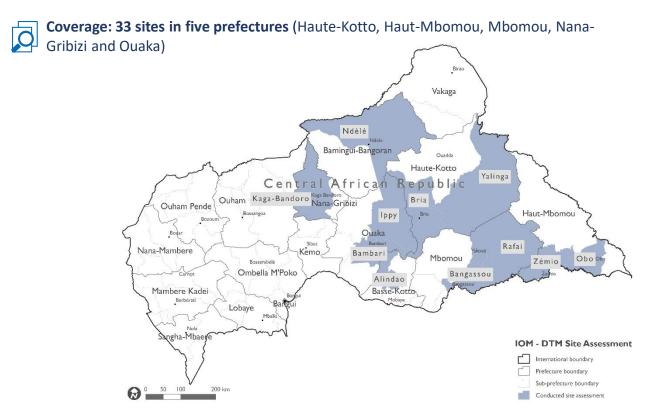


Central African Republic (CAR)
Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)
Protection Risks – Displacement Sites – Round 7







CONTEXT

The Central African Republic (CAR) has experienced an extremely violent conflict since 2013. This conflict has led to a dramatic increase in internal and cross-border displacement, in particular in 2017 and 2018. Currently there are around 464,000 IDPs in CAR. Between Round 6 and Round 7, the number of IDPs has decreased by 20 per cent. In parallel, the number of returnees (former IDPs) has increased by 21 per cent. As a result, some sites in the prefecture of Ouaka were closed.

The number of people in need of urgent humanitarian assistance has been increasing. As the humanitarian and security situation deteriorated in 2018, it was recently estimated that nearly half of the population requires humanitarian assistance.¹

OBJECTIVE

This document uses indicators from the current DTM questionnaire to examine the extent of protection-associated needs, assistance gaps and risks reported by key informants in the specific sites surveyed by DTM during the seventh round of data collection. This analysis aims to highlight sites, prefectures and subprefectures with an accumulation of protection concerns, for potential prioritization of interventions and future research.

¹OCHA(2018), Global Humanitarian Overview 2019, available at: https://www.unocha.org/global-humanitarian-overview-2019



METHODOLOGY

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) developed a displacement tracking system, the *Displacement Tracking Matrix* (DTM) to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on site or en route. This information is shared with relevant stakeholders, including humanitarian actors and the government.

With regards to the interpretation and the contextualisation of this round's findings, it should be noted that the analysis refers to issues reported by key informants and through group discussions, and that the analysis unit is the site assessed by the DTM. In addition, the difference between the sites and key informants chosen during the different rounds could have an impact on the findings of certain analyses. In comparison with Round 6, the sites located in the prefectures of Bamingui Bangoran and Basse Kotto could not be assessed due to the difficult access to these prefectures during Round 7.

The challenges and limitations related to data collection and analysis presented in this report are mentioned in a separate section at the end.

REPORTED CHARACTERISTICS OF LOCATIONS SURVEYED



50% Female 50% Male



27% of surveyed sites do not have a management system



In 88% of sites, the displacement is due to armed conflict In 12% of sites, the displacement is due to inter-community conflict



76% of surveyed locations are open areas 24% of surveyed locations are collective centres



Interaction with the host community is reported as peaceful or mutually helpful in 73% of sites



In 58% of the surveyed sites, security is not ensured.

FINDINGS

GENERAL SECURITY RISKS

In the sites assessed, the main security risks reported by key informants are related to some form of violence and are affecting both men and women. The analysis of the open question on the general security risks illustrates that for women, fear of an attack by armed groups and sexual aggression are often reported. For men, the general security risks are predominantly linked to abduction and armed groups. Absence of law enforcement officers and physical violence were also mentioned by key informants as security risks for women.

Figure 1: Reported security risks for women

Figure 2: Reported security risks for men

Absence of security forces on the site
Fear of attack by armed group

GBV

Physical violence

Armed elements around the site

Fear of attack by armed group Kidnapping

PROTECTION RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH LIVELIHOODS

It was reported that products bought in the markets (76%), subsistence cultivation (24%) and humanitarian assistance (58%) are the main sources of nutrition. However, key informants from several sites associate essential agricultural activities with increased risks of human rights violations.

In 61 per cent of the sites, key informants reported violence, abduction, detention and discrimination as risks linked to access to agricultural land.

In 100 per cent of the sites where agriculture was reported as the main source of nutrition, violence, abductions and detention were the main risks associated to access to agricultural land.

In 55 per cent of the sites, physical and sexual violence were the most prevalent risks reported to occur during farming activities.

Figure 3: Reported risks of access to agricultural lands

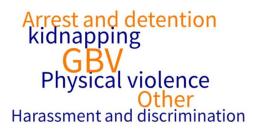
Arrest and detention
Other
Physical violence
GBV
kidnapping

RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF LATRINES

According to the key informants, physical aggression and sexual violence remain the main risks associated with the use of latrines in the sites. This is in line with the findings from the previous data collection rounds.

In 21 per cent of the sites, women and vulnerable persons face violence risks related to the access of latrines, water sources and defecation areas. Risks of sexual violence and physical aggression related to the use of latrines were reported in the sub-prefectures of **Zémio, Bakouma** and **Obo**, while the risk of abduction was mentioned by key informants in the **Yalinga** sub-prefecture.

Figure 4: Reported risks for access to latrines



The table below shows the percentage of sites where a particular protection risk was reported. Additionally, it highlights the sub-prefecture where the issue was most frequently mentioned.

Table 1: Protection risks associated to WASH in the sites

Risk	% of sites where the risk was mentioned	Sub-prefecture with highest reported risk
There are no latrines available on the site	36%	Rafai
Latrines, if available, are not separated for men and women	33%	Kaga-Bandoro
There are no functional showers on the site	39%	Rafai
Showers, when available, are not separated for men and women	35%	Obo, Kaga-Bandoro et Bria
Toilets, when available, cannot be locked from the inside	19%	Obo
Latrines, when available, are in poor condition or impossible to use	67%	Bambari
Shower and toilet spaces were not well-lighted	76%	Bambari

Note: the protection risks are reported by key informants

OTHER REPORTED RISKS

In 9 per cent of the sites, the closest water source is more than 30-minute walk from the site.

In more than 90 per cent of the sites, the majority of the population does not have identity documents.

ACCUMULATION OF POTENTIAL PROTECTION RISKS

The table below shows the percentage of sites with different levels of accumulation of reported protection risks reported. For example, in 24 per cent of the sites, it was reported that men, women and children do not feel safe. In 15 per cent of the sites the same was the case, and in addition, security incidents were reported.

In some of the surveyed sites, multiple protection risks were reported by key informants. For example, in 6 per cent of the sites, men, women and children are reported to not feel safe, and there are neither child-friendly nor women-safe spaces. In addition, security incidents as well as various risks associated with the use of agricultural land and latrines are reported in the same sites. These sites are located in the sub-prefectures of **Yalinga** and **Obo**.

Table 2: Percentage of surveyed sites with multiple protection risks

Men, women, children do not feel safe	Security incidents reported	Risks associated with use of latrines – mainly violence (including sexual violence)	Risks associated with use of land – mainly violence (including sexual violence)	Neither child- friendly nor women-safe spaces	% of sites
X					24%
X	x				15%
X	Х	Х			9%
X	Х	Х	Х		6%
X	X	X	X	X	6%

Note: the protection risks are reported by key informants

The table below presents the protection risks reported by key informants, in each of the sub-prefectures assessed, according to the protection indicators included in the DTM site assessements. Kaga-Bandoro, Bria, Rafai, Zémio and Obo were the sub-prefectures with the highest number of protection risks. In these subprefectures, women, men or children do not feel safe, recent security incidents have been reported, there are risks associated with access to land, and children of displaced households have to walk more than 30 minutes to go to the closest school. In addition to these issues, Kaga-Bandoro and Zémio reported some risks related to the long distance (more than 30-minute walk) of water sources from the sites. Zémio is the only subprefecture where there are sites with child-friendly and women-safe spaces.

Table 3: Protection risks in the surveyed sub-prefecture

Risks	Kaga- Bandoro	Bambari	Bria	Yalinga	Obo	Bakouma	Rafai	Zemio
Men, women, children do not feel safe	x	x	x	х	x		x	x
Security incidents reported	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
Risks associated with use of latrines – mainly violence (including sexual violence)			X	x	X	х	x	X
Risks associated with use of land – mainly violence (including sexual violence)	x	х	x	x	x	х	х	x
No child- friendly neither women-safe spaces	х	x	x	x	X	х	x	
Distance to the closest school is over 30 minutes	x		x		x	х	x	x
Distance to the closest water source is over 30 minutes	х					х		x

^{*}The sub-prefectures highlighted in red are the sub-prefectures where most protection risks were identified. Note: risks are reported by key informants. The table presents only a selection of possible protection risks based on questions from the DTM

CHILD PROTECTION INDICATORS

In 66 per cent of the surveyed sites, there are potential child protection risks, as reported by key informants. They are unsafe for children: they lack child-friendly spaces or access to education.

6 per cent of the surveyed sites include an accumulation of these issues – it is reported that they have no child-friendly spaces and there are no services that provide access to education. These sites are located in two sub-prefectures, namely Kaga-Bandoro and Bambari.

site assessment questionnaire.

ASSISTANCE AND SERVICE NEEDS

The last rounds of data collection demonstrate limited support in the different locations assessed, in terms of means and support to start economic activities.

In 12 per cent of the sites, access to education and psychosocial support are reported to be lacking.

In addition, it is reported that **48 per cent of the sites** do not have referral pathways for protection and security incidents affecting the population living there. The sites that lack a referral mechanism are mostly collective centres (5 sites) or open spaces (11 sites).

Table 4: Reported assistance provided per data collection round

Assistance provided	% of sites in Round 7	% of sites in Round 6	% of sites in Round 5	Average
Psychosocial	17%	46%	28%	30%
Means/support to start economic activities	3%	4%	7%	5%
Education	17%	34%	34%	28%
Health	69%	54%	62%	62%
WASH	38%	61%	52%	50%
Food distribution	86%	93%	93%	91%
NFI distribution	24%	29%	38%	30%

Note: Data collection for Round 6 took place in October and December 2018 and for Round 5 between 21 September and 10 October. The question on the receipt of assistance refers to the time of the survey and the prior two months.

Since Round 6, the reported access to psychosocial assistance decreased. However, the access to health services has increased.

Relevance of psychosocial support for protection

While all types of humanitarian assistance – from health to NFI distribution might play a role in ensuring protection of IDPs, psychosocial support is an essential element of assessing needs from a protection and trafficking perspective.

In the context of a humanitarian emergencies, such as the one in Central African Republic, it is assumed that the risk of developing a mental health condition increases. Psychosocial support is an important service that should be available particularly to victims of exploitation, abuse and violence.







Food distribution is the most widespread type of assistance that is reported. In Round 7, the least available types of service across the surveyed locations are access to livelihood (3%), NFI distribution (24%), and access to education (17%).

LIMITATIONS

Data is collected in each location through group discussions with key informants. One form is filled out for each location or site where the assessment is conducted. DTM site assessments for Round 6 were conducted in open areas, collective centers and host communities. Data collected is verified and triangulated whenever possible, through direct observations and other means. Several limitations should be taken into account when interpreting and presenting the data collected during sites assessments:

- DTM site assessments are not protection monitoring, and they do not duplicate or supersede protection assessments. Questions are asked in a way to give an indication of vulnerabilities, risks and needs, which should be further explored through other methods, for example through a research that is more qualitative in nature.
- The site assessment findings refer to issues observed by key informants in a displacement site, rather than issues experienced by individual respondents. The issues are reported by a set of persons (key informants) who speak on behalf of a whole group (e.g. survivors of sexual violence) and IDPs are not directly interviewed nor sought to be individually identified; findings must therefore be understood also in the context of local social norms and power dynamics and kept in mind when interpreting and presenting the findings.
- The data does not show the prevalence of GBV, child protection issues or human trafficking. It is also not intended to be used to identify or screen potential victims because the information collected is at site level and does not contain information on individuals or individuals' households. The issues highlighted by key informants refer to potential trends across different locations such as collective centres, spontaneous settlements and sites where IDPs live in host communities.
- Key informants often hold positions of authority within displacement sites. Protection-relevant data collected during site assessments pertains to very vulnerable populations but is often provided by individuals in power. Key informants are also likely to be men, which could impact the reliability of the data and truthfulness of the reporting, particularly for issues such as sexual and gender-based violence and abuse. Societal norms on gender roles and victim blaming should be remembered when considering the accuracy of reported data. There are numerous reasons for which key informants may not report incidents or facts accurately, ranging from the lack of detailed knowledge about what happens to all people within a location, to specific cultural interpretations of a question, to intentional misreporting. In addition, key informants might themselves be perpetrators of certain crimes or might want to protect perpetrators. The perpetrators can come from the host community, they can be IDPs themselves or people in positions of authority. Key informants may also misreport information to protect victims.





- Reports of IDPs having been victim of GBV or being exposed to protection-related issues might be dispersed across sites, and the analysis per site might not show the real extent of an issue.
- Existing evidence of widespread violence and anecdotes from frontline staff suggest that it is very likely
 that some issues are under-reported. GBV for example is generally known to be under-reported in
 emergencies. Reasons for underreporting include, but are not limited to, the demographic and socioeconomic profile and position of power of key informants, the sensitivity of topics and the methodology
 of the site assessment.

Due to the highly complex nature of the crisis in CAR, the DTM data collection has encountered a number of limitations and challenges related to the security situation, financial constraints and logistic difficulties. Certain locations (Basse-Kotto, Haute-Kotto, and some isolated locations in Ouham Pendé and Ouaka) were difficult to access because of the unstable and unpredictable security situation in the country. These logistical challenges also had an impact on the geographical coverage as air travel, needed to deploy personnel and deliver material DTM questionnaires and tablets, was delayed. This resulted in the fact that certain zones were not covered. Additionally, the rainy season has negatively affected the use of some means of transport and the access to certain zones. Another major issue in CAR is the limited availability of network and internet, which makes the communication with the enumerators and the delivery of data difficult and creates some security challenges.

Finally, DTM's geographical coverage is also affected by budgetary constraints. Indeed, due to financial and security constraints, humanitarian operations in CAR are costly and available budgets do not allow full coverage of the country's territory. In order to minimize these accessibility and geographical coverage issues, IOM uses its network of key informants identified during previous DTM rounds in order to determine whether the locations that were difficult to access have experienced significant changes in the number of displaced persons hosted. These data are then verified as soon as access to the target area is authorized again.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I: QUESTIONNAIRE - SITE ASSESSMENTS

Indication: Ce formulaire est adressé uniquement dans le cadre d'un groupe d discussion sur les Sites de déplacés. Il vise à capter les informations sur le déplacement des personnes vivant sur le site, sur leurs besoins les plus urgents, les vulnérabilité potentielles et leur perception sur leur situation de déplacement. Un questionnaire par site: soit centre collectif, ou site à air libre. Ce formulaire doit être administré en groupe de discussion incluant femmes et homme des différentes communautés vivant sur le site, ainsi que les gestionnaires de Sites s'il en a. Seuls ces éléments qualifient les données relevées comme acceptables. Le symbole ○ correspond aux questions à choix unique. Le symbole □ correspond au questions à choix multiple.	Matrice de Suivi des Déplacements (DTM)	EVALUATION DES SITES DE DEPLACEMENT
discussion sur les Sites de déplacés. Il vise à capter les informations sur le déplacement des personnes vivant sur le site, sur leurs besoins les plus urgents, les vulnérabilité potentielles et leur perception sur leur situation de déplacement. • Un questionnaire par site: soit centre collectif, ou site à air libre. • Ce formulaire doit être administré en groupe de discussion incluant femmes et homme des différentes communautés vivant sur le site, ainsi que les gestionnaires de Sites s'il en a. Seuls ces éléments qualifient les données relevées comme acceptables. • Le symbole ○ correspond aux questions à choix unique. Le symbole □ correspond aux		Version : 2.2 / 20 <u>Nov</u> 2018
		discussion sur les Sites de déplacés. Il vise à capter les informations sur le déplacemen des personnes vivant sur le site, sur leurs besoins les plus urgents, les vulnérabilité potentielles et leur perception sur leur situation de déplacement. • Un questionnaire par site: soit centre collectif, ou site à air libre. • Ce formulaire doit être administré en groupe de discussion incluant femmes et homme des différentes communautés vivant sur le site, ainsi que les gestionnaires de Sites s'il en a. Seuls ces éléments qualifient les données relevées comme acceptables. • Le symbole ○ correspond aux questions à choix unique. Le symbole □ correspond aux

LOC	ALISATION ET SOURCE	D'INFORMATION						
4 Pr	éfecture			4-Villag	ge			
2.So	us-préfecture			5-Nom	du Site			
<u>3.</u> Ar	rondissement/commur	пе		<u>6.</u> SSID	du Site			
^{7.} Da	te évaluation	-	- 1 8	8. Nom	énumérateur			
#	9.1. Membres du grou	pe de discussion	9.2. Sexe	9.3. Ca	tégorie/fonction	1	1	2.4. Contacts
1.								
2.								
3.								
4.								
5.								
6.								
	gorie: 1.Personnel r déplacés –5. Représent						ésentant reli	gieux - 4. Représentant
<u>10.</u> Co	oordonnées GPS <u>Lat</u>	(décimales) _	_ , _ _	_ _ _	_ Long (déc	imales)	_ _ , _	_ _ _
					•			
A. II	NFORMATIONS GENERA	ALES SUR LE SITE						
<u>Α1.</u> γ	a-t-il un système de ge	stion sur ce site?	O Oui	O N	lon			
					O Gouvernem	ent		O ONG Locale
A2.Si	Oui, quel type d'organ	nisation a en charge	e la gestion du site	?	O Organisatio	n Interna	ationale	O Forces armées
					O Entité Religi	euse		O Autre
<u>A3.</u> T	ype de site (une	O Camp / site (es	pace ouvert, stade,	parc, foi	rêt, etc.)	00	ommunauté	Hôte / Familles d'Accueil
	e réponse par site)	O Centre collectif	f (école, centre relig	ieux, bat	iment public, etc	c.)		
44 4	DDIC - T W-11 I			A4.a Ab	ris en paille ou t	ôle	# Ménages	
A	BRIS : Type d'abris dan	is le site (plusieurs	reponses					

possibles) – Indiquez le nombre de ménages par type d'abris. La

somme des abris doit être égale à la popu		tale	A4.c Abris en o	dur (m	nur solide)	# Ménages					
– déplacée et retournée (population auto	chtone exclue).		A4.d Sans abri	i		# Ménages					
B. ASSISTANCE EXISTANTE SUR LE SITE DE DEPLACEMENT(voir avecles PDI et gestionnaires de sites !!!)											
<u>Bo.</u> Est-ce que le site a reçu de l'a	ssistance sur les 3	derni	ers mois ?		O Oui	O No	on				
81. Si OUI, quel type d'assistance est fourni sur le site entre Octobre et Décembre 2018 ? Sélectionnez dans la liste ci-dessous											
Type Assistance	Reçu ?	Acte	ur					Période			
81.1. Distribution de vivres	O Oui O Non	□G	ouvernement		rganismes re	eligieux 🛮 ON	G	O Moins d'1 mois			
—Distribution de vivres	O Our O Non		lations Unies	□ At	utre, précise	z:		O Plus d'1 mois			
<u>B1.2.</u> Distribution d'articles non	O Oui O Non	□G	ouvernement		rganismes re	eligieux 🛮 ON	G	O Moins d'1 mois			
alimentaires	O our O Non		lations Unies					O Plus d'1 mois			
81.3. Distribution des bâches	O Oui O Non	□G	ouvernement		rganismes re	eligieux 🛮 ON	G	O Moins d'1 mois			
	O our O Non					z:		O Plus d'1 mois			
<u>81.4.</u> Distribution des matériaux/ outils	O Oui O Non					eligieux 🛮 ON		O Moins d'1 mois			
pour construire l'abri	O our O Non	_				z:	-	O Plus d'1 mois			
<u>B1.5.</u> Distribution des matériaux / outils	O Oui O Non					eligieux 🛮 ON	G	O Moins d'1 mois			
pour lancer des activités économique	O our O Non					z:		O Plus d'1 mois			
<u>B1.6.</u> Une assistance en SANTE	O Oui O Non					eligieux 🛮 ON		O Continue			
One assistance en SAIVIE	O our O Non					z:		O Ponctuelle			
81.7. Une assistance psychosociale	O Oui O Non					eligieux 🛮 ON		O Continue			
	C Cui C Noii					z:		O Ponctuelle			
81.8. Une assistance en EAU, HYGIENE et	O Oui O Non					eligieux 🛮 ON	G	O Continue			
ASSAINISSEMENT	C Cui C Noii		lations Unies					O Ponctuelle			
81.9. Une assistance en EDUCATION	O Oui O Non	l .			-	eligieux 🗆 ON	G	O Continue			
One assistance en EDOCATION	C Cui C Noil	ΙDΙ	lations Unies	ПА	itre précise:	, .	- 1	O Ponctuelle			

A4.b Abris bâche (tente)

Round #7



Protection Risks

Central African Republic

C. POPULATION ET MO	BILITE								
		PERSONNE	S DEPLACE	S INT	<u>ERNES</u>				
<u>co.</u> Est-ce que le site ac	cueille des i	ndividus déplacés internes	? 09	Qui C	Non				
CO.a. Si oui, estimations	chiffrées du	nombre total de déplacés	internes	# d	e ménages		# c	d'individus	
		다.Lieu d'origine principa	l des <u>Persor</u>	nes D	éplacées Inte	rnes ↓			
C1.a. Pays	République	Centrafricaine	<u>C1.b.</u>	Préfe	cture				
C1.c. Sous-Préfecture			<u>C1.d</u>	Comr	nune / Arror	ndissemen	it		
C1.e. Population			Ména	ges				ا	ndividus
C1.f. Année d'arrivée su	r le site	O 2013 O2014 O2015	O 2016 C	2017	O Janv-jui	llet2018	OAout-Se	ept 2018 OO	t-Déc 2018
C1.q. Raison majoritaire	du	O Conflits intercommuna	autaires		O Confli	ts armés		O Désastres	Naturels
déplacement		O Autres (à préciser)							
		🕰 second lieu d'origine prin	cipal des <u>Pe</u>	rsonn	es Déplacées	Internes	l		
C2.a. Pays			<u>C2.b.</u>	Préfec	ture				
C2.c. Sous-Préfecture			<u>C2.d.</u>	Comm	nune / Arron	dissement	t		
C2.e. Population			Ména	ges				Ir	ndividus
C2.f. Année d'arrivée su	r le site	O 2013 O2014 O2015	O 2016 C	2017	O Janv-jui	llet2018	OAout-Se	ept 2018 O <u>O</u>	t-Déc 2018
C2.q. Raison secondaire	du	O Conflits intercommuna	autaires		O Confli	ts armés		O Désastres	Naturels
déplacement		O Autres (à préciser)							
		<u>RET</u>	OURNES DE	RCA					
Est-ce que le site ac	cueille des r	etournés de RCA (anciens l	PDI)?		O Qui O N	lon			
<u>co.o.</u> Si oui, estimations	chiffrées du	nombre total de retourné	s de RCA	# d	e ménages		# d	l'individus	
⊆ Derni	er lieu de dép	olacement (avant le retour) (du plus gran	d non	nbre de RETO	URNES DE	RCA (anci	iens PDI) ↓	
C3.0.Pays	République	Centrafricaine	<u>C3.b.</u>	Préfe	cture				
G3.c Sous-Préfecture	- ' - '		<u>C3.d.</u>	Comn	nune / Arror	dissemen	t		
G.e. Population			Ména					In	ndividus
G.f. Année de retour		O 2013 O2014 O2015	O 2016 C	2017	O Janv-jui	let2018 (OAout-Se	ept 2018 O	t-Déc 2018
😘 Raison du retour	O Meilleu	res conditions de sécurité (dans cette l	ocalit	é, qu'en zone	de déplac	ement	O Raiso	ns familiales
	O Raisons	économiques O	Discrimina	tion /	persécution	dans la zo	ne de pro	ovenance.	
		RETOUR	NES D'UN A	UTRE	<u>PAYS</u>				
Est-ce que le site ac	cueille des r	etournés d'autres pays?			0 <u>0ui</u> 0 N	lon			
co.o. Si oui, estimations	chiffrées du	nombre total de retourné	s d'autres p	ays	# de ména	iges	#	d'individus	
☑ Del	rnier lieu de d	léplacement (avant le retou	r) du plus gi	and n	ombre de RE	TOURNES I	O'UN AUT	RE PAYS ↓	
C4.0.Pays			<u>C4.b.</u>	Adm	in 1				
C4.c Admin 2			<u>C4.d.</u>	Ville	/village				
C4.e. Population		Ménag	es					Individus	
4. Année de retour	O 2013 C	2014 O2015 O 2016 O 2	2017 O Ja	nv-juil	let2018 O/	out-Sept 2	2018 O <u>C</u>	Oct-Déc 2018	
C4.g. Raison du retour		re sécurité dans ce village q						on/retour forc	
	O Raisons	familiales O Raisons éc	onomiques	0	Discriminatio			ns la zone de ¡	
Si communautés d'a	ccueil, estin	nation du nombre total de	personnes	non		# de m	énages	# d'i	ndividus
		uté hôte (sans compter le			ournés)				

				onnes dépla					d'autres n	avs)			
0-2		3-5		6-12		13-17		18-59		60+		Total	
Н	F	Н	F	Н	F	Н	Н	F	Н	F	Н		
Précisez les vulnérabilités (Etre prudent sur les nombres et comparer avec la faisabilité par catégories !!).													
		eintes <u>(< fe</u> tantes <u>(< f</u>				#		Mineurs Enfants:		mpagnés e leurs pare	ents		#
D3. Per	sonnes so	uffrant d'ι	n handica	ap mental		#	1	De Orphelins de père et de mère					#
₽4. Per	sonnes so	uffrant d'ι	n handica	ap physique		#	1	40 Chefs d	e Famille	Monopare	ntale – Fe	mme*	#
Personnes souffrant d'un handicap sensoriel						#	1	11. Chefs d	e Famille	Monoparei	ntale - Ho	mme	#
<u>₽6.</u> Per	sonnes so	uffrant d'u	ne malad	ie chroniqu	e / grave	#	1	12. Chefs d	e Famille	Monoparei	ntale - Mi	neur	#



E. PROTECTION ET SECU	JRITE										
E1.La sécurité est-elle assurée sur le site?	O Oui O Non			ont-ils	été r	apportés su				O Ne sait pas	
Si Oui en E1, Qui assu sécurité sur le site ?							és locales O L MINUSCA O A			itaires	
E4. Les femmes se senter	nt-elles en sécurité	sur le site ?	0	Ne sait p	as (Oui ON	Non, pourquoi	?			
E5. Les hommes se sente	nt-ils en sécurité s	ur le site ?	0	Ne sait p	as (Oui ON	Non, pourquoi	?			
E6. Les enfants se senten	t-ils en sécurité su	r le site ?	0	Ne sait p	as (O Oui O Non, pourquoi ?					
Comment sont les rel déplacées et la commu	•	rsonnes		O Entrai O Tensio		O Col O Col	habitation pac	ifique	O Pas d'interactions O Ne sait pas		
8 Nombre d'espaces dé	diés aux enfants	#		<u>€9.</u> N	lombi	e d'espaces sociaux dédiés aux femmes #					
E10 La majorité des pers	onnes dispose-t-el	e de docum	ents d	l'identifi	cation	1? 0	Ne sait pas	O Oui C	Non		
□ Pas de bureau d'émission □ Manque de moyens financiers □ Négligence / manque d'intérêt □ Manque de temps □ Manque de connaissance sur l'importance de la documentation □ Manque d'information sur les procédures et services disponibles □ Autre, précisez : □ Autre, p											
41 Ya-t-il un système de référencement pour rapporter les incidents sur le site ? O Oui O Non O Ne sait pas											
F. EAU, HYGIENE ET AS	_										
		de Source d'			_	Total (#)	Fonction	nels (#)		Fonctionnels (#)	
^{E1} Quelles sont les	☐ Puit tradition☐ Forage à por				#				#		
principales sources	☐ Puit amélior				#		#		#		
d'approvisionnement en eau ? (Cocher toutes			#		#		#				
les options possibles)	ce (rivière, ru	ıısseaı	u, etc.)	#		#		#			
	☐ Camion-Cite				#		#		#		
£2 a II I II .	☐ Eau du robin				#		#	0	#		
62. Quelle est la distanc accéder à la source d'e			parco	urent po	ur	O Sur le s		O Moin O Plus			
53. Quels sont les problè				Odeur	☐ Go	ût □ Eau	u trouble / bru	ne 🗆 Ea	u non p	otable 🗆 Aucun	
4.Y-a-t-il des latrines su	ır ce lieu de déplac	ement?	Oui	O Non		<u>F4.1.</u> Si oui	i, combien ?		#		
55. Est-ce que les latrine	s sont séparées po	ur les homm	nes et	femmes	?	O Oui, to	outes O (Dui, certair	ie (O Non	
6. Peut-on verrouiller l	es toilettes de l'int	érieur ?				O Oui, to	outes 0 (Dui, certair	ne (O Non	
est l'état de la major							O En mauvais			ole	
F8.A quelle fréquence so latrines ?	ont nettoyées les	O Plusieur O 1 fois/se		-		ous les jours fois toutes	s O Plusie les 2 semaines	eurs fois/se s O 1	emaine fois/moi	s O Jamais	
🕰 Qui est en charge du	nettoyage des lati	ines?	Perso	onnes dé	placé	es 0 01	NG O Entr	eprise priv	ée C	Gouvernement	
F10. Nombre de douches	fonctionnelles dar	s le site ?	#			F14. Douch	es séparées h	omme / fe	mme ?	O Oui O Non	
Est-ce que les enfant des risques pour accéd						O Oui, l'a	accès est risqu	é O Non	O Ne	sait pas	
F12. Si l'accès est risqué,		☐ Agre	ssion statio	physique ns/détentio nts	ons 🗆 Hard	ence sexue èlement o e, précisez	u discrin	nination			
613 L'éclairage est-il suffisant dans la majeure partie de ces espaces? O Oui O Non O Ne sait pas											
F14. Date de la dernière				o/_	<i>J</i>	0 /	Aucune				
E15. Date de la dernière			o/_	/	0 /	Aucune					
F16. Le drainage fonction	ne-t-il sur le site ?					O Oui	O Non				
F17. Des bacs/ fosses à o	rdures sont-ils disp	onibles dans	le sit	e ? C	Oui	O Non	F17.a. Si OU	JI, combiei	n? #		
F18. Fréquence de la coll	ecte des bacs à ord	ures ?		O Tou O 1 fo		ours O tes les 2 se	Plusieurs fois maines C	s/semaine 1 fois/mo		fois/semaine Jamais	



G. EDUCATION										
<u>61.</u> Est-ce que les enfants de ména	iges dépl	acés fréquenten	t une éco	le ?	O Oui	(O Non			
	☐ Ecole	e □ Pas d'é	école	□ Ec	ole trop l	loin		Chemin	dangereux	
G1.1. Si NON, Pourquoi les	☐ Man	nque de moyens f	financiers	(Trans	port ou ir	nscr	ription tr	op chers)		Problèmes de
enfants ne fréquentent pas d'école ?	cohabita	ation avec la com	nmunauté	é où se	trouve l'é	écol	le [□ Manqu	e de perso	nnel enseignant
u ecole .	☐ Pas o	d'intérêt pour l'é					Autre, spe			
G1.2. Si OUI, de quel type d'école s'	'agit-il ?	O Officielle (re								
5. 5 5., 5 5 quantity of the same	ug	O Informelle (organisé s	spontar	nément p	ar l	ies dépla	icés, etc.)		
G1.3. Si OUI, quelle est la distance		O Sur le site		0	10-30 m	ninu	ites	O 1h	– 1h30	O Ne sait pas
parcourue pour y accéder ? (à pie	ds)	O Moins de 10) minutes	0	30 minu	ıtes	– 1h	O Plu	us de 2h	O Ne sait pas
© Combien y-a-t-il d'élèves ?		#		G3. Cor	nbien y-a	a-t-i	il d'ensei	ignants da	ans l'école	? #
G4. Quel est le type d'enseignants	dans l'éc	ole ?	esseurs foi ntaires de						e parents	
H. SANTE										
H1. Quels types de services médica fonctionnels sont disponibles ?	aux	O Aucun Autre,			ile 🗆 Hô	òpit:	al 🗆 Ce	entre de sa	anté □ Cli	inique privée
H2. Ces services sont-ils disponible	s sur le s				O Sur I	le si	ite (O En deho	ors du site	
H3 Quelle est la distance que les po	orconnes	dánlacées narco	ourent no	ur acci	der aux		OMO	ine da 15 i	minutes	O 15-30 minutes
services médicaux ? (à pied)	Elsounes	dehiacees haree		ur acce	ider aux					de 50 minutes
H4 Toutes les personnes sur ce site	e peuven	t-elles accéder	O Oui					,		
à ce poste de santé sans difficulté			1						pes (discrin t les enfant	nination) ts en général
	_		U 14011,	, I acces	ESTIDA	16 h	Jour ies i		□ Maux de	
	☐ Diar		☐ Malad		eau				☐ Maux de	
H5 Quelles sont les trois maladies		udisme	☐ Fièvre	•					□ VIH/Sida	
les plus répandues sur le site ?		Inutrition ection de plaie	☐ Toux	lac nev	chologiqu	1100	liác au c			nes de tension
		Ction de plaie	LI Hous	les psy	Пообщ	ues	lles au c	Ollille	☐ Autre : _	
I. COMMUNICATION										
14.Y a-t-il un réseau téléphonique	disponibl	le? O Oui O) Non	11.1.Si	OUI , lequ	iel:	0	Telecel O	Orange C	Moov O Autre
	O Fami	ille / voisin / ami	0	lourna	llistes / m	nédi	iae		O Milita	
Quelle est la source principale	1	ler communautai			rs traditio					nnel humanitaire
d'informations sur le site?		ler religieux			rnement			lité	O Socié O Aucui	
Quelle est le moyen le plus utilis	-á	Radio		Bouch	e à oreille			□ Intern		ie .
pour obtenir des informations sur		Télévision / TV			téléphor		ues			ommunauté
le site? (3 réponses max)		ournal / magasin			ges SMS				, spécifiez	
		Assistance alimen			□ Proc	229	us de dé	sarmeme	nt	
4.Quels sont les sujets sur lesquel	le l	Assistance médica							nfants disp	arus
la communauté de ce site voudra	it LIA	Assistance en abri Education	is						de naissar	
plus d'informations ?		Eau / hygiène / as	ssainisser	nent						s humanitaires
		Biens non-alimen			□ Poss	sibili	ités de re	etour (séc	urité, aide	humanitaire)
J. SECURITE ALIMENTAIRE ET MO										
		☐ Production de					□ En	nprunt		
principales actuelles de nourritur		 □ Don des comn □ Assistance hui 					□Tr	-		
(Deux choix maximum)		☐ Assistance nui		(IIIciae	int tasii,		☐ Au	utres : pré	cisez	
D = . I medental des		ui, c'est la terre d		êtres		_				
Est-ce que la majorité des personnes déplacées a accès à la	O Ou	ui, accès aux terre	es cultival	bles do						es communautés
terre cultivable ?	Oou	ui, les personnes						utorisatio	n	
	O No	on, nous n'avons	pas accès	à la te	rre cultiv	able	e	ı		
12.1. Si les personnes cultivent sans		ation, est-ce que	cela crée	e des te	nsions o	u co	onflits	O Oui	O Non	O Ne sait pas
avec les communautés autochtor	nes ?									
B. Est-ce que les personnes déplac	ées font	face à des risqu	es pour a	ller cul	tiver?		O Oui	O Non		
		Agression physiq				υV	iolence s			
^{13.1.} Si oui, quels types de risques		Arrestations/déte							criminatio	n



Protection Risks

Central African Republic

	☐ Enlèvements ☐ Autre, précisez :										
4. Les p	ersonnes du site ont elles un accès phys	ysique au ma	arché ?		O Oui	O Non					
	Quel est le nom du marché :										
SI OUI	Quelle est la distance par rapport	t au site :	O Moins de 15 min O 15-30 m	n O 30-50 min	O Plus de	50 min					
	4.c Les biens de première nécessité so disponibles ?	ont-ils	O Oui, marché très bien fourni O Oui, on peut y trouver la plupa	rt des biens C	Non, insu	ffisant					
K. CRED	IBILITE										
La Quel niveau de crédibilité accordez-vous aux réponses des informateurs de ce village ? O Très élevé O Acceptable O Bas O Très											
K2. Exist	e-t-il une liste claire et à jour des persoi	onnes vivant	sur ce site ? (Si oui vous devez la voir)	O Oui O N	lon						
K3. L'info	ormation fournie concorde-t-elle avec v	vos propres	observations ?	O Oui toutes O Une partie	O Oui pou O Pas du	ır la majorité tout					
СОММЕ	NTAIRES GENERAUX										
Indiquez	la référence de la section pour chaque c	commentaire	e (Ex: A ou B.: Question A1 ou B2)								



Protection Risks

Central African Republic

ANNEX 2: OVERVIEW OF ASSESSED SITES PER PREFECTURE

Préfecture	Sous-préfecture	Commune	Sites	Personnes Déplacées Internes	
				Ménages	Individus
Haute-Kotto	Bria	Bria	Site Cebi 1	30	70
Haute-Kotto	Bria	Bria	Site Cebi 3	109	578
Haute-Kotto	Bria	Bria	Site Eglise catholique (Bria)	132	464
Haute-Kotto	Bria	Bria	Site Hôpital Régional (Bria)	23	88
Haute-Kotto	Bria	Bria	Site PK3 (Bria)	9,104	50,030
Haute-Kotto	Yalinga	Yalinga	Site sous-préfecture Yalinga	28	200
Haut-Mbomou	Obo	Obo	Site Communuté Peuhl (Boyo)	130	771
Haut-Mbomou	Obo	Obo	Site de Mboki	383	1,958
Haut-Mbomou	Obo	Obo	Site de Zemio	119	567
Haut-Mbomou	Obo	Obo	Site Gambo	127	576
Haut-Mbomou	Zémio	Zémio	Site D (Kondo)	450	3,146
Haut-Mbomou	Zémio	Zémio	Site Gendarmerie Zémio	773	2,161
Mbomou	Bakouma	Bakouma	Site Perseverance	317	1,587
Mbomou	Bangassou	Bangassou	Site Petit Seminaire	355	1,530
Mbomou	Rafai	Rafai	Site A	284	1,406
Mbomou	Rafai	Rafai	Site Aim	189	1,265
Mbomou	Rafai	Rafai	Site B	460	2,300
Mbomou	Rafai	Rafai	Site C (Agoumar 3)	300	1,500
Mbomou	Rafai	Rafai	Site Dembia	136	667
Nana-Gribizi	Kaga-Bandoro	Grivaï-Pamia	Site Kaba	99	465
Nana-Gribizi	Kaga-Bandoro	Kaga-Bandoro	Site Lazaret	1,987	7,795
Nana-Gribizi	Kaga-Bandoro	Kaga-Bandoro	Site Mbella	485	1,012
Nana-Gribizi	Kaga-Bandoro	Kaga-Bandoro	Site Minusca	3,043	12,442
Ouaka	Bambari	Bambari	Site Alternatif (Misca)	810	4,050
Ouaka	Bambari	Bambari	Site Elevage	1,000	9,009
Ouaka	Bambari	Bambari	Site Minusca PK8	479	2,477
Ouaka	Bambari	Bambari	Site Notre Dame De Victoire	580	2,948
Ouaka	Bambari	Bambari	Site Saint Joseph	19	101
Ouaka	Bambari	Danga-Gboudou	Site Eglise catholique	1,000	5,455
Ouaka	Bambari	Danga-Gboudou	Site Maloum	1,660	8,300
Ouaka	Bambari	Ngougbia	Site Maitrise (Club)	1,300	6,983
Ouaka	Bambari	Pladama-Ouaka	Site Aviation	990	4,957
Ouaka	Bambari	Pladama-Ouaka	Site Pladama Ouaka	100	511