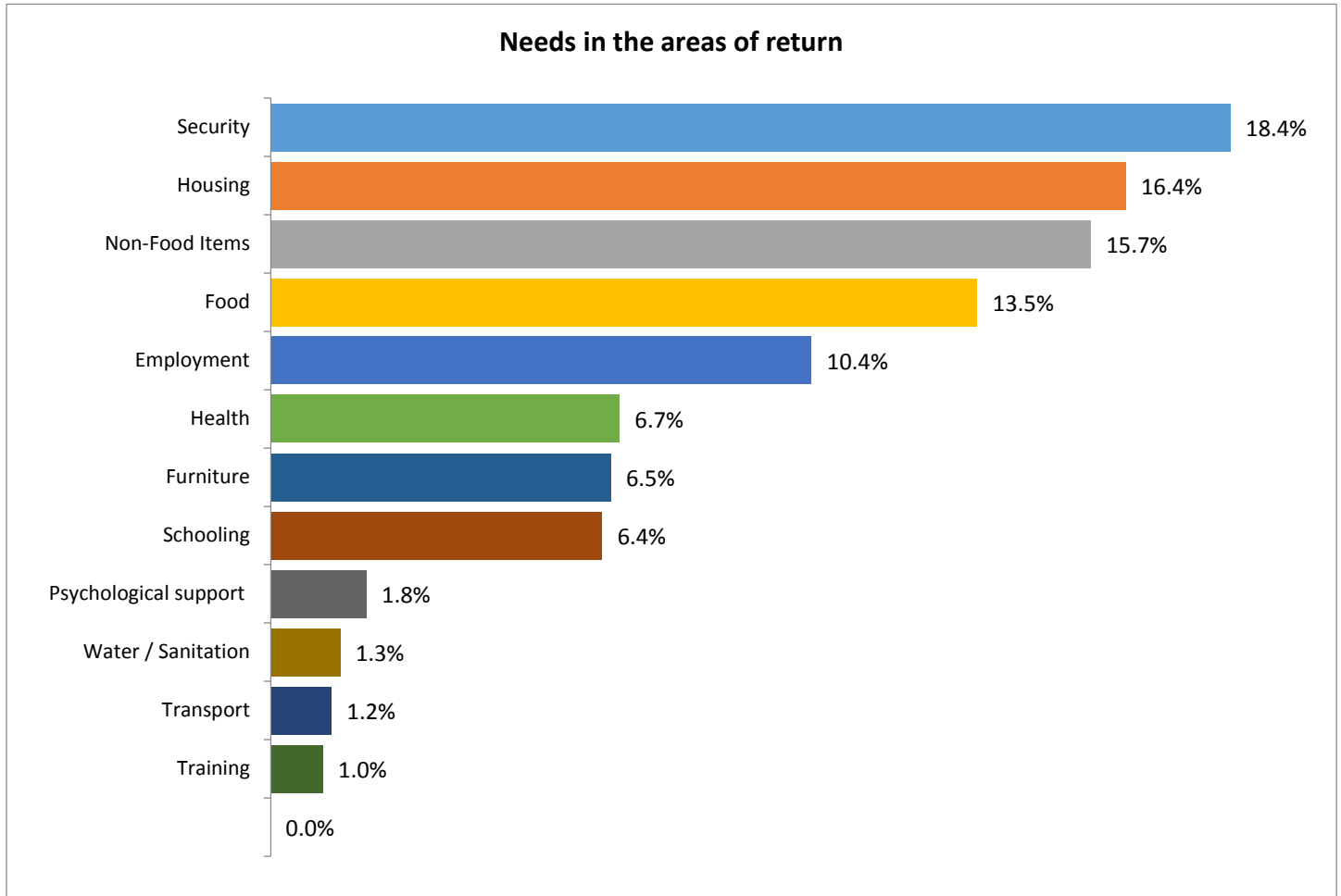


Chart 17: Primary needs in areas of return

3. CONCLUSION

The surveys have shown a change in the intentions of return during the last three months. The first intention survey which was carried out at the height of the evacuations of third country nationals showed that the desire to leave the country was predominant amongst respondents. In the second survey which was carried out in February, when the number of evacuations of third country nationals decreased, it was observed that intentions of return differed between the Christian majority and Muslim minority. Christian majority were more inclined to return, and the Muslim minorities, trapped in few enclaves including the transit site and the Mosque were willing to remain at the displacement sites or return to their province or country of origin. The present survey indicates that the population are in a dilemma of either returning home with no means and predominant insecurity or stay in the sites until the security will improve. Several sites have been empty for a few days then many families returned to the site because of security incidents, especially in the night.

As the survey clearly indicates, the primary needs of respondents remain access to basic humanitarian services, including housing, security and daily household items, following long displacement periods. Until these basic needs are met, a sustainable return to their communities of origin cannot be achieved. Hand in hand with meeting basic needs, goes the stabilization of the receiving communities, including the rehabilitation of the security sector and being active on the community level. To this end, return intentions between male and female respondents did not show a significant difference.



The survey also shows a distinct increase in perception of insecurity as being the main cause for continued displacement. When looking at the origins of the displaced population in Bangui today, it is clear that the majority of displaced people originally lived in areas of Bangui, which until today experiences high levels of insecurity on a daily basis, such as the 3rd district in Bangui. While two third of the respondents would like to return to their communities of origin, they state that law and order restoration to bring security back is the main condition needed.

The weight of the economic aspect related to this protection and humanitarian crisis is highlighted compared to the previous surveys. The vast majority of the displaced population is borrowing money, reducing food rations, reducing the number of meals per day, and selling their belongings to buy food. The economic activities have been interrupted but people demonstrate a readiness to restart them once they returned. Food sales, agricultural activities, selling of non-food items and other services will need support to be restarted as respondents indicated that these were the main employment activities before their displacement.

The prolonged closure of the majority of health centers, markets and schools has also been highlighted in the survey. On this aspect, no improvement has been registered in the last three months.

The Central Mosque continues to be a site with very specific characteristics which is located in the 3rd district. Highly insecure, the displaced population, while wishing to remain in Bangui and their habitual residences, continues to disperse – either by relocating or leaving the country. Daily attacks and fighting in the area continue preventing a return to normalcy. In this district above all, the need for stability and a return to law and order are paramount to allow population to leave displacement sites and return to their homes.

Overall, the last three intention return surveys have shown a continuously high intention to return to communities of origin. The decrease in number of people displaced during the three month period supports this perception. However, without adequate plans and concrete measures to support the socio-economic needs of the population, a consolidated return process risks remaining a disordered movement of people in fear for their physical security rather than a consolidated process to accompany the displaced population back to their areas of origin.

FOCUS ON THE CENTRAL MOSQUE: LIVING TOGETHER OR LEAVING TOGETHER?

One site with continuously specific needs remains the Central Mosque – the main site of perceived safety for the remaining Muslim and migrant community in Bangui. With the closure of the transit site at the ex-military airport, the mosque now embodies the only site where Muslim IDPs are sheltered. The site is however overpopulated and underserved. Provision of assistance is contingent on the agreement of the site focal points and has proved challenging in many cases, as a number of activities started and had to be interrupted due to the continuously ongoing security-related challenges. This has resulted in a certain resentfulness preventing the easy access to the site, even to provide urgently needed humanitarian assistance.

With the closure of a number of embassies and the end of large-scale Government or IOM organized humanitarian evacuation assistance migrants find themselves in a highly challenging situation. The security situation in the area surrounding the mosque remain extremely tense as the events of March 23, 2014 have clearly shown. During the first anniversary of the Seleka's coup (24 March 2013), numerous attacks by anti-Balaka have been reported during the day, with the killing of 9 people in the Mosque area.

Nationalities	# Figures	Nationality		Sex		Age	
		%	M	F	<2 Years	> 2 Years	
Cameroon	83	7.48%	46	37	4	79	
CAR	141	12.70%	70	71	8	133	
Chad	474	42.70%	344	130	21	453	
Congo B.	2	0.18%	2	0	0	2	
Cote d'Ivoire	34	3.06%	19	15	8	26	
France	7	0.63%	5	2	0	7	
Gabon	13	1.17%	5	8	2	11	
Guinee C.	4	0.36%	2	2	0	4	
Guinee EQ.	6	0.54%	4	2	1	5	
Mali	168	15.14%	96	72	12	156	
Mauritania	2	0.18%	1	1	0	2	
Nigeria	4	0.36%	2	2	1	3	
Niger	5	0.45%	5	0	0	5	
Senegal	110	9.91%	83	27	6	104	
Sudan	30	2.70%	20	10	4	26	
Togo	27	2.43%	13	14	1	26	
Total	1,110	100.00%	717	393	68	1,042	
%			64.59%	35.41%	6.13%	93.87%	

Table 2: Breakdown by nationality of displaced persons in the Central Mosque of Bangui

The population seeking shelter and safety at the mosque cannot venture far beyond the mosque's perimeter. Seeking medical attention, access to basic services, schooling, engaging in livelihood generating activities, accessing food, and others, is almost impossible. Though international security forces are present, fighting continues to erupt almost on a daily basis. Migrants in particular are therefore seeking IOM's assistance to return to their countries of origin. As of 21 March 2014, the Mosque is hosting 1,110 persons, claiming 16 different nationalities.

As shown in the table above, more males - especially from Chad and Cameroon - are present due to the fact women and children have been prioritized during the evacuations. In these situations, typically men stay behind with the belongings to look after their land and properties before leaving themselves. Now they are hoping to rejoin their families but land and properties issue will remain a significant issue especially if and when these families will come back to CAR.

The Imam of the Mosque stated that he and his brothers are ready to stay and live in peace, they want to work, pay taxes, resume their activities and live in the 3rd arrondissement as before. However, insecurity and insufficient protection around the Mosque are forcing him and his community to consider all options, including leaving the country if the spiral of violence against Muslims continues. If that happens, the last Muslim community living in Bangui will move away and the transformation of the social fabric of the capital city will be unfortunately complete.

ANNEX A

ENQUETE SUR LES INTENTIONS / CONDITIONS DE RETOUR DES DEPLACES INTERNES A BANGUI - MARS 2014

Date	jj/ mm/2014	SSID	Nom du site
Arrondissement			Quartier
Personne enquêtée	<input type="radio"/> Homme <input type="radio"/> Femme	Age	Nombre de membres dans la famille
1. Quand est-ce que vous avez quitté votre lieu d'origine?	<input type="radio"/> Mars 2014 <input type="radio"/> Décembre 2013 <input type="radio"/> Février 2014 <input type="radio"/> Janvier 2014 <input type="radio"/> Avant Décembre 2013		
2. Pour quelles raisons avez-vous quitté ce lieu d'origine ? (plusieurs choix)	<input type="checkbox"/> Insécurité sur le lieu d'origine / maisons endommagées <input type="checkbox"/> Je viens vendre biens et produit alimentaires sur le marché du site	<input type="checkbox"/> Raisons économiques <input type="checkbox"/> Autre, précisez :	
3. Ce site est-il votre 1er site de déplacement ou êtes-vous restés dans d'autres sites avant d'arriver ici?	<input type="radio"/> OUI, c'est mon premier site de déplacement <input type="radio"/> NON, je suis d'abord passé par d'autres sites avant		
4. Au cours des deux dernières semaines, avez-vous...			
4a. Emprunter de l'argent ?	<input type="radio"/> 1. Oui <input type="radio"/> 2. Non <input type="radio"/> 3. Ne Sais Pas	4b. Acheter de la nourriture à crédit?	<input type="radio"/> 1. Oui <input type="radio"/> 2. Non <input type="radio"/> 3. Ne sais pas
4c. Envoyer des membres de la famille vivre ailleurs que dans le site ?	<input type="radio"/> 1. Oui <input type="radio"/> 2. Non <input type="radio"/> 3. Ne Sais Pas		
4d. Réduit les portions alimentaires des membres de la famille ?	<input type="radio"/> 1. Oui <input type="radio"/> 2. Non <input type="radio"/> 3. Ne Sais Pas		
4e. Réduit l'alimentation des adultes pour nourrir les enfants?	<input type="radio"/> 1. Oui <input type="radio"/> 2. Non <input type="radio"/> 3. Ne Sais Pas		
4f. Réduit le nombre de repas par jour ?	<input type="radio"/> 1. Oui <input type="radio"/> 2. Non <input type="radio"/> 3. Ne Sais Pas		
4g. Passer des journées entières sans manger	<input type="radio"/> 1. Oui <input type="radio"/> 2. Non <input type="radio"/> 3. Ne Sais Pas		
4h. Vente des biens pour pouvoir acheter de la nourriture	<input type="radio"/> 1. Oui <input type="radio"/> 2. Non <input type="radio"/> 3. Ne Sais Pas		
4i. Reçu des dons de nourritures (entraide) ?	<input type="radio"/> 1. Oui <input type="radio"/> 2. Non <input type="radio"/> 3. Ne Sais Pas		
4j. Utilisé (vendu, mangé) vos ressources de travail (outils, stocks, semences agricoles) ?	<input type="radio"/> 1. Oui <input type="radio"/> 2. Non <input type="radio"/> 3. Ne Sais Pas		
5a. Pensez-vous quitter le lieu de déplacement actuel dans les 4 prochaines semaines ?	<input type="radio"/> 1. Oui, je veux retourner sur mon lieu d'origine	5b. Lieu de retour ?	
	<input type="radio"/> 2. Oui, je veux aller dans une nouvelle région.	Préfecture	Pays
	<input type="radio"/> 3. Oui, je veux aller dans mon pays d'origine.	Sous-préfecture	
	<input type="radio"/> 4. Non, je veux rester sur place.	Ville / village	
	<input type="radio"/> 5. Autre:	Arr.	Quartier
6. Si vous avez l'intention de retourner sur votre lieu d'origine et de quitter le site, qu'est-ce qui vous empêche de le faire des aujourd'hui ? (plusieurs choix)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Je n'ai pas les moyens financiers de rentrer.		
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Mon logement est détruit		
	<input type="checkbox"/> 3. Mes biens volés.		
	<input type="checkbox"/> 4. Mes économies ont été pillées		
	<input type="checkbox"/> 5. J'ai des activités économiques sur le site.		
	<input type="checkbox"/> 6. Absence des forces de l'ordre.		
	<input type="checkbox"/> 7. Je ne me sens pas en sécurité dans les rues de mon quartier d'origine		
	<input type="checkbox"/> 8. Car je veux bénéficier de l'aide des organisations internationale.		
	<input type="checkbox"/> 9. Je veux attendre de voir comment la situation politique et sécuritaire évolue.		
	<input type="checkbox"/> 10. Pas de reprise des activités économiques sur ma zone de retour		
	<input type="checkbox"/> 11. Autre, précisez :		
7. Supposons que vous avez un membre de votre famille qui vit dans le site actuellement. Quelles sont les conditions qui feraient que ce proche quitte le site dans les prochains jours et retourne dans son lieu d'origine ? (plusieurs choix)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Assurer la présence des forces de l'ordre dans mon quartier.		
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Bénéficier de l'aide internationale dans les quartiers.		
	<input type="checkbox"/> 3. La tenue des élections présidentielles.		
	<input type="checkbox"/> 4. Réparation de mon logement		
	<input type="checkbox"/> 5. Retour d'un Etat de Droit dans mon quartier.		
	<input type="checkbox"/> 6. Ne plus entendre des coups de feu la nuit.		
	<input type="checkbox"/> 7. Amélioration de l'accès aux services de base (eau, nourriture, éducation, sante, etc.)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> 8. Autre, précisez :		
8. Quel est votre besoin le plus urgent dans votre lieu d'origine. (1 choix)	<input type="radio"/> 1. Logement	<input type="radio"/> 4. Meubles	<input type="radio"/> 7. Scolarisation
	<input type="radio"/> 2. Alimentaire	<input type="radio"/> 5. Soutien Psychologique	<input type="radio"/> 8. Sécurité
9. Quel est votre besoin secondaire dans votre lieu d'origine ? (1 choix)	<input type="radio"/> 3. Biens non-alimentaire	<input type="radio"/> 6. Santé	<input type="radio"/> 9. Transport
	<input type="radio"/> 1. Logement	<input type="radio"/> 4. Meubles	<input type="radio"/> 7. Scolarisation
	<input type="radio"/> 2. Alimentaire	<input type="radio"/> 5. Soutien Psychologique	<input type="radio"/> 8. Sécurité
	<input type="radio"/> 3. Biens non-alimentaire	<input type="radio"/> 6. Santé	<input type="radio"/> 9. Transport
			<input type="radio"/> 10. Eau/Hygiène
			<input type="radio"/> 11. Emploi
			<input type="radio"/> 12. Formation
Dans votre quartier d'origine,			
10a. Les écoles fonctionnent-elles ?	<input type="radio"/> 1. Oui <input type="radio"/> 2. Non <input type="radio"/> 3. Ne Sais Pas		
10b. Les marchés sont-ils ouverts ?	<input type="radio"/> 1. Oui <input type="radio"/> 2. Non <input type="radio"/> 3. Ne Sais Pas		
10c. Les centres de sante t-ils ouverts ?	<input type="radio"/> 1. Oui <input type="radio"/> 2. Non <input type="radio"/> 3. Ne Sais Pas		
10d. La police/armée effectue-t-elle des patrouilles ?	<input type="radio"/> 1. Oui <input type="radio"/> 2. Non <input type="radio"/> 3. Ne Sais Pas		
10e. Les forces armées internationales sont-elles présentes ?	<input type="radio"/> 1. Oui <input type="radio"/> 2. Non <input type="radio"/> 3. Ne Sais Pas		
10f. Les fonctionnaires de l'Etat (enseignant, personnel de sante, mairie) sont-ils de retour ?	<input type="radio"/> 1. Oui <input type="radio"/> 2. Non <input type="radio"/> 3. Ne Sais Pas		
10g. Des maisons ont été endommagées ?	<input type="radio"/> 1. Oui <input type="radio"/> 2. Non <input type="radio"/> 3. Ne Sais Pas		
11. Quelles étaient vos occupations professionnelles avant le déplacement (plusieurs choix)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Ventes de produits alimentaires	<input type="checkbox"/> 5. Activités agricoles (maraichage, élevage, pêche)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Ventes de produits non-alimentaires (pièces auto, vêtements, outils, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> 6. Activités minières	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 3. Vente de services (cartes téléphoniques, réparations voitures, femme de ménages)	<input type="checkbox"/> 7. Mendicité	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 4. Activités artisanales/fabricants	<input type="checkbox"/> 8. Fonctionnaire d'état	
		<input type="checkbox"/> 9. Autre, précisez :	
12. Vos activités professionnelles ont-elles été interrompues par le déplacement ?	<input type="radio"/> 1. Oui <input type="radio"/> 2. Non <input type="radio"/> 3. Ne Sais Pas		
13a. Pensez-vous pouvoir reprendre cette activité, une fois de retour dans votre quartier ?	<input type="radio"/> 1. Oui <input type="radio"/> 2. Non <input type="radio"/> 3. Ne Sais Pas		
13b. Si NON à la question 12, pourquoi ?			

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