

Assessment of the Impact of Chadian Returnees from Libya on Faya Largeau and Ounianga Kebir

An Inter-agency Multi-sectoral Assessment

DRAFT

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2/17/2012



Acknowledgements

This assessment was an inter-agency effort of IOM, Chad Red Cross, WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNDP and OCHA. Organizations contributed both personnel and logistical support to the assessment. Without this support the assessment would not have been possible. Thanks are also warranted to the different Government officials who made themselves available at short notice. Lastly much credit goes to the communities and returnees of Faya Largeau and Ounianga Kebir for their time and frank views.

Contents

- 1.0 Introduction..... 6
- 2.0 Background..... 7
- 3.0 Methodology 8
- 4.0 Findings..... 9
 - 4.1 Faya Largeau..... 9
 - 4.1.1 Livelihoods and Food Security 10
 - 4.1.2 Health 12
 - 4.1.3 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene 13
 - 4.1.4 Education..... 14
 - 4.1.5 Housing..... 15
 - 4.1.6 Protection 16
 - 4.1.7 Returnee Integration and social cohesion..... 16
 - 4.2 Ounianga Kebir 17
 - 4.2.1 Livelihoods and Food Security..... 17
 - 4.2.2 Health 18
 - 4.2.3 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene 19
 - 4.2.4 Education..... 19
 - 4.2.5 Housing..... 20
 - 4.2.6 Protection 20
 - 4.2.7 Returnee Integration and social cohesion..... 21
- 5.0 Cross-Sectoral Analysis..... 21
- 6.0 Recommendations..... 22
 - 6.1 Faya Largeau..... 22
 - 6.2 Ounianga Kebir 23

Executive Summary

An inter-agency assessment was launched to analyse the impact of the return of Chadian migrants on the northern towns of Faya Largeau and Ounianga Kebir. This was based on an extensive inter-agency planning phase in late 15 November to 7 December 2011 and followed a first scoping mission by the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, the Minister for Social Affairs, the Peace and Development Advisor, IOM and UNDP BCPR HQ from 5-7 November 2011.

The assessment took place from the 2-8th of February and included review of secondary data as well as key informant interviews and community discussion groups. Efforts were made to disaggregate data by sex.

The assessment concluded that returnees now make up approximately 25-30 % of the population in both towns. The returnees have a different profile to those returning to other parts of the country being mostly families rather than single men.

The loss of remittances and the arrival of large numbers of returnees has increased the vulnerability of the communities in both Faya Largeau and Ounianga Kebir. This is a result of loss of remittances as well as the additional resources needed to support returnee family members with housing and food as well as other resources.

Returnees are used to different standards of living in Libya, many of them having been away for years. They lack livelihood opportunities and are hence dependent on support from their host family members. The longer this situation continues the more likely it is that tensions increase as resources become scarce and conflict prevention mechanisms are absent

The basic services of both Faya and Ounianga Kebir were weak and inadequate prior to the crisis in Libya. The additional pressure of the arrival of the returnees makes it necessary to upgrade and improve services in both towns. Improvements are needed in Health, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene , as well as Education. Shelter support will be needed if and when returnees are able to access land to construct housing. Interventions should aim at ensuring social cohesion, a reduction of tensions and existing vulnerabilities.

The assessment found the need for intervention by the Government of Chad, the United Nations and NGO's to improve the situation. The following are the specific recommendations for action following the assessment.

Faya Largeau

- Support the integration of returnees through the provision of livelihood support interventions. These are likely to have to focus on agricultural production (palm date production and vegetable gardening) and will be dependent on returnees developing new skills and having access to land.
- Develop specific provisions – within the existing land legislation – and approach to address returnee's access to land and land tenure. Clarify issue of land taxes and land inheritance. This should be done jointly between local government and traditional authorities.
- Raise awareness among the population of appropriate hygiene practices including the importance of using soap, protecting wells and use of latrines.

- Review the current practice of latrine construction with a view to preventing further contamination of ground water sources, ensuring privacy and separate women's and men's latrines.
- Provide demonstration protected wells fitted with hand-pumps in order to demonstrate the potential of accessing potable water and easing the work required to extract water from open wells.
- Ensure the treatment (with chlorine) of water sources such as the water from the "Chateaux d'eau" and in the hospital water tanks.
- Determine the specific problems with the distribution mechanism (pipework) of the Chateaux d'eau that is resulting in irregular distribution of water and repair it.
- Ensure that a minimum number medical staff (Doctor, Nurse and midwives) are recruited and in place for the opening of the new hospital. Consideration should be given to the need for additional incentives to ensure that qualified staff are compensated for working in such an isolated location. At the same time, ensure that the new hospital is appropriately equipped prior to transferring activities from the old hospital.
- Improve the hygiene practices in the operational hospital including general cleanliness and chlorination of the water tanks.
- Increase awareness among the population on maternal health (e.g. awareness raising on sexual and reproductive health, early referral during delivery complications) and the need to attend pre-natal and post-natal care sessions.
- Increase the availability of Arabic speaking schools or classrooms in existing schools. As a short/medium term measure consider the use of two teaching sessions per day, one in the morning and another in the afternoon.
- Increase the number of qualified teachers to reflect the increase in students resulting from the returnees from Libya.
- As school capacity increases support the availability of school canteens as an incentive for parents to send their children to school thereby increasing attendance.
- Increase the availability of protected adequate water and sanitation structures in schools. The latrines should provide privacy and different structures should be available for girls and boys.
- Support the existing culturally appropriate dialogue and dispute resolution mechanisms bringing together various social groups in community with returnees to address tensions within and between communities
- Develop specific social reintegration projects aimed at social cohesion and conflict prevention.

Ounianga Kebir

- Support livelihoods opportunities for returnees and host families through a focus on irrigation and agricultural support. Technical assistance and diversification of income generating activities, particularly for women.
- Increase access to safe water specifically in the Yibetchi Quartier.
- Improve sanitation in the entire area through awareness raising and support to the construction of appropriate demonstration latrine structures.
- Increase hygiene awareness focussing on the protection of water sources (open wells).

- Provide tools to support existing waste disposal efforts by the Sous Prefecture and community.
- Support returnees for housing construction using local materials. This will depend on returnee access to appropriate land.
- Develop specific provisions – within the existing land legislation – and approach to address returnee’s access to land and land tenure. Clarify payment of land taxes and land inheritance. This should be done jointly between local government and traditional authorities.
- Existing and new health structures should be supplied with qualified staff and the appropriate medicines to treat priority diseases.
- A further more detailed assessment of the nutrition situation is needed to ensure that there is not a high prevalence of acute malnutrition in the area.
- More teachers, increased school infrastructure and materials, e.g. books are required to cope with the influx of returnee children.
- As school capacity increases support the availability of school canteens as an incentive for parents to send their children to school thereby increasing attendance.
- Support existing culturally appropriate dialogue and dispute resolution mechanisms bringing together various social groups in community with returnees to address tensions within and between communities
- Develop specific social reintegration projects aimed at social cohesion and conflict prevention

1.0 Introduction

The Libyan crisis has had an impact on a number of Sahelian countries, including Chad. One important effect has been the massive influx of returnees from Chad as well as Third Country Nationals from Libya since March 2011.

The crisis has resulted in multiple changes in the political and socio-economic situation in the country including a reduction in bilateral trade between the two countries, the loss of remittances to communities by Chadian migrants and the need to support an estimated 100,000 returnees.

The reception of returnees in host communities has increased pressure on access to basic social services, already inadequate and insecure before the crisis, especially in areas affected by the food crisis and a high level of poverty. The changing demographics of host communities and strong competition for limited resources cause challenges for social cohesion and peaceful coexistence.

For this reason, the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator requested the UN Country Team (UNCT) to establish a Working Group (WG) specifically responsible for the assessment of community needs in return areas including the challenges of reintegration and return. As the first priority geographical area the towns of Faya Largeau and Ounianga Kebir were chosen due to the numbers of new arrivals reported by the Government of Chad and the lack of assessments on the Bourkou, Ennedi, Tibetsi (B.E.T) region.

The objectives of the assessment were:

- to assess the impact of the Libyan crisis on the community of Faya Largeau and Ounianga Kebir (Borkou).
- to make recommendations for relevant support programs based on the capacity of agencies in the country and/or informing an advocacy strategy with the Government and donors.
- strengthened in-country coordination capacity of multi-agency mission needs assessment by using the methodological tools developed by the IASC Needs Assessment Task Force.

The assessment took place between the 2nd and 8th of February and included the participation of the International Organization of Migration (IOM), Chad Red Cross (CRT), World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). For further details on the assessment please refer to the Terms of Reference in Annex 1.

This assessment constitutes the first inter-agency assessment since the outbreak of the Libya crisis. While initiated earlier, it responds to the recommendations and findings of the UN-AU joint assessment mission on the impact of the Libyan crisis on the Sahel in December 2011.

The mission specifically recommended that¹ *“The United Nations system, development partners and relevant international organizations should support the multi-sectoral reintegration initiatives of Governments. Their strategies should include a **strong focus on conflict prevention, social cohesion and protection**, as well as livelihood support for returnees from Libya and host families, beyond traditional agro-pastoral and income-generating activities. Existing assistance, including protection activities, should be complemented by **conflict prevention initiatives that focus on sources of tension between host communities and migrants** at transit centres and arrival centres and in returnee communities. Crisis prevention and recovery interventions targeting the communities of origin of the*

¹ S/2012/42, Report of the Assessment Mission on the impact of the Libya crisis on the Sahel region

returnees will be instrumental in the short to medium term. It is also essential to promote and strengthen the role of women in community development.

2.0 Background

Faya Largeau is the largest town in Northern Chad. It is an oasis town located approximately 790 km northeast of the capital N'Djamena in the region of Bourkou, Ennedi, Tibesti (B.E.T), while Ounianga Kebir is located northeast of Faya Largeau (See map 1. below). The region has suffered from sporadic conflicts throughout the 1970's to the 1990's primarily as a result of Libya's claim to the Aouzou strip. Libya continued to support Chadian rebel movements until a final settlement in favour of Chad was agreed in 1994. Chad has since played an active role as a mediator between the Chadian government and rebel movements, hosting for instance the Sirte Peace Talks in 2007.



Since 2002, Libya has made considerable investments in Chad including in areas such as infrastructure, banking telecommunications and the oil distribution system². These investments have ceased since the Libya crisis and have had an impact on the general economic situation in Chad. Close ethnic and social ties exist between tribal groups in southern Libya and northern Chad contributing to peaceful relations of border communities. Close political relations via the Chadian consulate in Sebha further supported vibrant economic exchanges between the two regions and countries. Located in the Sahara Faya Largeau's climate is classed as hot desert, however due to plentiful groundwater supply the main economic activity in the area is agriculture, with date palm production playing a crucial role in the local economy. The proximity of Faya Largeau to the Libyan border has historically meant that cross border trade with Libya plays a crucial role in Faya Largeau's economy. Similarly, Ounianga Kebir's economy is also reliant on trade with Libya. The economy of much of northern Chad, which depends predominantly on Libya, will certainly be harmed if there is lasting instability in Libya³.

In addition to trade, migrant Chadian workers to Libya have been a major source of support to their families in Faya Largeau and Ounianga Kebir. Remittances have been a crucial support to family members in Ounianga Kebir and Faya Largeau. The return of Chadian migrants, estimated to be 100,000, who fled the conflict in Libya has ended this crucial financial support to an otherwise poor region.

² Secondary Data Review : Chad November 2011, (Focus on: Impact of Libya Crisis on Chad), December 2011.

³ The Libyan crisis as seen from N'Djamena, ICG, June 2011

The deteriorating situation in Libya resulted in many migrants fleeing the country with few assets. In addition, returnees have reported abuse and theft of assets by Libyan insurgents and citizens.⁴ Returning migrants have often had better living conditions than they had in Chad.

Faya Largeau and Ounianga Kebir have acted as transit centres for many returnees from Libya and Third Country Nationals. In addition, a significant number of returnees have settled in both locations with family members. This has resulted in a number of impacts on the socio-economic situation as well as increased pressure on already precarious services in both towns.

3.0 Methodology

Faya Largeau was divided based on livelihood zones identified during the baseline study carried out in December 2011. These were urban centres with a mixture of economic activities, Sedentary populations reliant predominantly on agricultural production, Semi-Sedentary populations with both small livestock and agricultural activities as well as nomads relying predominantly on larger livestock i.e. camels and some agriculture.

Four Quartier were selected in Faya Largeau to represent the four different livelihood typologies. In Ounianga Kebir the population was more homogenous and all three Quartiers were covered during the assessment.

In addition to a review of secondary data two primary data collection methods were used during the assessment. These were key informant interviews and discussion groups. See Annex 1. for the questionnaires developed by the inter-agency working group and used during the assessment.

Key informant interviews were undertaken with sector specialists, e.g. Health Delegates of the government, market traders, religious and political leaders. Please see Annex 2. for a full list of key informants interviewed in Faya Largeau and Ounianga Kebir.

Group discussions were held with different groups in the community, including Chadian returnees from Libya, Host families and community members not directly hosting returnees. Female groups were interviewed separately from men in order to collect gender disaggregated data.

Table 1. below identifies the quartiers assessed during the assessment (in bold). In addition the Table summarizes the discussion groups held including the ethnic group and the key informants interviewed.

Table 1. Quartiers visited during the assessment

Location	Key Informants and Group Discussions	Quartier
Faya	Discussion Groups: Mélange (4 groupes cibles) Key Informants: ONASA, Market survey, Délégué agriculture, Del. Élevage, Chambre de Commerce	Zones: Centre 1 y 2 Terre Rouge Quartier 8
	Discussion Groups: Nomade – Anakara (4 groupes cibles) Key Informants: Délégué Education, Proviseur Lycée Martirs, Censeur Lycée, Association tchadienne pour l’escolarisation des filles	Zones: Iri Bondinja, Djddi, Amoul
	Discussion Groups: Sédentaire - Kamadja Key Informants: Délégué Sante, Directeur Hôpital, Délégué hidrolique urbain et rural, Association des femmes fonctionnaires	Zones: Tchangsou
	Discussion Groups: Semi-Sédentaires – Doza Key Informants: CRT, Leaders Religieux, Detachement (2 Fev)	Zone: Dozanga
Ounianga Kebir	Discussion Groups: 4 groupes cibles x 3 areas Key Informant: Sous-Prefet, Chefs de quartier, Proviseur, Pharmacie, Groupement féminin, Maire, Iman, Association contre l’ensablement, Market Survey	Zones :Thitchibire, Yoan,Yibetchi

⁴ The Libyan crisis as seen from N’Djamena, ICG, June 2011

The assessment team was made up of 10 team members from different organizations including UNICEF, WFP, IOM, UNHCR, UNDP, the Chad Red Cross and OCHA. Two of the team members were female. The Chad Red Cross facilitated community mobilization and provided volunteers for translation during community discussions.

4.0 Findings

The following section provides an analysis of the situation in Faya Largeau and Ounianga Kebir following the Libya crisis. It examines the socio-economic situation in both locations as well as examining the capacity of basic services to cope with the influx of returnees.

Table 2. below describes the number of returnees that registered and either transited through or remained in Faya Largeau and Ounianga Kebir.

Table 2. Total Number of registered returnees at Faya and Ounianga Kebir by January 2012

Moith	Registration point		Total
	FAYA	OUNIAGA KEBIR	
March			
April	8956		8956
May	7258		7258
June	2178		2178
July	1303	2052	3355
August	302		302
September	899		899
October	1937		1937
November	1053		1053
December	1091		1091
January 2012	201		201
Total	25178	2052	27230

Source: Registration and Profiling Report, Chadian Returnees and Third country National December 2011, International Organization for Migration

The profile of registered returnees to Chad is mainly male and aged between 18-59 years⁵ it appears that in Faya Largeau and Ounianga Kebir the profile is mainly returnee families. This was confirmed during community group discussions and by disaggregated data provided by IOM in Faya Largeau that indicated the return of men women and children. This suggests that programming efforts in support of re-integration of returnees in Faya Largeau and Ounianga Kebir will need to consider this different demographic profile in order to meet the identified needs. There is also a considerable likelihood that returnees to Faya Largeau and Ounianga Kebir did not register with IOM or the authorities since they would have returned directly to be hosted by family members in the community.

4.1 Faya Largeau

Faya Largeau received a large number of returnees from Libya. Due to its proximity to the Libyan border it acted as both a place of return and a transit site for onward journeys of returnees to other locations throughout Chad. The total population of Bourkou, the Department, that Faya Largeau is in is 97,251. However, the census⁶ undertaken in 2009 suggests that there may have been under

⁵ Registration and Profiling Report Chadian Returnees and Third Country Nationals December 2011, IOM

⁶ Deuxieme Recensement General De la population et de L'habitat (RGPH2, 2009)

registration by female heads of family in Bourkou as a result of the migration of male heads of households. This may explain why the census found that only 46.6% of the population in Bourkou is female.

The 2009 census does not provide disaggregated data by town (the 1993 census provided this and indicated the population of Faya totalled 9881 people). Using an estimated annual growth rate of 2% the population of Faya Largeau can be extrapolated to approximately 14,100.

As of December 2011 the total number of IOM registered returnees in Faya was 24, 929, those seeking in country transportation assistance totalled 19,129⁷. This means that a total of 5,800 registered returnees remained in Faya Largeau⁸. In other words returnees now make up approximately 29% of the population of Faya Largeau. However, as noted above it is highly likely that this number is an underestimate as a result of lack of registration by returnees that returned directly to family members. In addition, returnees are living predominantly with family members.

4.1.1 Livelihoods and Food Security

Agricultural production in Faya Largeau is mainly reliant on palm date production and vegetable gardening. Agricultural production is supported both by irrigation systems and wells that provide sufficient quantity of water throughout the year. In addition small livestock, including goats and sheep are kept at household level. A small proportion of the population also maintain a nomadic existence by herding camels.

Informants suggest there is potential to improve agricultural production in the area by providing tools, providing support for irrigation through the provision of water pumps. Agricultural production could also be enhanced through the use of fertilizers and pesticides.

The 2010 palm date harvest was not very successful however the 2011 harvest has seen a return to pre 2010 production levels. In the past few years there has been an increase in competition with dates produced in Sudan and Tunisia competing in the main market for Faya dates, namely N'Djamena. This has resulted in a decrease in date prices from 25,000 CFA to 17,500 CFA per 5 kg sack impacting on people's purchasing power.

A further less lucrative but important livelihood is the surface mining of Natron, a naturally occurring supplement that is extracted from the ground and used to supplement animal feed. This work is done in groups and a day's labour earns approximately 2000 to 3000 FCFA per person.

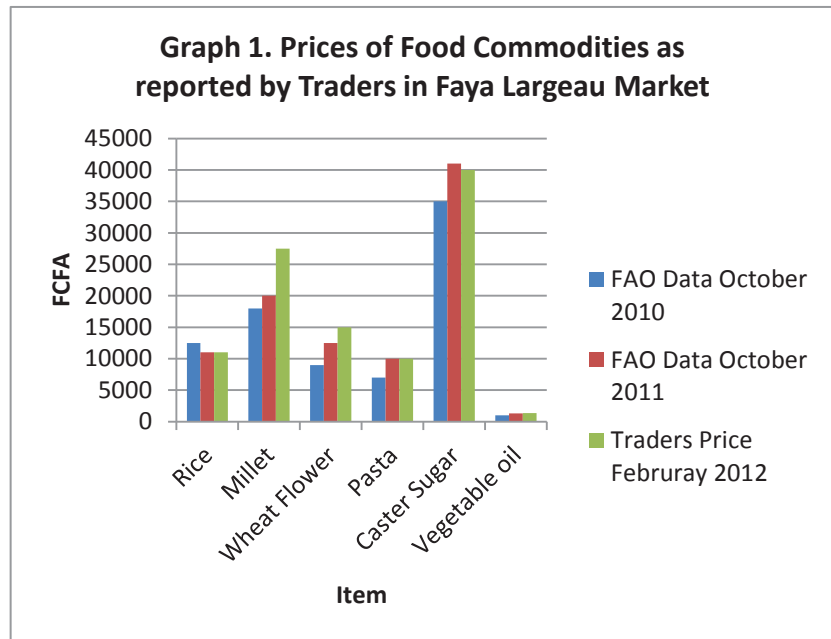
Women are engaged in date production, petty commerce and vegetable gardening. The petty commerce tends to be of the vegetables produced in the gardens or small food items produced for sale at the market or artisanal products.

⁷ Registration and Profiling Report Chadian Returnees and Third Country Nationals December 2011, IOM

⁸ This estimate is in line with the local authority which estimates that 920 families have remained in Faya, this approximates to 5, 520 people.

Prior to the Libyan crisis communities in Faya Largeau were able to survive on existing livelihoods. However, the arrival of returnees has resulted in three key changes. These are:

- Loss of remittances from migrant family members working in Libya
- Increased prices of basic food commodities
- The need to support financially and otherwise returnee family members who are unemployed



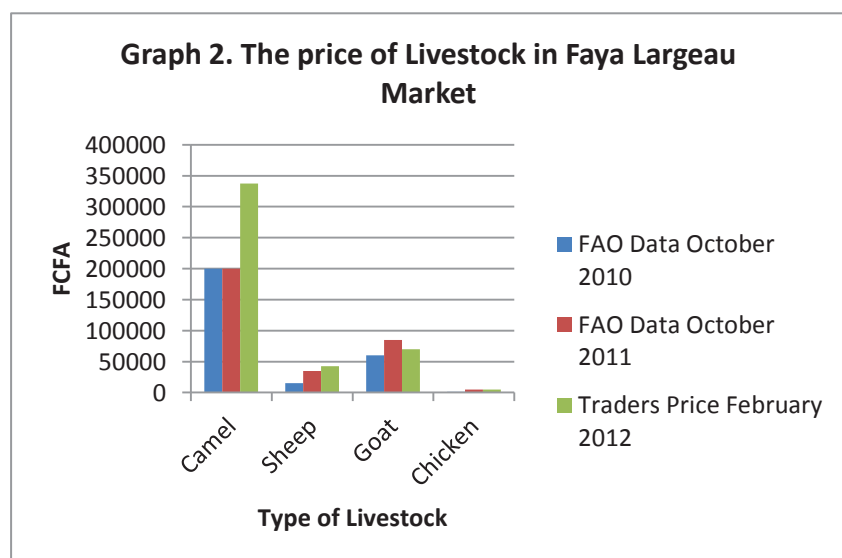
Faya Largeau’s location in the north of Chad means that it is reliant heavily on trade with Libya for its economy. Much of the processed food products are imported from Libya, while animals are exported to Libya. Since the crisis, a marked increase in prices has been reported. Graph 1 above shows price fluctuations of key food commodities in the Faya Largeau market since October 2010.

As the graph indicates there continues to be price fluctuations on food commodities. Traders report that these fluctuations appear to depend on the quantity of goods imported from Libya. While the border is not closed there continues to be a reduction in importation while demand has increased as a result of the returnees. The fact that prices remain high while host families support returnees puts additional pressure on the food security situation.

Graph 2. below shows the increase in the price of livestock in Faya Largeau market. Livestock are a key protein resource for the population and increased prices have reduced access to it. This increase in livestock prices also ensures that nomadic pastoralist or small livestock owners are less vulnerable at this time.

Traders have suggested that the increase in livestock prices is a result of increased exportation of animals to Libya as a result of increased consumption.

Price fluctuations are likely to continue until the situation in Libya is stable. This will continue to make households more vulnerable concomitantly raising tensions among returnees and hosting communities.



In response the National Food Security Agency (ONASA) intends to release subsidized cereals onto the market. Food items in ONASA stocks include Sorghum (565 MT), Millet (550 MT) and Rice (15 MT). Sorghum and millet will be sold on the market for 10,000 FCFA/100kg and rice for FCFA 12,500/50kg. Despite these efforts, subsidised food items are likely to remain out of the reach of the most vulnerable in Faya Largeau including the returnees.

Many of the returnees have not found work in Faya Largeau. They have returned with diverse skill sets and without the means to start up small enterprises or to undertake agricultural activities. During group discussions it was reported that returnees have started to claim their right to inherit land in order to earning a living through agriculture or to build housing. This has raised tensions between host families and returnees since the host families have been cultivating the land during the absence of the migrants.

4.1.2 Health

Faya Largeau is the site of the district hospital. There are also 3 Health centres in the town (5 others in Bourkou also report to the hospital). However, the district hospital does not currently have a Doctor and only one midwife. The nurse is currently managing the hospital and undertaking much of the work of a doctor. Key informants suggest that the health centres are also manned by poorly qualified personnel. Due to its distance from N’Djamena and isolation from the rest of the country it is often difficult to identify qualified personnel who are willing to work in Faya Largeau. Isolation also makes referral of complex cases to Abeche expensive. There is only one ambulance and this costs approximately FCFA 50,000 per trip.

Often women prefer to give birth at home and only go to hospital when complications arise. Group discussions have often noted maternal mortality and more specifically giving birth as a key concern. Maternal mortality is reportedly high, however there are no statistics to support this. Given that at the national level, Chad has the second highest maternal mortality rate worldwide, it can be assumed that rates are significant.

Key informants suggest that the three most common diseases are diarrhoea, Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) and HIV. No data was made available from the hospital to support this. However, the French Army Doctor⁹ conducts regular consultations at community level in Faya and statistics available for the first week of February 2011 suggest that the majority of cases presenting had diarrhoea or ARI.

It was reported that there had been an increase in the number of HIV cases following the return of migrant workers from Libya. (Table 3). Below shows the number of cases presenting for testing and the number of positive tests in 2010 and 2011 by sex.

Table 3. Number of cases presenting for HIV tests and the number of positive tests by Sex.

	Number of test	Positives	Male	Female
2010	68	21	7	14
2011	103	26	11	15

Source: Faya Largeau Hospital Statistics

The data suggest that the perception that the HIV positive cases have increased since the arrival of the returnees has proven incorrect. In fact the proportion of positive cases presenting for testing has decreased in 2011. However, there are two factors of concern. The fact that more people are

⁹ The French Army has a small detachment based in Faya Largeau to monitor the situation. While their doctor is predominantly for the care of army personnel, he regularly works in the community providing consultations.

presenting for testing could mean increased unsafe sex practices and it appears that women are more vulnerable to HIV. It also shows the level of stigmatisation and fear within host communities.

The hospital is busy having undertaken 13241 consultations in 2011 an increase of 8% from the number of consultations undertaken in 2010. (Table 4.) below describes the top 6 causes of death in the hospital in 2010 and 2011.

Table 4. The top 6 causes of deaths in Faya Largeau Hospital in 2010 and 2011

Disease	No. of deaths 2010	No. of deaths 2011
Road Traffic Accidents	8	6
Malaria	4	6
Acc distoci	3	2
Malnutrition	2	2
Acute Respiratory Infections	2	1
Measles	4	13

Source: Faya Largeau Hospital Statistics

Of concern is the number of deaths resulting from measles, a communicable disease that is preventable through vaccination. The arrival of returnees and the inevitable overcrowding in households who are hosting them is likely to be contributing factor in the spread of measles. Communicable disease surveillance suggests that there were 33 reported cases of measles in Bourkou in 2010. Figures are not available for 2011. Further study of the efficacy of routine vaccination should be done in order to ensure that vaccination coverage is sufficient. There were also 73 cases of malaria reported in Bourkou in 2010. There were observed sites of stagnant water. These are likely to be breeding sites for mosquitos. Raising awareness about prevention of malaria and the importance of early treatment should be increased.

Returnees are used to a much more sophisticated health service than is available in Faya Largeau. This reduces the confidence in using the health system. In addition normally there are charges¹⁰ for medicines, hospital stays and consultations. While these are reasonable, they are likely to be out of the reach of returnees who are currently unemployed and without the means to earn a living.

Scorpion attacks are prevalent in Faya Largeau during the hot season. Almost all group discussions and key informants noted scorpion attacks as a major hazard. Unlike other scorpion stings the majority of these (reportedly 3 of 5) are fatal. Efforts to find an antidote have been made however, these have proved unsuccessful.

4.1.3 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Faya Largeau has a plentiful supply of water. In fact there are three natural springs “source” in Faya Largeau which are used for irrigation. In addition ground water levels are such that open wells are easy to construct and supply water at depths of approximately 5-10 meters. Despite this only 5% of the population of Faya has access to potable water. This is low when compared to



Figure 1 Unprotected well at Amoul Primary school

¹⁰ In the emergency phase of arrivals the International Rescue Committee provided medicines free of charge through the hospital dispensary. While an understandable initiative these medicines will no longer be available at the end of march and the hospital will have to charge for medication again.

the national average of 44.7%.¹¹ The town has a newly constructed water tank (Chateaux d'eau), however this only functions intermittently and contrary to popular belief the water it provides is not treated. Even if it functioned regularly the water pipes do not reach all locations in Faya Largeau.

There was no evidence that water for human consumption was being treated from any source. This includes the small water tank available in the hospital. Chlorine is not readily available or used. The majority of the population uses open wells which lend themselves to contamination due to the lack of protection. In addition the practice of placing latrines within 15 meters of the wells has ensured the contamination of the wells and most likely the first layer of ground water.

Latrines are often simple structures and do not often provide for the necessary privacy, including the distinction between latrines for women and men. This was clearly evident in schools that were visited where boys and girls were expected to share the same latrines which were poorly maintained and often had no doors for privacy. This resulted in children choosing to defecate in the open air where they could find privacy.

It is therefore understandable that the prevalence of diarrhoea is high in Faya Largeau. This is further supported by observations about the lack of good hygiene practices. Even in schools, the provision of hand washing facilities close to the latrines was not observed. Health key informants and community discussions point to a lack of awareness of basic hygiene practices and the need to change behaviours.

Having lived in apartment buildings with access to piped treated water and more modern toilet systems many returnees are used to a different standard of water and sanitation. They are having to adjust to the new environment they are living in, which poses challenges to their social reintegration in the absence of any supporting interventions.

4.1.4 Education

Each quartier visited during the assessment had a formal primary school. Many of the quartiers have informal Quaranic schools. The primary school buildings appeared to be in reasonable condition despite the need for some minor repairs. There are three formal secondary schools in Faya Largeau. One is bilingual one is French speaking and one is Arabic speaking. The biggest problem faced by schools in Faya Largeau is the large increase in attendees (returnee children) and the inability of existing infrastructure to cope with these numbers.

Table 5. below describes the number of attendees in the three formal secondary schools in Faya Largeau in 2010 and 2011. The table also breaks down those registered for attendance by sex.

Table 5. Number of boys and girls attending secondary school in Faya Largeau in 2011 in comparison with 2012

	Bilingual Lycee		Arabic Fraternity School		Martyrs Lycee	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
Boys	78	271	85	150	n/a	563
Girls	45	204	35	371	n/a	226
Total	123	475	120	521	n/a	789

The increase in students registered at schools is directly related to the influx of returnee families. This has impacted on the learning environment in the schools as a result of overcrowded classrooms.

¹¹ Rapport de la Region du Bourkou, Forum National sur le Developement Rural, December 2012

Key informants also reported a shortage of school materials as well as teachers to cope with these large numbers. Consideration should be given to the potential for two school sittings per day (one in the morning and one in the afternoon) as a way of reducing class sizes.

There are a number of challenges that have meant that not all children attend school. These include:

- Parents preferring to keep children at home to undertake household work (collecting water, cooking) or in pastoralist areas tending animals etc.
- The expense of providing a uniform (which is mandatory for attending school) to all children at a cost of FCFA 2000
- The provision of books, notebooks and other school materials.

Key informants and group discussions have suggested that the provision of school feeding¹² would support school attendance. This would provide for increased nourishment of children aiding cognitive function and would be an economic incentive to parents that would not have to provide a meal for their children during the day.

Returnee children have been educated in Arabic and many do not speak French since they were born in Libya. This means that either additional Arabic schools are needed or there is a need to increase the existing school buildings to offer Arabic classes.



Figure 2 Overcrowded School Class Room in Faya Largeau

There are also older returnee children who were in the process of taking exams to go to university in Libya. Unfortunately there is no possibility for them to continue studies and they are left with the need to occupy themselves through employment. These children may be aided through vocational training, and where possible offered further education opportunities.

4.1.5 Housing

Housing in Faya Largeau is constructed from mud bricks and palm woven leaves. These are traditionally built and suitable for the climatic situation. During some group discussions requests were made for Zinc sheet roofing as well as a concrete skirting¹³. The latter was to provide some protection against scorpion bites. This is because scorpions apparently appear from house walls during the hot season.

The biggest issue in relation to housing was the overcrowding as a result of returnees. This has in some cases led to tensions with returnee families seeking independence. This may be resolved by



Figure 3 Example of housing structures in Faya Largeau

¹² Apparently school feeding took place before in Faya Largeau.

¹³ An apron around the bottom of walls.

returnees starting to claim their inheritance rights including land. However this has reportedly resulted in tensions with family members who have been cultivating the land.

4.1.6 Protection

In general Faya Largeau is safe and secure. There is a Chadian Army garrison located on the outskirts of the town and the military is visible throughout the town. The French Army maintains a small detachment in the area to monitor the situation.

Discussions with key informants and groups suggest that there are no security concerns. Any disputes that emerge among community members are firstly resolved within families if they occur within a family, e.g. by the head of the family. In cases where the dispute may be inter-familial the Chef de Quartier tries to resolve it and if this is not possible then the Chef de Canton is asked to intervene. Given the significant increase of the population and resulting tensions linked to socio-economic integration, specific dispute resolution and dialogue mechanisms might be necessary. These should specifically address existing stigmatisation but also the cause of conflict, namely resources sharing (housing, land, health services) and the development of livelihood opportunities for returnees and hosting families.

The police is also present in Faya Largeau and there is the legal justice court available should it be required to resolve disputes.

There are reports of increased prostitution and there is a risk for this to increase with returnees having few livelihood opportunities.

There were no reports of familial violence or gender based violence from key informants or group discussions in Faya Largeau, however, given social stigma attached to this form of violence, it is highly likely that cases exist but are unreported especially in the absence of any psycho-social support or other dedicated services Child labour is common practice and was cited as one of the main reasons for children not attending schools. Children are engaged in household activities, gardening and were also observed in activities such as the Natron mining and argyle brick manufacturing.

More recently there have been some disturbances in the town apparently involving youth taking drugs and harassing passers-by late at night. This was acted upon swiftly through the deployment of police officers and the disturbances stopped.

4.1.7 Returnee Integration and social cohesion

Returnee integration is yet to happen in Faya Largeau. The majority have returned to family member's houses, e.g. brothers or father's houses. However, the living standards in Faya Largeau are below those experienced by the returnees when they were in Libya. There have been reports of tension and arguments among family members with some returnees stating that they have had to move from one family member house to another.

Host families are supporting returnee family members who have been in Libya for up to 30 years. Their houses are overcrowded with the return of complete families¹⁴ from Libya. There is likely to be little in common in terms of social and behavioural norms. Despite this host families have shown good solidarity with returnees providing shelter and sharing food and other resources with returnee family members. The loss of remittances coupled with the need to support family member sis increasing the vulnerability of host families to shocks.

¹⁴ Some women note that they have returned with their children and their husband stayed behind to protect their assets.

Returnees have started to ask for the inheritance rights which include land on which they wish to build housing and/or start agricultural activities. This has naturally raised tensions since the land has been cultivated for a number of years by other family members. Even with land it is difficult to see how returnees will have the means to cultivate the land, without support for agricultural tools, pumps to irrigate and fertilizer to improve production.

In general without appropriate livelihood activities it is likely that tensions will increase over time. There are already reports of name calling in schools and key informants often refer to returnees as foreigners and the host community as the “true” Chadians.

Despite these challenges the returnees claim that they have no intention to return to Libya. Return to Libya seems highly unlikely given the continued instability in the country.

4.2 Ounianga Kebir

Ounianga Kebir is a sous-prefecture in Ennedi Department of the B.E.T region. The assessment was conducted in the capital town of the sous-prefecture, namely Ounianga Kebir¹⁵ which is home to approximately 7300 people. It is estimated that the number of returnees that have settled in Ounianga Kebir is 2,817. This is an approximate increase of 25% in the population size of the town.

Similarly to Faya Largeau the number of registered returnees may not represent the total number of returnees who may also have returned directly to their host family houses rather than registering. Similarly to Faya Largeau, returnees to Ounianga Kebir are predominantly families and not single men.

4.2.1 Livelihoods and Food Security

The main livelihood activities in Ounianga Kebir are palm date cultivation, vegetable gardening on shores of the lake and petty trade. In addition households keep small livestock with some owning camels which are taken to pasture in Faya and Kalait.

Agriculture is not supported by the state services, e.g. the Ministry of Agriculture or Office National de Développement Rural. This is needed as well as water for irrigation. There is a tendency for salinization of wells, probably a result of unplanned drilling of wells close to the nearby salt water lake. A further study to determine the cause of salinization and how to prevent it is required in order to prevent long term damage to water supply and agriculture.

Women tend to focus their activities on petty trade, handcrafts, date collection and transformation of dates and tomatoes¹⁶. There is a need to diversify these income generating activities. For example, currently school uniforms are produced and purchased from Faya Largeau. This happens despite women in Ounianga Kebir having the skills to produce the uniforms. They only lack the means to purchase a sewing machine.

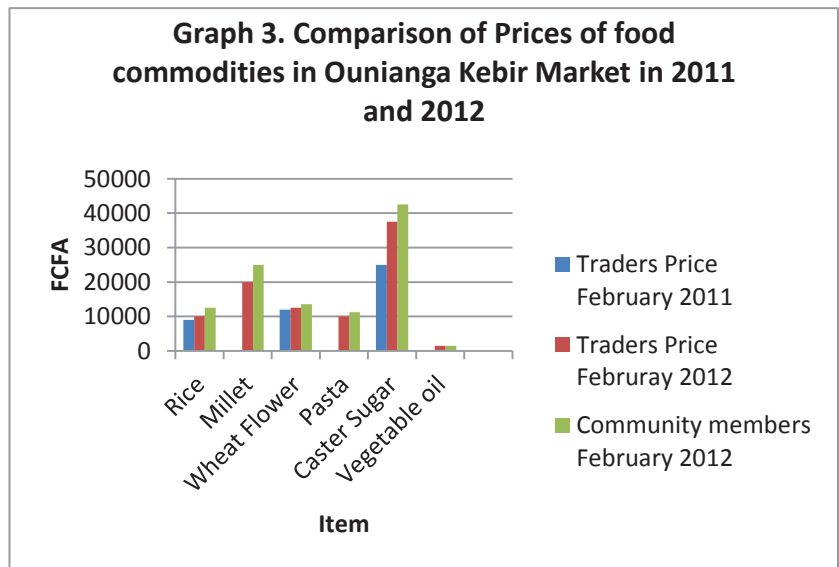
Many returnees do not have livelihood opportunities because there is no demand in Ounianga Kebir for the skills they have developed in Libya. The lack of livelihood opportunities for returnees places additional pressure on hosting families, who have to provide shelter and food for their family members.

¹⁵ The area may be declared a UNESCO world heritage site due to the salt water lake.

¹⁶ For example drying of tomatoes or making different date products for consumption.

Access to food is becoming a concern for returnees and host families. After several months of sharing stocks and resources with no income generation opportunities for returnees both groups are suffering. Food and income generating activities are the main priority for returnees and host families.

Markets have very limited stocks of items but demand is also limited due to the lack of income generation opportunities. Families have started to sell their jewellery and have reduced the size and number of meals consumed in a day.

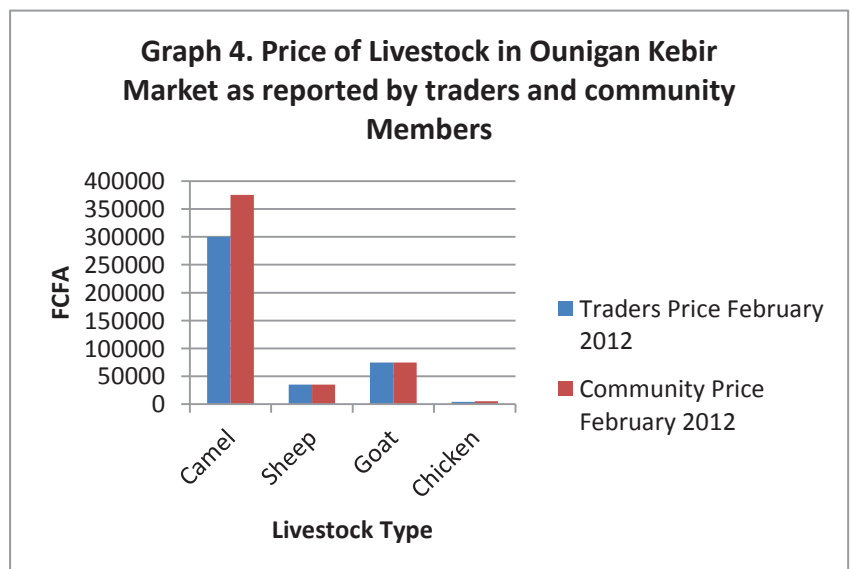


Graph 3. above demonstrates the price fluctuations experienced in Ounianga Kebir. The Graph reports prices by traders and by community members. It shows that prices have increased since 2011 further reducing access to food commodities. The crisis in Libya, where processed food is accessed, has resulted in disruption to market activities while these are resuming there have been fluctuations which have impacted on the price of commodities.

There is limited diversity in the diet in Ounianga Kebir which is heavily based on carbohydrates. While women report breastfeeding for 12-18 months it is unclear whether appropriate weaning practices are followed.

Graph 4. opposite describes the current price of livestock in Ounianga Kebir. No data was available to compare the current price of livestock with prices from 2011. The graph presents the price as reported by traders and by community members.

While no data is available key informants did report cases of acute malnutrition in the community. It is difficult to determine the prevalence without data and further investigation may be warranted.



4.2.2 Health

Ounianga Kebir has a health post which is manned by poorly qualified staff. Four auxiliary staff members (2 men and 2 women) run all services. For the first half of 2011 an Assistant Health Technician and midwife were present however they have left and have yet to be replaced. There are no health statistics available from the health post making an analysis of the health situation difficult.

There is a private pharmacy in Ounianga Kebir which has a nurse in charge. The nurse undertakes his own diagnosis and supplies medicines to customers.

A Health Centre is under construction. However, there is little information from the Government on the availability of the required health personnel to provide health services.

Key informants and group discussions suggest that the most common illnesses are Acute Respiratory Infections, Rheumatism, Pregnancy related complications, Kidney diseases (related to water quality). All interviewed informants without exception emphasised the problems related to maternal health. The absence of qualified staff, monitoring of pregnant women and lack of ambulance services often results in the death of women facing complications during delivery.

4.2.3 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Ounianga Kebir is by a saltwater lake. Households mainly have access to water through open wells which are 10-30m deep. While the quantity of water is not of concern there are concerns over the quality of the water which is reportedly high in phosphates. In addition the lack of protection for wells suggest that contamination of wells is widespread.

A gravity water system is being completed. It will have a radius of reach to 4 km. Out of three Quartier in Ounianga Kebir Thitchibire will be the most covered with some areas Yoan included in the distribution range. Yibetchi, located on higher ground is unlikely to be reached. Here there are problems to access water which is at 30m depth and most wells are not supplied with pumps requiring women to extract water through manual work.

Sanitation is poor in Ounianga Kebir. Some families have tradition pit latrines in their houses but the majority defecate in the open air. There are approximately 20 communal dry latrines which are not separated by sex and which are mainly available in areas frequented by traders in transit through Ounianga Kebir to tother parts of the country or Libya.

No specific washing areas were observed, some community shower points are available next to the community latrines which suggests that they are available for traders in transit. Informants reported that they use soap and have the habit of washing hands prior to eating and after defecation. The Mayor of Ounianga Kebir is leading community mobilization to ensure that rubbish is collected and deposited in specified sites. This is particularly important at the moment due to the interest from UNESCO in declaring the area of the lake a world heritage site.

While the community is sensitized to the importance of waste disposal adequate equipment is lacking.



Figure 4 Latrine in Ounianga Kebir

4.2.4 Education

Primary education in Ounianga Kebir consists of five schools, two of which are closed due to the absence of teachers.

Table 6. below describes the increase in children attending primary school since the arrival of returnees. Sex disaggregated data was not available and is therefore not presented.

Table 6. The Number of children registered to attend primary school in 2010-2012

Children registered in 2010	Children Registered 2011	Children Registered 2012
670	733	1301

This represents almost a 100% increase in children registered for primary school. Girls represent approximately 40% of children registered in the first year of primary education however this decrease to only 20% by the last year of primary school.

There is only one secondary school in the sous-prefecture. 96 students (27 girls) are registered at all levels of secondary school. There is no Terminal offered at the secondary school which is likely to discourage education since in order to study for the Terminal students must travel to Abeche, Faya or Fada incurring additional costs. Marriage of girls is a common reason for them not completing secondary education while boys are often migrating to find work.

Only two primary education centres had water points. These were unprotected and none of the centres had latrines. Communities also complained that teachers often arrive late shortening the school year by 2-3 months.

The shortage of school materials, teachers and space to host all returnee children impacts all schools. On the other hand returnee children must attend French speaking schools which add to the complication of attending school.

In addition, not all parents encourage children to attend school since their absence from home implies additional expenditure and the absence of assistance at home to undertake household chores e.g. cooking and collecting water. Families in Yibetchi and Yoan also complained about the distance that their children have to travel to attend primary school, four and two kilometres respectively. Families often then wait until the children are older before sending them to school. Informants suggest that school feeding would encourage attendance at school, providing nourishment and reducing the economic burden on households.

In addition to the formal education structure there are also five Quaranic schools in Ounianga Kebir. These are staffed by community members who are paid by families.

4.2.5 Housing

Housing conditions in Ounianga Kebir are socially acceptable with a combination of mud brick housing and palm leaf woven structures. However, the arrival of the returnees has resulted in overcrowded houses. While support to establish their own housing is necessary for returnees, this should only be done in cases where they have access to land. In Faya Largeau returnees have started to request their inheritance land back which provides an opportunity for this type of support.

4.2.6 Protection

The security situation in Ounianga Kebir sous prefecture is calm and communities perceive there to be high security. There is a Chad military presence in the area.

Early marriage is frequently practiced as well as children undertaking domestic work. Prostitution is a risk in the area due to the presence of the military and the transiting traders. However, this was not reported by key informants or during group discussions.

There were some cases reported of separated families with part of the family remaining in Libya and the others now in Ounianga Kebir. This may have been done in order to protect remaining assets in Libya but it may also be the case that family members left in Libya have no means with which to return to Chad.

4.2.7 Returnee Integration and social cohesion

Returnee families to Ounianga Kebir have been hosted by family members. They have mainly suffered an economic shock due to loss of income but have also suffered along with host families with the increase in food prices. Without the opportunity to earn a livelihood returnees and host families will struggle to cope in the future. At present there are no reports of tensions between family members and returnees or the wider community in Ounianga Kebir.

5.0 Cross-Sectoral Analysis

There has been a rise of approximately 25-30% in the population of Faya Largeau and Ounianga Kebir based on available figures of returnees. The profile of returnees to Faya Largeau and Ounianga Kebir is mainly families including men, women and children. This is different to the profile of returnees to other parts of the country which is one of single males. Returnees stated that they have no intention of going back to Libya.

In Faya Largeau and Ounianga Kebir returnees face difficulties in integration. This poses a potential threat to long term stability in the region. A cross sectoral analysis of the data collected suggests that in Faya Largeau the top four priorities as expressed by the community are:

- Potable water
- Health
- Education
- Livelihoods

Male informants generally focussed on broad health issues, while women focussed on the need to improve maternal health. In addition, women prioritized housing over education. This is understandable due to their role in household activities and the levels of reported overcrowding in host families.

Livelihoods were a concern predominantly for returnees. Without livelihood opportunities they are unlikely to integrate into the existing socio-economic environment. This has the potential to raise tensions with community members as host family resources become scarce. Providing support to the education sector would support both the returnees and the existing population of school aged children who are suffering as a result of the overcrowding of their classrooms.

At the same time there are existing vulnerabilities in Faya Largeau which could be addressed in support of both the existing population and the returnees. These are mainly in the area of health, water, sanitation and hygiene. Without addressing these challenges it may seem to the existing population that all support is provided to the returnee families while their legitimate concerns are not addressed. This may fuel any existing tensions further.

A cross sectoral analysis of the data collected suggests that in Ounianga Kebir the top five priorities as expressed by the community are:

- Livelihoods
- Health
- Education
- Shelter

The emphasis on livelihood opportunities was more strongly expressed by returnee and host families and related to the need to provide adequate food for family members.

Women in host families and returnees emphasised shelter as a concern. This reflects their role in society as responsible for household affairs and the reported overcrowding since the arrival of

returnees. Health was a high priority for male and female informants with a particular emphasis on maternal health particularly the need to reduce deaths during delivery.

In Ouninga Kebir there seems to be a greater issue with the existing education not being of good enough quality. This in addition to the rise in student numbers requires a greater investment in order to ensure that adequate education is provided to all primary school children and that secondary school is enhanced.

Efforts of support in Faya Largeau and Ounianga Kebir must address the priorities of both the returnees and the host population.

6.0 Recommendations

This section contains recommendations for an inter-agency effort to address the needs identified. Some of the interventions should focus on integration of returnees into socio-economic life in Faya Largeau and Ounianga Kebir while others should address underlying vulnerabilities faced by the hosting community. These recommendations should be addressed by the Government of Chad, the United Nations and NGO's using a sustainable approach.

6.1 Faya Largeau

- Support the integration of returnees through the provision of livelihood support interventions. These are likely to have to focus on agricultural production (palm date production and vegetable gardening) and will be dependent on returnees developing new skills and having access to land.
- Develop specific provisions – within the existing land legislation – and approach to address returnee's access to land and land tenure. Clarify payment of land taxes and land inheritance. This should be done jointly between local government and traditional authorities
- Raise awareness among the population of appropriate hygiene practices including the importance of using soap, protecting wells and use of latrines.
- Review the current practice of latrine construction with a view to preventing further contamination of ground water sources, ensuring privacy and separate women's and men's latrines.
- Provide demonstration protected wells fitted with hand-pumps in order to demonstrate the potential of accessing potable water and easing the work required to extract water from open wells.
- Ensure the treatment (with chlorine) of water sources such as the water from the "Chateaux d'eau" and in the hospital water tanks.
- Determine the specific problems with the distribution mechanism (pipework) of the Chateaux d'eau that is resulting in irregular distribution of water and repair it.
- Ensure that a minimum number medical staff (Doctor, Nurse and midwives) are recruited and in place for the opening of the new hospital. Consideration should be given to the need for additional incentives to ensure that qualified staff are compensated for working in such an isolated location. At the same time, ensure that the new hospital is appropriately equipped prior to transferring activities from the old hospital.
- Improve the hygiene practices in the operational hospital including general cleanliness and chlorination of the water tanks.
- Increase awareness among the population on maternal health (e.g. early referral during delivery complications) and the need to attend pre-natal and post-natal care sessions.

- Increase the availability of Arabic speaking schools or classrooms in existing schools. As a short/medium term measure consider the use of two teaching sessions per day, one in the morning and another in the afternoon.
- Increase the number of qualified teachers to reflect the increase in students resulting from the returnees from Libya.
- As school capacity increases support the availability of school canteens as an incentive for parents to send their children to school thereby increasing attendance.
- Increase the availability of protected adequate water and sanitation structures in schools. The latrines should provide privacy and different structures should be available for girls and boys.
- Support existing culturally appropriate dialogue and dispute resolution mechanisms bringing together various social groups in community with returnees to address tensions within and between communities
- Develop specific social reintegration projects aimed at social cohesion and conflict prevention

6.2 Ounianga Kebir

- Support livelihoods opportunities for returnees and host families through a focus on irrigation and agricultural support. Technical assistance and diversification of income generating activities, particularly for women.
- Increase access to safe water specifically in the Yibetchi Quartier.
- Improve sanitation in the entire area through awareness raising and support to the construction of appropriate demonstration latrine structures.
- Increase hygiene awareness focussing on the protection of water sources (open wells).
- Provide tools to support existing waste disposal efforts by the Sous Prefecture and community.
- Support to returnees for housing construction using local materials. This will depend on returnee access to appropriate land.
- Existing and new health structures should be supplied with qualified staff and the appropriate medicines to treat priority diseases.
- A further more detailed assessment of the nutrition situation is needed to ensure that there is not a high prevalence of acute malnutrition in the area.
- More teachers, increased school infrastructure and materials, e.g. books are required to cope with the influx of returnee children.
- As school capacity increases support the availability of school canteens as an incentive for parents to send their children to school thereby increasing attendance.
- Support existing culturally appropriate dialogue and dispute resolution mechanisms bringing together various social groups in community with returnees to address tensions within and between communities
- Develop specific social reintegration projects aimed at social cohesion and conflict prevention

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Mission multi-agence d'évaluation de l'impact de la crise libyenne sur les communautés de Faya et Ounianga Kebir

Groupe de Travail Termes de Référence

Contexte et justification

La crise libyenne a eu un impact multidimensionnel sur les pays du Sahel, y inclus le Tchad. Un des effets majeurs a été l'afflux massif de migrants tchadiens et de pays tiers en provenance de Libye depuis Mars 2011. Pour le Tchad, la crise a également entraîné des changements politiques et socio-économiques comme une réduction du commerce bilatéral entre le Tchad et la Libye et la perte d'envoi de fonds envers de communautés tchadiennes par les migrants. L'accueil de retournés dans les communautés exerce une pression accrue sur l'accès aux services sociaux de base, déjà insuffisants et précaires avant la crise. Les changements démographiques des communautés peuvent poser des défis pour la cohésion sociale et la cohabitation pacifique étant donné une plus forte compétition pour des ressources limitées.

Pour cette raison, le Coordonnateur Humanitaire et Résident a demandé au UNCT (UN Country Team) d'établir un Groupe de Travail (GdT) spécifiquement chargé de l'évaluation des besoins des communautés dans les zones de retour y compris les défis de la réintégration des retournés. Comme première priorisation géographique la région de Faya (ville de Faya Largeau et Ounianga Kebir) a été choisie dû aux chiffres de nouveaux arrivés reportés par le Gouvernement du Tchad et aussi le manque d'évaluations sur la région BET.

Membres

Le GdT sera composé d'experts techniques de l'ONU (a.i. OIM, le HCR, le FNUAP, PAM, UNICEF, PNUD, OCHA, FAO, DSS), des ONG (a.i. IRC, MSF, OXFAM, MDM, ACF, ACO) et le mouvement de la Croix-Rouge (a.i. CICR, CRT). Le bureau du Coordonnateur Résident et l'OCHA co-président le GdT.

Objectives

Le GdT sera responsable de :

La mise en œuvre d'une mission multi-agence pour l'évaluation de **l'impact de la crise libyenne** sur la communauté de **Faya Largeau et Ounianga Kebir** (Borkou).

Formuler des **recommandations** de programmes d'appui pertinents dans la mesure des capacités des agences compte tenu des différentes opérations en cours dans le pays et/ou nourrir une stratégie du plaidoyer auprès du Gouvernement et des bailleurs de fonds.

Renforcement de **capacités** de coordination des missions multi-agence d'évaluation des besoins. En utilisant les outils méthodologiques développés par le IASC Needs Assessment Task Force, cette initiative pilote servira à l'organisation des missions multi-agence plus efficaces.

Activités

Le GdT travaillera en étroite collaboration avec l'équipe humanitaire de pays (HCT) et chefs de cluster. Le GdT se chargera de:

Compiler et mettre à jour les données existantes et enquêtes disponibles par rapport aux retournés dans une matrice facilement accessible.

Identifier les lacunes d'information (géographique, sectorielle ou autre) menant à une analyse des besoins de nouvelle data.

Servir de forum pour la planification, la conception, la mise en œuvre de la collecte et traitement de données liés à l'évaluation des besoins.

Déterminer la portée, la méthodologie et l'approche d'échantillonnage pour l'évaluation des besoins.

Accorder les rôles et responsabilités pour la mise en œuvre de l'évaluation des besoins.

Accorder la sécurité et les besoins logistiques pour la mise en œuvre de l'évaluation des besoins.

Effectuer une analyse coordonnée des données primaires et secondaires.

Définir une stratégie coordonnée pour des opérations à l'appui de l'intégration et le relèvement précoce des retournés et des communautés d'accueil.

Accorder des indicateurs standards de base pour l'évaluation des besoins entrepris dans le future par rapport aux retournés de manière à harmoniser les résultats et à optimiser leur valeur ajoutée.

Recommander sur la pertinence d'entreprendre des évaluations supplémentaires en relation avec les retournés et les communautés d'accueil.

Recommander sur la convenance d'établir un Groupe de Travail d'évaluations des besoins de nature permanente pour la coordination de l'évaluation des besoins liés à toutes les crises qui prévaut au Tchad.

Produits attendus

Le GdT fournira les produits suivants:

Phase 1 - Planification et conception (jusqu'au 6 décembre):

Matrice des enquêtes et Secondary Data Revue sur les retournés

Structure de l'évaluation y compris les questionnaires et les indicateurs de base

Rôles et responsabilités, y compris la logistique et la sécurité.

Données pour la mise à jour du Snapshot d'OCHA sur la crise en Libye

Phase 2 - Collecte et traitement des données (du 23 janvier au 14 février)

Les formulaires remplis et les données recueillies

Analyse des données.

Stratégie coordonnée et recommandations pour les étapes futures.

N'Djamena, 30 Novembre 2011

Annex 2. Key Informant List

	Nom	Contacte
Gouverneur	Abdulaye Abakar	66213172
Directeur du Cabinet	Adoum Djerma	66497664
Délégué Santé	Hassan Mahamat Medellaile	66305090
Délégué Education	Guihini Chahai	66246845
Délégué Agriculture	Hassan Barkai	66288125
Délégué Action Sociale	Ahmat Mamhat	66239238
Délégué Elevage	Mahamat Guinde	66289885
Délégué du Ministère de l'aménagement du territoire, urbanisme et habitat	Ali Usmane Manoury	66315205
Délégué hidrolique urbain et rural	Mahamat Tidjani Djimet	66424277
Directeur Hôpital	Djalli Soumaine	66379836
Proviseur Lycée des Martirs	Karita Machanga	63267566
Censeur Lycee Bilangue Seif Al Islam	Usman Issa	66220153
Croix Rouge du Tchad	Mohamad Saleh	66232500 95232500
Imam	-	-
Pasteur chrétien	-	-
Groupes des Jeunes	Voir au Lycée des martyrs	-
Chambre de commerce	Mohamed Dria	66379834

Assistant Com-Det Francais	Eric	66218154 90963480
Association Tchadienne pour le bien être familiale		66315205
Association des femmes fonctionnaires	Souga	66280056
Association tchadienne pour l'éscolarisation des filles	Kadija Ahmat	

Informateurs Clés Interviewés - OUNIANGA KEBIR (liste finale)		
	Nom	Contacte
Sous-Préfet	Colonel Guede Ali	66295538
Chefs de Canton (1)	Ahmad Musa	-
Maire	Alahaie Ondieu	62026228
Proviseur Lycée	Dideo Alafi	66267266
Institutrice Lycée	Hawa Kalia	62686276
Inspecteur Lycée	Yousouf Abdallah	66694643
Pharmacie	Chaguaia Elisé	66472130
Poste de Santé	Secouriste- Gestionnaire	-
Groupe de Jeunes	Ahmat	66930333
Groupements féminins – 14 (Tchitchibire -4 ; Yoan – 5 ; Ybiche – 5)	Fatima	Contacteur Maire 62026228
Association contre l'ensablement	Alahaie Ondieu	62026228
Association Development Socio Culturel d'Ounianga Kebir	Mahatma Hassan	-
Association Socio-économique	Osunan Kodime	-
Association de commerçants	Abdra Haman	-

CHAD – Evaluation Rapide Multi-Agence

Questionnaire CRISE LIBYE A: (version 1.5.6)

– ENTRETIEN INFORMATEURS CLES –

NOTES METHODOLOGIQUES

Ce questionnaire a été désigné en complémentarité du Questionnaire Générique B « Discussion de Groupe ».

1.- Questionnaire Modulaire

- a) Ce questionnaire a été adapté à partir du questionnaire générique « CHAD – Informateur Clé » pour la mission d'évaluation qui aura lieu à **Faya Largeau et Ounianga Kebir du 1 au 8 Février 2012**.
- b) Chaque module sectoriel (i.e. sécurité alimentaire, santé, etc.) est initié par une question générale sur le contexte depuis la perspective de l'informateur clé. Les questions qui suivent approfondissent les problèmes du secteur.
- c) L'équipe demandera à l'informateur clé des questions portant sur ses secteurs de compétence, pas systématiquement tous les secteurs (Education pour les professeurs d'écoles, responsable du centre de santé pour les questions de santé, etc).
- d) Les questions doivent être formulées de façon ouverte. Il y a pour chaque question un espace vide pour prendre des notes avec des mots clés. L'équipe d'évaluation devra capturer cette information dans une des catégories prédéfinies dans le questionnaire pour la plus grande partie des questions. Si l'informateur clé indique un sujet qui ne figure pas dans une des catégories prédéfinies on pourra utiliser l'espace vide « Autre _____○ ». Seulement l'information traduite dans des catégories prédéfinies pourra être utilisée dans la base de données. Les notes et mots clés permettront l'analyse de l'équipe et la supervision des questionnaires ultérieurement. L'équipe d'évaluation ne donnera pas à choisir aux informateurs clés interviewés parmi les réponses ou catégories prédéfinies, mais pourra les utiliser comme guide pour permettre d'explorer un problème précis.
- e) Au niveau des renseignements démographiques (Module D), l'équipe d'évaluation doit définir clairement les groupes cibles identifiés.

2.-Echantillonnage

- f) Des fiches d'interview seront utilisées pour les entretiens des informateurs clés identifiés par l'équipe d'évaluation à Faya et O. Kebir (voir listes).
- g) Etant donné la concentration géographique de l'évaluation, l'équipe devrait chercher, dans la mesure du possible, à avoir suffisamment d'entretiens pour pouvoir croiser et trianguler les informations de *chaque secteur* tant à Faya qu'à O. Kebir.

3.- Remplissage du formulaire

h) Avant de commencer la collecte d'information sur le terrain, l'équipe de terrain devra définir une stratégie de collecte de données, y compris la personne qui recueillera des données pour remplir les sections du formulaire (préférentiellement pas la même personne qui pose les questions), et comment les données seront collectées et enregistrées.

i) Le questionnaire rempli doit être approuvé par le chef d'équipe et le superviseur par rapport à : a) *exhaustivité*, b) *exactitude* et c) *lisibilité* (signature en dernière page).

j) Les cases blanches ne sont pas acceptés. Tout questionnaire contenant des espaces blancs sans justification seront rejetés par le coordonnateur de l'évaluation.

Approbation: (après la fin du questionnaire) Ce questionnaire a été vérifiée pour a) *exhaustivité*, b) *exactitude* et c) *lisibilité*

Chef d'équipe		Superviseur	
Nom/ Prénom :		Nom/ Prénom :	
Signature:		Signature:	
Date:	/02/2012	Date:	/02/2012

G.GENERAL

G1. Date:			G2. ID Equipe:		
G3. Région:	B.E.T.	G4. Département:	Borkou	G5. Sous-Préfecture	Faya Largeau <input type="radio"/>
					Ounianga Kebir <input type="radio"/>
G6. Canton		G7. Ville - village		G8. Quartier	

EE. EQUIPE D'EVALUATION

EE1. Nom (Intervieweur)	EE2. Organisation	EE3. Titre/Poste	EE4. Numéro de contact

IC:INFORMATEURS CLE

IC1. Nom	IC2. Organisation/Institution	IC3. Titre / Poste	IC4. Numéro de contact

RD. RENSEIGNEMENTS DEMOGRAPHIQUES (personnes, PAS de ménages) une source fiable SUFFIT!

# estimatif de la population actuelle dans cette unité administrative	a. Total	b. Femmes	c. Source*(voir codes)	Notes
Baseline data, si disponible				1993 Census :
RD1. # total de la population (y compris les groupes ci-dessous)				Faya 10,000 hab OK 1,900 hab
RD2. Total # de membres de communautés d'accueil				BET : 70,500
RD3. Total # membres de familles hôtes				2009 Census : Croissance nationale de 50% de 1993 à 2009 BET 293,000 (400%...)
RD4. Total # de retournés en destination				Bourkou Stats: 6 personnes par ménage au Bourkou (5,4 nationale)
RD5. Total # de retournés en transit				Bourkou 96,500 hab (16,200 menages) 51,200 H (53%), 45,300 F (47%) 47,300 plus de 18 89,000 Sédentaires ; 11,000 Nomades Urbain 33,500 : Rurale 64,000 ¾ population moins 18 et femmes de +18

*Codes de Source: AA = estimation par les autorités locales; BB = estimation par la population touchée; CC = estimation du nombre de personnes par nombre de ménages (5,6 personnes par famille moyenne nationale Tchad, varie par région et milieu rural/urbain) ; DD = Recensement / nom de la liste (précisez la date); EE = Autre (précisez)

RG6. Si les retournés sont actuellement résidents dans cette unité administrative. Leur population augmente, décroît ou reste-la même?	RG7. Si cela change, de combien le dernier mois
<input type="radio"/> ↑ <input type="radio"/> ↓ <input type="radio"/> ↔	

AVEC Informateurs Clés, cherchez à avoir accès à des CHIFFRES ET STATISTIQUES des secteurs de compétence.

MS. MOYENS DE SUBSISTENCE:

MS1.-Screening : Pouvez-vous décrire la situation des activités économiques dans la région? <i>Possibilités de subsistance durant toute l'année, indiquer les saisons si activités saisonnières, la fréquence des revenus, etc.</i>	MS1a. Situation : Mauvaise <input type="radio"/> Moyenne Mauvaise <input type="radio"/> Moyenne Bonne <input type="radio"/> Bonne <input type="radio"/>
	MS1b. Activités principales : Agriculture <input type="radio"/> Agropastoralisme <input type="radio"/> Pastoralisme <input type="radio"/> Construction <input type="radio"/> Petit commerce <input type="radio"/> Migrant <input type="radio"/> Travail journalier <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/>
MSa. Est-ce que la crise en Libye a eu un impact sur les activités économiques de la région? CHIFFRES ?? <i>Effets sur la disponibilité de marchandises, travail, augmentation des prix (exemples), etc.</i>	MSa1. NON <input type="radio"/> OUI <input type="radio"/> Je ne sais pas <input type="radio"/> MSa2. SI OUI : Marchés paralysés <input type="radio"/> Marchés affectés <input type="radio"/> Moins travail <input type="radio"/> Augmentation prix transport <input type="radio"/> Augmentation prix nourriture <input type="radio"/> Perte d'envoi d'argent <input type="radio"/> Commerce avec Libye paralysé <input type="radio"/> Commerce avec Libye affecté mais actif <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/>
MSb1. Quel groupe dans votre communauté a les plus gros problèmes pour faire face à ces difficultés?	MSb1. Communauté accueil <input type="radio"/> Familles hôtes <input type="radio"/> Retournés en destination <input type="radio"/> Retournés en transit <input type="radio"/> Agriculteurs <input type="radio"/> Agro-pasteurs <input type="radio"/> Pasteurs <input type="radio"/> Journaliers <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/>
	MSb2. NON <input type="radio"/> OUI <input type="radio"/> Je ne sais pas <input type="radio"/> Si oui, lesquels ?

MSb2. Les femmes de la communauté, comment sont-elles affectés ?	MSb3. Si OUI :
MSc. Comment ces groupes peuvent être aidés à améliorer les moyens de subsistance ?	Assistance technique <input type="checkbox"/> Formation professionnelle <input type="checkbox"/> Outils agricoles <input type="checkbox"/> Outils profession <input type="checkbox"/> Semences <input type="checkbox"/> Santé animale <input type="checkbox"/> Animaux <input type="checkbox"/> Cash <input type="checkbox"/> Autre _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Conscientisation sur la discrimination des genres (accès au travail) <input type="checkbox"/>

MSd) Moyens de subsistance - Classement des priorités: (Notez des points succincts!)

MSd1. Sujets clés (max 3) par ordre de priorité	MSd2. Groupe affecté	MSd3. Recommandations
1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.

WASH:

W1.- Générale: Pouvez-vous décrire la situation générale <u>d'eau potable</u> et vos sources principales? <i>CHIFFRES ??</i>	Situation : Mauvaise <input type="checkbox"/> Moyenne Mauvaise <input type="checkbox"/> Moyenne Bonne <input type="checkbox"/> Bonne <input type="checkbox"/>
Wa1. Quel groupe dans votre communauté a les plus gros problèmes d'accès à l'eau? Wa2. Les femmes de la communauté, ont-elles des problèmes spécifiques par rapport à l'accès à l'eau ? Si OUI, spécifier	Communauté accueil <input type="checkbox"/> Familles hôtes <input type="checkbox"/> Retournés en destination <input type="checkbox"/> Retournés en transit <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculteurs <input type="checkbox"/> Agro-pasteurs <input type="checkbox"/> Pasteurs <input type="checkbox"/> Journaliers <input type="checkbox"/> Autre _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Wa2. NON <input type="checkbox"/> OUI <input type="checkbox"/> Je ne sais pas <input type="checkbox"/>
W2.- Générale: Pouvez-vous décrire la situation des <u>toilettes et assainissement</u> ? <i>CHIFFRES ??</i>	Situation : Mauvaise <input type="checkbox"/> Moyenne Mauvaise <input type="checkbox"/> Moyenne Bonne <input type="checkbox"/> Bonne <input type="checkbox"/>

<p>Wb1. Quel groupe dans votre communauté a les plus gros problèmes d'accès aux toilettes?</p>	<p>Communauté accueil <input type="radio"/> Familles hôtes <input type="radio"/> Retournés en destination <input type="radio"/> Retournés en transit <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Agriculteurs <input type="radio"/> Agro-pasteurs <input type="radio"/> Pasteurs <input type="radio"/> Journaliers <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/></p>
	<p>Wb2. NON <input type="radio"/> OUI <input type="radio"/> Je ne sais pas <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>Wb2. Les femmes des communautés, ont-elles de problèmes spécifiques par rapport à l'accès à l'eau ?</p> <p>Si OUI, spécifier</p>	
<p>W3. Quelles est la situation de l'hygiène personnelle ou zones pour laver?</p> <p><i>CHIFFRES ??</i></p> <p><i>Eau et savon pour se laver les mains avant manger ou après utiliser les toilettes, poubelle, zone pour laver.</i></p>	<p>W3a. Situation : Mauvaise <input type="radio"/> Moyenne Mauvaise <input type="radio"/> Moyenne Bonne <input type="radio"/> Bonne <input type="radio"/></p>
	<p>W3b. Problème accès du savon/eau pour se laver <input type="radio"/> Absence de zones pour laver <input type="radio"/> Poubelle autour <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Autre _____ <input type="radio"/></p>

Wi) WASH - Classement du besoin - Classement des priorités: (Notez des points succincts!)

Wi1. Sujets clés (max 3) par ordre de priorité	Wi2. Groupe affecté	Wi3. Recommandations
1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.

LOGEMENT ET OUTILS DOMESTIQUES (NFI):

<p>L1.- Générale: Pouvez-vous décrire la situation des logements?</p> <p><i>CHIFFRES ??</i></p> <p><i>Socialement acceptables, confort thermique, nombre de personnes dans la maison (densité), présence des scorpions</i></p>	<p>Situation : Mauvaise <input type="radio"/> Moyenne Mauvaise <input type="radio"/> Moyenne Bonne <input type="radio"/> Bonne <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>La. Quelles sont les principales raisons qui empêchent les communautés d'améliorer les conditions des abris?</p>	<p>Ressources économiques <input type="radio"/> Matériel non existant <input type="radio"/> Connaissance technique <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/></p>

Lb1. Qui sont les personnes de votre communauté avec les plus grand besoins pour un meilleur abri?	Communauté accueil <input type="radio"/> Familles hôtes <input type="radio"/> Retournés en destination <input type="radio"/> Retournés en transit <input type="radio"/>
	Agriculteurs <input type="radio"/> Agro-pasteurs <input type="radio"/> Pasteurs <input type="radio"/> Journaliers <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/>
Lb2. Les femmes des communautés, ont-elles de problèmes spécifiques par rapport au logement ?	Lb2. NON <input type="radio"/> OUI <input type="radio"/> Je ne sais pas <input type="radio"/>
Si OUI, spécifier	
Lc. Quelles ressources sont nécessaires pour répondre à leurs besoins d'abri?	Matériaux <input type="radio"/> Outils <input type="radio"/> Conseil construction <input type="radio"/> Conseil légal <input type="radio"/> Cash <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/>
Ld1. Y a-t-il d'autres exigences urgentes au niveau domestique?	Ld1. NON <input type="radio"/> OUI <input type="radio"/>
Lf2. Si OUI, spécifier (couvertures, vêtements, chauffage, ustensiles de cuisine)?	Ld2. Couvertures/matelas <input type="radio"/> Vêtements <input type="radio"/> Feu cuisine <input type="radio"/> Ustensiles <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/>
<i>CHIFFRES ??</i>	
Normes SPHERE : Vêtements, literie et des nattes de couchage, ustensiles pour cuisiner et manger, des poêles, du carburant (15 kg de bois de chauffage / famille / jour) et outils d'éclairage	

Le) Logement et outils domestiques (NFI) - Classement des priorités: (Notez des points succincts!)

Le1. Sujets clés (max 3) par ordre de priorité	Le2. Groupe affecté	Le3. Recommandations
1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.

SA. SECURITE ALIMENTAIRE:

SA1.- Générale: Pouvez-vous décrire la situation alimentaire dans la région ?	Situation: Mauvaise <input type="radio"/> Moyenne Mauvaise <input type="radio"/> Moyenne Bonne <input type="radio"/> Bonne <input type="radio"/>
<i>CHIFFRES ??</i>	

<p>SAa. Quelles sont les sources de nourriture dans la communauté et comment évolue la disponibilité de nourriture depuis la crise en Libye: augmente, décroît, est-elle stable?</p> <p><i>CHIFFRES ??</i></p>	<p>SAa1. Sources</p>		<p>SAa2. Tendance</p>	
<p>SAb1. Qui sont les personnes qui ont des problèmes d'accès à la nourriture dans votre communauté?</p> <p>SAb2. Donnez un chiffre si disponible</p> <p><i>Normes SPHERE: Besoins 2100 Kcal / jour (350-400g personne / jour de céréale de base, 20-40g/personne/jour d'énergie alimentaire riche (huile / graisse), 50g/personne/jour des aliments riches en protéines (légumes)</i></p>	<p>Produit. Subsistance <input type="radio"/> Marche local <input type="radio"/> Aide Hum. <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>↑ <input type="radio"/> ↓ <input type="radio"/> ↔ <input type="radio"/></p>	
<p>SAc. Comment les communautés font face aux pénuries alimentaires?</p> <p><i>CHIFFRES ??</i></p>	<p>Communauté accueil <input type="radio"/> Familles hôtes <input type="radio"/> Retournés en destination <input type="radio"/> Retournés en transit <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Agriculteurs <input type="radio"/> Agro-pasteurs <input type="radio"/> Pasteurs <input type="radio"/> Journaliers <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/></p>			
<p>SAd. Quels sont les articles plus nécessaires pour améliorer la situation alimentaire?</p>	<p>Chiffre 1 : _____ Chiffre 2 : _____ Chiffre 3 : _____</p>			
<p>SAe1. Y-a-t-il des cas de malnutrition aigüe parmi les enfants de moins de 5 ans dans la zone?</p> <p><i>SAe2. Combien ? SAe3. Pourcentage ?</i></p> <p>SAe4. Quelle tendance depuis la crise en Libye?</p> <p><i>SAe5. Parmi quel groupe ?</i></p>	<p>Choix de nourriture moins chère <input type="radio"/> Prêts d'argent <input type="radio"/> Achat a crédit <input type="radio"/> Manger moins de quantité <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Manger moins de fois par jour <input type="radio"/> Vente d'outils de production <input type="radio"/> Vente animaux <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Vente articles ménagers <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/></p>			
	<p>Semence <input type="radio"/> Outils agriculture <input type="radio"/> Outils travail <input type="radio"/> Distribution de nourriture <input type="radio"/> Feu Cuisine <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Animaux <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/></p>			
	<p>SAe1. Malnutrition U5</p>	<p>SAe2. #</p>	<p>SAe3. %</p>	<p>SAe4. Tendance</p>
	<p>NON <input type="radio"/> OUI <input type="radio"/> On ne sait pas <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>↑ <input type="radio"/> ↓ <input type="radio"/> ↔ <input type="radio"/></p>	
	<p>Communauté accueil <input type="radio"/> Familles hôtes <input type="radio"/> Retournés en destination <input type="radio"/> Retournés en transit <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Agriculteurs <input type="radio"/> Agro-pasteurs <input type="radio"/> Pasteurs <input type="radio"/> Journaliers <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/></p>			

SAg) Sécurité Alimentaire - Classement des priorités: (Notez des points succincts!)

<i>SAg1. Sujets clés (max 3) par ordre de priorité</i>	<i>SAg2. Groupe affecté</i>	<i>SAg3. Recommandations</i>
1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.

SANTE:

<p>S1.- Générale: Pouvez-vous décrire la situation de la santé dans la région ?</p> <p><i>CHIFFRES ??</i></p>	<p>S1. Situation : Mauvaise <input type="radio"/> Moyenne Mauvaise <input type="radio"/> Moyenne Bonne <input type="radio"/> Bonne <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>Sa1. Quelles sont les maladies rapportés les plus fréquentes dans la région les trois derniers mois?</p> <p>Sa2. Donnez un chiffre de cas si disponible. Sa3. Flambées de maladies transmissibles?</p> <p><i>STATISTIQUES ?</i></p>	<p>Sa1. Infection respiratoire aigue <input type="radio"/> Diarrhée aigue <input type="radio"/> Piqures de scorpion <input type="radio"/> Rhumatisme <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Sa2. Chiffre 1 : _____ Chiffre 2 : _____ Chiffre 3 : _____</p> <p>Sa3. NON <input type="radio"/> OUI <input type="radio"/> Je ne sais pas <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>Sb. A votre avis, quelles sont les raisons principales pour lesquelles les gens sont atteints de ces maladies?</p>	<p>Qualité nourriture <input type="radio"/> Quantité nourriture <input type="radio"/> Qualité de l'eau <input type="radio"/> Quantité d'eau <input type="radio"/> Hygiène <input type="radio"/> Assainissement <input type="radio"/> Conditions Logement <input type="radio"/> Qualité services santé <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>Sc. Quels sont les groupes de votre communauté qui ont les plus de problèmes de santé? (enfants, femmes, personnes âgées, etc.) S'il vous plaît, élaborer.</p>	<p>Communauté accueil <input type="radio"/> Familles hôtes <input type="radio"/> Retournés en destination <input type="radio"/> Retournés en transit <input type="radio"/> Femmes <input type="radio"/> Enfants <input type="radio"/> Agées <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>Sd. Quels sont les besoins de santé les plus importants de votre communauté en ce moment?</p> <p><i>CHIFFRES ??</i></p>	<p>Docteurs <input type="radio"/> Infirmières <input type="radio"/> Sages-femmes <input type="radio"/> Equipment <input type="radio"/> Infrastructure <input type="radio"/> Pas assez d'argent pour accéder aux services de santé <input type="radio"/> Pas d'argent pour médicaments <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/></p>

Se1. Est-ce que les femmes ont accès aux services de santé reproductive et soins de maternité ?	NON <input type="radio"/> → OUI <input type="radio"/> →
Se2. Si NON, quels sont les obstacles ?	Se2. Pas maternité <input type="radio"/> Pas Equipment <input type="radio"/> Pas de sage-femme <input type="radio"/> Autre _____
Se3. Si OUI, quelle est la qualité ?	Se3. Qualité : Basse <input type="radio"/> Moyenne basse <input type="radio"/> Moyenne Haute <input type="radio"/> Haute <input type="radio"/>
<i>CHIFFRES ??</i>	

Sf) Santé - Classement des priorités: (Notez des points succincts!)

Sf1. Sujets clés (max 3) par ordre de priorité	Sf2. Groupe affecté	Sf3. Recommandations
1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.

EDUCATION:

E1.- Générale: Pouvez-vous décrire la situation de l' <u>éducation</u> dans la région ? <i>CHIFFRES ??</i>	Situation : Mauvaise <input type="radio"/> Moyenne Mauvaise <input type="radio"/> Moyenne Bonne <input type="radio"/> Bonne <input type="radio"/>				
Ea1. Quel pourcentage de filles va à l'école ?	% Filles	0-25% <input type="radio"/>	26%-50% <input type="radio"/>	51-75% <input type="radio"/>	76-100% <input type="radio"/>
	% Garçons	0-25% <input type="radio"/>	26%-50% <input type="radio"/>	51-75% <input type="radio"/>	76-100% <input type="radio"/>
Ea2. Quel pourcentage de garçons va à l'école ?	Ea3. Facteurs limitant les filles		Ea4. Facteurs limitant les garçons		
Ea3a. Y a-t-il des facteurs qui limitent l'accès à l'éducation pour les filles ?					
Ea4. Y a-t-il des facteurs qui limitent l'accès à l'éducation pour les garçons? <i>CHIFFRES ??</i>					
Eb1. Comment sont les conditions	Eb1a. Conditions pour les garçons		Eb1b. Conditions pour les filles		

pour les garçons et filles à l'école? <i>Spatiale, accès au matériel éducatif, uniformes scolaires, etc.</i> Eb2. Si des problèmes sont rapportés, spécifiez	Mauvaises <input type="radio"/> Moyennes <input type="radio"/> Bonnes <input type="radio"/> Très Bonnes <input type="radio"/>	Mauvaises <input type="radio"/> Moyennes <input type="radio"/> Bonnes <input type="radio"/> Très Bonnes <input type="radio"/>	
	Eb2a. Problèmes pour les garçons	Eb2b. Problèmes pour les filles	
	Pas infrastructure <input type="radio"/> Pas ressources humains <input type="radio"/> Pas Equipment <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/>	Pas infrastructure <input type="radio"/> Pas ressources humains <input type="radio"/> Pas Equipment <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/>	
Ec. Qui sont les groupes les plus en difficulté d'avoir accès à l'éducation pour leurs enfants?	Communauté accueil <input type="radio"/> Familles hôtes <input type="radio"/> Retournés en destination <input type="radio"/> Retournés en transit <input type="radio"/> Agriculteurs <input type="radio"/> Agro-pasteurs <input type="radio"/> Pasteurs <input type="radio"/> Journaliers <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/>		
Ed. Est-ce qu'y a de l'eau et de l'assainissement dans les écoles ? Si OUI, y a-t-il des latrines séparées pour les filles ?	Ed1. Eau NON <input type="radio"/> -10% <input type="radio"/> 11%-40% <input type="radio"/> 41%-75% <input type="radio"/> +75% <input type="radio"/>	Ee2. Assainissement NON <input type="radio"/> -10% <input type="radio"/> 11%-40% <input type="radio"/> 41%-75% <input type="radio"/> +75% <input type="radio"/>	Ee3. Séparées Pas Applicable <input type="radio"/> NON <input type="radio"/> OUI <input type="radio"/>
Ee. Quelles mesures doivent être prises pour permettre à tous les enfants (garçons et filles) de fréquenter l'école régulièrement?			

Ef) Education - Classement des priorités: (Notez des points succincts!)

Ef1. Sujets clés (max 3) par ordre de priorité	Ef2. Groupe affecté	Ef3. Recommandations
1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.

R. RETOURNES

Ra1. Quel est à votre avis le principal changement social depuis la crise de Libye ?	Ra1. Aucun <input type="radio"/> Pénuries économiques <input type="radio"/> Intégration sociale retournées <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/>	↑ <input type="radio"/> ↓ <input type="radio"/> ↔ <input type="radio"/>
Ra2. Ce changement augmente, décroît, est-il stable?		

Rb. Comment décririez-vous en général l'intention des gens retournés de la Libye ?	Rester <input type="radio"/> Partir autre destination <input type="radio"/> Retourner Libye <input type="radio"/> Je ne sais pas <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/>		
Rc1. Avez-vous des rapports de retournés qui partent en Libye ?	NON <input type="radio"/> Très Peu <input type="radio"/> Assez <input type="radio"/> Beaucoup <input type="radio"/>	↑ <input type="radio"/> ↓ <input type="radio"/> ↔ <input type="radio"/>	
Rc2. Quelle tendance derniers 3 mois ?			
Rd1. Existente-ils des tensions entre la communauté d'accueil et les retournés ?	NON <input type="radio"/> OUI <input type="radio"/> Je ne sais pas <input type="radio"/>	Rd2. Raisons : Trop de personnes par ménage <input type="radio"/> Pas de ressources pour alimenter toute la famille <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/>	
Rd2. Si OUI, pour quelles raisons ?			
Re1. Par quel moyen les tensions entre la communauté d'accueil et les retournés sont résolues habituellement ?	Violent <input type="radio"/> Pacifique <input type="radio"/>	Re2.1. NON <input type="radio"/> OUI <input type="radio"/>	Re2.2. Spécifier :
Re2.1. Jugez-vous qu'il y ait de cas récurrents de discrimination dans la résolution de conflits ?			
Re2.2. spécifier			
Rf1. Quelles conditions de vie de retournés devraient être améliorées comme priorité pour l'intégration dans la communauté d'accueil ?	Rf1. Conditions de vie Logement <input type="radio"/> Travail <input type="radio"/> École <input type="radio"/> Santé <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/>	Rf2. Comment ?	
Rf2. Comment ?			

R) Retournes - Classement des priorités: (Notez des points succincts!)

Rg1. Sujets clés (max 3) par ordre de priorité	Rg2. Groupe affecté	Rg3. Recommandations
1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.

PROTECTION:

P1a. Pouvez-vous décrire la situation de sécurité dans la communauté ?	1. Très sécurisé <input type="radio"/> 2. Assez bien sécurisé <input type="radio"/>	↑ <input type="radio"/> ↓ <input type="radio"/> ↔ <input type="radio"/>	Raisons?
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P1b. La tendance s'est-elle améliorée, détériorée ou stabilisée depuis le début de la crise en Libye?	3. Pas assez bien sécurisé <input type="radio"/>		
	4. Très mal sécurisé <input type="radio"/>		
P1c. Pour quelles raisons ?			
Pa1. Qui sont les groupes les plus vulnérables dans votre communauté? Pa2. Pourquoi ?	<i>Communauté accueil</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Familles hôtes</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Retournés en destination</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Retournés en transit</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Femmes</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Enfants</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Agées</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Autre</i> _____ <input type="radio"/>		
Pb1. Est-ce que les femmes sont exposées d'avantage aux cas de violence ? Pb2. Si OUI, quel type de violence ?	NON <input type="radio"/> OUI <input type="radio"/> Physique <input type="radio"/> Sexuel <input type="radio"/> Viol <input type="radio"/> Mariage Précoce <input type="radio"/> Excision <input type="radio"/> Autres <input type="radio"/>		
Pc1. Est-ce que les enfants sont exposés d'avantage aux cas de violence. ? Pc2. Si OUI, quel type de violence ?	NON <input type="radio"/> OUI <input type="radio"/> Physique <input type="radio"/> Sexuel <input type="radio"/> Viol <input type="radio"/> Travail forcé <input type="radio"/> Trafic <input type="radio"/> Prostitution <input type="radio"/>		
Pd1. Comment ces groupes peuvent être mieux protégés? (conseil juridique, appui psychosocial, psychologique, etc.) Pd2. Quelles mesures pour femmes et enfants ?	Pd1. Mesures en générale		
	Pd2. Mesures pour femmes et enfants		
Pe1. Quels sont les principaux mécanismes de sécurité dans votre communauté ?	Police <input type="radio"/> Armée <input type="radio"/> GNNT <input type="radio"/> Groupes communautaires <input type="radio"/> DIS <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/>		
Pe2. Sont-ils présents dans la communauté ?	Pas du tout <input type="radio"/> Peu <input type="radio"/> Assez <input type="radio"/> Beaucoup <input type="radio"/>		

Pe3. Les femmes, ont-elles accès à ces mécanismes de protection ? NON Peu Assez OUI

Pf) Protection - Classement des priorités: (Notez des points succincts!)

<i>Pf1. Sujets clés (max 3) par ordre de priorité</i>	<i>Pf2. Groupe affecté</i>	<i>Pf3. Recommandations</i>
1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.

QO. QUESTION OUVERTE

QO1.- Quelque chose d'important que vous souhaitez partager avant de finaliser l'entretien / discussion de groupe?

BPU. BESOINS LES PLUS URGENTS

Liste des fournitures ou des secours d'urgence nécessaires en fonction de la famille / groupe interviewé **ET** l'équipe d'évaluation. Préciser les besoins par secteur d'assistance **par ordre de priorité!**

<u>Pour l'INTERVIEWE CLE</u>			
	Priorité	Secteur (à remplir par équipe d'évaluation)	Groupes plus affectés :
1	1^{ere}	BPUG1.1.	BPUG1.2.
2	2^{eme}	BPUG2.1.	BPUG2.2.
3	3^{eme}	BPUG3.1	BPUG3.2.

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AO. Autres observations par l'équipe d'évaluation (i.e. points de l'observation directe, impressions, biais, dynamiques du group - pouvoir):

CHAD – Evaluation Rapide Multi-Agence

Questionnaire CRISE LIBYE B: (version 1.5.6)

– DISCUSSION de GROUPE–

NOTES METHODOLOGIQUES

Ce questionnaire a été désigné en complémentarité du Questionnaire Crise Libye A « Informateurs Clés »

1.- Questionnaire Modulaire

a) Ce questionnaire a été adapté à partir du questionnaire générique « CHAD – Discussion de Groupe » pour la mission d'évaluation qui aura lieu à **Faya Largeau et Ounianga Kebir du 1 au 8 Février 2012**.

b) Chaque module sectoriel (i.e. sécurité alimentaire, santé, etc.) est initié par une question générale sur le contexte basé sur la perspective du groupe interviewé. Les questions qui suivent approfondissent les problèmes du secteur.

c) Les questions doivent être formulées de façon ouverte. Il y a pour chaque question un espace vide pour prendre des notes avec des mots clés. L'équipe d'évaluation devra capturer cette information dans une des catégories prédéfinies dans le questionnaire pour la plus grande partie des questions. Si le groupe interviewé indique un sujet qui ne figure pas dans une des catégories prédéfinies, on pourra utiliser l'espace vide « Autre _____○ ». Seulement l'information traduite dans des catégories prédéfinies pourra être utilisée dans la base de données. Les notes et mots clés permettront l'analyse de l'équipe et la supervision des questionnaires ultérieurement. L'équipe d'évaluation ne donnera pas à choisir aux groupes interviewés parmi les réponses ou catégories prédéfinies, mais pourra les utiliser comme guide pour permettre d'explorer un problème précis.

2.-Echantillonnage

d) Ce questionnaire a été construit pour être utilisé pendant les discussions de groupe. Les groupes doivent être composés seulement des représentants d'un des groupes cibles identifiés préalablement. Il faut remplir un formulaire par groupe. Tous les groupes cibles présents dans une unité géographique donnée devraient être contactés.

e) Un seul formulaire est suffisant par groupe cible dans une unité géographique donnée.

f) Tous les groupes cibles présents dans une unité géographique donnée doivent être consultés pour permettre des comparaisons entre chaque groupe faisant face à une réalité similaire.

g) Le village de Faya et le village de O. Kebir seront divisés en sub-zones géographiques par l'équipe d'évaluation d'après les profils identitaires et sociaux de chaque localité. Tous les groupes cibles présents dans chaque sub-

zone géographique devront être contactés de manière à assurer le témoignage des groupes cibles dans toutes les sub-zones potentiellement différentes par rapport à leurs vulnérabilités et capacités.

3.- Remplissage du formulaire

h) Avant de commencer la collecte d'information sur le terrain, l'équipe de terrain doit définir une stratégie de collecte de données, y compris la personne qui recueillera des données pour remplir les sections du formulaire (préférentiellement pas la même personne qui pose les questions), et comment les données seront collectées et enregistrées.

i) Le questionnaire rempli doit être approuvé par le chef d'équipe et le superviseur par rapport à : a) *exhaustivité*, b) *exactitude* et c) *lisibilité* (signature en deuxième page).

j) Les blancs ne sont pas acceptés. Tout questionnaire contenant des espaces blancs sans justification seront rejetés par le coordonnateur de l'évaluation.

Le facilitateur commence la discussion en **présentant** :

- L'équipe
- Les *objectifs* de la discussion,

Approbation: (après la fin du questionnaire) Ce questionnaire a été vérifiée pour a) *exhaustivité*, b) *exactitude* et c) *lisibilité*

Chef d'équipe		Superviseur	
Nom/ Prénom :		Nom/ Prénom :	
Signature:		Signature:	
Date:	/02/2012	Date:	/02/2012

GENERAL

G1. Date de l'évaluation	___/02/12	G2. Heure de la visite (0-24h)	___:___	G3. ID de l'équipe:	
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JJ/MM/AA:					
G4. Région:	B.E.T.	G5. Département:	Borkou	G6. Sous-Préfecture	Faya Largeau <input type="radio"/>
					Ounianga Kebir <input type="radio"/>
G7. Canton		G8. Ville - village		G9. Quartier	

EE. EQUIPE D'EVALUATION

EE1. Nom du contact (chef d'équipe en premier)	EE2. Organisation	EE3. # Membre /Position	EE4. Numéro Contact

CGC1. CATEGORIE DU GROUPE CIBLE (une seule catégorie de groupe cible par chaque groupe de discussion!)

Communauté d'accueil	<input type="radio"/>	Familles hôtes	<input type="radio"/>
Retournés en destination	<input type="radio"/>	Retournés en transit	<input type="radio"/>
Autre _____	<input type="radio"/>	Autre _____	<input type="radio"/>

DS. DESCRIPTON DU SITE:

DS1. Type de site	Quartier urbain <input type="radio"/> Camp organisé <input type="radio"/> Camp spontané <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/>		
	Village <input type="radio"/> Habitat rural dispersé <input type="radio"/> Centre collective <input type="radio"/>		
DS2. Nombre total de personnes résidant dans ce site:		DS3. Nombre total de personnes déplacées sur ce site (le cas échéant):	

PPDG. PROFILE DES PARTICIPANTS DE LA DISCUSSION DE GROUP

PPDG1. Nom du contact principal:		PPDG2. Numéro de téléphone:	
PPDG3. Sexe:	Féminin <input type="radio"/> Masculin <input type="radio"/> Mixte <input type="radio"/>	PPDG4. # Participants:	

Tranche d'âge:	PPDG5. Participant le plus jeune:		PPDG6. Participant le plus âgé:		PPDG7. Moyenne (estimation)	
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CHECK-LIST DE QUESTIONS

Prenez des **notes clés uniquement** (pas de transcription complète de la discussion).

MS. MOYENS DE SUBSISTENCE:

MS1.- Générale: Pouvez-vous décrire la situation et domaine des activités économiques ?	MS1a. Situation : Mauvaise <input type="radio"/> Moyenne Mauvaise <input type="radio"/> Moyenne Bonne <input type="radio"/> Bonne <input type="radio"/>
	MS1b. Activités principales : Agriculture <input type="radio"/> Agropastoralisme <input type="radio"/> Pastoralisme <input type="radio"/> Construction <input type="radio"/> Petit commerce <input type="radio"/> Migrant <input type="radio"/> Travail journalier <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/>
<i>Possibilités de subsistance durant toute l'année, indiquer les saisons si activités saisonnières, la fréquence des revenus, etc.</i>	
MSa1. Est-ce que la crise en Libye a eu un impact sur vos activités économiques?	MSa1. NON <input type="radio"/> OUI <input type="radio"/> On ne sait pas <input type="radio"/>
	MSa2. Si OUI : Marchés paralysés <input type="radio"/> Marchés affectés <input type="radio"/> Moins travail <input type="radio"/> Augmentation prix transport <input type="radio"/> Augmentation prix nourriture <input type="radio"/> Perte d'envoi d'argent <input type="radio"/> Commerce avec Libye paralysé <input type="radio"/> Commerce avec Libye affecté mais actif <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/>
MSa2. Si OUI, spécifier	
<i>Effets sur la disponibilité de marchandises, travail, augmentation des prix (exemples), etc.</i>	
MSb1. Les femmes de la communauté, ont-elles des problèmes spécifiques à leurs moyens de subsistance ?	MSb1. NON <input type="radio"/> OUI <input type="radio"/> On ne sait pas <input type="radio"/>
	MSb2. Si OUI :
MSb2. Si OUI, spécifier	
MSc. Comment vous pouvez être aidés à améliorer les moyens de subsistance ?	Assistance technique <input type="radio"/> Formation professionnelle <input type="radio"/> Outils agricoles <input type="radio"/> Outils profession <input type="radio"/> Semences <input type="radio"/> Santé animale <input type="radio"/> Animaux <input type="radio"/> Cash <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/>
	Conscientisation sur la discrimination des genres (accès au travail) <input type="radio"/>

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MSd) Moyens de subsistance - Classement des priorités: (Notez des points succincts!)

MSd1. Sujets clés identifiés (max 3) par ordre de priorité	MSd2. Recommandations
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.

WASH:

<p>W1.- Générale: Pouvez-vous décrire la situation générale d'eau potable et vos sources principales?</p>	<p>W1a. Situation : Mauvaise <input type="radio"/> Moyenne Mauvaise <input type="radio"/> Moyenne Bonne <input type="radio"/> Bonne <input type="radio"/></p>		
	<p>W1b. Sources principales: Puits <input type="radio"/> Sources protégées <input type="radio"/> Sources non protégées <input type="radio"/> Camions <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Eau de surface (lac, rivière, réservoirs) <input type="radio"/> Eau courant <input type="radio"/> Autre _____</p> <p>Autre _____ <input type="radio"/></p>		
<p>Wa. Quelles sont les conditions de DISTANCE, QUALITE et QUANTITE de systèmes principaux d'eau dans la communauté?</p> <p>Normes SPHERE : Minimum de 7,5 à 15 lts / par / jour (2,5 à 3 lts potable). Max. 250 utilisateurs par robinet, 400 par puits ouvert. Distance à la source d'eau: 500m de logement, au moins deux récipients d'eau de 10-20 lts collecte par famille.</p>	<p>Wa1. Distance</p> <p>Près <500m <input type="radio"/> Loin >500m <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>Wa2 Qualité</p> <p>Bien <input type="radio"/> Trouble <input type="radio"/> Malodorant <input type="radio"/> Mauvais gout <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>Wa3 Quantité</p> <p>Pas assez <input type="radio"/> Assez <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>Wb. Quelles sont les principales raisons de manque de qualité et / ou quantité d'eau?</p>	<p>Wb1. Quantité</p>	<p>Wb2. Qualité</p>	

Wc. Les femmes de la communauté, ont-elles des problèmes spécifiques par rapport à l'accès à l'eau ?	Wc1. NON <input type="radio"/> OUI <input type="radio"/> On ne sait pas <input type="radio"/>		
Si OUI, spécifier	Wc2. Si OUI :		
W2.- Générale: Pouvez-vous décrire la situation des toilettes et assainissement ?	Situation : Mauvaise <input type="radio"/> Moyenne Mauvaise <input type="radio"/> Moyenne Bonne <input type="radio"/> Bonne <input type="radio"/>		
Wd1. Quelles sont les conditions d'accès à l'assainissement / toilette que vous utiliserez ?	Wd1. Toilettes disponibles	Wd2. Sorte de Toilette	Wd3 Séparé H/F ou par ménage
Wd1b. Si disponibles, quelle sorte de toilette vous avez ?	Pas du tout <input type="radio"/> Peu fréquent <input type="radio"/> Moyen <input type="radio"/> Très fréquent <input type="radio"/>	Fosse sèche <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/> Latrine communale <input type="radio"/> Latrine ménage <input type="radio"/> Près du logement (excréments retirés) <input type="radio"/> Près du logement (excréments non retirés) <input type="radio"/>	NON <input type="radio"/> Par H/F <input type="radio"/> Par ménage <input type="radio"/> Les deux <input type="radio"/> On ne sait pas <input type="radio"/>
Wd1. Toilettes séparées pour les femmes ou par ménage? Normes SPHERE : Minimum 1 toilet/20 personnes, distance max 50m, 6min du logement, à 30m de point le plus proche de l'eau, l'utilisation de toilettes aménagées par familles ou sexe, l'élimination des déchets: un déchèterie communautaire excavée/500 personnes.			
W3. Quelle est la situation de l'hygiène personnelle ou zones pour laver?	W3a. Situation : Mauvaise <input type="radio"/> Moyenne Mauvaise <input type="radio"/> Moyenne Bonne <input type="radio"/> Bonne <input type="radio"/>		
<i>Eau et savon pour se laver les mains avant manger ou après utiliser les</i>	W3b. Problème accès au savon (pas dans le marché) <input type="radio"/> Problème accès au savon (pas d' argent) <input type="radio"/> Problème accès à l'eau pour se laver <input type="radio"/> Absence de zones pour laver <input type="radio"/> Poubelle autour <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/>		

toilettes, poubelle, zone pour laver.

Wf) WASH - Classement des priorités: (Notez des points succincts!)

Wf1. Sujets clés identifiés (max 3) par ordre de priorité	Wf2. Recommandations
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.

LOGEMENT ET OUTILS DOMESTIQUES (NFI):

L1.- Générale: Pouvez-vous décrire la situation des logements ? <i>Socialement acceptables, confort thermique, nombre de personnes dans la maison (densité), présence des scorpions</i>	L1a. Situation : Mauvaise <input type="radio"/> Moyenne Mauvaise <input type="radio"/> Moyenne Bonne <input type="radio"/> Bonne <input type="radio"/>
	L1b. Intempérie <input type="radio"/> Urgent précaire <input type="radio"/> Transitoire précaire <input type="radio"/> Transit. surpeuplé <input type="radio"/> Transitoire stable <input type="radio"/> Permanent surpeuplé <input type="radio"/> Permanent sans protection pluie, thermique <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/>
La1. Vos maisons ont été affectées par les pluies de Juillet 2010? La2. Comment ? La3. Sont-elles réparées ?	La1. NON affectées <input type="radio"/> OUI, Totalement détruites <input type="radio"/> OUI, Partiellement détruites <input type="radio"/> On ne sait pas <input type="radio"/> La2. Si partiel : Toit <input type="radio"/> Murs <input type="radio"/> Fondations <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/> La3. Réparées? NON <input type="radio"/> OUI <input type="radio"/>
Lb. Si OUI, quelles sont les principales raisons pour lesquelles vous ne pouvez pas améliorer les conditions de vos abris?	Ressources économiques <input type="radio"/> Matériel non existant <input type="radio"/> Connaissance technique <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/>
Lc. Si OUI, quelles ressources sont	Matériaux <input type="radio"/> Outils <input type="radio"/> Conseil construction <input type="radio"/> Conseil légal <input type="radio"/> Cash <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/>

nécessaires pour répondre à vos besoins d'abri?	
Ld1. Y a-t-il d'autres exigences urgentes au niveau domestique?	Ld1. NON <input type="radio"/> OUI <input type="radio"/>
Ld2. Si OUI, spécifier (couvertures, vêtements, chauffage, ustensiles de cuisine)?	Ld2. Couvertures/matelas <input type="radio"/> Vêtements <input type="radio"/> Feu cuisine <input type="radio"/> Ustensiles <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/>
Normes SPHERE : Vêtements, literie et des nattes de couchage, ustensiles pour cuisiner et manger, des poêles, du carburant (15 kg de bois de chauffage / famille / jour) et outils d'éclairage	

Le) Logement et outils domestiques (NFI) – Classement des priorités: (Notez des points succincts!)

Le1. Sujets clés identifiés (max 3) par ordre de priorité	Le2. Recommandations
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.

SA. SECURITE ALIMENTAIRE:

SA1.- Générale: Pouvez-vous décrire la <u>situation alimentaire</u> ?	Situation : Mauvaise <input type="radio"/> Moyenne Mauvaise <input type="radio"/> Moyenne Bonne <input type="radio"/> Bonne <input type="radio"/>	
SAa. Quelles sont vos sources de nourriture et comment évolue la disponibilité de nourriture depuis la crise en Libye: augmente, décroît, est-elle stable?	SAa1. Sources Prod. Subsistance <input type="radio"/> Marché local <input type="radio"/> Aide Hum. <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/>	SAa2. Tendance ↑ <input type="radio"/> ↓ <input type="radio"/> ↔ <input type="radio"/>

<p>SAb. D'après vous, les stocks alimentaires, combien de temps peuvent-ils vous durer?</p>	<p>Moins de 2 semaines <input type="radio"/> Entre 2 - 4 semaines <input type="radio"/> Entre 1- 3 mois <input type="radio"/> Entre 3-6 mois <input type="radio"/> Plus de 6 mois <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>SAc. Comment vous faites face aux pénuries alimentaires? (Par ordre de priorité de 1 à 3)</p>	<p>Choix de nourriture moins chère <input type="radio"/> Prêts d'argent <input type="radio"/> Achat a crédit <input type="radio"/> Manger moins de quantité <input type="radio"/> Manger moins de fois par jour <input type="radio"/> Vente d'outils de production <input type="radio"/> Vente animaux <input type="radio"/> Vente articles ménagers <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>SAd. Quels sont les articles plus nécessaires pour améliorer la situation alimentaire?</p>	<p>Semence <input type="radio"/> Outils agriculture <input type="radio"/> Outils travail <input type="radio"/> Distribution de nourriture <input type="radio"/> Feu Cuisine <input type="radio"/> Animaux <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/></p>

SAe) Sécurité Alimentaire – Classement des priorités: (Notez des points succincts!)

SAe1. Sujets clés identifiés (max 3) par ordre de priorité	SAe2. Recommandations
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.

SANTE:

<p>S1.- Générale: Pouvez-vous décrire la situation de la <u>santé</u>?</p>	<p>S1. Situation : Mauvaise <input type="radio"/> Moyenne Mauvaise <input type="radio"/> Moyenne Bonne <input type="radio"/> Bonne <input type="radio"/></p>
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Sa. Quelles sont les maladies rapportés les plus fréquentes dans votre communauté dans les trois derniers mois? Normes SPHERE : Taux brut mortalité: plus 1 / 10, 000 personnes/jour, taux mortalité U5: plus 2/10, 000 par jour.	Infection respiratoire aigue <input type="radio"/> Diarrhée aigue <input type="radio"/> Piqures de scorpion <input type="radio"/> Rhumatisme <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/>		
	Qualité nourriture <input type="radio"/> Quantité nourriture <input type="radio"/> Qualité de l'eau <input type="radio"/> Quantité d'eau <input type="radio"/> Hygiène <input type="radio"/> Assainissement <input type="radio"/> Conditions Logement <input type="radio"/> Qualité services santé <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/> Pas assez d'argent pour accéder aux services de santé <input type="radio"/> Pas d'argent pour médicaments <input type="radio"/>		
Sc1. Est-ce que les femmes ont accès aux services de santé reproductive et soins de maternité ? Sc2. Si NON, quels sont les obstacles ? Sc3. Si OUI, quelle est la qualité ?	NON <input type="radio"/> →	Sc2. Pas maternité <input type="radio"/> Pas Equipment <input type="radio"/> Pas de sage-femme <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/>	
	OUI <input type="radio"/> →	Sc3. Qualité : Basse <input type="radio"/> Moyenne basse <input type="radio"/> Moyenne Haute <input type="radio"/> Haute <input type="radio"/>	

Sd) Santé – Classement des priorités: (Notez des points succincts!)

Sd1. Sujets clés identifiés (max 3) par ordre de priorité	Sd2. Recommandations
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.

EDUCATION:

E1.- Générale: Pouvez-vous décrire la situation de l' <u>éducation</u> ?	Situation : Mauvaise <input type="radio"/> Moyenne Mauvaise <input type="radio"/> Moyenne Bonne <input type="radio"/> Bonne <input type="radio"/>		
Ea1. Comment êtes-vous satisfait des possibilités pour vos garçons et filles d'âge scolaire d'aller à l'école? Ea2. Quels sont les problèmes pour	Ea1. Satisfaction	Ea2. Problèmes pour les garçons	Ea3. Problèmes pour les filles
	Pas du tout satisfait <input type="radio"/>		

les garçons? Ea3. Quels sont les problèmes pour les filles ?	Un peu <input type="radio"/>				
	Assez <input type="radio"/>				
	Beaucoup <input type="radio"/>				
Eb1. Quel pourcentage de filles va à l'école ?	% Filles	0-25% <input type="radio"/>	26%-50% <input type="radio"/>	51-75% <input type="radio"/>	76-100% <input type="radio"/>
Eb2. Quel pourcentage de garçons va à l'école ?	% Garçons	0-25% <input type="radio"/>	26%-50% <input type="radio"/>	51-75% <input type="radio"/>	76-100% <input type="radio"/>
Eb3. Comment sont les conditions pour vos garçons et filles à l'école? <i>Spatiale, accès au matériel éducatif, uniformes scolaires, etc.</i>	Eb3a. Conditions pour les garçons	Eb3b. Conditions pour les filles			
	Mauvaises <input type="radio"/> Moyennes <input type="radio"/> Bonnes <input type="radio"/>	Mauvaises <input type="radio"/> Moyennes <input type="radio"/> Bonnes <input type="radio"/>			
	Très Bonnes <input type="radio"/>	Très Bonnes <input type="radio"/>			
Eb4. Si des problèmes sont rapportés, spécifiez	Eb4a. Problèmes pour les garçons	Eb4b. Problèmes pour les filles			
	Pas infrastructure <input type="radio"/> Pas ressources humains <input type="radio"/>	Pas infrastructure <input type="radio"/> Pas ressources humains <input type="radio"/>			
	Pas Equipment <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/>	Pas Equipment <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/>			
Ec. Est-ce qu'y a de l'eau et de l'assainissement dans les écoles ?	Ec1. Eau	Ec2. Assainissement	Ec3. Séparées		
	Inexistant <input type="radio"/> Pas Sufficient <input type="radio"/> Sufficient <input type="radio"/>	Inexistant <input type="radio"/> Pas Sufficient <input type="radio"/> Sufficient <input type="radio"/>	Pas Applicable		
Si OUI, y a-t-il des latrines séparées pour les filles ?			NON <input type="radio"/> OUI <input type="radio"/>		

Ed) Education – Classement des priorités: (Notez des points succincts!)

Ed1. Sujets clés identifiés (max 3) par ordre de priorité	Ed2. Recommandations
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.

R. RETOURNES

Ra1. Quel est à votre avis le principal	Ra1. Pénuries économiques <input type="radio"/> Intégration sociale retournées <input type="radio"/>	↑ <input type="radio"/> ↓ <input type="radio"/> ↔ <input type="radio"/>
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<p>changement social depuis la crise de Libye ?</p> <p>Ra2. Ce changement augmente, décroît, est-il stable?</p>	Autre _____ <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/>	
<p>Rb. Comment décririez-vous en général l'intention des gens retournés de la Libye ?</p>	Rester <input type="radio"/> Partir autre destination <input type="radio"/> Retourner Libye <input type="radio"/> On ne sait pas <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/>	
<p>Rc1. Avez-vous connaissance des retournés qui repartent vers la Libye ?</p> <p>Rc2. Quelle tendance dans les derniers trois mois ?</p>	Aucun <input type="radio"/> Exceptionnellement <input type="radio"/> Peu <input type="radio"/> Assez <input type="radio"/> Beaucoup <input type="radio"/>	↑ <input type="radio"/> ↓ <input type="radio"/> ↔ <input type="radio"/>
<p>Rd1. Existence-t-ils des tensions entre la communauté d'accueil et les retournés ?</p> <p>Rd2. Si OUI, pour quelles raisons ?</p>	<p>NON <input type="radio"/> OUI <input type="radio"/></p> <p>On ne sait pas <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>Rd2. Raisons : Trop de personnes par ménage <input type="radio"/> Pas de ressources pour alimenter toute la famille <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>Re1. Si il y a des tensions, par quel moyen les tensions entre la communauté d'accueil et les retournés sont résolues habituellement ?</p> <p>Re2.1. Jugez-vous qu'il y ait de cas récurrents de discrimination dans la résolution de conflits ?</p> <p>Re2.2. Si OUI, spécifier</p>	<p>Violent <input type="radio"/> Pacifique <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>Re2.1. NON <input type="radio"/> OUI <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Re2.2. Spécifier :</p>
<p>Rf1. Quelles conditions de vie de retournés devraient être améliorées comme priorité pour l'intégration dans la communauté d'accueil ?</p> <p>Rf2. Comment ?</p>	<p>Rf1. Conditions de vie</p> <p>Logement <input type="radio"/> Travail <input type="radio"/> École <input type="radio"/> Santé <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Autre _____ <input type="radio"/></p>	Rf2. Comment ?

PROTECTION:

<p>P1a. Pouvez-vous décrire la situation de sécurité dans la communauté ?</p> <p>P1b. La tendance s'est-elle améliorée, détériorée ou stabilisée depuis le début de la crise en Libye?</p> <p>P1c. Pour quelles raisons ?</p>	<p>1. Très sécurisé <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2. Assez bien sécurisé <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3. Pas assez bien sécurisé <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4. Très mal sécurisé <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>↑ <input type="radio"/> ↓ <input type="radio"/> ↔ <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>Raisons?</p>
<p>Pa. Qui sont les groupes les plus vulnérables dans votre communauté? (enfants, femmes, personnes âgées, etc.)</p>	<p>Communauté <input type="radio"/> Familles hôtes <input type="radio"/> Retournés en destination <input type="radio"/> Retournés en transit <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Femmes <input type="radio"/> Enfants <input type="radio"/> Agées <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/></p>		
<p>Pb1. Est-ce que les femmes sont exposées d'avantage aux cas de violence ?</p> <p>Pb2. Si OUI, quel type de violence ?</p>	<p>NON <input type="radio"/> OUI <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Physique <input type="radio"/> Sexuel <input type="radio"/> Viol <input type="radio"/> Mariage Précoce <input type="radio"/> Excision <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/></p>		
<p>Pc1. Est-ce que les enfants sont exposés d'avantage aux cas de violence ?</p> <p>Pc2. Si OUI, quel type de violence ?</p>	<p>NON <input type="radio"/> OUI <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Physique <input type="radio"/> Sexuel <input type="radio"/> Viol <input type="radio"/> Travail forcé <input type="radio"/> Trafic <input type="radio"/> Prostitution <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/></p>		
<p>Pd1. Comment ces groupes peuvent être mieux protégés? (conseil juridique, appui psychosocial, psychologique, etc.)</p> <p>Pd2. Quelles mesures sont adéquates pour améliorer la situation des femmes et enfants ?</p>	<p>Pd1. Mesures en générale</p> <p>Pd2. Mesures pour femmes et enfants</p>		
<p>Pe1. Quels sont les principaux mécanismes de sécurité dans votre communauté ?</p>	<p>Police <input type="radio"/> Armée <input type="radio"/> GNNT <input type="radio"/> Groupes communautaires <input type="radio"/> DIS <input type="radio"/> Autre _____ <input type="radio"/></p>		

Pe2. Sont-ils présents dans la communauté ?	Pas du tout <input type="radio"/> Peu <input type="radio"/> Assez <input type="radio"/> Beaucoup <input type="radio"/>
Pe3. Les femmes, ont-elles accès à ces mécanismes de protection ?	NON <input type="radio"/> Peu <input type="radio"/> Assez <input type="radio"/> OUI <input type="radio"/>

Pg) Protection - Classement des priorités: (Notez des points succincts!)

Pg1. Sujets clés identifiés (max 3) par ordre de priorité	Pg2. Recommandations
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.

QO. QUESTION OUVERTE

QO1.- Quelque chose d'important que vous souhaitez partager avant de finaliser l'entretien / discussion de groupe?

BPU. BESOINS LES PLUS URGENTS

<i><u>D'après le GROUPE Interviewé</u></i>			
Priorité	Secteur (Remplir par l'équipe d'évaluation !)	Groupes plus affectés :	Assistance nécessaire :
1	1 ^{ere}	BPUG1.1.	BPUG1.2. BPUG1.3.
2	2 ^{eme}	BPUG2.1.	BPUG2.2. BPUG2.3.
3	3 ^{eme}	BPUG3.1	BPUG3.2. BPUG3.3.

<i><u>D'après l'équipe d'évaluation</u></i>					
Priorité/Secteur	Sévérité (BPUE1.2, 2.2, 3.2)				
BPUE1.1. 1 ^{ere}	B	M	M	H	T
	B	B	H		H
BPUE2.1. 2 ^{eme}	B	M	M	H	T
	B	B	H		H
BPUE3.1. 3 ^{eme}	B	M	M	H	T
	B	B	H		H

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AO. Autres observations par l'équipe d'évaluation (i.e. points de l'observation directe, impressions, biais, dynamiques du group - pouvoir):

Légende:

(B) Basse	Situation relativement normale ou la population locale est en mesure de faire face à la crise; aucune autre mesure requise
(MB) Moyenne Basse	Situation de faible préoccupation: surveillance nécessaire
(MH) Moyenne Haute	Situation élevée de préoccupation, risques importants: mesures de prévention et alerte nécessaires
(H) Haute	Situation grave: intervention nécessaire à court terme <u>pour éviter des pertes humaines.</u>
(TH) Très Haute	Situation très grave: intervention immédiate <u>requise pour</u> réduire le taux de mort évitable