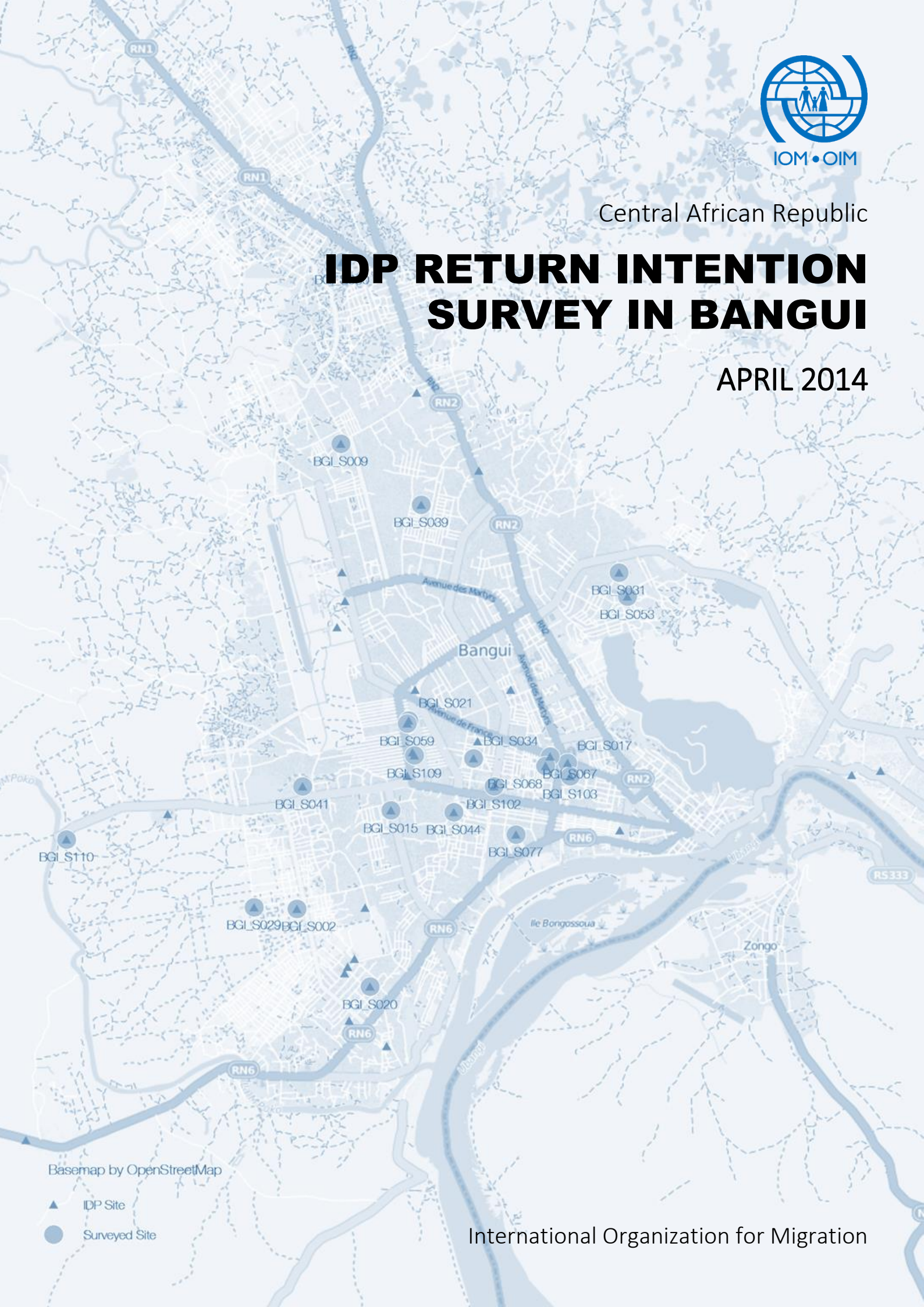


Central African Republic

IDP RETURN INTENTION SURVEY IN BANGUI

APRIL 2014



SUMMARY

As part of its implementation of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) conducted the fourth Internally Displaced Person (IDP) Return Intention Survey in Bangui, Central African Republic (CAR) from **21-24 April 2014**. IOM site facilitators interviewed **588 displaced persons at 22 sites in Bangui**. This survey follows the third Return Intention Survey conducted in March 2014.

This report presents the following main results:

DISPLACEMENT

84% of displaced persons who left their place of origin in December 2013 are still displaced.

13% of displaced persons have stayed at more than one spontaneous displacement site.

RETURN INTENTIONS

57% of displaced persons indicated their intention to return to their place of origin within the next four weeks. In comparison to the previous survey findings, there is only a small decrease in intentions to return. The first survey found 74% intended to return, 66% in the second, 58% in the third, and 57% in this latest survey.

32% of displaced persons indicate their intention to remain at their displacement site. In comparison to previous survey findings, there is a slight decrease (34% in March 2014) in the percentage of displaced persons intending to remain at their displacement site. This highlights an increase in intention to relocate to another region within CAR from 4.6% in March 2014 to 9% in April 2014.

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

- Belongings are stolen (80%)
- No financial means (68%)
- Not feeling secure in their neighbourhood (64%)
- Lack of security forces in their neighbourhood (61%)

NEEDS

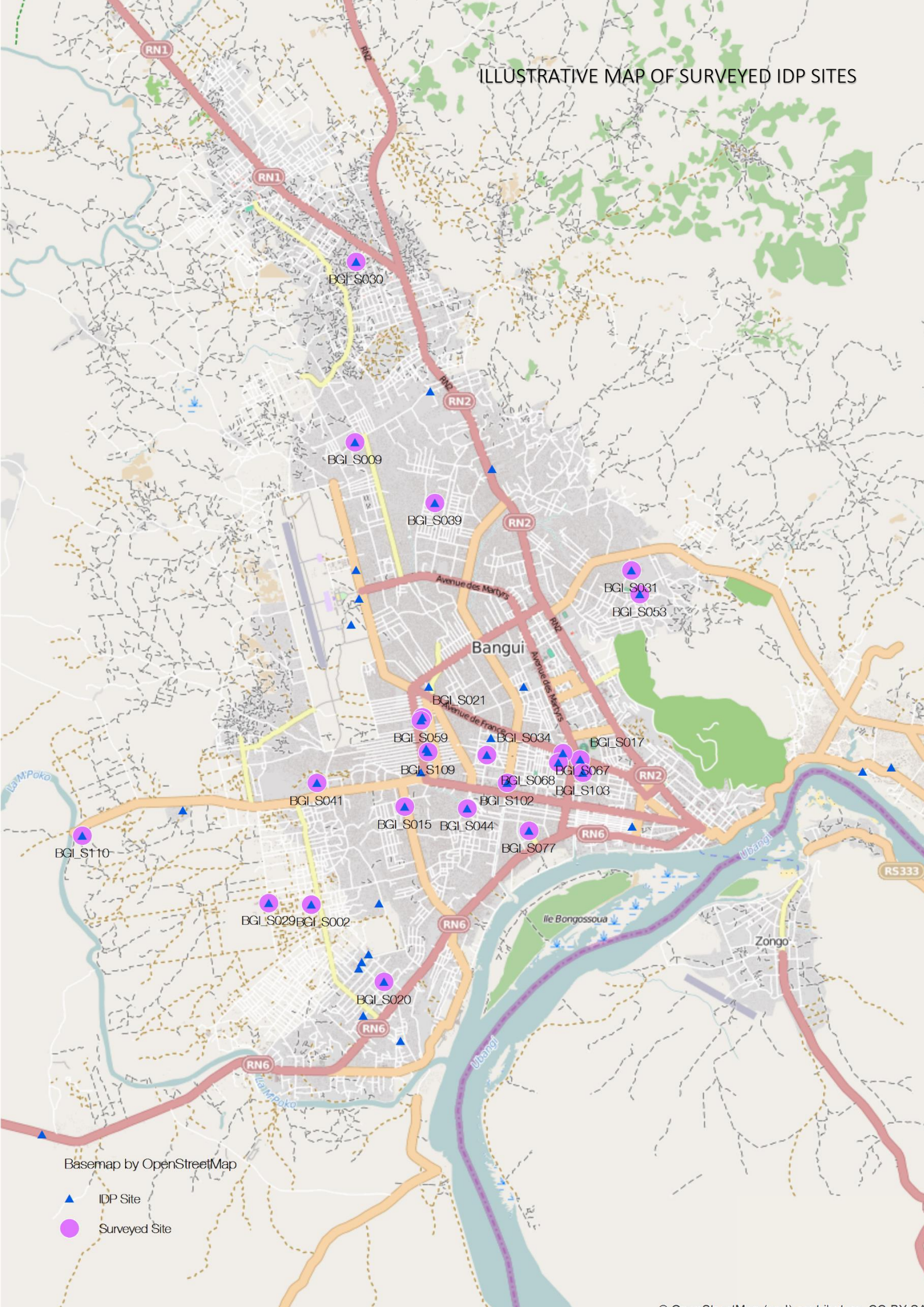
IDPs are beginning to shift their consideration of primary needs to facilitate their return. Housing is currently at the highest priority (31.5%) followed by security (26.5%) and non-food items (11.1%).

94% of displaced persons experienced interruption of professional activities due to displacement (a slight increase from 90% indicated in the previous survey).

64% anticipate resumption of professional activities upon their return (a slight decrease from 67% indicated in the previous survey).

Responses suggest that the economic situation presented in the previous survey is still critical. Almost all respondents are still reducing daily food consumptions as main survival mechanism. 97% reduced their own meal, 97% reduced their family members', and 91% reduced the adults' food consumption to provide food for their children.

ILLUSTRATIVE MAP OF SURVEYED IDP SITES



1. INTRODUCTION

In general, the displacement situation over the past month in Bangui has continued to improve. The displaced population has gradually started their return or relocation. Most of the remaining 177,891 displaced persons in 45 spontaneous displacement sites in Bangui have been displaced since December 2013. The intentions to return remain high (57%) and mainly influenced by housing needs, the increase in security in the communities of origin, and availability of non-food items.

Insecurity is still the main concern of the population living in the sites and despite the overall decrease in the number of persons displaced, the situation remains volatile and spontaneous movements from/to the camps and the areas of return are frequent.

The survey is complemented with the “Focus on PK12”, based on the quantitative (registration) and qualitative (human interest stories) information collected by IOM in PK12.

2. METHODOLOGY

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) contributes to the tracking and monitoring of the displaced populations to assist in the prioritization of humanitarian aid. In CAR, IOM is implementing the DTM in partnership with local NGOs (AFPE, AIDE, IDEAL and JUPEDDEC). Through this partnership, a site facilitators program (Annex A) was established. Site facilitators regularly collect information on the displacement situation. This activity has been focused on the displacement sites around Bangui and recently extended to Boda in Lobaye prefecture. IOM compiles and disseminates this information with humanitarian organizations in order to focus the planning and the delivery of humanitarian assistance to displaced populations.

During their daily visits to the sites, facilitators conducted the intention survey using the intention survey questionnaire (annex B). This latest round of the survey maintains the same questions as the original to allow comparison between surveys. The exercise was conducted at 22 IDP sites in Bangui, which were selected randomly between the 22-24 April 2014, one month after the third survey. A total of 588 persons were interviewed, representing households which make up a total of 4,549 individuals. Interviewees were chosen randomly from of the IDP population living in the displacement sites in Bangui. Displaced persons consented to participate after being informed of survey intentions and the principals of voluntary participation. Interviews took place between 9am-4pm Tuesday to Thursday, which may have impacted the sample of the survey. For example, people commuting during the day to their farms, or pursuing daily labor would not have been present at the time of the interview.

Using an interval of confidence of 95% of a total population of 177,891 individuals, the margin of error of the data is estimated to be 4%.

**588**

Number of IDPs
interviewed

22

Number of sites
where the
interviews were
conducted

TABLE 1: OVERVIEW OF ASSESSED SITES AND NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS

SITE CODE	SITE NAME	NO. OF SAMPLES
BGI_S009	Don Bosco / Damala	76
BGI_S020	Grand séminaire St Marc de Bimbo	66
BGI_S041	St Joseph de Mukassa	50
BGI_S029	Mission Carmel	43
BGI_S030	Paroisse St Charles Luanga	39
BGI_S059	Mosquée Centrale	29
BGI_S102	Complexe Scolaire Adentiste	26
BGI_S034	Paroisse St Trinité des Castors	25
BGI_S017	Faculte de Theologie (FATEB)	22
BGI_S067	St Sauveur	22
BGI_S021	Ecole Islamique	21

SITE CODE	SITE NAME	NO. OF SAMPLES
BGI_S031	Monastère de Boy-Rabe	20
BGI_S053	Quartier Votongbo2	20
BGI_S068	Centre Jean 23	18
BGI_S109	Famille d'accueil Yaloo	17
BGI_S039	St Jean de Galabadja	16
BGI_S044	St Jacques de Kpetene	16
BGI_S015	Eglise Notre de Dame de Fatima	16
BGI_S077	St Francois D'Assise	14
BGI_S110	Ndjongo	13
BGI_S002	Centre de Sante Padre Pio	11
BGI_S103	Complexe Pédagogique Bethanie	8



3. RESULTS

This section presents the main findings of the survey:

3A. SURVEY DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

A total of **588** displaced persons, each representing a household which makes up a total of 4,549 individuals displaced represented in the survey, responded to the questionnaire in Bangui. As shown in Chart 1, 36% survey participants were men and 64% were women. The majority of survey participants were between 26 and 60 years old (78%).

CHART 1: SURVEY PARTICIPANTS
BY SEX

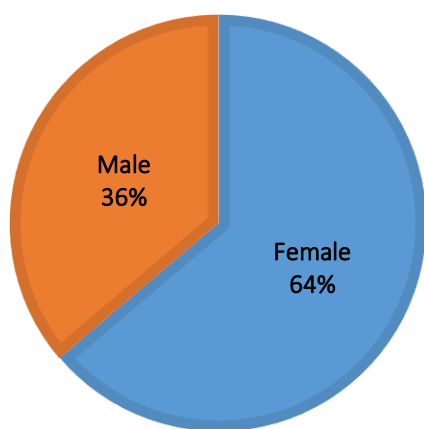
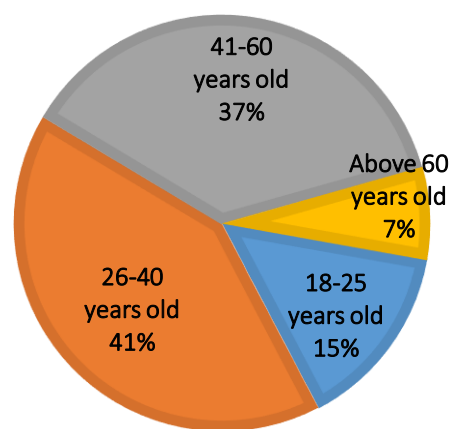


CHART 2: SURVEY PARTICIPANTS BY
AGE GROUP



3B. DISPLACEMENT AND CONDITIONS OF DISPLACEMENTS

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

As shown in Chart 3, the majority of the displaced population (83.9%) left their place of origin in December 2013; 6.4% left in January; 5.7% in February; and a small portion of the population left their residence in March 2014 (1%) and April 2014 (less than 1%). Similar to the findings on the previous survey, the fourth intention survey also shows 2.8% of the existing displaced population left their place of origin before December 2013.

As shown in Chart 4 on the next page, most of the displaced people (97.4%) listed the insecurity in their place of origin and damaged houses as the main reasons for their displacement. The percentage of the displaced populations that had moved from one displacement site to the other have decreased from 15% in the previous survey to 13% in this round, as shown in Chart 5.

CHART 3: TIME OF THE START OF
THE DISPLACEMENT

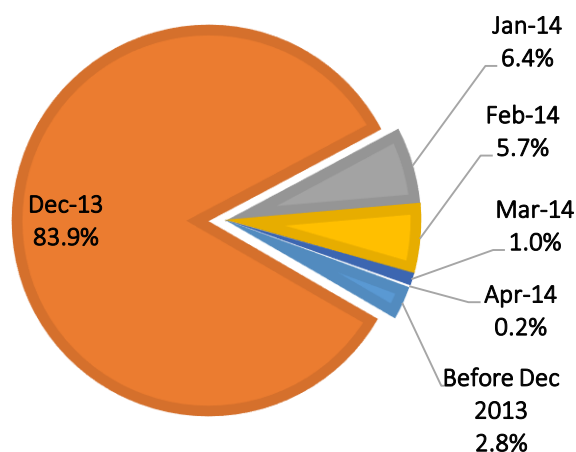


CHART 4: REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

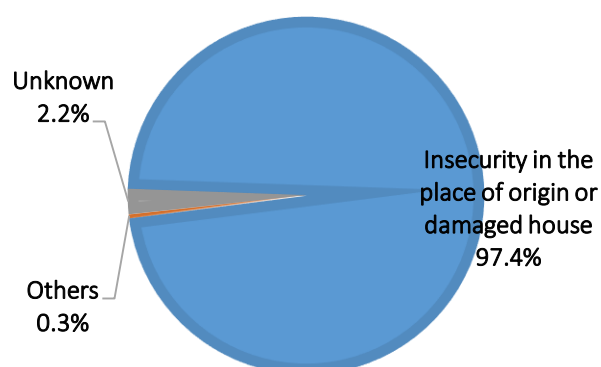


CHART 5: CHRONOLOGY OF DISPLACEMENT

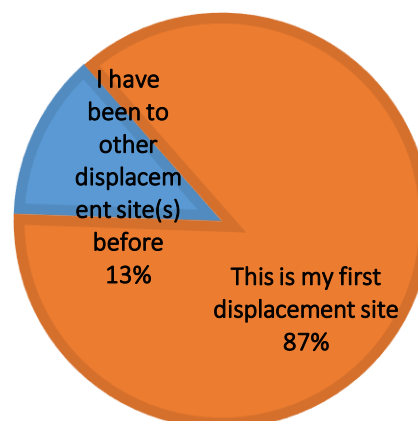
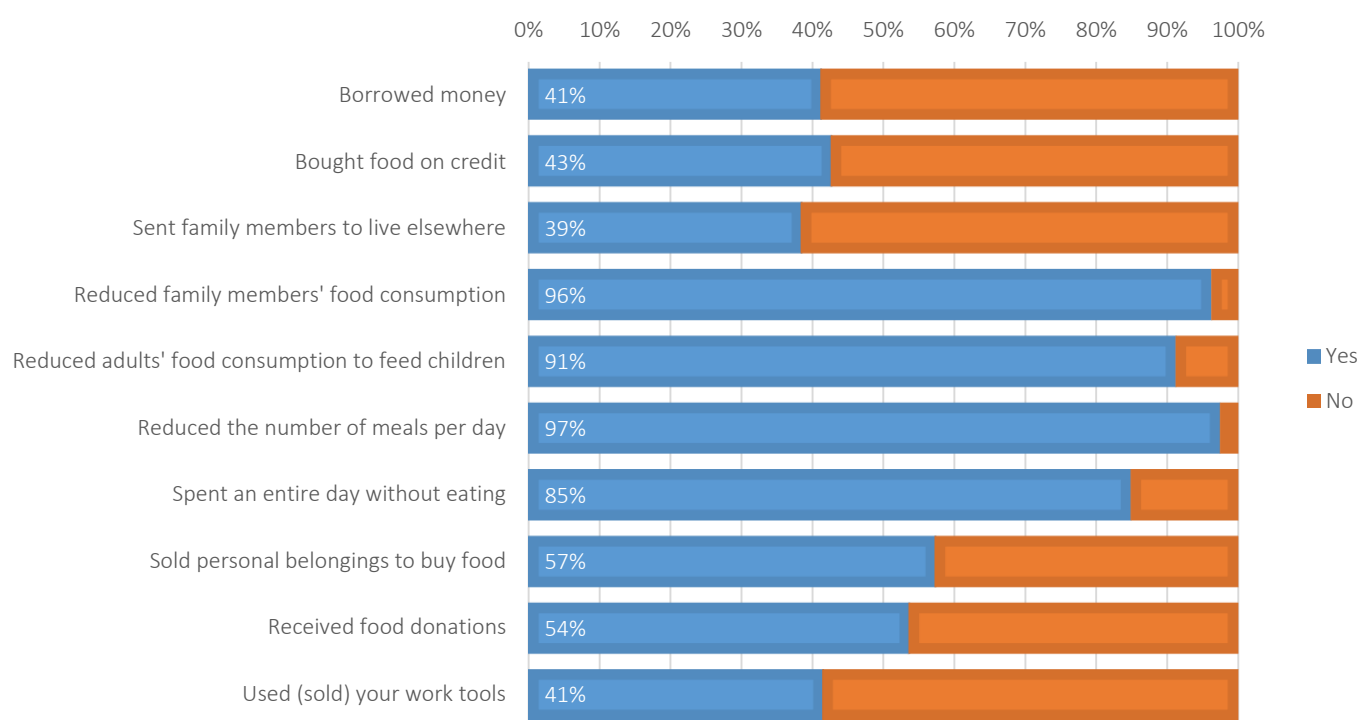


Chart 6 below shows various survival mechanisms used by the displaced population to cope in the displacement sites over the past 2 weeks. Food is still reported as the main priority and reducing food consumption is still the main survival mechanism. 97% of respondents reported they have reduced their number of daily meals. This also includes 96% of respondents who have reduced their family member's food consumption, and 91% of respondents who have reduced adults' food consumption to prioritize food for their children. 85% of respondents reported that they sometimes spend an entire day without eating.

There is a significant decrease in the percentage of respondents sending their family members to live elsewhere (from 99% in the last survey to 39% in this survey) and borrowing money (from 98% in the last survey to 41% in this survey). 41% of respondents bought food on credit, 57% sold tools and personal belongings, and 54% received food donations.

CHART 6: SURVIVAL MECHANISMS (PAST 2 WEEKS)



3C. RETURN INTENTIONS

This section explores the intentions of the displaced population to return to their communities of origin. The questions intend to set a realistic timeframe and allow the population not only to reflect on their own immediate return intentions, but to also reflect objectively on the indicators necessary to allow a return.

57% of the IDPs indicate their intentions to return to their place of origin while 32% of displaced persons intend to stay at the site (Chart 7). Comparing the four return intention survey rounds, the trend is presently steady after an average decrease of 10% in the previous three surveys. It can also be noted that there is an increase in the intention of IDPs to relocate to another region in the CAR, from 4.6% in the previous survey to 9% in this survey.

CHART 7: RETURN INTENTION IN THE NEXT 4 WEEKS

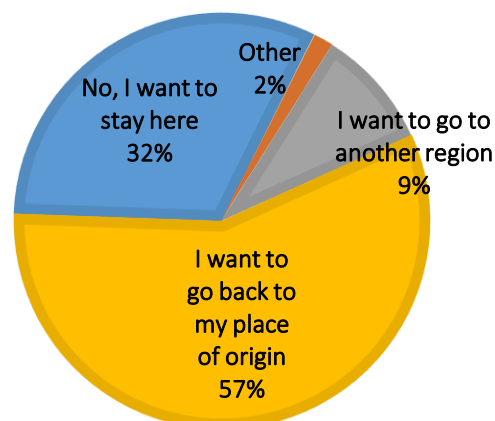
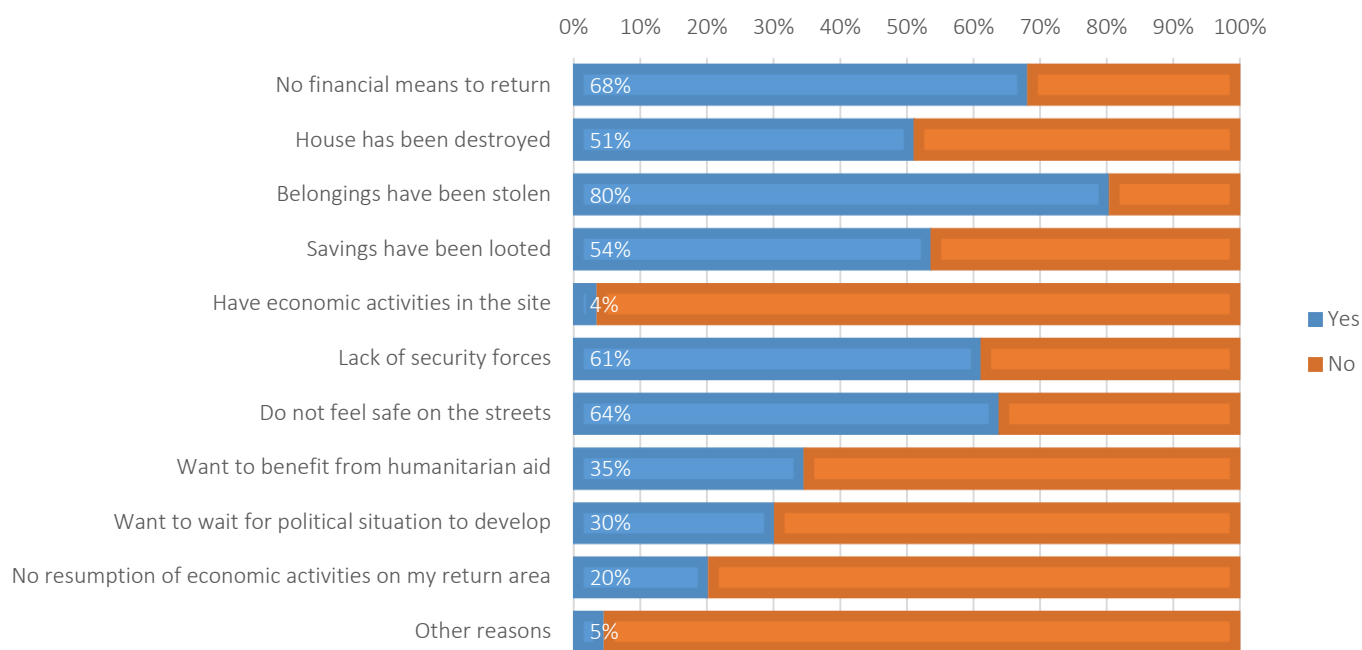


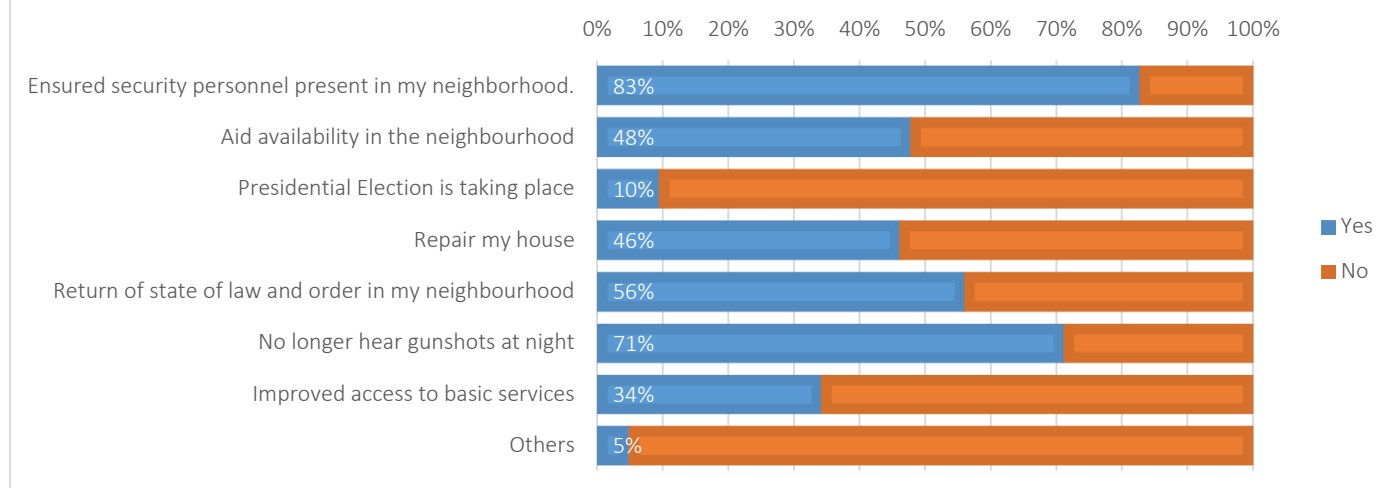
CHART 8: REASONS FOR NOT RETURNING



As shown in Chart 8 above, among those who expressed their intention to return, the main obstacle is still their stolen belongings (80%). The lack of financial means (68%) is presently a greater consideration for the displaced population slightly above feeling unsafe on the streets of their neighborhood (64%) and the insufficient presence of security forces (61%) influencing their intention to return.

Chart 9 on the next page shows the responses of IDPs when asked about the required enabling conditions to facilitate their return. The presence of security forces in the neighbourhood (83%) is still the top priority followed by the absence of gunshots at night (71%) and the return of state of law and order in their neighbourhood of return (56%). Significant responses on enabling conditions to return also quote aid availability in the neighbourhood (48%), house repair (46%), and improved access to basic services (34%).

CHART 9: ENABLING CONDITIONS TO RETURN



As shown in Chart 10 below, the high return prefectures are Bangui (42%) and Ombella M'Poko (30%). 15% of respondents are anticipating to return or relocate did not response to the question of where their final destination will be. The main cities or towns of final destination for return or relocation include Bangui (37%), followed by Bégoua (12%), Bimbo (9%), and Bambari (3%). For Bangui itself, as shown in Chart 12, the main destination is still 3rd Arrondissement (47%) followed by 5th Arrondissement (20%) and 6th Arrondissement (19%).

CHART 10: INTENDED RETURN LOCATIONS BY PREFECTURE IN CAR

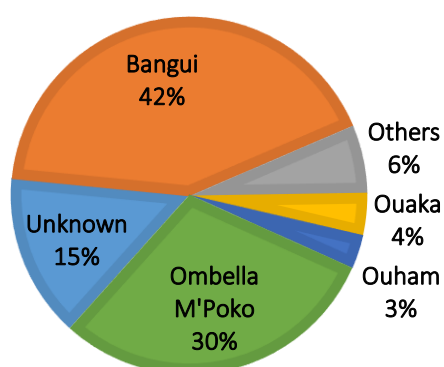


CHART 11: INTENDED RETURN LOCATIONS BY CITY IN CAR

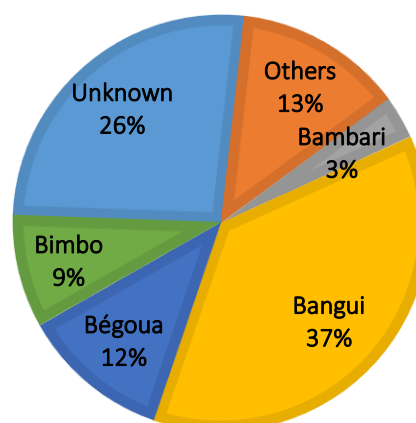
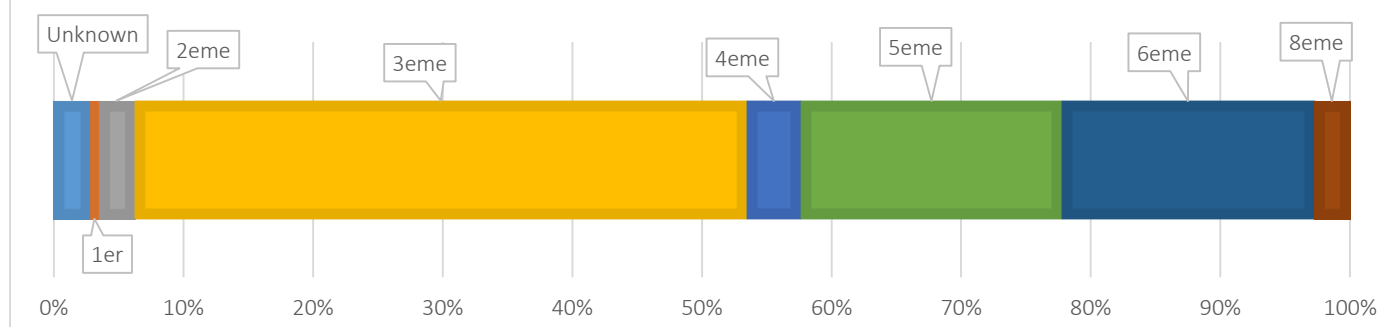


CHART 12: INTENDED RETURN LOCATIONS BY ARRONDISSEMENT IN BANGUI



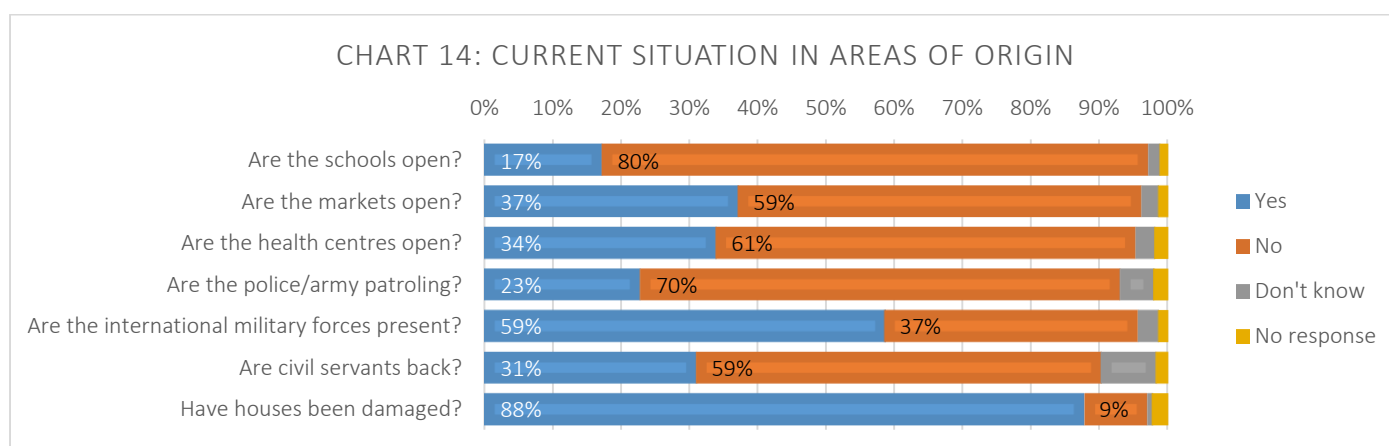
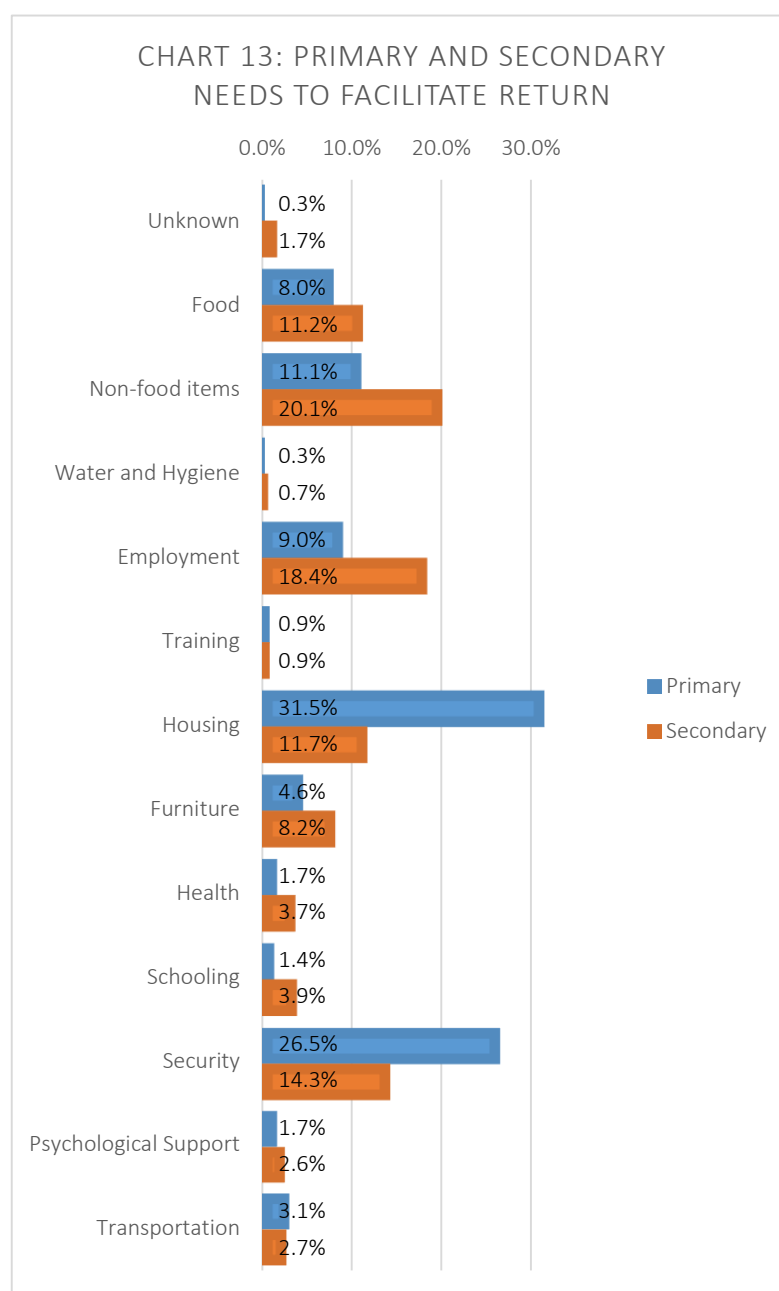
3D. NEEDS

This section looks at the needs considered by IDPs to facilitate their return, the current situation in the place of return, and their economic situation. It should be noted that the timing of the survey could also indicate an absence of the breadwinners of the family during the work day. Their answers would therefore not be adequately reflected.

As shown in Chart 13 across in comparison to the previous rounds of surveys, IDPs are beginning to shift their consideration. Need for housing (31.5%) is now the top priority of primary needs to consider their return. This is followed by a continued consideration to have security (26.5%) in place. Non-food items (11.1%), employment (9.0%), and food (8.0%) come after at similar importance.

Non-food items (20.1%) are considered the most important secondary need followed by employment (18.4%), security (14.3%), housing (11.7%), and food (11.2%).

As shown in Chart 14, in comparison to the previous round, the general trend is showing IDPs' slightly improved perception of the current situation in their areas of origin. More IDPs learned that markets (from 30% to 37% now), schools (from 11% to 17% now), and health centres (from 21% to 34% now) are open, and police/army patrols (from 13% to 23% now) and civil servants are back in the area (from 24% to 31% now). Similar to the previous survey, 88% of respondents indicate that their houses have been damaged and 59% indicate the presence of international military forces in their place of origin.



As shown in Chart 15 below, respondents indicated an interruption of their regular income generating activities (from 89% in the last round to 94% in this round) and maintains that 32% of respondents believe they will not be able to return to their regular income generating activity upon return. 64% of respondents believe they can return to their regular income generating activities to support their families upon their return home.

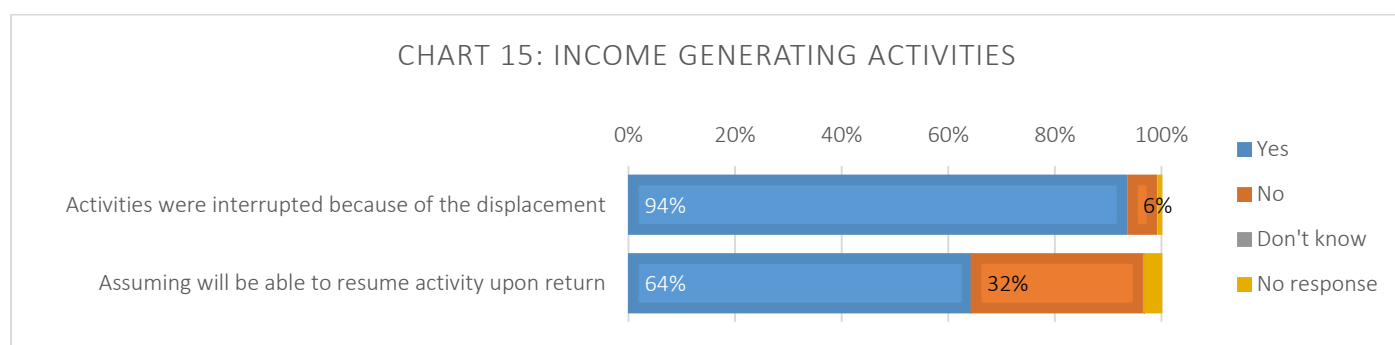
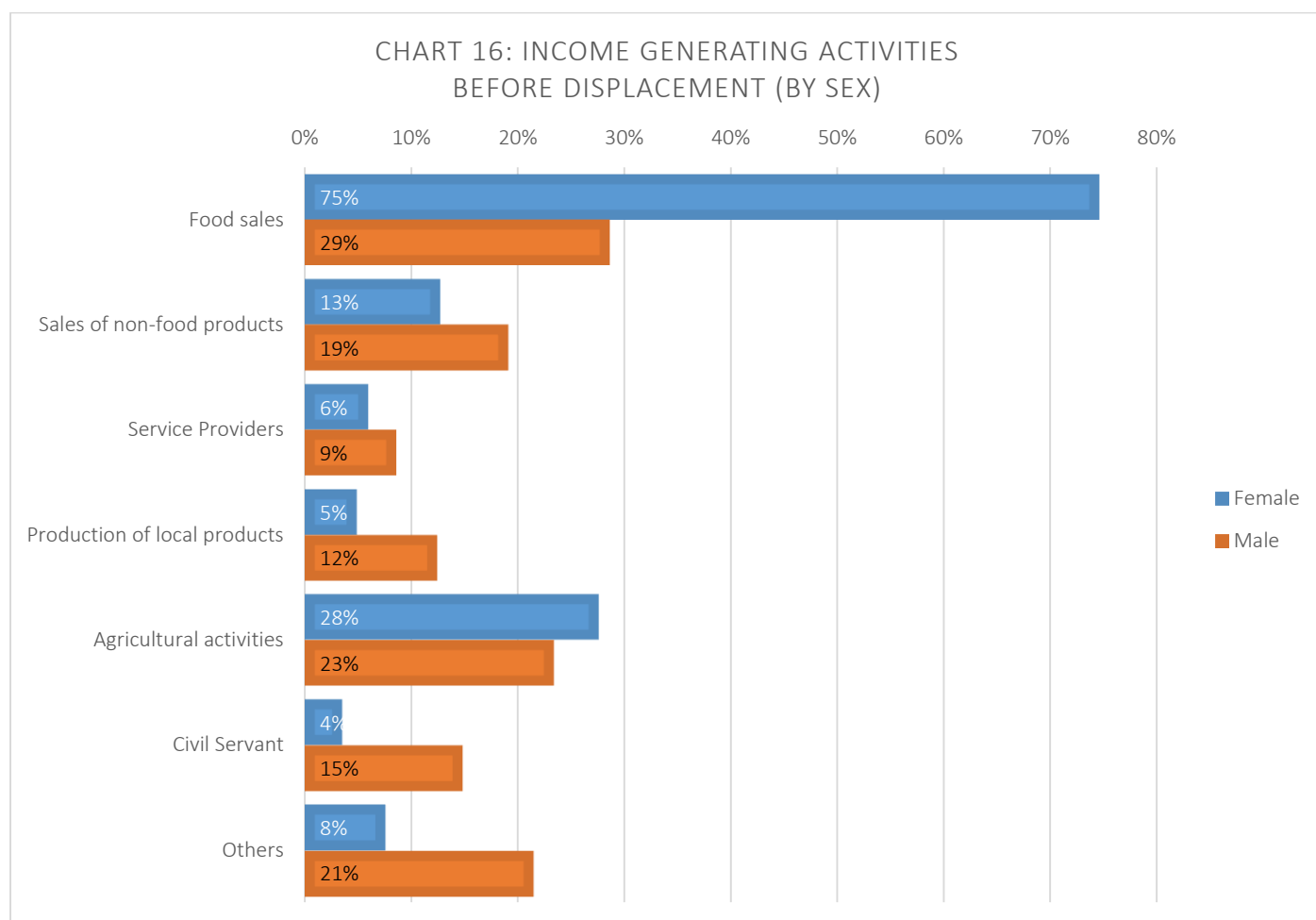


Chart 16 shows that the main income generating activities of the existing displaced population was food sales both for males (29%) and females (75%). This is followed by agricultural activities 23% for males and 28% for females.



4. CONCLUSION

This fourth IDP return intention survey, in comparison to the third survey, conducted done in March 2014, showed similar levels of intentions to return among the IDPs. It still highlights the same dilemma for the displaced populations to either return home with no financial means and lack of security, or to stay in the displacement sites and wait until the security improves.



Children in PK12 IDP Site. Photo by Sandra Black © IOM 2014

The survey highlights a change in the perception of IDPs' primary needs to facilitate their return. More IDPs are now putting their housing concerns over security. Stolen belongings, absence of financial means, and insecurity are still the main reasons for IDPs' decision to stay in the displacement sites. The survey also indicates food as the main need in the sites. More than 90% of IDP households are forced to reduce their food consumption.

Other reasons such as waiting for political developments (30%) and benefitting from humanitarian aid (35%) have also been expressed and deserve to be monitored in future months. 10% of IDPs cited the presidential elections as a condition to enable their return.

After the relocation of the group stranded in PK12, the return of the population who used to live in PK12 neighborhood before December 2013 may take place in the coming weeks. These IDPs, who are currently sheltered in spontaneous sites like Don Bosco and St Jacques de Kpetene, have expressed their willingness to return. These movements will continue to be monitored by IOM and other partners.

As shown in the survey, 42% of the IDPs intend to return to their place of origin around Bangui. 86% of this group are going to the 3e, 5e, and 6e Arrondissement. Extrapolating this percentage to the current total IDPs population in Bangui suggests more than 60,000 IDPs could potentially return if the necessary enabling conditions are achieved in these three arrondissements, which mainly relates to security.

The interruption of economic activities is highlighted again as in the previous survey, and IDPs still demonstrate a readiness to restart of these activities upon return. Food sales, agricultural activities, and sales of non-food items are shown as the main income generating activities before their displacement and should be prioritized for support.

In comparison to the previous survey, IDPs' perception towards the current situation in their areas of origin has slightly improved. More of them learned that schools, markets, and health centres are opening and civil servants are returning to work.

Overall, inline with the last three intention return surveys, this fourth survey still shows a high intention to return to communities of origin. The steady decrease in the total number of displaced people supports this perception.

FOCUS ON PK12:

When violence broke out in CAR in December 2013 and January 2014 more than one thousand Muslims and ethnic minorities sought shelter in PK12, a neighborhood of less than 1 square km in northern Bangui. Many fled from Boali, Damara, Yaloké, Bossembélé, and Bogorua. The majority of the new population is of Peuhl and nomad origin and for many the first language is Arabic.

Others security seekers came from PK13 when that neighborhood was attacked in January, but soon the PK12 neighborhood was also targeted by Anti-Balaka militia. This population was trapped in PK12, unable to leave the area without being attacked and killed. Over 20 people died in attacks on the PK12 community since January, including women and children.

IOM conducted registration exercise for the displaced population in PK12 on 3rd – 7th April 2014. The exercise identified 1,312 individuals with demographic profiles as shown in Chart 17 and Chart 18 below.

CHART 17: REGISTERED IDPS
IN PK12 BY NATIONALITY

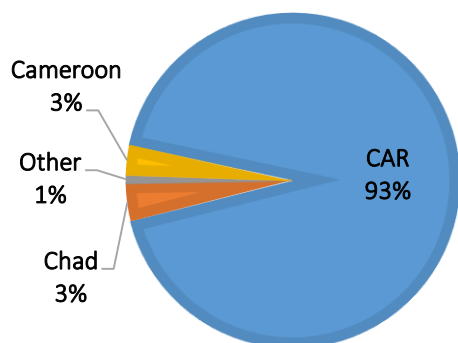
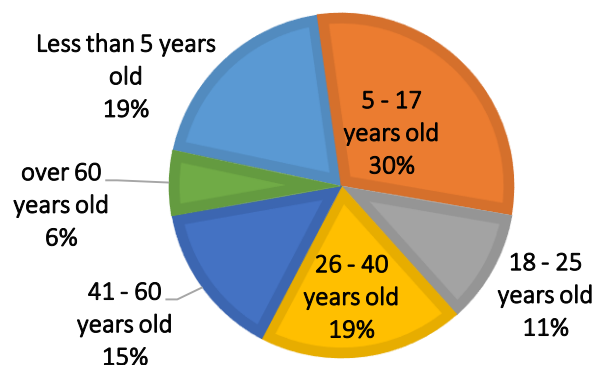


CHART 18: REGISTERED IDPS
IN PK12 BY AGE GROUP



Idris, 16. “I grew up in Boali, my father was a manioc farmer. My mother and my sisters and I helped him in the fields. One morning at 4am we heard shooting. I saw in front of me what I never wished to see in my life: the Anti-Balaka were cutting up a woman with a machete. The moment of the attack I ran 20 km into the bush. I left with my pants and shirt. We lost all of our belongings, everything we owned. A WFP car brought us to Begoa school next to PK12. I didn’t know anyone here, but after a few weeks I started to make friends who gave me three shirts. In PK12 we experience pain. Every week there are deaths, injuries and grave attacks. I am alone, but a child should not live alone. We always need our family. My father, mother and sisters are in Sido. It’s better in Sido because there are no Anti-Balaka. If God watches over my life I will join my family and return to school in Sido. In school I can gain knowledge and have a chance at life.”

Katija and her daughter Aishta. “I’m from Bangui, my husband and I raised our family here. When the problems started in December we arranged transportation for seven of our children to leave. They are already in Sido, the youngest is here with me. On December 5 our home in PK13 was totally destroyed and we fled here to PK12. The Anti-Balaka killed my husband in Bossangoa when he went there to buy meat. They went door to door and shot people. For security reasons my daughter and I are now obligated to leave PK12 with the few things we have left. We will go to Sido to join my other children.”



ANNEX A: SITE FACILITATION PROJECT DESCRIPTION

FACILITATION DES SITES



Le Project « Facilitation du Site » été monte par la communauté humanitaire sous la coordination de l'Organisation Internationale pour les Migrations (OIM) en Décembre 2013 en partenariat entre OIM, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Mercy Corps, REMOD, Idéal, JUPEDDEC, AFPE et AIDE avec l'objectif de :

1. Faciliter la de livraison d'assistance humanitaire conforme a les standards internationaux et les besoins réels entre la communauté humanitaire et les sites des déplacés en Bangui,
2. Assurer l'identification rapide des défis et développement sur les sites des déplacés qui nécessitent une intervention humanitaire immédiate ;
3. Assurer la transparence des interventions humanitaires et une communication régulière entre les bénéficiaires et la communauté humanitaire.

Avec ces objectives, les facilitateurs des sites ont les responsabilités suivantes :

Le Facilitateur de sites collecte d'une manière **régulière** des informations pertinent pour informer les activités humanitaire, organise par les clusters dans tous les sites des déplacés à Bangui. Les informations sont transmises à la coordination de l'OIM, qui assure la diffusion journalière de cette information d'une manière consolidé à tous les clusters. En particulier, les responsabilités des facilitateurs des sites inclus :

- Identifier et maintenir le contact régulier avec des points de contact dans les sites ;
- Identifier les personnes ayant des responsabilités dans les sites et les représentants des déplacés ;
- Faire le suivi des mouvements de population dans les sites, le nombre de résidents et le profil de la population déplacée vivant dans les sites ;
- Coordonner avec les moniteurs de protection pour identifier les principales lacunes en protection ;
- Enregistrer les interventions humanitaires dans les sites ;
- Enregistrer les principales lacunes dans l'assistance et les besoins critiques non satisfaits ;
- Faire des rapports quotidiens au Coordinateur des facilitateurs de sites ;
- Mettre en place des mécanismes de communication à double sens avec les déplacés pour noter les lacunes enregistrées par les déplacés eux-mêmes ;
- Encourager la participation actif des femmes dans les comités de représentation des déplacés ;
- Assister le référencement des cas de VBG, et ENAES ;
- Assurer la partition régulière et systématique des défis et développement crucial dans les sites pour faciliter une réponse humanitaire.

CONTACT :

ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE POUR LES MIGRATIONS (OIM)

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+23672683294

ANNEX B: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

**ENQUETE SUR LES INTENTIONS / CONDITIONS DE RETOUR DES DEPLACES INTERNES A BANGUI
AVRIL 2014**

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

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