



Preliminary Report about Internal Displacement in north-western Central African Republic

UNHCR/CARITAS
Network of Humanitarian Observers

November 2006 – February 2007



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1. Executive Summary

The *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement* outline the rights of internally displaced persons, as well as the obligations of governments to ensure that those rights are respected.

In line with the Guiding Principles UNHCR, with its partner CARITAS Bossangoa, undertook an initial assessment of the living conditions of internally displaced persons with a view to understanding if and how displaced persons were realising their rights in the context of the current conflict in the Central African Republic.

Unfortunately, of the internally displaced person (IDPs) and returnees surveyed -- 915 families consisting of 8,009 individuals -- many were found not be able to access the fundamental rights spelled out in the Guiding Principles. Most notably, lack of security remains an overarching concern of displaced persons and the largest obstacle to their return. The protection of these persons from harm and violations of their rights is lacking. Villages have been attacked and houses burned. Some 70% reported that their houses had been damaged or destroyed. After fleeing their villages, most IDPs live in makeshift shelters in the bush. Although most IDPs do not want to remain in their area of displacement, the prevailing conditions of insecurity are preventing their return. Half of the interviewed families had suffered from more than two security incidents over the three months prior to the interview. A starting 77% of returnee families in the survey who had experienced security incidents in the three months prior to being interviewed had experienced between 6 and 10 incidents.

Access to basic necessities of life is lacking for many of these IDPs, most notably in terms of access to shelter, water, food, and for children to education. Half of the interviewed families had neither access to local markets nor to primary health care, and even less families' children had access to education.

The IDPs in this survey are not realising their fundamental rights and are living in conditions of dire insecurity. It therefore is concluded that increased efforts by both the government and the humanitarian community are necessary to ensure that the IDPs are better protected, and are accessing the basic necessities of life.

2. Summary of Key Findings

Based on the families surveyed (some 915 families consisting of 8,009 individuals, as well as 72 villages in Ouham and Ouham Pendé *préfectures*, the following is a summary of the data collected by this survey.

I. Return and Displacement

1. Most families surveyed (79%), fled into displacement as a result of the events occurring at the end of 2005, beginning of 2006. In the *sous-préfectures* of Kabo and Batangafo, recent insecurity in their village of origin was also a major reason why people fled into displacement.

Displaced Families

2. Only 2% of displaced families intend to settle in their location of displacement.
3. Most displaced families surveyed stated that they needed an improvement in security to return to their homes, and most were uncertain when they would return.
4. Some 41 % of families surveyed stated that they were generally able to visit their village of origin, and some 43% of them answered that they were able to 'sometimes' visit their village of origin. The results vary by *sous préfecture* with Batangafo having the highest percentage of displaced families surveyed (44%) who stated they could **not** visit their village of origin.

Returned Families

5. Of the 915 families surveyed some 274 had returned to their village of origin. Most stated they had returned because of an improvement in security, however, they experienced more security incidents than those displaced. Many in Batangafo *sous préfecture* stated insecurity in their area of displacement made them return leading to the question of whether or not the return was voluntary, and occurred under conditions of safety and dignity.
6. Of those surveyed families who had returned, most in Batangafo and Markounda *sous préfectures* had been displaced for periods between 6 and 12 months, and in Kabo *sous préfecture* for between 3 and 6 months.

II. Living Conditions

Housing

7. Some 69% of all families surveyed stated that their home in their village of origin was severely damaged. In Markounda *sous préfecture* 88% percent reported severe damage, with 58% in Batangafo *sous préfecture*, 53% in Kabo *sous*



préfecture, and 49% in Paoua *sous préfecture* reporting severe damage. Only 12% of families surveyed stated that there was no damage to their home.

8. At the time of the interview, most families surveyed were living in makeshift shelters. Many were also using plastic sheeting. Also of note, many returnees were occupying vacant houses or had constructed new houses.

Water

9. Most families surveyed obtained water from rivers and wells.
10. In the *sous préfectures* of Kabo (94%), Paoua (92%), and Markounda (79%) large numbers of families surveyed did not have access to safe drinking water. In the *sous préfecture* of Batangafo, only 24% did not have access to drinking water.
11. Some 84% of all families surveyed indicated the need for better access to safe drinking water. Most stated a need for improved access to water because increased population growth had limited their access; distance from the water source was also cited as an obstacle to obtaining safe drinking water.

Access to Markets

12. Only about half of the families surveyed have access to local markets. Most have access to manioc, millet, and peanuts, but stated that they needed sugar, salt, and oil.

Health Care

13. Overall some 56% of families surveyed have access to health care. Access to health care is best in the *sous préfecture* of Kabo where some 94% of families surveyed have access, followed by Batangafo (57%), Markounda (56%), and Paoua (39%).
14. Families surveyed are most concerned about malaria, diarrhoea, and typhoid fever.

Education

15. Large numbers of children of the families surveyed do not go to school. Of the families surveyed in Paoua *sous préfecture*, some 83% of children are not attending school, some 69% in Kabo *sous préfecture*, and some 56% in Markounda *sous préfecture*. In Batangafo *sous préfecture*, by contrast, some 77% of families surveyed reported their children **do** go to school.
16. Almost all of those families whose children do not go to school noted that insecurity was a major obstacle to children attending school, followed by lack of financial means, and distance from the school.

Income Generation

17. Following displacement, the number of people engaged in commerce, husbandry, and hunting dropped by between 30% and 40% among the displaced families surveyed. Most returnee families surveyed, however, were able to engage in the same income generation activities as they did prior to their displacement.

III. Freedom of Movement

18. Two thirds of the surveyed families in Batangafo and Paoua *sous préfectures* were not able to travel 5 km from where they were living, contrasting with Kabo *sous préfecture* where 63% of families could move at least 5 km, and Markounda *sous préfecture* where 81% were able to do so.

IV. Security

19. Half of the families surveyed had experienced security incidents, with the highest levels reached in Batangafo *sous préfecture* and the lowest in Kabo *sous préfecture*.
20. Of the 256 families who said they had experienced security incidents over the three months prior to the interview, some 50% had suffered more than two incidents, 25% more than six, and 16 had suffered ten incidents.
21. Returnees suffered disproportionately more security incidents than displaced families in this survey. Some 77% of returnees who reported experiencing security incidents had experienced 6 to 10 incidents over the three months prior to the survey, whereas 9% of IDPs (who reported incidents) had suffered between 6 and 10 such incidents.

3. Introduction, Objectives, Background, and Methodology

I. Introduction

Repeated episodes of violence in late 2005 and throughout 2006 caused forced population displacements in all northern prefectures of the Central African Republic (CAR). Rebel groups with political motives extended their areas of operation in the north-west and north-east, threatening to destabilize the country. As a result, 150,000 persons were estimated to have been forced away from their villages by the end of 2006, with another 50,000 Central African refugees living in southern Chad and 20,000 in Cameroon. By February 2007, the UN estimated that some 212,000 persons were displaced in CAR, while UNHCR estimated the number of Central African refugees at 50,000 in Chad, 25,000 in Cameroon and 3,000 in South Darfur. Thus, a total of 290,000 Central Africans had been forcefully driven away from their homes as of March 2007.

The first major attack by a rebel group occurred in September 2005 in Markounda, followed by other attacks in Kabo in November and Bémal in December 2005. Subsequently, an armed militant group called *Armée Populaire pour la Restauration de la Démocratie* (APRD) attacked the town of Paoua in January 2006, triggering heavy fighting and casualties, according to different sources. In the aftermath of the attack, Central African security forces carried out reprisals against the civilian population in Paoua and surrounding villages, reportedly killing up to 104 civilians. In the north-east, fighting between the Central African Armed Forces (FACA) and militant groups occurred in Tiringoulou in May and in Gordil in June 2006. At the end of 2006, the area remained under rebel control. The *Union des Forces Démocratiques pour le Rassemblement* (UFDR) also temporarily captured the towns of Birao in October, and Ouanda Djallé and Ouadda in November 2006. With the support of the FOMUC, the international peacekeeping force of the regional intergovernmental organisation CEMAC, and the French army, Birao was retaken by the FACA in November. Finally, Nana-Grébizi prefecture in central northern CAR was heavily affected in October and November 2006 when militant groups attacked the towns of Ouandago and Kaga-Bandoro. In the wake of these attacks, the Central African security forces burned down thousands of houses in the area which led to the forced internal displacement of an estimated 20,000 civilians, and restricted movement along the main roads.

Throughout 2006, CAR – especially its northern regions – was affected by regional instability. One part of the Chadian rebel groups that attacked N'djamena on 14 April reportedly crossed into CAR's north-eastern Vakaga prefecture on their way to the Chadian capital. According to reports by civilians, Chadian elements crossed the border to loot the international market in Bétoko which remained closed at the end of the year. There were also unconfirmed reports about an incursion of groups of the Ugandan Lord's Resistance Army in south-eastern CAR. Furthermore, humanitarian organizations followed closely the electoral process in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) for fear of a negative impact on CAR should the elections turn violent. Fortunately, this fear did not materialize.



Against this background, in June 2006, with CERF funding, UNHCR began to implement a protection strategy based on three pillars: (1) sensitization of key actors on IDPs' rights, especially the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, (2) monitoring of the protection situation and displacement patterns, and (3) material and non-material assistance to victims of human rights violations.

As the cluster lead for the protection of internally displaced persons (IDPs), and as part of its three pronged strategy, UNHCR sought to better understand the situation and needs of displaced persons in order to develop appropriate protection strategies to respond to and, whenever possible, prevent displacement. Thus, working in partnership with CARITAS, UNHCR developed a monitoring strategy which included the design of two questionnaires (attached as Annex A to this report) to gather information and data which would in turn inform protection strategies and humanitarian action. Based on a thorough analysis of the data gathered through the two questionnaires, UNHCR produced the present report.

II. Objectives

The objectives of the data collection included:

- Collection of information to analyse patterns of population displacements in northern CAR and particularly in Ouham and Ouham Pendé prefectures;
- Identification of protection and assistance gaps and needs in order to design appropriate protection and assistance interventions and to focus on preventative activities.

III. Background

As part of its monitoring activities, UNHCR established a network of 23 humanitarian observers and one supervisor in September 2006, through a sub-agreement with CARITAS Bossangoa. The humanitarian observers were stationed in the Ouham and Ouham-Pendé prefectures, in order to collect data from these areas of forced population displacement. Specifically, the humanitarian observers worked in the conflict-affected *sous préfectures* of Paoua, Markounda, Batangafo, and Kabo, while the supervisor was based in Bossangoa, travelling to the affected areas. UNHCR and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) trained the humanitarian observers for a full week on the usage of the questionnaires. Each humanitarian observer was equipped with a bicycle, and the supervisor with a motorcycle to facilitate his day-to-day monitoring activities.

UNHCR designed two detailed questionnaires to collect information at the community/village and household/family levels about the displacement situation, as well as conditions in the villages of origin. Both displaced and formerly displaced families who had returned to their villages were interviewed. The humanitarian observers collected data for some 20% of the families in each village surveyed, chosen randomly, as a representative sample of that village.

After the completion of the recruitment and training, the humanitarian observers commenced their work in November 2006. However, deterioration in the security situation in the areas of operation in the months of November and December 2006



delayed the data collection, and subsequently the compilation and analysis of the data until March 2007.

In order to ensure centralized compilation of the data, and in cooperation with its partner, the National Refugee Commission, UNHCR recruited and trained a database manager with the support of the Field Information Collection Support Section (FICSS) at UNHCR headquarters.

IV. Methodology

The data collection was based on two key forms – the Village Information Form (*fiche commune*) and Family Information Form (*fiche famille*), attached in Annex A. With each form, a vast range of information was collected so as to provide a more comprehensive analysis of regional differences in population displacement.

The Village Information Form was designed to collect information about the number of displaced persons, their location during displacement, and their places of origin, as well as the resources available for basic survival needs in the different locations of displacement and places of origin. The Family Information Form was designed to obtain information about the basic needs at the household/family level, in the areas where IDP families were currently displaced, in their places of origin and in the villages of origin of formerly displaced families that had returned.

Areas selected for the collection of information were chosen by using several information sources including local authorities, UNHCR protection officers, other UN agencies, NGOs, and church groups and officials. Based on the information provided, priority for the data collection was given to the four *sous préfectures* of Paoua, Markounda, Batangafo, and Kabo. Humanitarian actors created a list of affected villages to be targeted in the different prefectures.¹ In addition UNHCR, working with the humanitarian observers, updated the list of villages to be targeted and gave priority according to the following criteria: villages with large numbers of conflict-affected persons, areas and villages with serious protection concerns, as well as accessible villages given security restrictions and constraints.

The composition of the population monitored included families that were displaced, and families that had returned to their villages of origin.

¹ The list of affected villages was compiled by COOPI and the ICRC in cooperation with the National Red Cross of CAR.

4. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

I. Families Interviewed for the Survey

Data was collected for 915 families, representing 8,009 individuals, as well as for 72 villages in Ouham and Ouham Pendé prefectures. Data concerning the situation of these families was collected using more than 130 variables, resulting in more than 120,000 data entries. Among the surveyed families, 637 were displaced and 274 had returned to their villages of origin.² At the time of data collection in November and December 2006, the internally displaced persons covered by the survey represented about 11% of the 50,000 persons then estimated to be displaced in the two prefectures. Since then, the estimation of the number of IDPs has been revised to 67,000 persons in Ouham and Ouham-Pendé prefectures and a total of 212,000 IDPs in all of northern CAR as of March 2007. The survey did not cover all villages where displacement has occurred in each prefecture, nor all prefectures affected by internal displacement. The interviewees were not chosen in a perfectly random way – those to whom access is particularly difficult or dangerous, for instance, are likely under-represented. Consequently, the sample makes it difficult to draw any definitive conclusions about the general situation, but provides some preliminary information and observations. Generalizations are also problematic because in many instances families did not provide an answer to a specific question. More data is needed to make a comprehensive analysis. The humanitarian observers continue to collect data and UNHCR plans to extend its monitoring network to other affected areas.

II. Security Situation

During the period of the data collection for this report, the humanitarian observers encountered a difficult security environment. Rebel groups, bandits, and military movements restricted access to the IDPs on all axis covered by this survey, limiting the number of visits to the field to meet the persons of concern. Despite these security obstacles, the humanitarian observers demonstrated persistence and determination to complete the tasks assigned to them.

Further, given that the IDPs were scattered in the bush fearing attacks and sometimes were clustered in small groups, the humanitarian observers had difficulty reaching them.

III. Limitations of Data Collection

This was the first time that the data collection forms were used, and some problems were noted with the forms. For example, families gave multiple answers to questions and the answers were not ranked safely by priority. Regarding security incidents, several families listed the same incident and therefore it was difficult to grasp the exact number of incidents occurring in a particular area, since it was not possible to tell if families were referring to the same incident or a different one. Further there was no clear definition of what constituted a “security incident,” and it was subject to individual interpretation.

² For the remaining four families (50 individuals) this information is missing.

Problems were also noted with missing data when families did not answer specific questions.

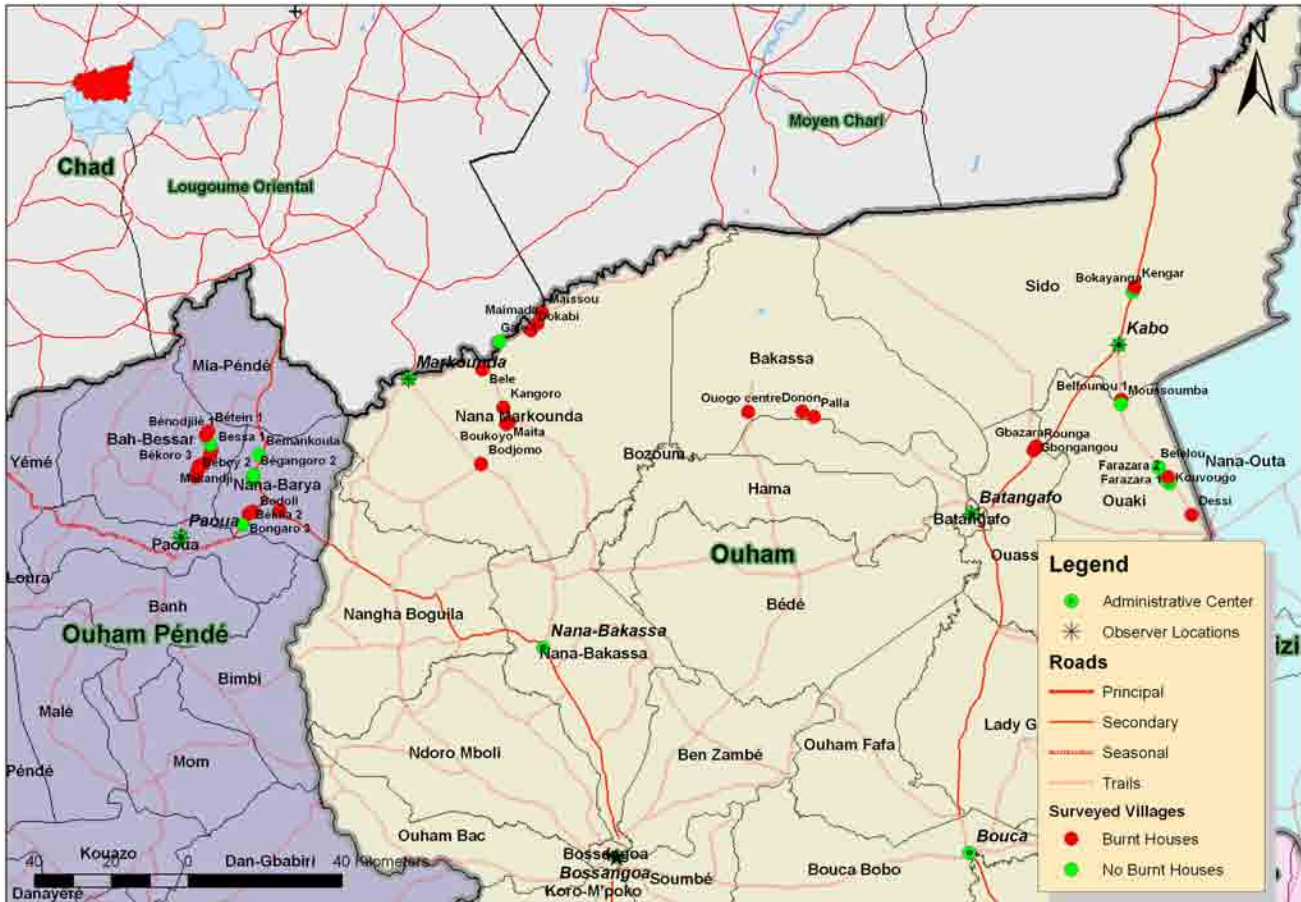
The form will be revised to improve the quality of data collected, and focus more on protection concerns, and there will be a further training for the humanitarian observers.



5. Data Analysis

I. Geographic Area Covered by this Analysis

a. Map



b. *Prefectures and Sous Préfectures Monitored*

The prefectures and *sous préfectures* covered by the humanitarian observers for this report include Ouham (Markounda, Batangafo, and Kabo *sous préfectures*) and Ouham Pendé (Paoua) in the northwest of the Central African Republic. These four *sous préfectures* are amongst the areas most severely affected by violent conflict and generalized insecurity in the Central African Republic, and are also the areas of origin of many Central African refugees in southern Chad.

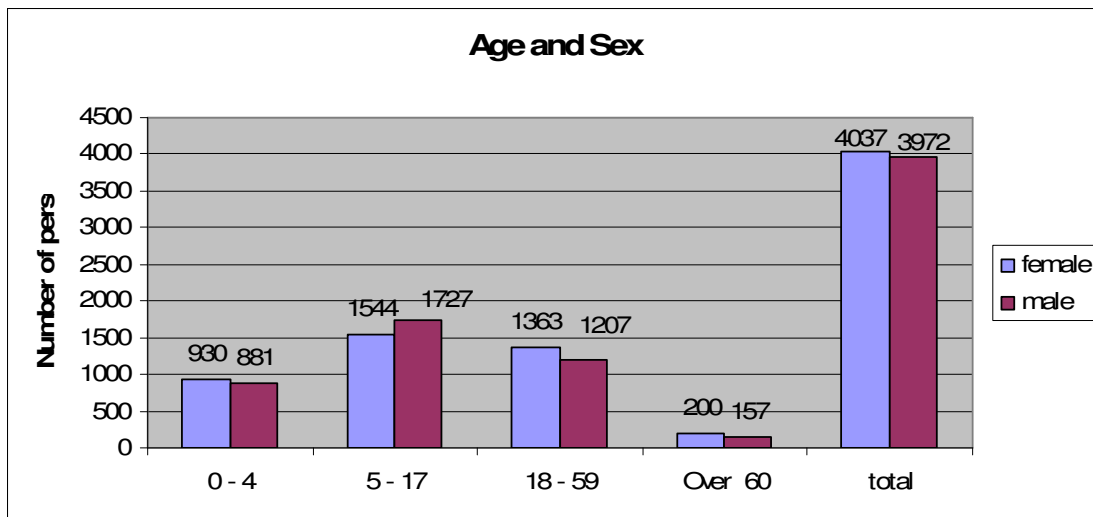
c. *List of Communes and Villages Monitored*

See Annex B to this report.

II. Demographic Profile of IDP Population Monitored

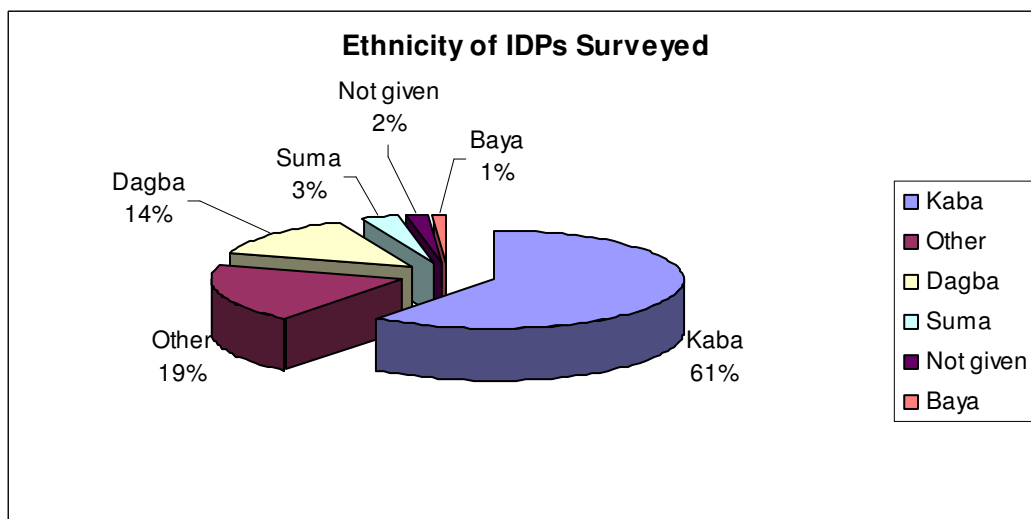
a. *Sex and Age*

A total of 915 families or 8,009 individuals were covered by the survey. The breakdown by sex and age of those surveyed is shown in the graph below. The survey covered slightly more females than males.



b. *Ethnic Groups*

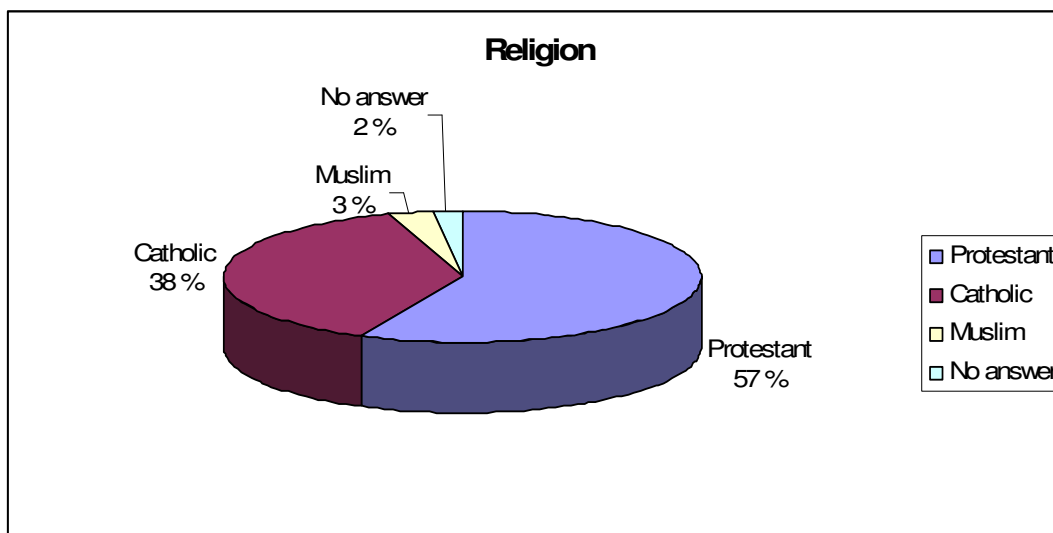
The majority of the families surveyed, 61%, were of the Kaba ethnicity.



c.

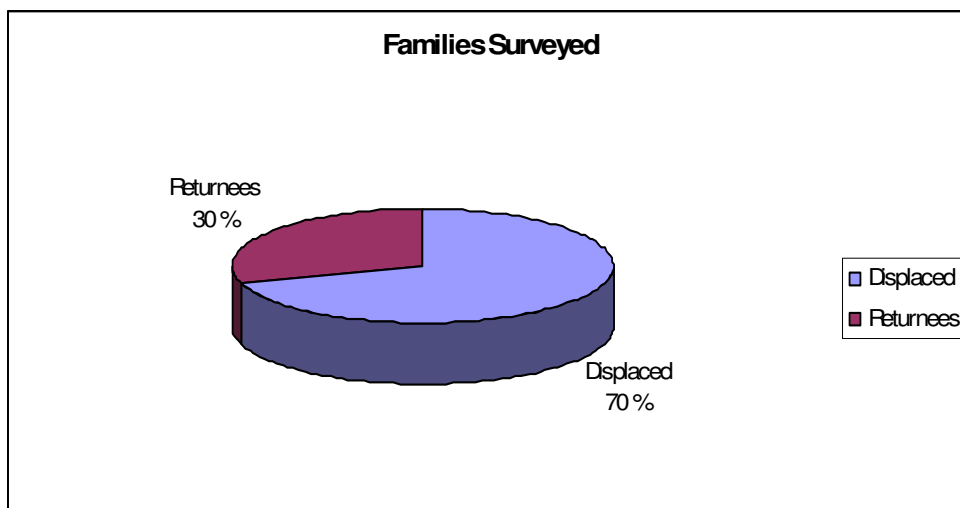
Religion

The most common religion amongst displaced or returned families surveyed is Christian, with 57% Protestants and 38% Roman Catholics.

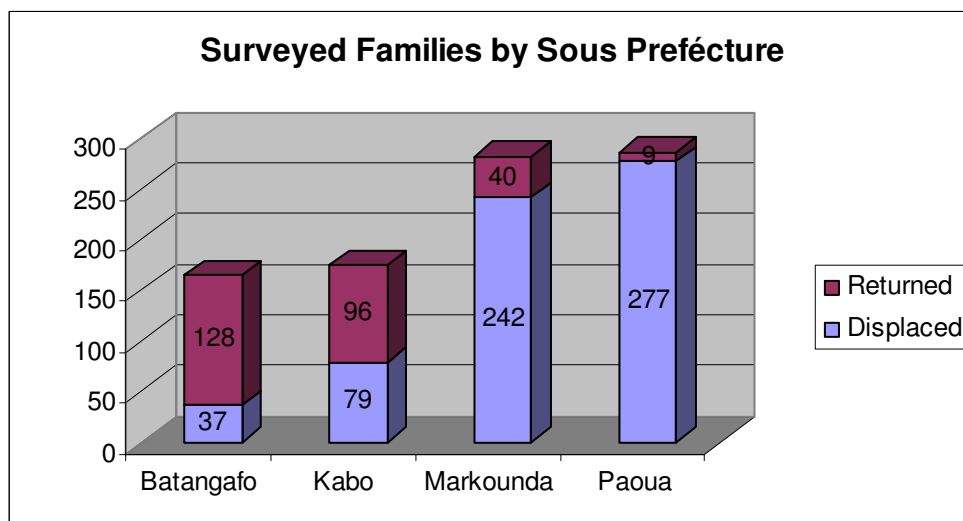


d. *Groups of Persons Monitored*

Of those surveyed, 70% of the families were displaced (637 families), and some 30% (274 families) of all of those surveyed had returned to their villages of origin (4 families gave no answer).

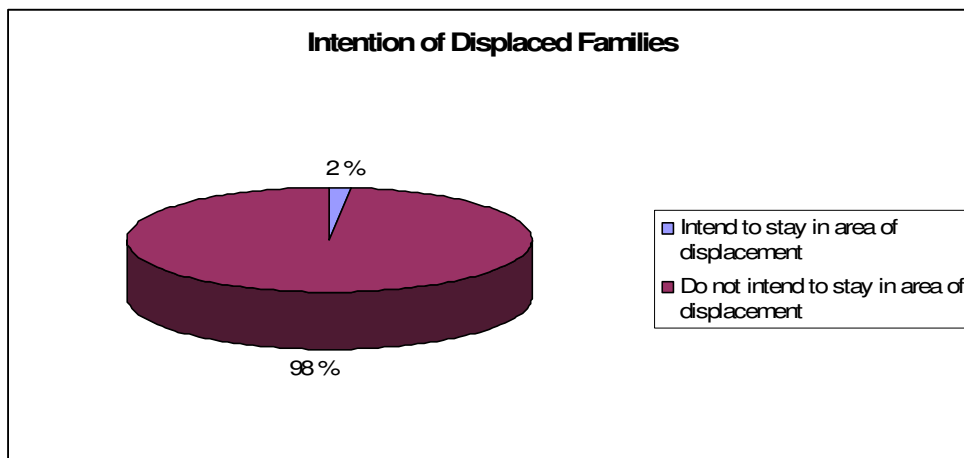


The following table shows the number of families who were displaced and families who had returned that were surveyed by *sous préfecture*.



Amongst the families who were displaced some 98% of them did not intend to remain in their area of displacement, and only 2% of families intended to stay in their area of the displacement.

Displaced Families	
Intend to stay in area of displacement	10
Do not intend to stay in area of displacement	627

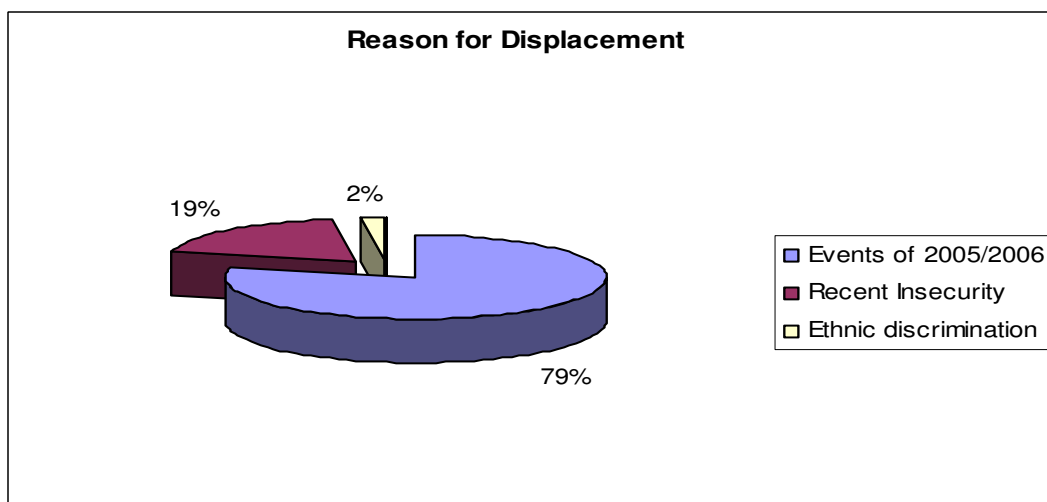


III. Patterns of displacement

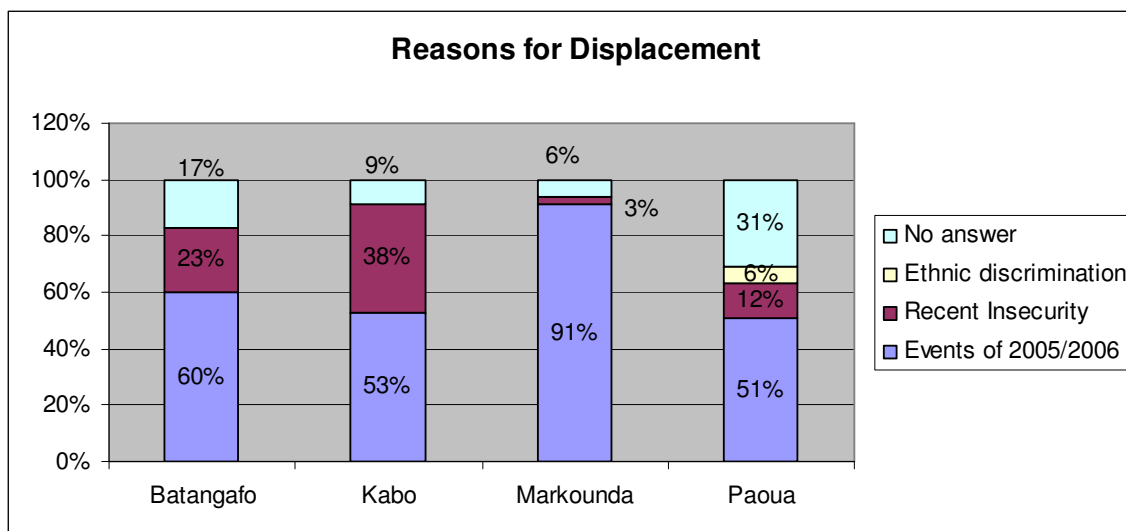
GENERAL – all 915 surveyed families

a. *Reasons for Displacement*

Overall, most families surveyed, both those displaced at the time of the survey and those who had returned, related their displacement to the events of late 2005 and early 2006.



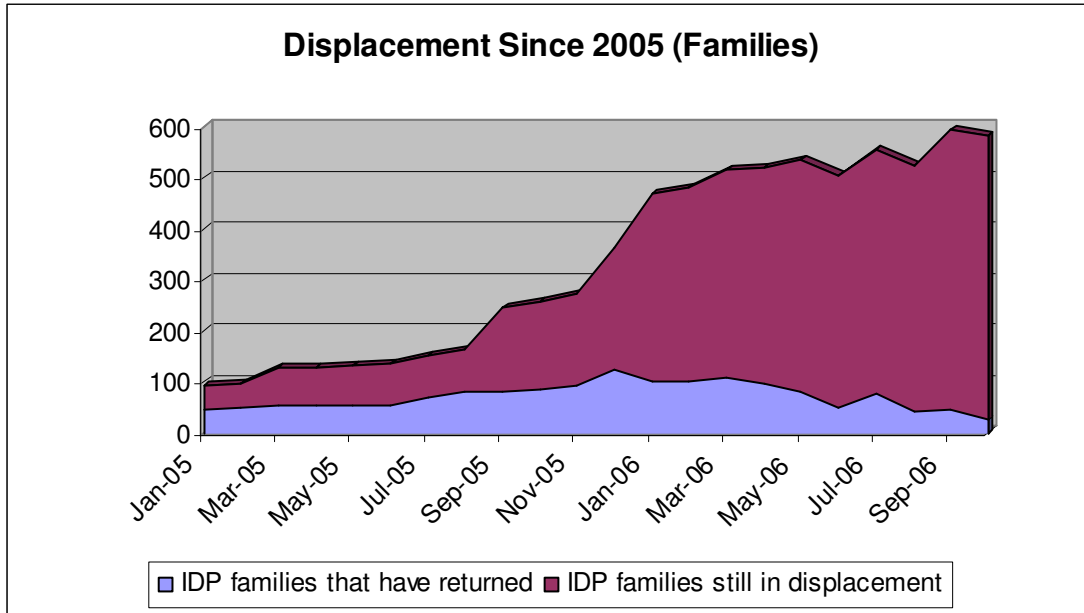
When broken down by *sous préfecture*, most families surveyed in all *sous préfectures* stated they were displaced as a result of the events in late 2005, early 2006. In the two eastern *sous préfectures* of Kabo and Batangafo, recent insecurity was also an important reason for forced displacement. Ethnic discrimination was almost exclusively mentioned as a reason for their flight among displaced families in Paoua *sous préfecture*.



<i>Sous-préfecture</i>	Events at end of 2005 beginning of 2006	Recent insecurity in village of origin	Ethnic discrimination	No answer	Total
Batangafo	99	37	1	28	165
Kabo	94	66	0	16	176
Markounda	260	9	0	16	285
Paoua	146	35	17	88	286
Total	601	148	18	148	915

b. General Patterns of Displacement

The graph below shows the general pattern of displacement for both those families who were displaced and those families who had returned to their villages of origin at the time of the survey. Many families surveyed were displaced as a result of the events of late 2005/early 2006. Two major spikes in new displacement occurred in fall 2005 and in January 2006 and can be related to the attacks against Markounda in September 2005 and Paoua in January 2006, which were accompanied by intensive fighting and subsequent reprisals against the civilian population. An increase in January 2005, however, is partly a data artefact as the humanitarian observers noted down 1 January in the case that surveyed families could not name an exact date.



DISPLACED FAMILIES – 637 surveyed families

c. *Period of displacement and conditions necessary for return*

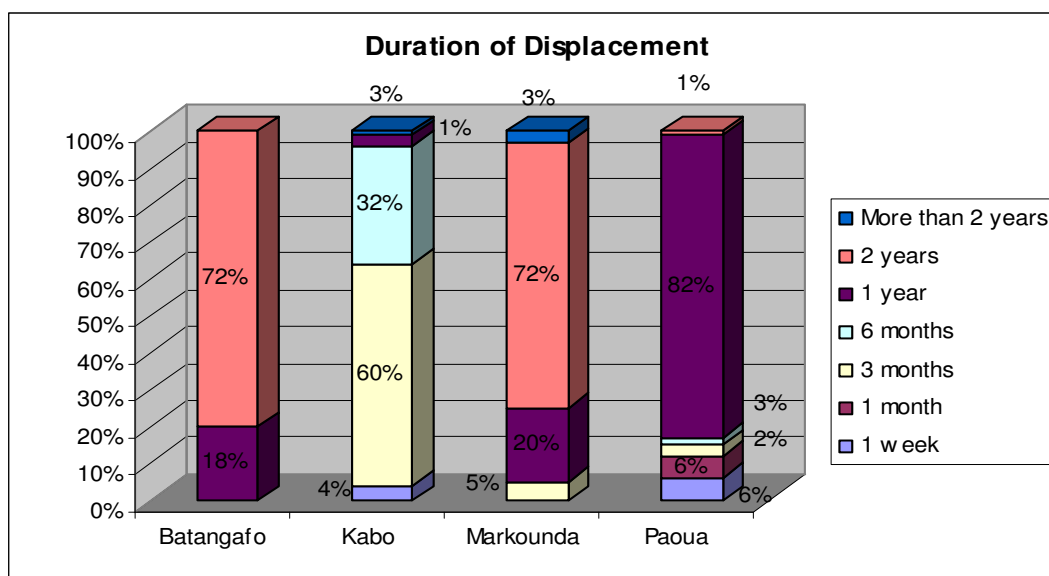
i. *Period of Displacement*

In both Markounda and Batangafo *sous préfectures* most displaced families surveyed who responded to the question had been displaced for more than one and up to two years. In Paoua *sous préfecture*, the vast majority had been displaced for a period of six to twelve months, while in Kabo *sous préfecture* most surveyed had been displaced for two or three months.

In most cases, the reported duration of displacement matches with the reasons for displacement put forward, as well as with the history of violent conflict. The town of Markounda, for instance, was first attacked in September 2005 when fighting led to forced population displacement. Consequently, 72% of the surveyed families from Markounda *sous préfecture* said they had been displaced for more than one year (and no longer than two years). The town of Paoua, on the other hand, was attacked in January 2006 (and again in January 2007). More than 100 civilians were reportedly killed in the fighting in early 2006 and many more were forced to flee their homes. Accordingly, 82% of the surveyed displaced families report having been displaced for more than six months but less than a year (almost all interviews were conducted in November and December 2006). The majority of displaced persons in these two *sous préfectures*, furthermore, said they were displaced as a result of the events in late 2005 and early 2006.

In Kabo *sous préfecture*, on the other hand, some 40% listed recent insecurity as the main reason for their displacement, and more than 90% said they had not been

displaced for more than six months. Indeed, the security situation in Kabo and Batangafo, as well as in Ouandago and Kaga-Bandoro further to the south, deteriorated substantially in late 2006. Of the 18 displaced families from Batangafo for whom data is available, five said they had left their villages of origin more than six months ago, and 13 said it had been more than a year. Of these 18 families, 17 named the events of late 2005 and early 2006 as the main reason for their displacement and one named recent insecurity.



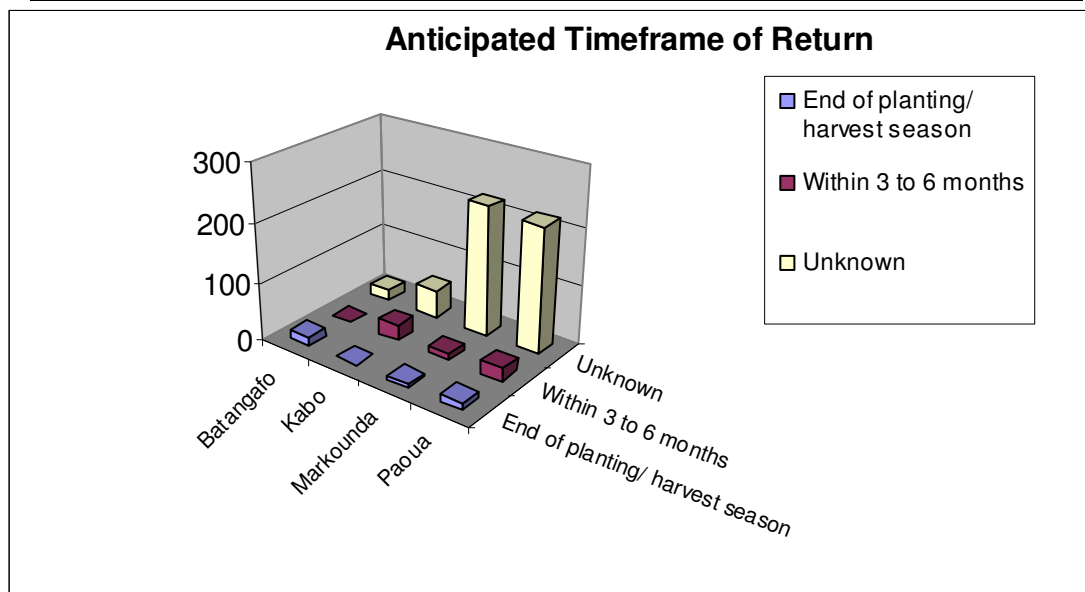
<i>Sous-préfecture</i>	Duration of displacement (up to...)						more than 2 years
	up to 1 week	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	
Batangafo					18 %	72 %	
Kabo	4 %		60 %	32 %	3 %		1 %
Markounda			5 %		20 %	72 %	3 %
Paoua	6 %	6 %	3 %	2 %	82 %	1 %	

When broken down by *sous préfecture* most families surveyed in all *sous préfectures* stated they were displaced as a result of the events in late 2005, early 2006. In Kabo and Batangafo *sous préfecture*, recent insecurity was also a reason many families were displaced.

ii. *Intentions to Return, and Conditions Needed to Return*

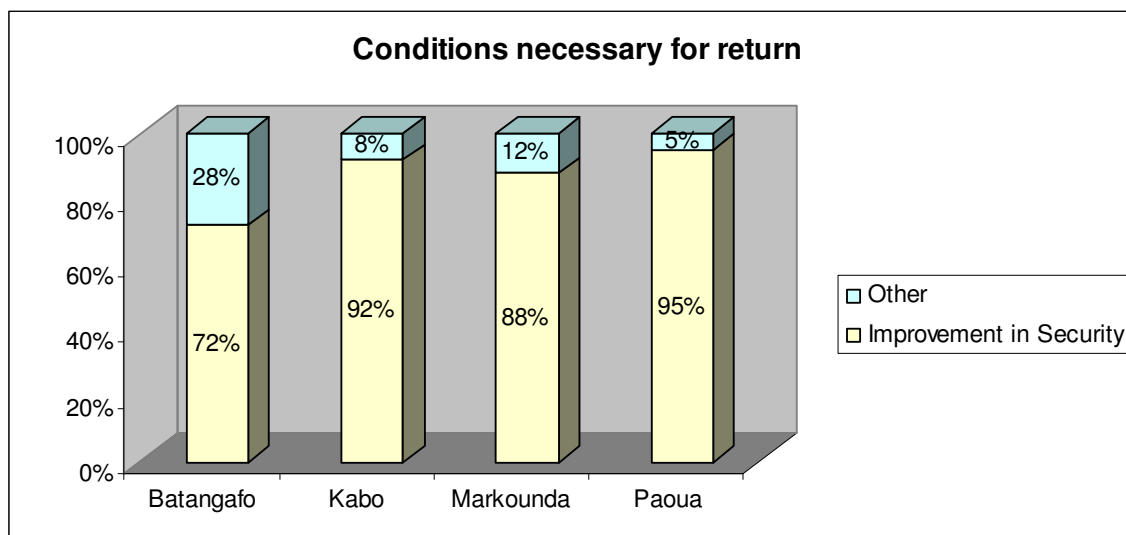
Of the 637 displaced families that were surveyed, some 627 did not intend to stay in their place of displacement (98%). The majority of families interviewed who intended to return in all *sous prefecutures* did not know when they would return to their villages of origin, and felt that an improvement in the security situation was a necessary precondition for their return.

<i>Sous-préfecture</i>	Anticipated Timeframe of Return			No answer	Total
	End of planting/harvest season	Within 3 to 6 months	Unknown		
Batangafo	15		19		34
Kabo	2	27	48		77
Markounda	6	10	223		239
Paoua	13	23	216		252
Total	36	60	506	25	627



Most families surveyed who intended to return felt improved security was the vital condition for their return.

<i>Sous préfecture</i>	Conditions Necessary for Return							Total
	Improvement in security	Reconstruction of house	Work opportunities	Access to water	Access to health services	Access to education	No Answer	
Batangafo	23	5	0	0	3	1	4	36
Kabo	70	2	0	0	2	2	3	79
Markounda	210	18	3	0	3	5	3	242
Paoua	208	6	0	1	3	0	52	270
Total	511	31	3	1	11	8	62	627



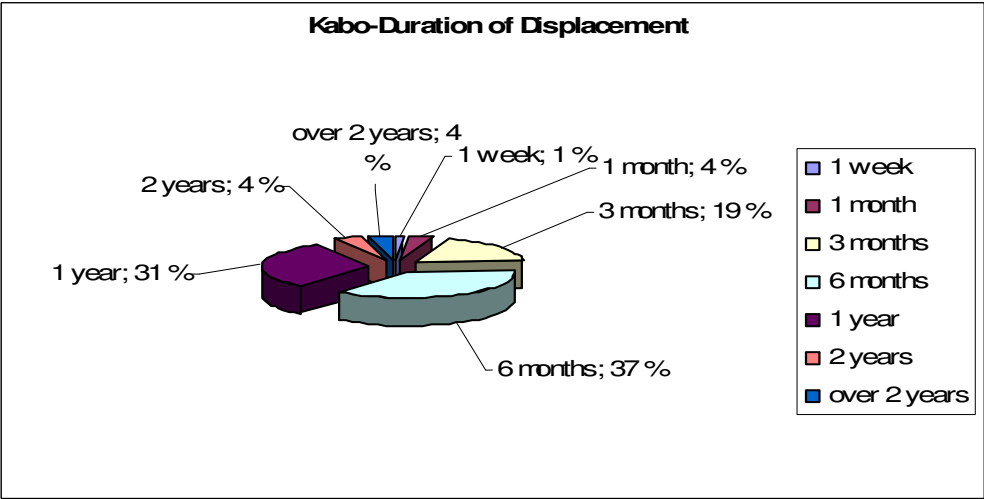
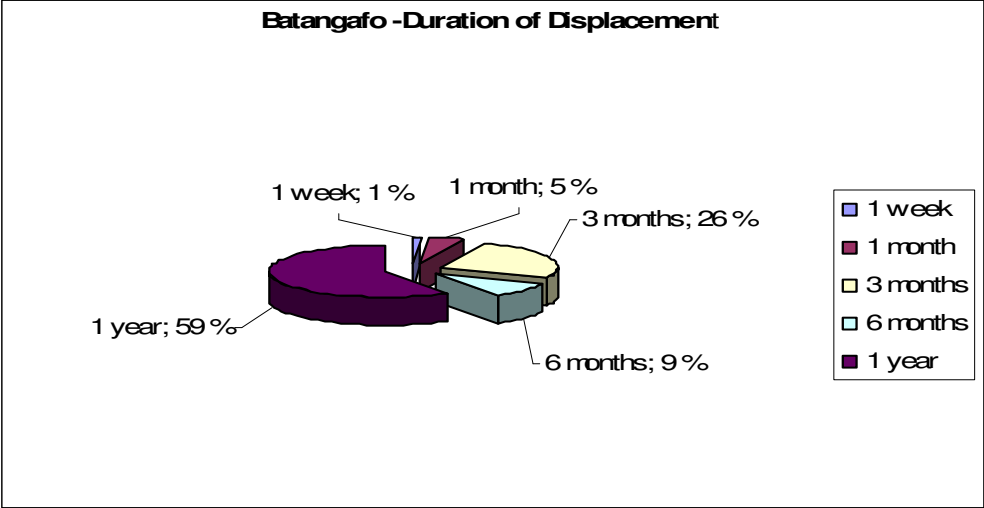
RETURNEES – 274 interviewed families

d. Returnees: Period of Displacement, and Reasons for Return.

Of the 274 families who had returned to their villages of origin at the time of the interview, 256 responses were received (18 families did not respond to the question). See table below.

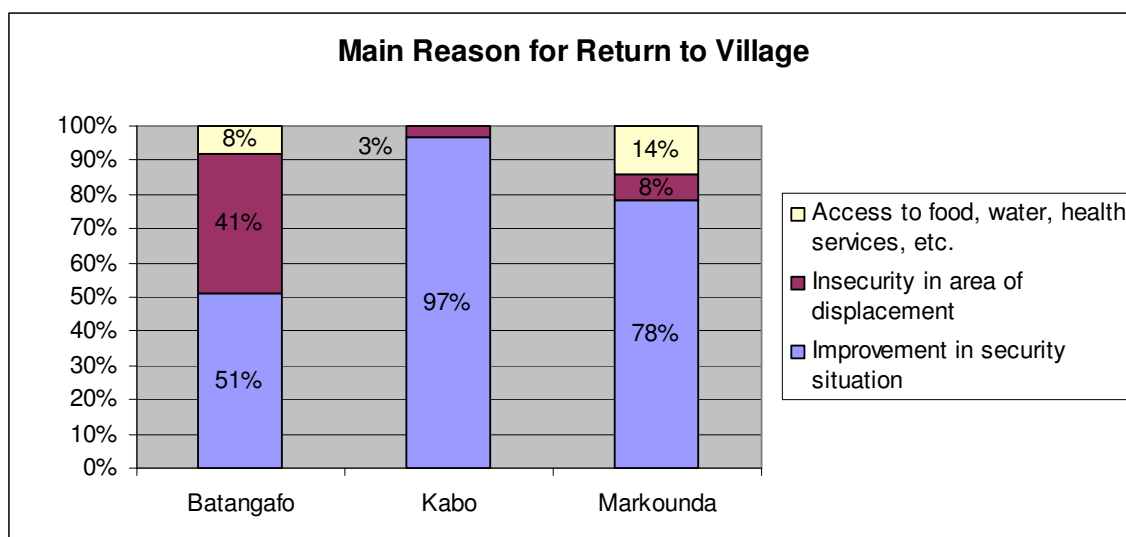
<i>Sous-préfecture</i>	Duration of displacement (up to...)							Total
	1 week	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	more than 2 years	
Batangafo	1	6	30	10	69	0	0	116
Kabo	1	4	18	34	29	4	4	94
Markounda	1	1	6	3	17	4	5	37
Paoua	5	1	0	0	1	0	2	9
Total	8	12	54	47	116	8	11	256

In the *sous préfecture* of Batangafo, the majority of returnees had been displaced for up to one year prior to returning to their villages or origin, whereas in Kabo *sous préfecture* the average time of displacement before return was between three to six months. Of the 37 families that responded in Markounda *sous préfecture*, some 17 families (46%) indicated that they had been displaced for up to one year before returning to their villages of origin. Only 9 families were surveyed in Paoua *sous préfecture* and therefore it is difficult to draw conclusions.



The main reason for return to the *sous préfectures* of Batangafa, Markounda, and Kabo was an improvement in the security situation. However, the number of families that gave no answer to the question in the *sous préfecture* of Batangafa was high and should be taken into consideration. Of those who did respond in the *sous préfecture* of Batangafa, many families stated that insecurity in their area of displacement was a factor that made them return to their villages of origin. This would indicate that return was not voluntary in all cases nor did it always occur under conditions of safety and dignity. In the *sous préfecture* of Paoua only one family (out of nine) responded to the question, and therefore it is difficult to draw conclusions. Families in Batangafa (8%) and Markounda (14%) *sous préfectures* also mentioned that access to food, water, and health services.

<i>Sous-préfecture</i>	Main Reason for Return to Village				Total
	Improvement of security situation	Insecurity in area of displacement	Access to food, water, health services, etc.	No answer	
Batangafo	37	30	6	55	128
Kabo	92	3	0	2	98
Markounda	29	3	5	3	40
Paoua	1	0	0	8	9
Total	160	36	11	68	274

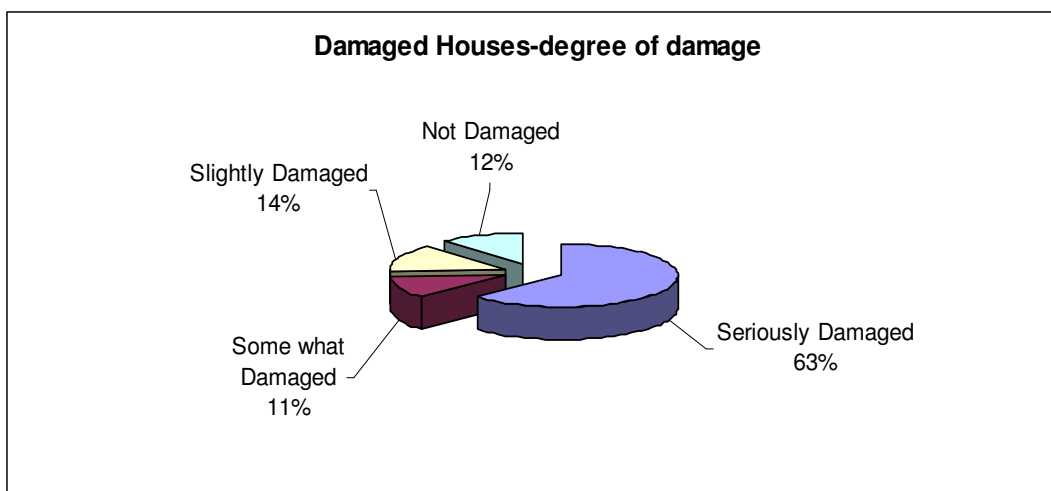


IV. Basic Living Conditions of IDPs

a. Housing

i. Condition of House in Village of Origin

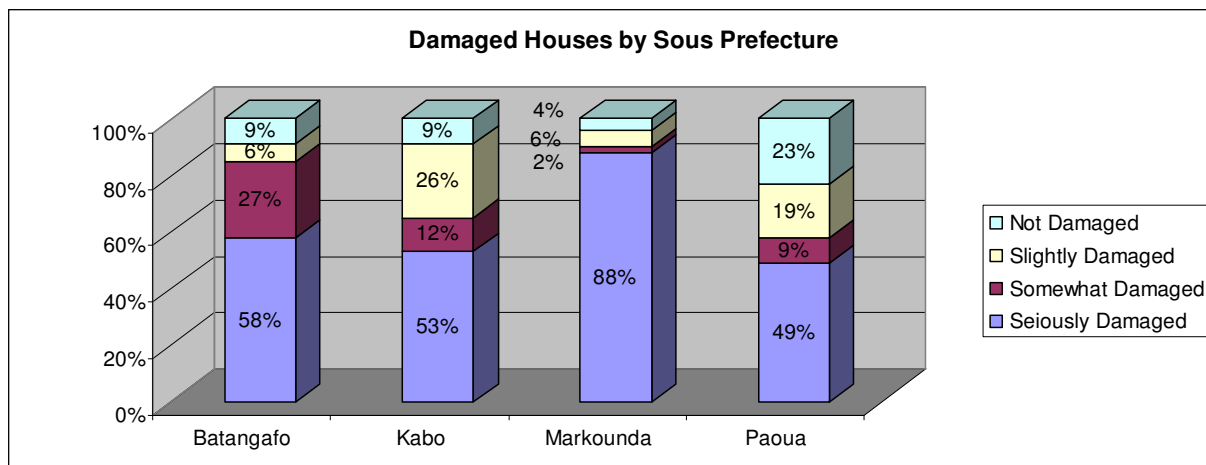
The table below shows the extent of damage of the houses of those families surveyed. Of the families surveyed, most (63%) reported that their house was seriously damaged.



The table and chart below breaks down the number of damaged houses, as well as by degree of damage to the house by *sous préfecture*.

Sous préfecture	Seriously Damaged	Somewhat damaged	Slightly Damaged	Not damaged	No answer	Total
Batangafo	94	44	9	14		161
Kabo	93	20	45	16		174
Markounda	235	5	17	11		268
Paoua	139	26	53	63		281
Total	561	95	124	104	31	915

In Paoua and Kabo *sous préfectures* a fair percentage of families surveyed reported only slight damage to their houses in the village of origin (26% in Kabo, 19% in Paoua). In Kabo *sous préfecture*, some 23% of families surveyed in that area reported no damage to their houses in the villages of origin.



ii. *Living Conditions at the Time of the Interview*

The table below sets out the housing conditions at the time of the interview by *sous-préfecture*. The vast majority of families surveyed are living in makeshift shelters, and many are using plastic sheeting. It should be noted that families gave multiple responses to this question, which could mean families are living in different states – i.e. some of the family in one condition, other parts in another, or that families are using plastic sheeting as part of their current housing.

Housing conditions at time of interview	<i>Sous préfecture</i>				
	Batangafo	Kabo	Markounda	Paoua	Total
Rebuilt house	20	12	31	34	97
Newly constructed house	4	40	76	8	128
Staying with family, friends	35	12	27	30	104
Occupy unused house	13	58	39	8	118
Make shift shelter	109	110	179	240	638
Plastic sheeting	9	26	107	112	254
Other	0	42	86	31	159
Total	190	300	545	463	1498

The table below sets out the housing condition at the time of interview of displaced and returned families. Most families who do not intend to remain in the area of displacement are using makeshift shelter, as are many who returned to their villages of origin. As above, it is important to note that families gave multiple answers to this question, meaning most likely that most families are using a combination of housing options, for examples plastic sheeting with a makeshift shelter.

Housing conditions at time of interview	Displaced families	Returnees	Total
Rebuilt house	40	57	97
Newly constructed house	57	72	129
Staying with family, friends	50	56	106
Occupying unused house	44	73	117
Make shift shelter	500	137	637
Plastic sheeting	215	39	254
Other	152	6	158
Total	1058	440	1498

b. Water

i. Access to Sources of Water

Overall, most families surveyed access water from rivers, followed by wells. The table below denotes the types of water sources they are using by *sous préfecture*. Families are accessing different sources of water and therefore listed more than one source of water.

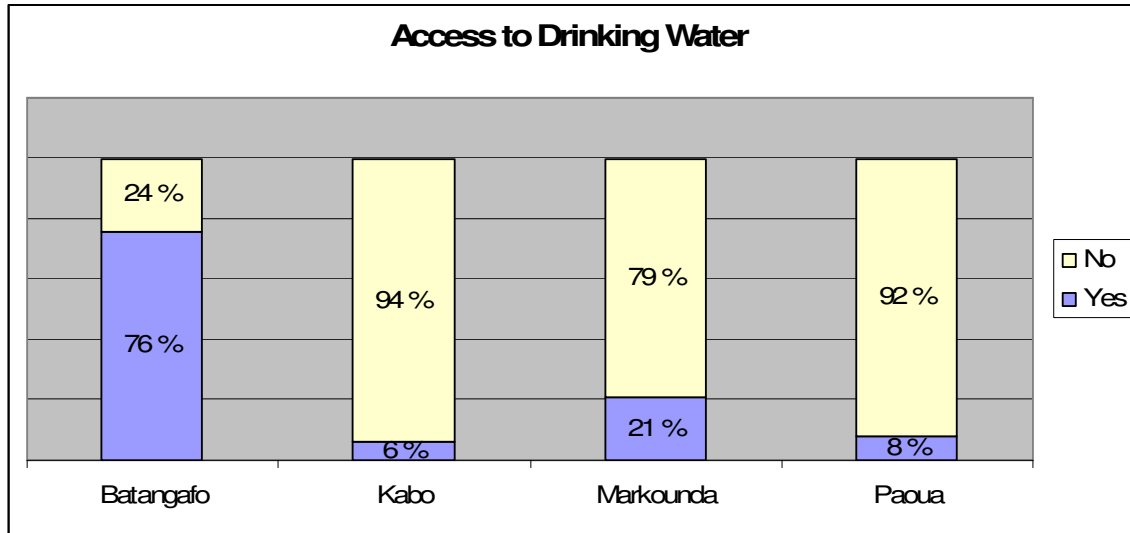
Types of water sources							
<i>Sous préfecture</i>	River	Well	Backwater ("marigot")	Pump	Stream	Reservoir	Total
Batangafo	105	17	50	122	11	1	306
Kabo	66	122	64	8	75	1	336
Markounda	173	133	76	52	24	2	460
Paoua	162	92	45	38	86	3	426
TOTAL	506	364	235	220	196	7	1,528

The most common water sources of the families surveyed by *sous préfecture* are:

Paoua: Stream, reservoir, river
 Markounda: Well, river, backwater
 Kabo: Stream, well, backwater
 Batangafo: Pump, backwater, river

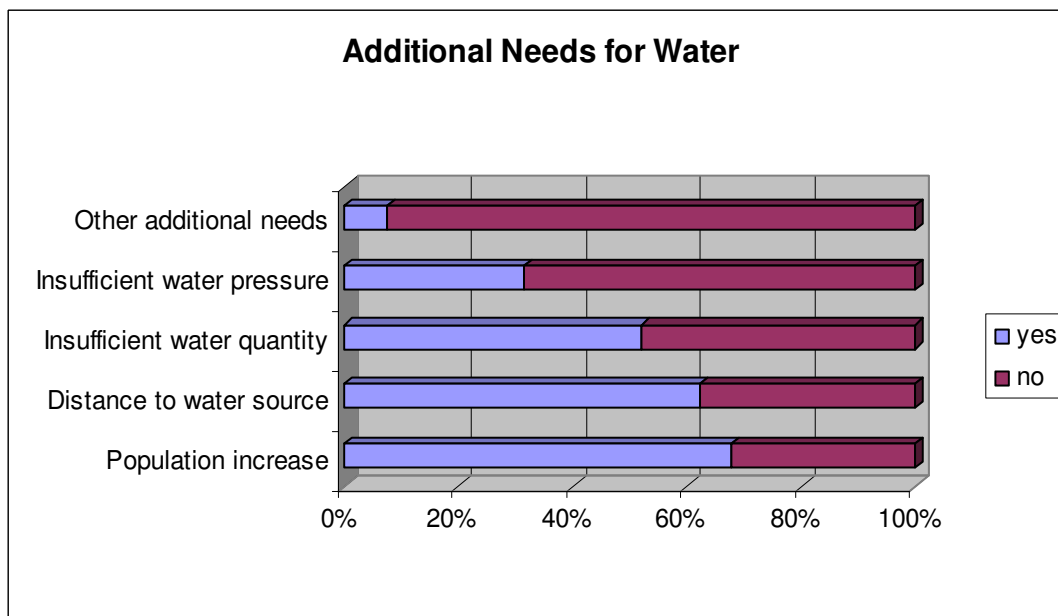
ii. Access to Safe Drinking Water

Aside from the *sous préfecture* of Batangafo, the vast majority of families surveyed who are displaced or who have returned do not have access to safe drinking water. In Kabo *sous préfecture*, an alarming 94% of the surveyed families say they do not have access to safe drinking water.



Some 84% of all families surveyed indicated the need for access to more drinking water, out of some 915 families surveyed.

The reasons families needed more water are shown on the chart below. Again, interviewees could give multiple responses to this question.



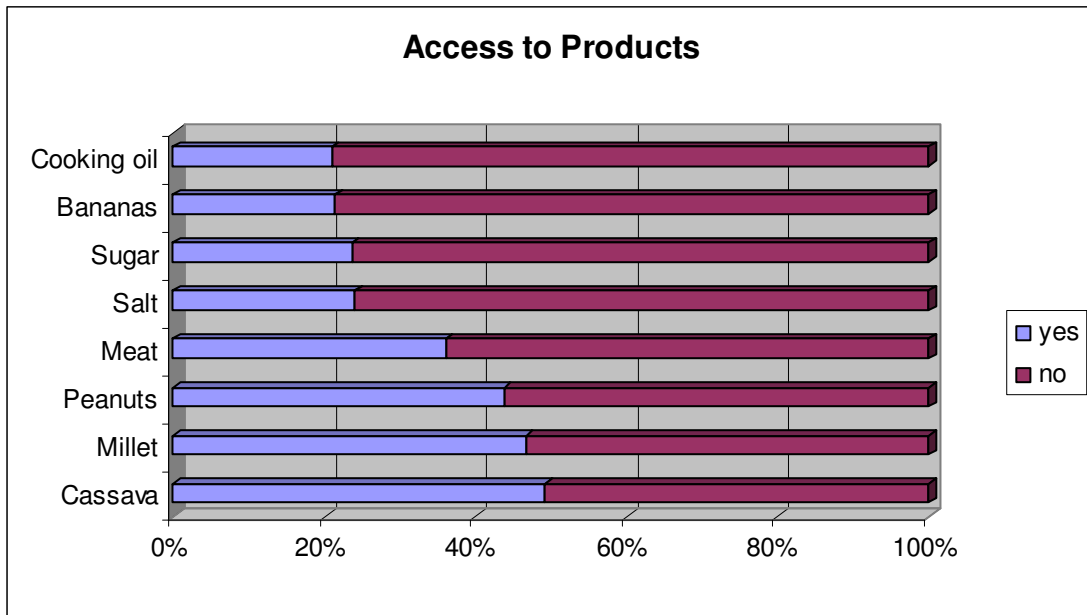
c. Food

i. Access to Markets

Only half of the families surveyed have access to markets. In addition, much of the economic infrastructure, including cotton mills, remains destroyed, depriving the local population of potential sources of income.

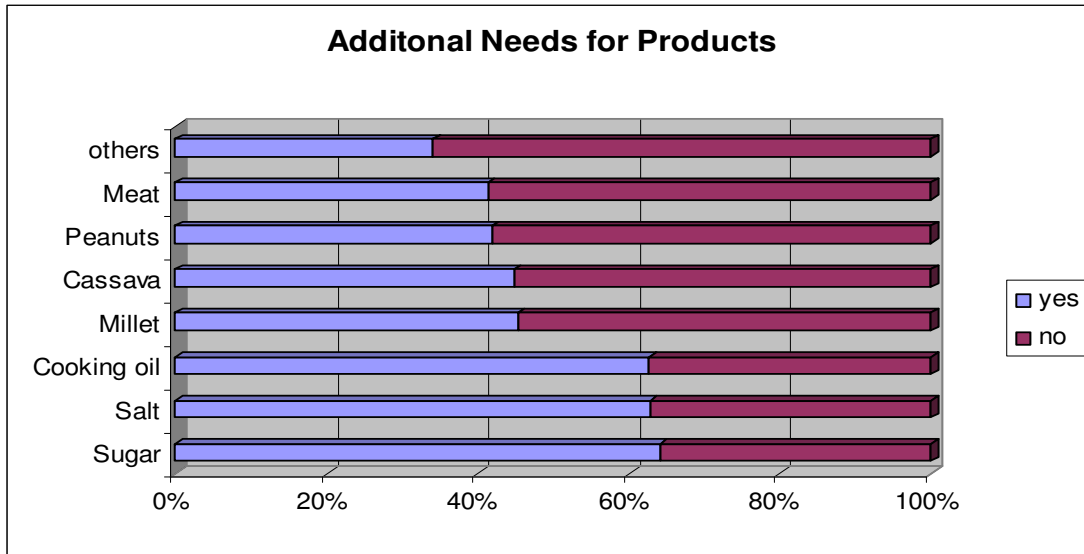
ii. Products Available in the Accessible Markets

The most widely available product for all families surveyed is manioc, followed by millet and peanuts but still, less than half of the families surveyed said those products were available to them on markets. Families gave multiple responses to the question. Almost 80% said that they do not have access to such basic products as salt, sugar and cooking oil.



iii. Additional Food Needs of Families Surveyed

Corresponding to the lack of access to basic products noted above, the additional products families needed most often included sugar, salt and oil, with families listing more than one need. The families covered by this survey have many additional needs for food staples.

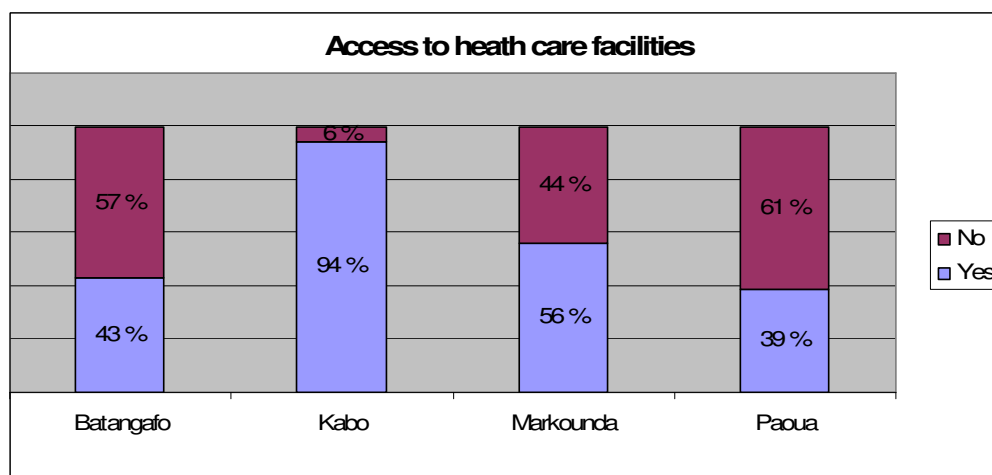


d. *Health Care*

i. *Access to Health Care Facilities*

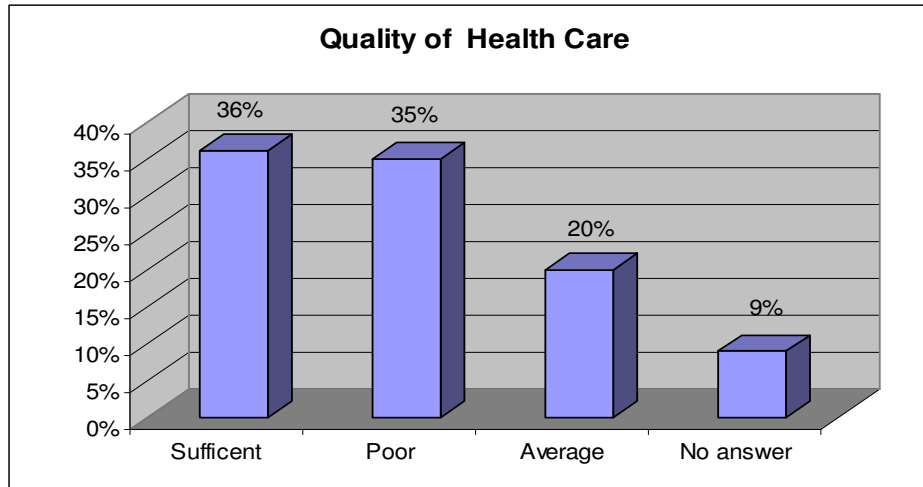
Overall some 56% of families surveyed have access to health care.

Access to health care facilities is best in the *sous préfecture* of Kabo where 94% of families surveyed have access. In the *sous préfecture* of Paoua only 39% of those families surveyed had access to health care facilities. This could also be related to the fact that most of the families surveyed in Paoua were still in displacement, whereas the majority of interviewees in Kabo had returned to their villages of origin.



ii. *Quality of Health Care*

Most families surveyed found that their health care ranked between sufficient (36%) and poor (35%).



iii. *Most common diseases*

The families surveyed considered the following diseases the most common.

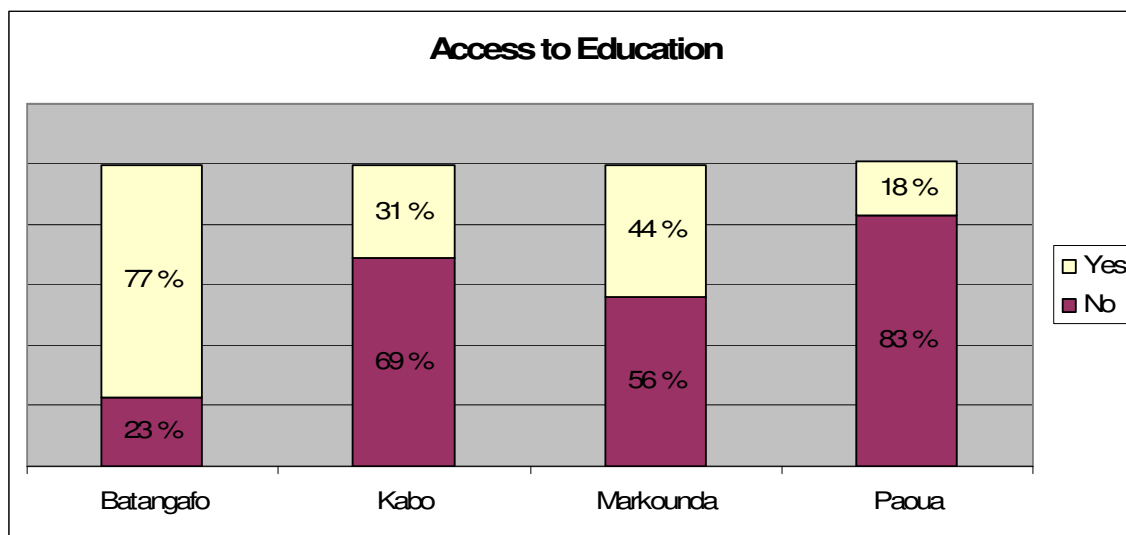
	Disease	Number of Families Ranking it as a Concern
1	Malaria	882
2	Diarrhoea	857
3	Typhoid fever	606
4	Respiratory illnesses	328
5	Other	720

Families mentioned more than one disease. Other diseases of concern (as per number 5) most often included common illnesses like tooth-ache, hernia, flu, and parasites.

e. *Education*

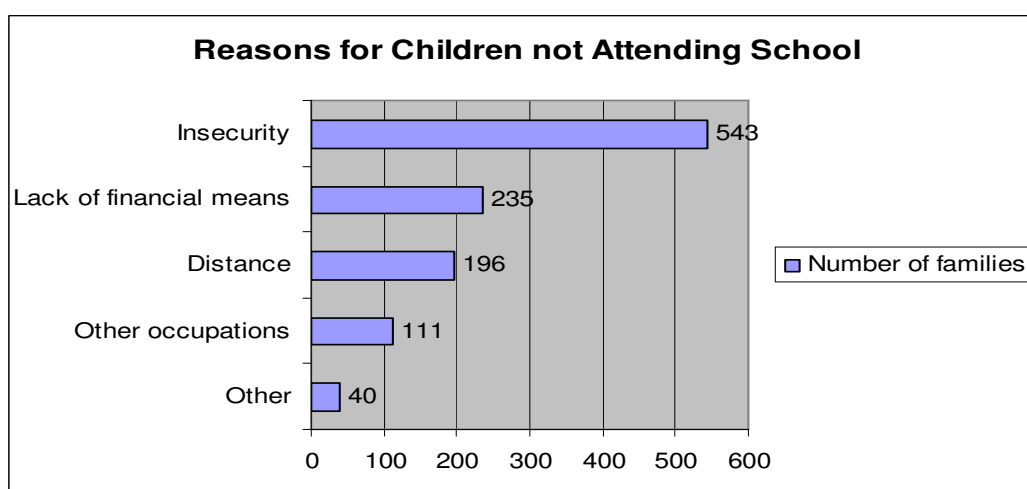
i. *Access to Education*

In the *sous préfectures* of Paoua, Markounda, and Kabo, the majority of children of families surveyed do not have access to education.



ii. *Reasons for Lack of School Attendance*

Children are not attending schools for a number of reasons, the most common being the insecurity, followed by lack of financial means, distance from the school, and other occupations. Although insecurity was the predominate reason, families gave other reasons that also impact on school attendance in addition to insecurity.

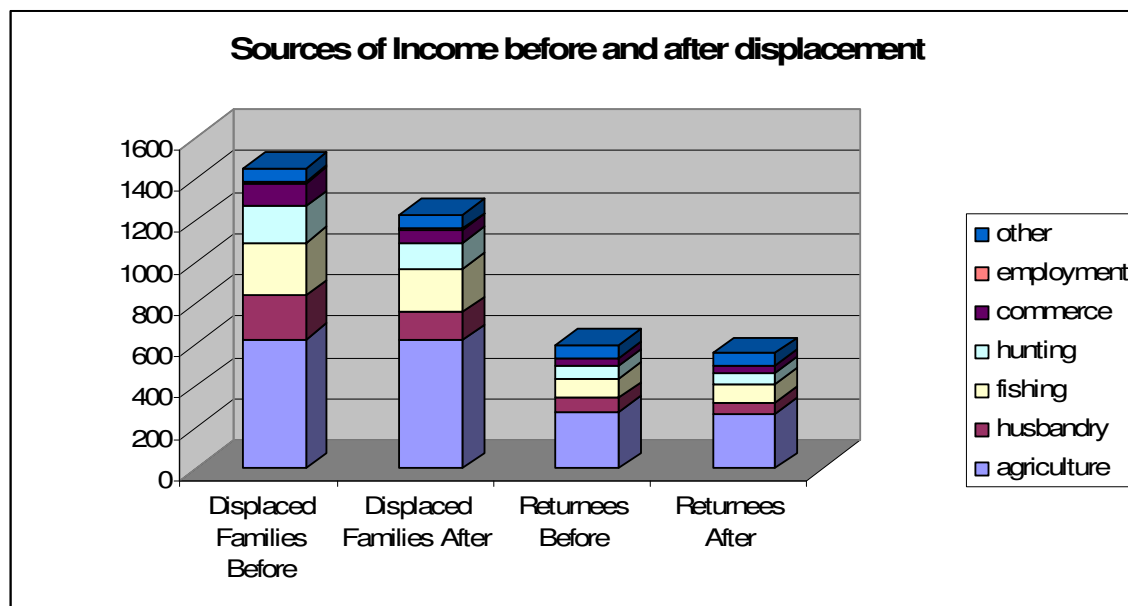


f. *Income Generation*

i. *Source of Income Before and After Displacement*

The families surveyed who remained displaced at the time of the survey engage in less commerce than before their displacement, and there is a decrease in husbandry, as well hunting and fishing activities. The number of families engaged in husbandry, hunting and commerce drops by 30% to 40% once they are forced into displacement. On the positive side, there is only a very slight decrease in agricultural activities.

For returnees surveyed, sources of income remain largely the same with very slight decreases in all sources except employment.

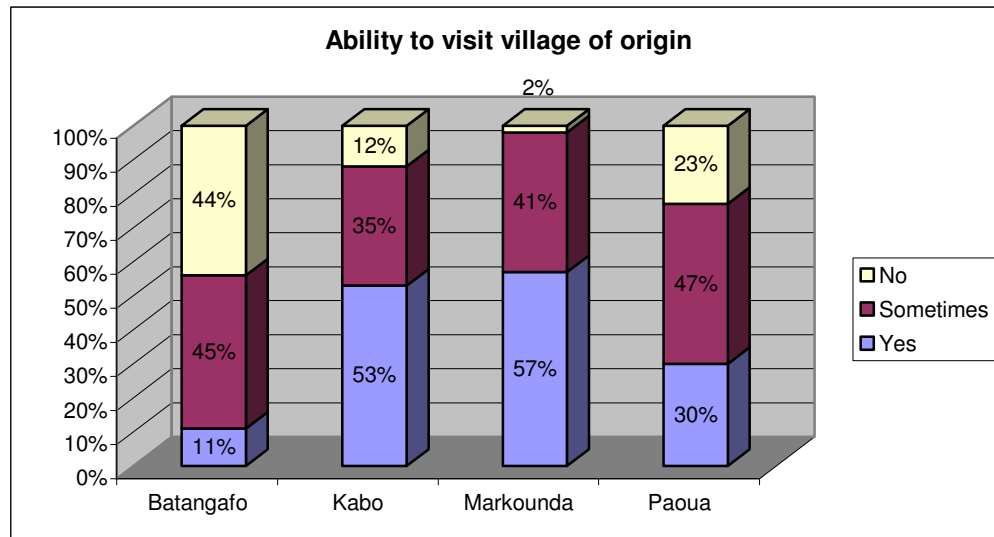
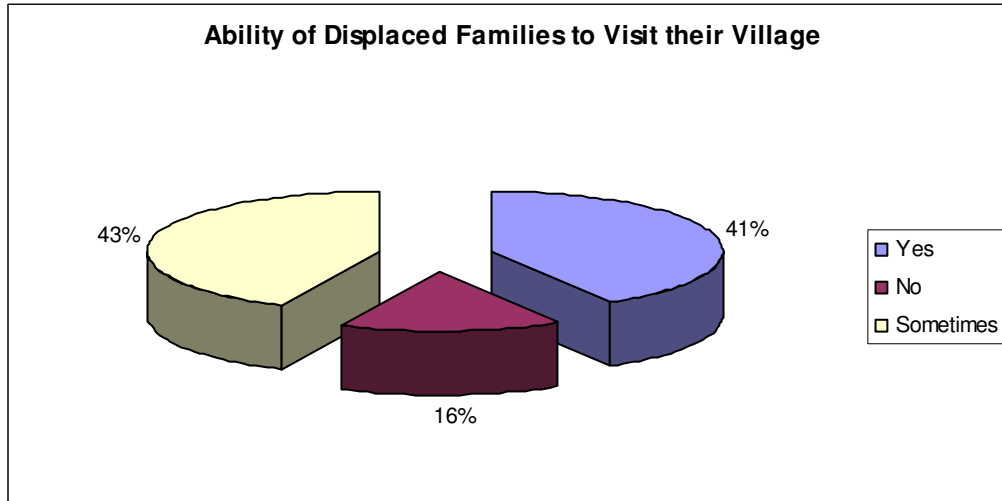


Activity	Displaced Families Before displacement	Displaced Families After displacement	Returnees Before displacement	Returnees After displacement
Agriculture	627	621	272	264
Husbandry	208	134	69	56
Fishing	254	211	93	90
Hunting	179	123	64	54
Commerce	112	64	36	33
Employment	6	5	2	2
Other	63	70	60	58

IV. Freedom of Movement

a. Ability to Visit Village of Origin (Displaced Families)

Most families surveyed are able to visit their village of origin, with 43% percent of families surveyed who responded being able to visit sometimes, and some 41% able to visit most or all of the time.

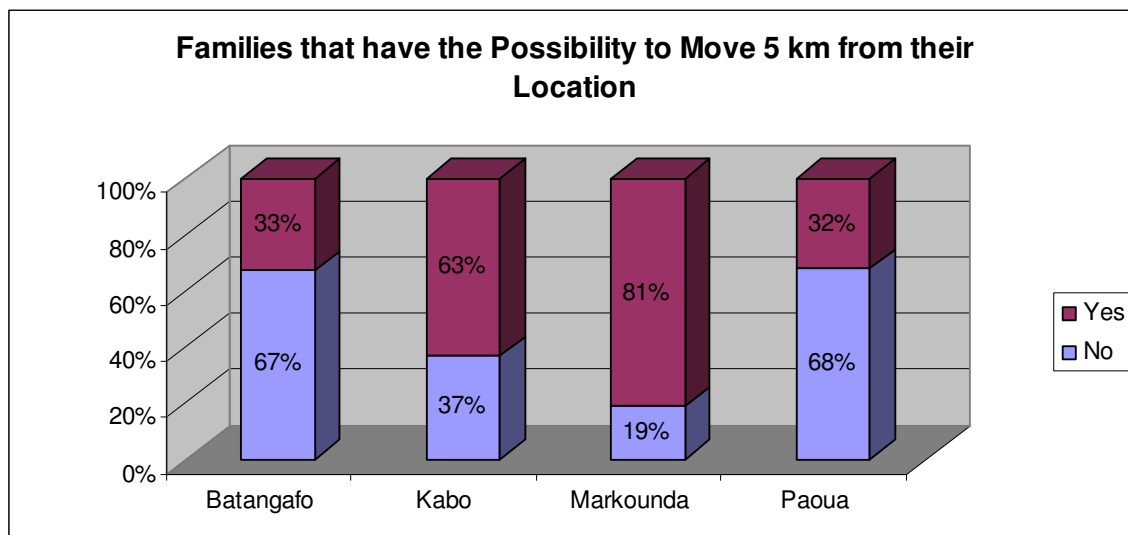


When broken down by *sous préfecture*, families surveyed in Markounda and Kabo *sous préfectures* had the best access, and the worst access was in Batangafo where 44% of families surveyed were not able to go their village of origin, and 45% were able to go sometimes.

b. Ability to Travel 5 km from where the Family is Currently Living (All Families Surveyed)

The majority of families surveyed who responded to the question in the *sous préfectures* of Markounda (81%) and Kabo (63%) are able to travel 5 km from their current place of residence. The ability to move 5 km is most restricted amongst the families surveyed in Batangafo and Paoua *sous préfectures* where only one third of families surveyed who responded to the question reported being able to move from their current location.

<i>Sous préfecture</i>	Yes	No	No Answer	Total
Batangafó	51	103	11	165
Kabo	107	62	9	178
Markounda	227	53	6	286
Paoua	87	184	15	286
Total	472	402	41	915



V. Security Situation

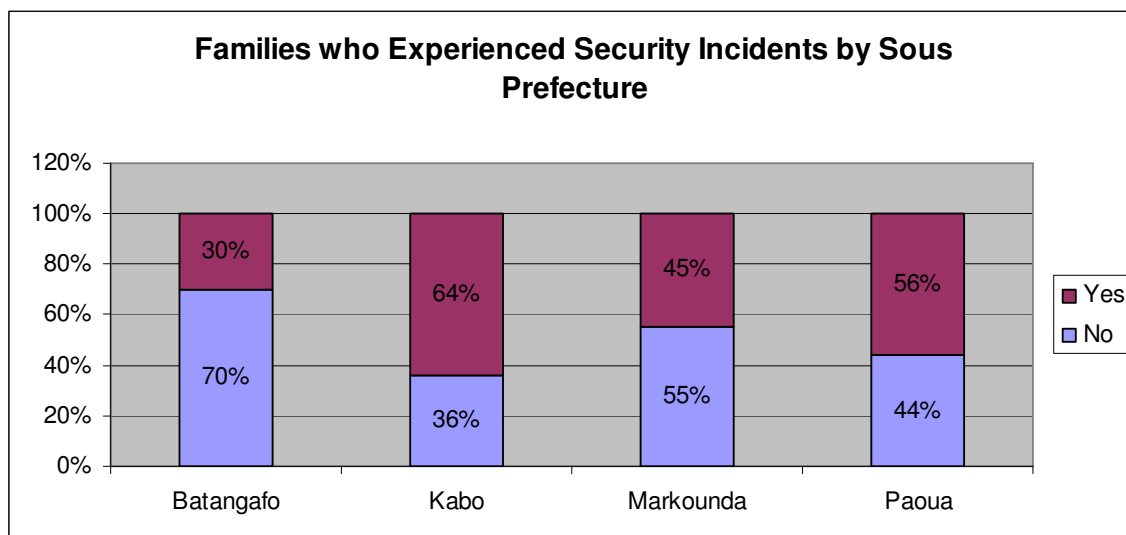
a. General

Of those families who answered the question (909 out of 915 families), 50% have experienced a security incident in the three months prior to participating in the survey.

b. Security Situation by *Sous Préfecture*

The majority of families surveyed in Kabo and Paoua *sous préfectures* report that they have experienced security incidents. Some 45% of families reported security incidents in Markounda *sous préfecture*, and some 30% in Batangafó *sous préfecture*.

<i>Sous préfecture</i>	Yes	No	No answer	Total
Batangafó	50	114	1	165
Kabo	114	64		178
Markounda	128	156	2	286
Paoua	159	124	3	286
TOTAL	451	458	6	915



b. Average Number of Security Incidents Experienced by Families Surveyed

For a number of reasons, including ensuring the safety of the humanitarian observers as they first undertook the survey; the decision was taken to keep the questions in the survey about security at a very general level initially. In addition, it was necessary to test the survey in terms of what responses the IDPs and returnees themselves were comfortable to give regarding their own personal experiences. As the humanitarian observers gain more experience and the trust of both the affected population and the stakeholders in the areas of responsibility, it will be possible to expand this component of the survey.

The survey also did not put parameters on what constituted a security incident. Thus, security incidents could include not only torture, summary execution, abduction, arbitrary detention, rapes and other forms of gender based violence, beating, burning of houses and stocks, harassment, threats, but also raiding of livestock, interpersonal disputes, conflicts over resources, inter-ethnic conflict, and disputes/conflicts between nomads and pastoralists.

Of the 449 families who said they had experienced security incidents, 256 had experienced such incidents over the three months prior to the interview. Of those, half had suffered more than two incidents, one quarter more than six, and 16 had suffered ten incidents. Returnees suffered disproportionately more security incidents than displaced families in this survey. Of the 256 families who suffered at least one security incident over the three months prior to being surveyed, some 91% of displaced families had experienced between 1 and 5 security incidents, whereas 9% had suffered between 6 and 10 such incidents. In contrast of the 256, only 23% of returned families experienced 1 to 5 security incidents, and most (some 77%) experienced 6 to 10 incidents over the three months prior to the survey.

The analysis of this data supports the hypothesis that the return for families surveyed did not occur under conditions of safety of dignity and may not be durable. Some families noted they had return because of insecurity in their area of displacement, and even upon

return they continue to suffer from poor security conditions and report high numbers of incidents.

The number of reported security incidents also varied by *sous préfecture*. While there is not enough data to draw conclusions about Batangafo *sous préfecture*, there was a notable difference between Kabo *sous préfecture* on the one hand, and Markounda and Paoua *sous préfectures* on the other hand. In the former *sous préfecture*, 71% of families reported more than 5 security incidents in the three months prior to the interview, while in Markounda some 98% reported less than 5 incidents, and in Paoua 88% reported less than 5 incidents.



6. Conclusion

Although a total of 8,009 individuals or 915 families from villages in Ouham and Ouham Pendé prefectures participated in the survey in view of the fact that the sample could not be selected in a perfectly random way, it is difficult to draw general conclusions about all IDPs and returnees in the north of the Central African Republic. However, this report is a first step towards a clearer and more detailed picture of the humanitarian situation of the displaced and the returnees in northern CAR, and data continues to be collected and analysed.

Security seems to be a prevalent theme throughout the data collected. Most families surveyed do not want to remain in their location of displacement but need security to return. Correspondingly, most returnees surveyed returned because they felt there were some improvements in the security situation in the village of origin. However they experienced disproportionately more security incidents than those displaced, which may indicate that return is not durable. Further, in Batangafo *sous préfecture* in particular, families noted that they returned because of insecurity in their area of displacement, leading to the observation that this return was not necessarily done in conditions of safety and dignity.

Many of those surveyed experienced serious damage to their houses, and this needs to be considered in planning the recovery phase when security conditions improve.

Access to safe drinking water and health issues are often linked. Of the families surveyed, aside from the *sous préfecture* of Batangafo, most families did not have access to drinking water, and many were concerned about diarrhoea. It is preoccupying that around half of the families surveyed did not have access to markets to sell their produce and buy what they need. However, of the families surveyed, most continue with agricultural activities as they did before their displacement.

The fact that so many children do not have access to education in the families surveyed also remains an issue of serious concern. Education can be a protection tool, and emergency education provision is needed to ensure children access this fundamental right despite their displacement.

This survey is a first step in obtaining information. UNHCR and its partners will continue to monitor and report about the situation of IDPs and returnees.

(Si Catégorie II) **Dans quel délais les personnes interviewées ont elles l'intention de retourner dans leur lieu d'origine ?**

- a. Fin de la période de plantation (ou de récolte)
- b. Dans les prochains 3/6 mois
- c. Inconnu

Quelles sont les conditions nécessaires pour que la famille puisse retourner dans le lieu d'origine ? (Ranger les raisons par ordre d'importance – No. 1, 2, 3)

- a. Amélioration de la situation sécuritaire
- b. Reconstruction de leur maison
- c. Opportunités de travail
- d. Accès à l'eau
- e. Accès aux structures de santé
- f. Accès à l'éducation
- g. Autres (spécifier)

PROPRIETE

Y a-t-il des maisons endommagées dans le village d'origine de cette famille? Oui Non

Si oui, Combien (spécifier) ?

Dans quelles conditions est leur maison dans le village d'origine?

Pas endommagée	Moyennement endommagée
Légèrement endommagée	Sérieusement endommagée

Comment la famille est-t-elle logée actuellement?

- a. Maisons réfectionnées
- b. Maisons nouvellement construites
- c. Hébergement chez famille/amis
- d. Bâtiments non habités
- e. Cabanes temporaires
- f. Bâches
- g. Autres (spécifier)

EAU ET ASSAINISSEMENT

A quel type de source d'eau les personnes déplacées ont-t-elles accès ?

Puit	Ruisseau
Réservoir	Rivière
Forage	Autres (spécifier)

Ont-elles accès à une source d'eau potable ?

Oui Non

Distance de la source d'eau potable à proximité (km/hr) :

Observations sur les besoins additionnels :

Oui Non

Si oui, **pourquoi ?**

- a. Pression insuffisante de l'eau
- b. Quantité insuffisante d'eau
- c. Croissance de la population
- d. Distance de la source d'eau
- e. Autres (spécifier)

Cette population dispose-t-elle de latrines ?

Oui Non

Si oui, **lesquelles ?**

- a. Latrines familiales
- b. Latrines communautaires

Observations sur les besoins additionnels de latrines :

Oui Non

NOURRITURE

Est-ce que les personnes interviewées ont accès au marché ?

Oui Non

Si oui, **quels sont les produits disponibles ?**

- Manioc Mil Viande de bœuf/ cabris Sucre
- Huile Sel Bananes Arachides
- Autres (spécifier) :

Produits locaux / prix de marché

Manioc	FCFA	c.
Viande de bœuf	FCFA	g.
Viande de cabris	FCFA	g.
Mil	FCFA	c.
Sucre	FCFA	g.
Bananes	FCFA	u.
Arachides	FCFA	c.

Observations sur les besoins additionnels

- Manioc Mil Viande de bœuf/ cabris
- Sucre Huile Sel Arachides
- Autres (spécifier) :



Causes d'insuffisance de vivres (Ranger les raisons par ordre d'importance – No. 1, 2, 3)

- a. Difficultés d'approvisionnement au marché
- b. Pluies insuffisantes
- c. Impossibilité de cultiver (raisons de sécurité)
- d. Vols fréquents

Par qui ?

- e. Autres (spécifier)

La famille a-t-elle accès à une source d'énergie ?

Oui Non

Si oui, laquelle ?

- a. Bois
- b. Charbon

Distance de la source d'énergie à proximité (km/hr) :

Y a-t-il des problèmes de sécurité près, ou sur le chemin de, la source d'énergie ?

Oui Non

Si oui, lesquels ?

SANTE

Est-ce que les membres de la famille ont accès à une structure de santé ?

Oui Non

Si oui, laquelle ?

- a. Poste de santé
- b. Dispensaire/ Hôpital
- c. Centre de santé
- d. Clinique/Clinique mobile
- e. Autres (spécifier)

A quelle distance se trouve la structure de santé la plus proche (km/hr) ?

Qualité des soins ?

Adéquate Moyenne Médiocre

Accès aux médicaments ?

Oui Non

- a. Gratuit
- b. Payant

Quelles sont les maladies plus courantes ?

- a. Paludisme
- b. Diarrhée
- c. Maladie respiratoire
- d. Fièvre typhoïde
- e. Autres (spécifier)

Où est-ce que les femmes accouchent ?

- a. Maison
- b. Dispensaire/Hôpital

Les enfants ont-ils été atteints par les campagnes de vaccination ?

Oui Non

EDUCATION

Est-ce que les enfants vont à l'école ?

Oui Nombre d'enfants qui vont à l'école

Non Nombre d'enfants qui ne vont pas à l'école

Si non, **pour quelles raisons ?**

- a. Distance
- b. Financière
- c. Autres occupations (travail)
- d. Insécurité
- e. Autres (spécifier)

A quelle distance se trouve l'école la plus proche (km/hr) ?

SOURCE DE REVENUS

Quelles étaient les sources de revenu de la famille avant le déplacement ?

- a. Agriculture
- b. Elevage
- c. Pêche
- d. Chasse
- e. Commerce
- f. Emploi (salaire)
- g. Autres (spécifier)

Quelles sont les sources de revenu de la famille actuellement ?

- a. Agriculture
- b. Elevage
- c. Pêche
- d. Chasse
- e. Commerce
- f. Emploi (salaire)
- g. Autres (spécifier)

Est-ce que les personnes interviewées sont encore en mesure de cultiver ? Oui Non

Si non, **pourquoi ?** (Ranger les raisons par ordre d'importance – No. 1, 2, 3)

- a. Inaccessibilité aux champs pour des raisons de sécurité
- b. Manque de matériels aratoires
- c. Manque de semences
- d. Autres (spécifier)



SECURITE ET LIBERTE DE MOUVEMENT

Y a-t-il des problèmes de sécurité dans le lieu où les personnes interviewées se trouvent ?

Oui Non

Si oui (ou parfois), **Combien d'incidents ont eu lieu dans les derniers 3 mois ?**

Quand ?

Est-ce que les gens peuvent se déplacer dans le rayon de plus de 5 Km ?

Oui Non

Si non, **pourquoi ?**

(Si Catégorie I et II) **Est-ce que des membres de la famille visitent leur village d'origine ?**

Oui Non Parfois

Si oui, **quand ?**

Et pour quelles raisons ?

ASSISTANCE

Est-ce que cette famille a déjà reçu une aide humanitaire?

Oui Non

Si oui, **quand** (date de la dernière assistance) ?

Par quelle organisation ?

Contenu de l'assistance reçue ?

COMMENTAIRES ADDITIONNELS



HCR RCA
FICHE COMMUNES ET VILLAGES

Nom de la personne ayant fait l'évaluation:	Organisation :	Date de l'évaluation : / /
---	----------------	-------------------------------

A. Localité				Latitude/Longitude
Préfecture	Sous-préfecture	Commune	Village	

B. Autorité	C. Société civile
<input type="checkbox"/> Présence des Autorités Civiles: (Si commune) Nom du Maire (Si village) Nom du Chef de Village <input type="checkbox"/> Présence Militaire : FACA Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> Garde Présidentielle Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> Gendarmerie Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> Police Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Présence des Autorités Judiciaires Si non, qui est en charge de la justice ?	<input type="checkbox"/> Association de femmes Représentante..... <input type="checkbox"/> Association de jeunes Représentant..... <input type="checkbox"/> Association d'agriculteurs Représentant..... <input type="checkbox"/> Association d'éleveurs Représentant..... <input type="checkbox"/> Association d'enseignants Représentant..... <input type="checkbox"/> Autres Représentant

D. Présence d'acteurs humanitaires (bureaux)
Agence ONU : <input type="checkbox"/> HCR <input type="checkbox"/> FAO <input type="checkbox"/> ONUSIDA <input type="checkbox"/> UNFPA <input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> PNUD <input type="checkbox"/> OCHA <input type="checkbox"/> PAM <input type="checkbox"/> OMS <input type="checkbox"/> BONUCA Autres : <input type="checkbox"/> CICR <input type="checkbox"/> MSF <input type="checkbox"/> COOPI <input type="checkbox"/> Croix Rouge Centrafricaine <input type="checkbox"/> CARITAS

E. Population					
Avant Sept 2005	Actuelle	Nombre de ménages	Déplacés internes sur place	Déplacés internes retournés	Réfugiés rapatriés

F. Propriété
(Si commune) Y a-t-il des villages qui ont été détruits dans la commune? <input type="checkbox"/> Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non Si oui, combien? Quels villages? (Si village) Y a-t-il des maisons qui ont été détruites dans le village? <input type="checkbox"/> Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non Si oui, combien? Est-ce que les villageois sont à mesure de cultiver ? <input type="checkbox"/> Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non Si non, pourquoi?

G. Sécurité	
Observations sur la sécurité <input type="checkbox"/> Adéquate <input type="checkbox"/> Volatile <input type="checkbox"/> Mauvaise	Commentaire (Qui ? Comment ? Quand ?):

H. Marché	J. Eau et Assainissement	K. Santé
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<p>Si commune) Combien des marchés il y a dans la commune ?</p> <p>Dans quels villages sont ils?</p> <p>(Si village) Y a-t-il un marché ? <input type="checkbox"/> Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non</p> <p>Si non, où se trouve le marché le plus proche ?</p> <p>Produits disponibles sur le marché : <input type="checkbox"/> Manioc <input type="checkbox"/> Mil <input type="checkbox"/> Viande <input type="checkbox"/> Bananes <input type="checkbox"/> Arachides <input type="checkbox"/> Sucre <input type="checkbox"/> Huile <input type="checkbox"/> Sel <input type="checkbox"/> Autres.....</p> <p><u>Produits locaux / prix de marché:</u> ManiocFCFA/ c..... Viande de bœuf.....FCFA/ kg... Viande de cabris.....FCFA/ kg..... MilFCFA/ c..... Sucre.....FCFA/ kg..... Bananes.....FCFA/ unité..... Arachides.....FCFA/ c.....</p>	<p>Quelles sont les sources d'eau: <input type="checkbox"/> Puit <input type="checkbox"/> Forage <input type="checkbox"/> Réservoir <input type="checkbox"/> Rivière <input type="checkbox"/> Autres.....</p> <p>Accès à l'eau potable: <input type="checkbox"/> Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non</p> <p>Qualité d'eau potable: <input type="checkbox"/> Adéquate <input type="checkbox"/> Moyenne <input type="checkbox"/> Mauvaise</p> <p>Condition des forages: Nombre total..... Nombre de forages en état de fonctionnement Nombre de forages non fonctionnels</p> <p>(Si commune) Dans quels villages sont situés les forages non fonctionnels?</p> <p>Y a-t-il des besoins additionnels d'eau potable? <input type="checkbox"/> Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non</p> <p>Si oui, pourquoi ? <input type="checkbox"/> Pression insuffisante de l'eau <input type="checkbox"/> Croissance de la population <input type="checkbox"/> Quantité insuffisante d'eau <input type="checkbox"/> Distance de la source d'eau <input type="checkbox"/> Autres</p>	<p>Combien des structures de santé il y a dans la commune/village?</p> <p>Type de structure Fonctionnels Nonfonctionnels</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Poste de santé <input type="checkbox"/> Centre de santé <input type="checkbox"/> Dispensaire <input type="checkbox"/> Hôpital <input type="checkbox"/> Clinique</p> <p>Nombre de : Médecins Infirmières Accoucheuses traditionnelles Autres agents sanitaires</p> <p>Qualité de soins médicaux : <input type="checkbox"/> Adéquate <input type="checkbox"/> Moyenne <input type="checkbox"/> Mauvaise</p> <p>Disponibilité de médicaments : <input type="checkbox"/> Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non</p> <p>Maladies courantes : <input type="checkbox"/> Malaria/Paludisme <input type="checkbox"/> Diarrhée <input type="checkbox"/> Maladie respiratoire <input type="checkbox"/> Fièvre typhoïde <input type="checkbox"/> Rougeole <input type="checkbox"/> Autres</p> <p>Où est-ce que les femmes accouchent ? <input type="checkbox"/> Maison <input type="checkbox"/> Dispensaire/Hôpital <input type="checkbox"/> Autres.....</p> <p>Y a-t-il eu des campagnes de ? Vaccinations <input type="checkbox"/> Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non Sensibilisation VIH/SIDA <input type="checkbox"/> Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non</p> <p>Y a-t-il des cas connus de VIH/SIDA? <input type="checkbox"/> Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non</p> <p>Etat de malnutrition: <input type="checkbox"/> Aucun <input type="checkbox"/> Modéré <input type="checkbox"/> Sévère</p>
<p>I. Nourriture</p> <p>Quels sont les produits en quantité insuffisante dans commune/ village? <input type="checkbox"/> Manioc <input type="checkbox"/> Mil <input type="checkbox"/> Viande de bœuf/cabris <input type="checkbox"/> Sucre <input type="checkbox"/> Huile <input type="checkbox"/> Sel</p> <p>Causes d'insuffisance de vivres pour la population : <input type="checkbox"/> Récente augmentation du prix <input type="checkbox"/> Pluies insuffisantes <input type="checkbox"/> Vols fréquents Par qui ?..... <input type="checkbox"/> Insécurité des transporteurs <input type="checkbox"/> Inaccessibilité du marché <input type="checkbox"/> Autres.....</p> <p>Combien de repas par jour prennent la plupart des ménages ? <input type="checkbox"/> 1x <input type="checkbox"/> 2x <input type="checkbox"/> 3x</p> <p>Y a-t-il eu des distributions de vivres dans la commune/ village? <input type="checkbox"/> Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non</p> <p>Date de la dernière distribution :</p> <p>Par :</p> <p>(Si commune) Où ?.....</p>	<p>Nombre de latrines collectives Fonctionnelles Non fonctionnelles</p> <p>La Commune/village a-t-elle reçu de l'assistance en eau? <input type="checkbox"/> Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non</p> <p>Date de la dernière assistance :</p> <p>Par :</p> <p>(Si commune) Ou ?.....</p> <p>Bénéficiaires:.....</p> <p>Contenu de l'assistance reçue:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>La Commune/village a-t-elle reçu de l'assistance dans la santé? <input type="checkbox"/> Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non</p> <p>Date de la dernière assistance :</p> <p>Par :</p> <p>(Si commune) Ou?.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Bénéficiaires:.....</p> <p>Contenu de l'assistance reçue:</p> <p>.....</p>
<p>Bénéficiaires:.....</p> <p>Contenu de l'assistance reçue:</p>	<p>UNHCR Preliminary Report about the IDP Situation November 2006-February 2007 Page 43 of 46</p>	



L. Education	M. Activités Professionnelles	O. Accessibilité du lieu														
<p>Combien d'écoles y a-t-il dans la Commune/village ?</p> <p>(Si commune) Dans quels villages sont elles ?</p> <p>Ecole Primaire Nombre <input type="checkbox"/> En état de fonctionnement <input type="checkbox"/> Enseignants Nombre femmes Nombre hommes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Etudiants Nombre filles Nombre garçons</p> <p>Frais d'inscription (étudiant/ans) : </p> <p>Ecole secondaire Nombre <input type="checkbox"/> En état de fonctionnement <input type="checkbox"/> Enseignants Nombre femmes Nombre hommes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Etudiants Nombre filles Nombre garçons</p> <p>Nombre total d'écoles non fonctionnelles</p> <p>(Si commune) Dans quels villages sont-elles situées ? </p> <p>Quels sont les besoins additionnels ? <input type="checkbox"/> Bâtiment scolaire <input type="checkbox"/> Matériel scolaire <input type="checkbox"/> Matériel pour les enseignants <input type="checkbox"/> Tables, chaises et bancs <input type="checkbox"/> Livres <input type="checkbox"/> Autres.....</p>	<p>Existantes Nombre <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculteur <input type="checkbox"/> Eleveur <input type="checkbox"/> Pécheur <input type="checkbox"/> Chasseur <input type="checkbox"/> Commerçant <input type="checkbox"/> Fonctionnaire <input type="checkbox"/> ONU/ONG <input type="checkbox"/> Autres</p> <p>(Si commune) Y a-t-il un centre de formation dans la commune? <input type="checkbox"/> Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non Lequel ? </p> <p>(Si village) Y a-t-il un centre de formation à proximité du village? <input type="checkbox"/> Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non Lequel ? </p> <p>N. Hébergement et autres besoins Observations sur les formes d'hébergement dans la commune ou le village :</p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Nombre</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Maisons réfectionnées</td> <td>.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Maisons nouvellement construites</td> <td>.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Hébergement chez famille/amis</td> <td>.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Bâtiments non habités</td> <td>.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Bâches</td> <td>.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Autres</td> <td>.....</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Observations sur les autres besoins: <input type="checkbox"/> Bâches <input type="checkbox"/> Vêtements <input type="checkbox"/> Instruments agricoles <input type="checkbox"/> Semences <input type="checkbox"/> Non vivres <input type="checkbox"/> Autres</p> <p>Commentaires </p>		Nombre	<input type="checkbox"/> Maisons réfectionnées	<input type="checkbox"/> Maisons nouvellement construites	<input type="checkbox"/> Hébergement chez famille/amis	<input type="checkbox"/> Bâtiments non habités	<input type="checkbox"/> Bâches	<input type="checkbox"/> Autres	<p>Accessibilité de la commune ou du village:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Par route <input type="checkbox"/> Voiture <input type="checkbox"/> Camion <input type="checkbox"/> Moto <input type="checkbox"/> Vélo <input type="checkbox"/> Autres.....</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Par bateau</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Par avion Condition de la piste d'atterrissage : <input type="checkbox"/> goudron <input type="checkbox"/> gravier <input type="checkbox"/> piste</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A pied</p> <p>Nombre de barrières entre la localité et l'agglomération le plus proche? Pendant la nuit Pendant la jour</p> <p>Commentaires </p>
	Nombre															
<input type="checkbox"/> Maisons réfectionnées															
<input type="checkbox"/> Maisons nouvellement construites															
<input type="checkbox"/> Hébergement chez famille/amis															
<input type="checkbox"/> Bâtiments non habités															
<input type="checkbox"/> Bâches															
<input type="checkbox"/> Autres															

Commentaires additionnels



ANNEX B – LIST OF COMMUNES AND VILLAGES MONITORED

<i>Préfecture of OUHAM</i>						<i>Préfecture of OUHAM -PENDE</i>	
<i>Sous- Préfecture of Markounda</i>	<i>Sous- Préfecture of Batangafo</i>			<i>Sous-Préfecture of Kabo</i>		<i>Sous-Préfecture of Paoua</i>	
<i>Commune of Nana-Markounda</i>	<i>Commune of Bakassa</i>	<i>Commune of Bedee</i>	<i>Commune of Ouassi</i>	<i>Commune of Sido</i>	<i>Commune of Ouaki</i>	<i>Commune of Bah-Bessar</i>	<i>Commune of Nana-Barya</i>
Villages of : Boukoyo Dokabi 1 Dokabi 3 Bele 1 Bele 2 Bele3 Bele- Sanodjo Bodjomo Galle 1 Kangoro Maiwogo Maimada Maissou Maita Mandoungai Markounda Samdoh Dokabi-mamaida Koukou-mission Capita-galle	Villages of : Donon Kondjingara Ouaki 2 Ouogo Ouogo 1 Palla Ouogo 2	Village of : Kibo	Villages of : Danmadji Gbazara Gbogangou Morkonou Ronga	Villages of : Beltounou Boukayanga Kingar Zoumanga	Villages of : Dessy Belalo Farazala 1 Farazala 2 Farazala 3 Farazala 4 Kouvoko Moussouba	Villages of : Beatibi Bebounda Bebouzawe 1 Beboy 2 Beboy 1 Bedamara 4 Bedamara 5 Bedaya-capita Bedaya 1 Bekoro 3 Bembor 1 Benanh 1 Bengomar Bengonbian Bengoumar Benodjo Benondil 1 Bessa Bethein 1 Makandji	Villages of : Beboura 2 Begangoro 2 Begangoro 1 Bekila 2 Benamkouna Betoubakare Bodoli Bogangoro 3 Betheon 1 Benamkoula