

Central African Republic (CAR) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Protection Risks – Displacement Sites – Round 8



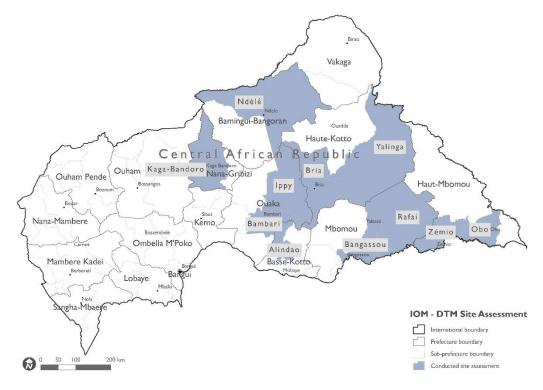


Contact: - DTMRCA@iom.int Site: http://www.globaldtm.info/fr/central-african-republic/ Organisation internationale pour les migrations (OIM) L'organisme des Nations Unies chargé des migrations



Area of coverage: 33 sites 12 regrouping locations in six prefectures (Haute-Kotto,

Basse-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Mbomou, Nana-Gribizi and Ouaka)



CONTEXT

The Central African Republic (CAR) experienced a highly violent conflict that began in 2013. This conflict has caused internal and cross-border displacement of an increasing number of people, particularly between 2017 and 2018. To date, there are approximately 537,000 IDPs in CAR. In parallel, the number of returnees (former IDPs) is 600,000, and the number returnees from other countries is 263,000 individuals.

The number of people who have urgent needs for humanitarian aid is increasing. Since the deterioration of the humanitarian and security situation in 2018, it has been estimated that about half of the population needs humanitarian assistance.¹

OBJECTIVES

This document uses the DTM questionnaire indicators to understand the extent of protection needs, support gaps, and risks reported by key informants in the surveyed sites during the DTM Round 8 data collection. This analysis aims to identify sites, prefectures and sub-prefectures with an accumulation of protection risks, which could lead to additional research and prioritization of humanitarian interventions.

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





METHODOLOGY

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system that tracks population movements. This system is implemented to capture, analyse and share information that aims to improve understanding of population movements and the needs of IDPs. In addition to being used for medium to large scale humanitarian response operations, DTM is also an effective tool for preparedness, recovery and transition activities. DTM provides accurate information to humanitarian actors, sector groups and government actors involved in the humanitarian response on the movements and needs of crisis-affected people.

In interpreting and contextualizing the results of Round 8, it should be taken into account that the analysis refers to issues reported by key informants and through group discussions, and that the unit of analysis is the site, investigated by DTM. In addition, the difference between localities and key informants selected during the different Rounds could have an impact on the outcome of some analyses. Compared with Round 7, the DTM also integrated the assessments in some of the regrouping sites and the evaluation of the official sites in the Basse Kotto prefecture. This explains the increase in 'sites' surveyed from 33 to 45 between Round 7 and Round 8.

The challenges and limitations of collecting and analysing the data presented in this report are mentioned in a later section at the end of the report.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SURVEYED SITES

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51% Females67% Children49% Males3% Elderly people



33% of sites do not have camp management in place



In 67% of the sites, displacement has been caused by armed conflicts In 33% of the sites, displacement has been caused by intercommunal violence



73% of the sites are in open spaces 27% of the sites are in collective centres



In 71% of sites the displaced population has cordial relations with the host communities



In 60% of sites there is no security guarenteed





RESULTS

MAIN SECURITY RISKS

In the sites assessed, key security risks reported by key informants are related to a form of violence and affect both men and women. The analysis of the question on general security risks shows that for women, physical assaults and lack of law enforcement around the sites are often reported. For men, general security risks are mainly related to threats and torture. Key informants also mentioned widespread violence and gender-based violence (GBV) as a security risk for women.

Figure 1: Security risks reported by females

GBV absence of security forces on the site kidnapping generalized violence physical violence verbal threats Figure 2: Security risks reported by males

kidnapping by armed groups physical violence threats absence of security forces on the site Torture

RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH LIVELIHOODS

The main sources of food most mentioned are market purchases (70%), humanitarian assistance (53%) and subsistence farming (51%). However, key informants at several sites associate essential agricultural activities with the risks of certain human rights violations.

In 22 percent of the sites, risks associated with physical aggression, sexual violence, abduction and detention related to agricultural activities were identified.

In 18 percent of the sites, where agriculture is the main food source, it is reported that people face risks to farming such as violence, abduction and detention.

In 70 per cent of the sites, where IDPs face the risks of farming, physical aggression is the most mentioned agricultural risk.

Figure 3 : Security risks associated with farming

kidnapping physical violence sexual violence arrest and detention





RISQUES SIGNALES POUR L'ACCES AUX LATRINES

Physical assault and sexual violence remain the most frequently mentioned risks associated with the use of latrines by key informants. This is in line with the findings of previous data collection rounds.

In 11 per cent of the sites, women and vulnerable people face the risk of violence to access latrines, water points and defecation areas. Risks of sexual violence and physical aggression related to the use of latrines have been reported in the **Zémio** and **Djéma** sub-prefectures.

Figure 4 : Security risks concerning access to latrines

kidnapping physical violence sexual violence other

The table below shows the percentage of sites where a specific risk of protection has been reported. In addition, it highlights the sub-prefecture where the risk was most frequently mentioned.

Sub-préfecture where the risks **Risks** % of sites reporting has been reported most frequently There are no usable latrines in the site 38% Djéma The latrines, if operational, are not segregated for males and 39% Kaga-Bandoro et Bria females There are no functional showers in the displcaement sites 53% Diéma The showers, if functional, are not segregated for males and 38% Alindao females The toilets, if operational, do not have a lock on the inside of the 29% Rafai door The latrines, if present, are not usable or in a state of disrepair 32% Obo, Bambari et Alindao The showers and latrines do not have sufficient lighting 87% Bambari

Table 1 : Protection risks associated with WASH

Note: Les risques de protection ont été rapportés par des informateurs clés





OTHER REPORTED RISKS

In 29 percent of the sites, the nearest water source is more than 30 minutes' walk away.

In more than 90 percent of sites, the majority of people do not have identification documents.

ACCUMULATION OF PROTECTION RISKS

The table below shows the percentages of sites where an accumulation of protection risk indicators has been reported. For example, in 60 percent of the sites, it was reported that security is not assured. In 20 percent of the surveyed sites, security is not assured and security incidents have also been reported.

In several surveyed sites, key informants reported numerous protection risks. For example, in 7 percent of sites, site security is not assured, and recent security incidents have been reported. In addition, the lack of latrines and a management system have been reported on the same sites and there are no spaces dedicated to children and women. These sites are located in **Rafai** and **Djéma** sub-prefectures.

Table 2: Percentage of surveyed sites with multiple protection risks

Security in the site is not assured	Recent security incidents reported	There are no latrines in the site	The site does not have a system for camp management present	Absence of spaces dedicated to children and females	% of sites
x					60%
х	Х				20%
х	Х	Х			9%
х	Х	Х	Х		7%
х	х	Х	х	Х	7%

Note: protection risks are reported by key informants





The table below presents the protection risks reported in the sub-prefectures surveyed according to the protection indicators included in the evaluation of DTM sites. **The highest numbers of risks were reported in Obo, Zemio and Alindao sub-prefectures**. In these sub-prefectures, women, men and children do not feel safe, there are risks associated with access to latrines and arable land and there is a lack of spaces dedicated to children and to women. In addition, people living on the sites must walk more than 30 minutes to access the nearest source of water. The sub-prefecture of Bangassou has only one site and none of the risks mentioned in the table below has been reported in this site.

Kaga-Djéma **Risks** Bambari Bria Yalinga Bakouma Rafai Zemio Bangassou Alindao Bandoro Men, women, and children, do not х х х х х feel safe Recent security incidents reported х х x х х X Risks associated with latrine use especially violence (including sexual х х х х х х х х violence) Risks associated with the use of cultivable land (including sexual х х х х Х Х violence) Absence of spaces dedicated to х x х х х х x children and women The nearest school is more than 30 х х х x X minutes away The nearest water source is more х х х х х х х than 30 minutes away

Table 3: Protection risks in the surveyed sub-prefectures

*The sub-prefectures in red are the sub-prefectures where the highest numbers of risks have been reported

Note: the risks have be reported by key informants. The table presents only a selection of possible protection risks, based on the questions found in the DTM quetionnaires

CHILD PROTECTION INDICATORS

In 67 per cent of the sites, potential child protection risks have been identified. The sites are not safe for children: they lack spaces dedicated to children or means of access to education.

In 16 per cent of the sites, an accumulation of risks for children was identified. They lack spaces dedicated to children and they have no access to education. These sites are located in two sub-prefectures, namely **Djéma** and **Bambari**.





ASSISTANCE AND NEEDS

In 16 per cent of the sites, key informants reported that the site has not received assistance in the last three months. These sites are mainly located in the sub-prefecture of Rafai.

The latest rounds have shown that displaced populations living in the various surveyed sites have received limited assistance in terms of materials and tools to launch economic activities.

In addition, it has been reported that **56 per cent of the sites** do not have a referral pathway to report protection and security incidents on the site. **79 per cent of sites** that do not have a referral pathway system are open spaces (19 sites).

Table 4 : Assistance provided for each data collection cycle

Assistance in the sites	Round 8	Round 7	Round 6	Average
Psychosocial	36%	17%	46%	33%
Distribution of materials/tools to launch economic activities	7%	3%	4%	5%
Education	27%	17%	34%	26%
Health	53%	69%	54%	59%
Water, sanitation, and health	51%	38%	61%	50%
Distribution of rations	56%	86%	93%	78%
Distribution of non-food items	22%	24%	29%	25%

Note: Data collection for Round 7 toop place in March and April 2019, and for round six in Octover and December 2018. The question concerning the provision of assistance was applied at the time of the survey and for the two previous months.

Since Round 6, the number of sites for which food and non-food items have been reported has decreased. Since Round 7, the number of sites for which psychosocial assistance, WASH and education have been reported, has increased.

Relavance for psychosocial support for protection

Relevance of psychosocial support for protection Although all types of humanitarian assistance - from health to the distribution of non-food items - can play an important role in the protection of IDPs, psychosocial assistance is a fundamental element in assessing the needs from a perspective of protection and trafficking perspective.

In a humanitarian emergency, such as that of the Central African Republic, it is considered that there is an increase in the risks related to mental health. Psychosocial assistance is an important activity that should especially be accessible to victims of violence, abuse and exploitation.





Food distribution is the most commonly reported type of assistance. In Round 8, the types of services least provided in the surveyed sites are livelihood distribution (7%), distribution of non-food items (22%), and access to education (27%).

LIMITATIONS

Data was collected in each locality through a group discussion with key informants. A form has been completed in each locality or site where the assessment was conducted. Site assessments were conducted by the DTM in open spaces, community centers and in host communities. The data collected were verified and triangulated, as far as possible, through direct observations and other means. Some limitations must be taken into account when interpreting and presenting the data collected during site evaluation:

- DTM site assessments are not monitoring instruments for protection, and they do not duplicate or replace protection assessments. The questions are asked in order to give an indication of the vulnerabilities, risks and needs, which should be examined with other methods, for example with a more qualitative search.
- The results of the site assessments refer to the problems observed by key informants in a displacement site, rather than the problems experienced by respondents. These issues are reported by individuals (key informants) who speak on behalf of an entire group of individuals (eg victims of sexual violence). IDPs are not directly interviewed or individually identified. The results must, therefore, be presented and interpreted in the context of local social norms and power dynamics.
- The data do not show the prevalence of GBV (Gender Based Violence), child protection issues, or human trafficking. In addition, they are not intended to identify or examine potential victims because data are collected at the site level and do not contain information on individuals and households. The problems reported by key informants refer to possible trends in the different localities, including collective centers, spontaneous sites and informal sites, and localities where IDPs live in foster care.
- Key informants often have positions of authority in the displacement site. The protection data collected during site assessments concern the most vulnerable populations, but they are often provided by individuals with positions of power. In addition, key informants are often men, which can have an impact on the reliability of data and the veracity of reporting, especially with regard to issues of violence and sexual and gender-based abuse. Social norms about the role of gender and the stigmatization of victims need to be taken into account when evaluating published data. In addition, key informants may themselves be involved in certain crimes or may want to protect those responsible for these crimes. It cannot be excluded that key informants give inaccurate information to protect victims.





- Reports of IDPs who have been victims of GBV or who have been exposed to protection issues may be scattered across different sites, and the site-specific analysis may not reflect the true extent of the problem.
- Current data on broadcast violence and anecdotes from front-line staff suggest that it is very likely that some issues will be underreported. GBV, for example, is generally known to be underreported in emergency situations. Reasons for this underreporting include the demographic and socio-economic profile and power position of key informants, the sensitivity of certain topics, and the methodology of site assessments.

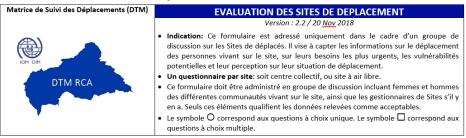
The volatile and unpredictable security situation prevailing in the country reduces the geographical coverage of the project, due to the restrictions of access and risks faced by the DTM enumerators. Axes still remain impassable for reasons of insecurity (the case of Haute-Kotto, some isolated localities of Ouham Pendé and Ouaka). In addition, logistical constraints, related to security and other factors, remain significant and also affect the geographic coverage of the DTM. The need to use airways for deployment of teams and equipment (forms, tablets) in some areas often delays or prevents coverage of these areas. The rainy season also has a negative impact on the means of transport and accessibility to certain areas. Another major problem in CAR is the limited availability of the telecommunications network (telephone and Internet) over a large part of the territory, which poses problems of communication with the enumerators of the DTM, of the sending of the data in real time and of security.

Finally, the geographical coverage of the DTM is also affected by budgetary constraints. Due to financial and security constraints, humanitarian operations in CAR have a significant cost and the available budgets do not allow the coverage of the entire Central African territory. In order to minimize these accessibility and geographical coverage issues, IOM sometimes conducts assessments through telephone interviews where the telephone network allows. IOM uses its network of key informants identified in previous phases of the DTM to determine whether these hard-to-reach areas have experienced significant variations in the number of IDPs hosted. This data is then verified as soon as access to the target area is allowed again.





ANNEXES



LOC	ALISATION ET SOURCE I	D'INFORMATION						
1. Pr	éfecture			4-Village				
<u>2.</u> So	us-préfecture			5. Nom du Site				
3.Ar	rondissement/commun	e		SSID du Site				
⁷ .Da	te évaluation	-	- 1 8	⁸ Nom énumérateur				
#	<u>^{9.1.} Membres du grou</u>	pe de discussion	9.2. Sexe	9.3. Catégorie/fonctio	on <u>9.4.</u> Contacts			
1.								
2.								
3.								
4.								
5.								
6.								
	Catégorie: 1.Personnel médical / éducatif – 2. Gouvernement / municipalité – 3. Leader ou représentant religieux - 4. Représentant des déplacés –5. Représentant des femmes – 6. Représentant des jeunes - 7. Gestionnaire du Site.							
des	deplaces –5. Representa	ant des femmes – I	6. Representant de	s jeunes - 7.Gestionnaire	du Site.			
<u>10.</u> C	10. Coordonnées GPS Lat (décimales) _ _ , _ _ Long (décimales) _ , _ _ _ _							

A. INFORMATIONS GENER	ALES SUR LE SITE					
ALY a-t-il un système de ge	estion sur ce site ?	O Oui	ΟN	on		
A2-Si Oui, quel type d'orga	nisation a en charge la gestio	on du site ?		O Gouvernement O Organisation Interna O Entité Religieuse	O ONG Locale O Forces armées O Autre	
A3. Type de site (une seule réponse par site)	O Camp / site (espace ouvert, stade, parc, forêt, etc.) O Communauté Hôte / Familles d'Accueil O Centre collectif (école, centre religieux, batiment public, etc.)					
A4. ABRIS : Type d'abris da	ns le site (plusieurs réponses	5	A4.a Abris en paille ou tôle # Ménages			
	mbre de ménages par type c		A4.b Ab	ris bâche (tente)	# Ménages	
somme des abris doit être égale à la population déplacée totale – déplacée et retournée (population autochtone exclue).			Ad.c Abris en dur (mur solide) # Ména			
			<u>A4.d</u> Sa	ns abri	# Ménages	

B. ASSISTANCE EXISTANTE SUR LE SITE DE	E DEPLACEMENT(\	oir avecles PDI et gestion	naires de sites !!!)		
^{80.} Est-ce que le site a reçu de l'a	ssistance sur les 3	derniers mois ?	O Oui	O Non	
B1. Si OUI, quel type d'assistance est	fourni sur le site e	entre Octobre et Décembr	e 2018 ? Sélectionne	ez dans la l	iste ci-dessous
Type Assistance	Reçu ?	Acteur			Période
<u>B1.1.</u> Distribution de vivres	O Oui O Non	□ Gouvernement □ C □ Nations Unies □ A			O Moins d'1 mois O Plus d'1 mois
B1.2. Distribution d'articles non alimentaires	O Oui O Non	□ Gouvernement □ C □ Nations Unies □ A			O Moins d'1 mois O Plus d'1 mois
^{81.3.} Distribution des bâches	O Oui O Non	□ Gouvernement □ C □ Nations Unies □ Au	0 0		O Moins d'1 mois O Plus d'1 mois
<u>B1.4.</u> Distribution des matériaux/ outils pour construire l'abri	O Oui O Non	□ Gouvernement □ C □ Nations Unies □ Au			O Moins d'1 mois O Plus d'1 mois
B1.5. Distribution des matériaux / outils pour lancer des activités économique	O Oui O Non	□ Gouvernement □ C □ Nations Unies □ A	0 0	□ ONG	O Moins d'1 mois O Plus d'1 mois
^{B1.6.} Une assistance en SANTE	O Oui O Non	□ Gouvernement □ C □ Nations Unies □ A			O Continue O Ponctuelle
^{81.7.} Une assistance psychosociale	O Oui O Non	□ Gouvernement □ C □ Nations Unies □ A			O Continue O Ponctuelle
^{81.8.} Une assistance en EAU, HYGIENE et ASSAINISSEMENT	O Oui O Non	□ Gouvernement □ C □ Nations Unies □ A			O Continue O Ponctuelle
^{B1.9.} Une assistance en EDUCATION	O Oui O Non	□ Gouvernement □ C □ Nations Unies □ A			O Continue O Ponctuelle





C. POPULATION ET MC	DBILITE							
		PERSONNES DE	PLACEES	NTERNES				
<u>co.</u> Est-ce que le site ac	cueille des in	ndividus déplacés internes ?	O Ou	O Non				
<u>CO.a.</u> Si oui, estimations	chiffrées du	nombre total de déplacés inte	rnes	# de ménag	es	# d'ind	dividus	
		🕰 Lieu d'origine principal des	Personne	s Déplacées	Internes 🗸			
Cl.a. Pays	République	Centrafricaine	<u>C1.b.</u> P	éfecture				
Cl.c.Sous-Préfecture		,	C1.d.Co	mmune / A	rrondissement			
Cl.e. Population			Ménage	s.		Individus		
CI.f. Année d'arrivée su	r le site	O 2013 O 2014 O 2015 O 2	016 O 2	017 O Jan	/-juillet2018 OA	out-Sept	2018 OOc	t-Déc 2018
Cl.g. Raison majoritaire	du	O Conflits intercommunautai	res	0 Co	nflits armés	0	Désastres	Naturels
déplacement		O Autres (à préciser)						
		🕰 န်ငေond lieu d'origine principal	des <u>Perso</u>	onnes Dépla	cées Internes ↓			
<u>C2.a.</u> Pays			C2.b. Pré	fecture				
C2.c. Sous-Préfecture			C2.d. Co	mmune / A	rondissement			
<u>C2.e.</u> Population				In	dividus			
C2.f. Année d'arrivée su	r le site	O 2013 O 2014 O 2015 O 2	/-juillet2018 OA	out-Sept	2018 OOc	t-Déc 2018		
<u>C2.q.</u> Raison secondaire déplacement	du	O Conflits intercommunautai O Autres (à préciser)	res	O Co	onflits armés	0	Désastres	Naturels
<u>RETOURNES DE RCA</u>								
Est-ce que le site accueille des retournés de RCA (anciens PDI)? Oui O Non								
<u>co.a.</u> Si oui, estimations	chiffrées du	nombre total de retournés de	RCA	# de ménag	es	# d'inc	lividus	
⊡ Derni	er lieu de dép	olacement (avant le retour) du pl	us grand ı	nombre de R	ETOURNES DE RC	A (anciens	PDI)↓	
C3.a. Pays	République	Centrafricaine	(3.b.Pr	éfecture				
G.c.Sous-Préfecture			<u>C3.d.</u> Co	mmune / A	rrondissement			
G.e. Population			Ménage					lividus
G.f. Année de retour		O 2013 O 2014 O 2015 O 2	016 O 2	017 O Janv	-juillet2018 OA	out-Sept 2	2018 OOct	-Déc 2018
<u> 3.a.</u> Raison du retour		res conditions de sécurité dans économiques O Disc			one de déplacen tion dans la zone			s familiales
		RETOURNES	D'UN AUT	RE PAYS				
🤐 Est-ce que le site ac	cueille des r	etournés d'autres pays?		O <u>Qui</u>	O Non			
<u>co.a.</u> Si oui, estimations	chiffrées du	nombre total de retournés d'a	utres pay	rs #den	nénages	# d'i	ndividus	
🕰 De	rnier lieu de c	léplacement (avant le retour) du	plus gran	d nombre de	RETOURNES D'U	N AUTRE P	pays ↓	
C4.a.Pays			<u>C4.b.</u> A	lmin 1				
C4.c. Admin 2			<u>C4.d.</u> Vi	lle /village				
C4.e. Population	Ménages Individus							
C4.f. Année de retour	O 2013 O	2014 02015 0 2016 0 2017	O Janv	juillet2018	OAout-Sept 202	18 OOct-I	Déc 2018	
<u>C4.q.</u> Raison du retour		e sécurité dans ce village qu'au					etour forcé	
		familiales O Raisons éconor						
C. Si communautés d'		ation du nombre total de pers			# de mén			dividus
		ation du nombre total de pers auté hôte (sans compter les dép				-		
								-

				onnes dépl dividus dépla				site et retournés	d'autres p	ays)			
0-2		3-5		6-12		13-17		18-59	18-59			Tota	
н	F	н	F	н	F	н	н	F	н	F H		F	н
		Précisez	z les vulne	érabilités (E	tre prudent	sur les n	ombres e	t comparer a	vec la faiso	ıbilité par ca	tégories !	<i>!</i>).	
P1. Fer	nmes enc	eintes <u>(< f</u> e	emmes 08-	59 ans)		#	# DZ. Mineurs non accompagnés					#	
22. Fer	nmes alla	itantes <u>(< </u>	emmes 10	- 59 ans)		#	Enfants séparés de leurs parents					#	
D3. Per	sonnes so	ouffrant d'u	un handic	ap mental		#		De Orphelins de père et de mère					#
🕰 Per	sonnes so	ouffrant d'u	un handic	ap physique	;	#		DIO Chefs de Famille Monoparentale – Femme*					#
D5. Per	Personnes souffrant d'un handicap sensoriel					#	# D11. Chefs de Famille Monoparentale - Homn			mme	#		
				ie chroniqu		#		D12. Chefs de Famille Monoparentale - Mineur			#		





E. PROTECTION ET SECU	IRITE										
^{£1.} La sécurité est-elle assurée sur le site ?	O Oui O Non	O Ne sait p	as			s incidents c apportés su		O Oui	O Non	O Ne sait	pas
Si Oui en E1, Qui assu sécurité sur le site ?		D Autogestio D Leaders Po								aires	
E4.Les femmes se senten	t-elles en sécurit	é sur le site î	2 0	Ne sait p	as (DOui ON	on, pourquoi	i?			
Es. Les hommes se senter	nt-ils en sécurité	sur le site ?	0	Ne sait p	as (Oui ON	on, pourquoi	i?			
E.Les enfants se senten	t-ils en sécurité s	ur le site ?	0) Ne sait p	as (⊃Oui ONo	on, pourquoi	i?			
E7. Comment sont les rela déplacées et la commun		ersonnes		O Entraio O Tensio		O Cohi O Coni	abitation pao flits	cifique		d'interac sait pas	tions
^{E8} Nombre d'espaces dé	diés aux enfants	#		<u>^{E9.}N</u>	ombr	e d'espaces	sociaux déd	iés aux fer	nmes	#	
E10 La majorité des perso			nents	d'identifie	atior	10 51	Ne sait pas	O Oui C	Non		
EIO.1 Si non, pourquoi ?	I Manque d'information sur les procedures et services disponibles										
EII Ya-t-il un système de		oour rapport	er les	incidents	sur le	e site ?	⊃Oui ON	on ONe:	sait pas		
F. EAU, HYGIENE ET ASS											
		e de Source d				Total (#)	Fonction	nnels (#)		onctionn	els (#)
^{E1} Quelles sont les	Puit traditio Forage à po			t 	#		#		#		
principales sources	□ Puit amélio				#		#		#		
d'approvisionnement	Bladder				#		#		#		
en eau ? (Cocher toutes	🗖 Eau de surface (rivière, ru			au, etc.)	#		#		#		
les options possibles)	🗆 Vendeur d'eau				#		#		#		
	Camion-Cit				#		#		#		
1 2	Eau du robi				#		#		#		
Quelle est la distance accéder à la source d'ea			parco	ourent po	ur	O Sur le si O 10-30 m			s de 10 m de 30 mir		
^{E3.} Quels sont les problè	mes liés à la qua	lité de l'eau	? [] Odeur	🗆 Go	ût □ Eau	trouble / bru	ine 🗆 Ea	u non po	table 🗆	Aucun
^{F4.} Y-a-t-il des latrines su	r ce lieu de dépla	cement ?	O Ou	i O Non		<u>F4.1.</u> Si oui,	combien ?	4	ŧ		
^{F5.} Est-ce que les latrine	s sont séparées p	our les hom	mes e	t femmes	?	O Oui, tou	ites O (Jui, certair	ne O	Non	
F6. Peut-on verrouiller le	es toilettes de l'in	térieur ?				O Oui, tou	ites O (Dui, certair	ne O	Non	
🗹 est l'état de la majori					·	ionnelle C				e	
A quelle fréquence so latrines ?	nt nettoyées les	O Plusieu O 1 fois/s		-		ous les jours fois toutes le		eurs fois/se	emaine fois/mois	O la	amais
Qui est en charge du	nettoyage des la	· ·		sonnes dé				eprise priv	-	Gouvern	
F10. Nombre de douches	fonctionnelles da	ins le site ?	#			F14. Douches	s séparées h	omme / fe	mme ?	O Oui	O Non
Ell.Est-ce que les enfant des risques pour accéde						O Oui, l'ac	cès est risqu	é O Non	O Ne s	ait pas	
^{E12.} Si l'accès est risqué, d		□ Agres	sion tatio	physique ns/détention nts	is 🗆 Hard	ence sexue èlement o e, précisez	u discrim	ination			
F13. L'éclairage est-il suff	isant dans la maj	eure partie d	e ces	espaces ?		O Oui O	Non O Ne	sait pas			
F14. Date de la dernière d	listribution de sa	von				°//	/	0,	Aucune		
E15. Date de la dernière d	E15. Date de la dernière distribution de kits d'hygiène					°//	/	07	Aucune		
F16. Le drainage fonction	ne-t-il sur le site	?				O Oui O	Non				
F17. Des bacs/ fosses à or	dures sont-ils dis	ponibles dar	ns le si	ite? C	Oui	O Non	F17.a. Si OL	JI, combiei	n? #		
^{F1®} Fréquence de la collecte des bacs à ordures ?					O Tous les jours O Plusieurs fois/semaine O 1 fois/semaine O 1 fois toutes les 2 semaines O 1 fois/mois O Jamais						





G. EDUCATION								
<u>61.</u> Est-ce que les enfants de ména	ages dépla	icés fro	équentent une éco	le ?	O Oui O	Non		
	Ecole	l	Pas d'école	🗆 Ec	ole trop loin		Chemin dangereux	
<u>G1.1.</u> Si NON, Pourquoi les	🗆 Man	Manque de moyens financiers (Transport ou inscription trop chers) 🛛 🗖 Problèmes de						
enfants ne fréquentent pas d'école ?	cohabita	ation a	vec la communauté	où se	trouve l'école		Manque de personr	iel enseignant
d ecole .	🗆 Pas d	Pas d'intérêt pour l'éducation formelle 🛛 🗆 Autre, spécifiez :						_
G1.2. Si OUI, de quel type d'école s	'agit_il 2	• I 2 O Officielle (reconnue par le Ministère de l'Education)						
— Si OOI, de quei type d'école s	agit-ii :	O Informelle (organisé spontanément par les déplacés, etc.)						
G1.3. Si OUI, quelle est la distance		O Sur le site		С	O 10-30 minutes O 1h- 1		O 1h– 1h30	O No
parcourue pour y accéder ? (à pie	eds)	ОМ	oins de 10 minutes	С	O 30 minutes – 1h O Plus de 2h		O Plus de 2h	O Ne sait pas
⁶² Combien y-a-t-il d'élèves ?	#		G3. Combien y-a-t-il d'enseignants dans l'école?				#	
64. Outplant in the time d'annuite	64. Quel est le type d'enseignants dans l'école ?			O Professeurs formés (fonctionnaires) O Maitre parents				
Quei est le type d'enseignants				O Volontaires de la localité ou parmi les déplacés				

H. SANTE					
H1. Quels types de services médicat fonctionnels sont disponibles ?		n 🛛 Clinique mot e, spécifiez :		al 🗖 Centre de	santé 🗖 Clinique privée
H2. Ces services sont-ils disponibles	ehors du site ? O Sur le site O En dehors du site				
H3 Quelle est la distance que les pe services médicaux ? (à pied)	courent pour accéder aux O Moins de 15 minutes O O 30-50 minutes O Plus d			5 minutes O 15-30 minutes utes O Plus de 50 minutes	
¹⁴⁴ Toutes les personnes sur ce site à ce poste de santé sans difficulté		O Oui O Non, l'accès est risqué pour certains groupes (discrimination) O Non, l'accès est risqué pour les femmes et les enfants en général			
변호Quelles sont les trois maladies les plus répandues sur le site ?	 □ Diarrhée □ Paludisme □ Malnutrition □ Infection de plaie 	☐ Maladie de p □ Fièvre □ Toux □ Troubles psy		liés au conflit	Maux de tête Maux de ventre VIH/Sida Problèmes de tension Autre :

I. COMMUNICATION					
¹¹ Y a-t-il un réseau téléphonique	disponible ?	O Oui O Non		H.1.Si OUI, lequel :	O <u>Telecel</u> O Orange O <u>Moov</u> O Autre
^{12.} Quelle est la source principale d'informations sur le site?	O Famille / v O Leader cor O Leader rel	nmunautaire	Οı	lournalistes / médias Leaders traditionnels Gouvernement / munic	O Militaires O Personnel humanitaire O Société civile O Aucune
	Guelle est le moyen le plus utilisé Gradio pour obtenir des informations sur Télévis de site? (3 réponses max)		☐ Bouche à oreille ☐ Appels téléphoniques ☐ Messages SMS		☐ Internet ☐ Meetings de la communauté ☐ Autre, spécifiez :
⁴⁴ Quels sont les sujets sur lesquels As la communauté de ce site voudrait Ed plus d'informations ? Ea		ance alimentaire ance médicale ance en abris ation hygiène / assainissem non-alimentaires		Membres de Documentat Comment co	le désarmement es familles / enfants disparus tion (certificat de naissance, etc.) ontacter les organisations humanitaires de retour (sécurité, aide humanitaire)

J. SECURITE ALIMENTAIRE ET MOYENS DE SUBSISTANCE								
Description Description <thdescription< th=""> <thdescription< th=""></thdescription<></thdescription<>		 Production de subsistance Don des communautés hôtes et voisi Assistance humanitaire (incluant casl Achat sur le marché 	s hôtes et voisines			nprunt oc utres : précisez		
Est-ce que la majorité des personnes déplacées a accès à la terre cultivable ?		Dui, c'est la terre de nos ancêtres Dui, accès aux terres cultivables donné par les autorités locales / notables des communautés Dui, les personnes déplacées cultivent des terres sans autorisation Jon, nous n'avons pas accès à la terre cultivable						
<u>12.1.</u> Si les personnes cultivent sans autorisation, est-ce que cela crée des tensions ou conflits avec les communautés autochtones ?					O Oui	O Non	O Ne sait pas	
^B Est-ce que les personnes déplacées font face à des risques pour aller cultiver? O Oui			O Oui	O Non				
^{<u>13.1.</u>Si oui, quels types de risques ?}] Agression physique] Arrestations/détentions	_	Violence : Harcèlem		criminatio	n	





ANNEX I: QUESTIONNAIRE - SITE EVALUATION

	🗆 Enlèven	ents 🛛 Autre, précisez :		
^{<u>J4.</u> Les p}	personnes du site ont elles un accès physique au marché ? O Oui			
	<u>^{14.a}</u> Quel est le nom du marché :			
si oui	<u>^{14.b}</u> Quelle est la distance par rapport au	site : O Moins de 15 min O 15-30 min O 30-50 min O Plus de 50 min		
	^{<u>/4.c.Les biens de première nécessité sont-</u>}	O Oui, marché très bien fourni		
	disponibles ?	O Oui, on peut y trouver la plupart des biens O Non, insuffisant		

K. CREDIBILITE			
KL Quel niveau de crédibilité accordez-vous aux réponses des informateurs de ce village ?	O Très élevé O Elevé O Moyen O Acceptable O Bas O Très bas		
K2. Existe-t-il une liste claire et à jour des personnes vivant sur ce site ? (Si oui vous devez la voir)	O Oui O Non		
13.1/mf	O Oui toutes O Oui pour la majorité		
<u>K3.</u> L'information fournie concorde-t-elle avec vos propres observations ?	O Une partie O Pas du tout		

COMMENTAIRES GENERAUX

Indiquez la référence de la section pour chaque commentaire (Ex: A ou B.: Question A1 ou B2)





Protection Risks

Central African Republic

ANNEX 2: SITES COVERED BY PREFECTURE

N° Prefecture	Sous-préfecture	Commune	Sites	HH I	nd
1 Basse-Kotto	Alindao	Alindao	LR BANDA DEKA	1 416	7 080
2 Basse-Kotto	Alindao	Alindao	LR NGAKE	138	690
3 Basse-Kotto	Alindao	Alindao	Site Afaps	129	645
4 Basse-Kotto	Alindao	Alindao	Site Elim	566	2 830
5 Basse-Kotto	Alindao	Alindao	Site Mission Catholique	3 869	19 345
6 Basse-Kotto	Alindao	Alindao	Site PK3	164	820
7 Basse-Kotto	Alindao	Bakou	Site Kongbo	1 436	7 180
8 Haute-Kotto	Bria	Bria	Site Cebi 1	22	88
9 Haute-Kotto	Bria	Bria	Site Cebi 3	113	601
10 Haute-Kotto	Bria	Bria	Site Eglise catholique (Bria)	132	464
11 Haute-Kotto	Bria	Bria	Site Hôpital Régional (Bria)	16	50
12 Haute-Kotto	Bria	Bria	Site PK3 (Bria)	8 508	45 609
13 Haute-Kotto	Yalinga	Yalinga	Site sous-préfecture Yalinga	31	212
14 Haut-Mbomou	Djema	Djema	LR A1	235	1 175
15 Haut-Mbomou	Djema	Djema	LR A2	250	1 250
16 Haut-Mbomou	Djema	Djema	LR B1	220	1 100
17 Haut-Mbomou	Djema	Djema	LR B2	290	1 450
18 Haut-Mbomou	Djema	Djema	LR C1	45	225
19 Haut-Mbomou	Djema	Djema	LR C2	35	175
20 Haut-Mbomou	Obo	Obo	Site Communuté Peuhl (Boyo)	173	971
21 Haut-Mbomou	Obo	Obo	Site de Mboki	383	1 740
22 Haut-Mbomou	Obo	Obo	Site de Zemio	126	585
23 Haut-Mbomou	Obo	Obo	Site Gambo	128	570
24 Haut-Mbomou	Zémio	Zémio	LR D (Kondo)	584	3 629
25 Haut-Mbomou	Zémio	Zémio	Site Gendarmerie Zémio	205	1 026
26 Mbomou	Bakouma	Bakouma	Site Perseverance	317	1 587
27 Mbomou	Bangassou	Bangassou	Site Petit Seminaire	335	1 430
28 Mbomou	Rafai	Rafai	LR C (Agoumar 3)	340	1 619
29 Mbomou	Rafai	Rafai	LR Dembia	158	807
30 Mbomou	Rafai	Rafai	Site A	284	1 406
31 Mbomou	Rafai	Rafai	Site Aim	189	1 265
32 Mbomou	Rafai	Rafai	Site B	461	2 305
33 Nana-Gribizi	Kaga-Bandoro	Grivaï-Pamia	Site Kaba	74	291
34 Nana-Gribizi	Kaga-Bandoro	Kaga-Bandoro	Site Lazaret	2 081	8 183
35 Nana-Gribizi	Kaga-Bandoro	Kaga-Bandoro	Site Mbella	485	1 012
36 Nana-Gribizi	Kaga-Bandoro	Kaga-Bandoro	Site Minusca	3 049	12 565
37 Ouaka	Bambari	Bambari	Site Alternatif (Misca)	868	4 336
38 Ouaka	Bambari	Bambari	Site Elevage	1 702	8 507
39 Ouaka	Bambari	Bambari	Site Minusca PK8	326	1 626
40 Ouaka	Bambari	Bambari	Site Notre Dame De Victoire	499	2 492
41 Ouaka	Bambari	-	Site Eglise catholique	1 028	5 138
42 Ouaka	Bambari	Danga-Gboudou	Site Maloum	1 660	8 330
43 Ouaka	Bambari	Ngougbia	Site Maitrise (Club)	1 397	6 983
44 Ouaka	Bambari	Pladama-Ouaka	Site Aviation	892	4 457
45 Ouaka	Bambari	Pladama-Ouaka	Site Pladama Ouaka	100	511

