

ANNEX 3B

PUBLIC

Statistical Outcome of the Reparation Questionnaire (Annex 3 A)

Methodology

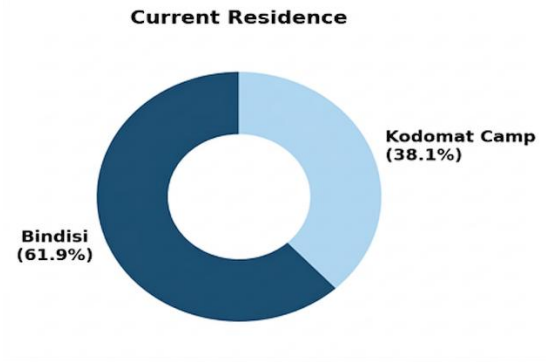
This assessment is based on responses from 21 women from Bindisi and Kodomat Camp in Darfur. The questionnaire captures women-specific needs across medical care, psychological support, livelihoods, children education, and reparations preferences. Data collection remains ongoing.

The reparations options suggested in the questionnaire were not predetermined by the CLRV, they were developed through direct engagement with women during field missions, online and community sessions.

1. Respondent Profile

1.1 Place of Residence

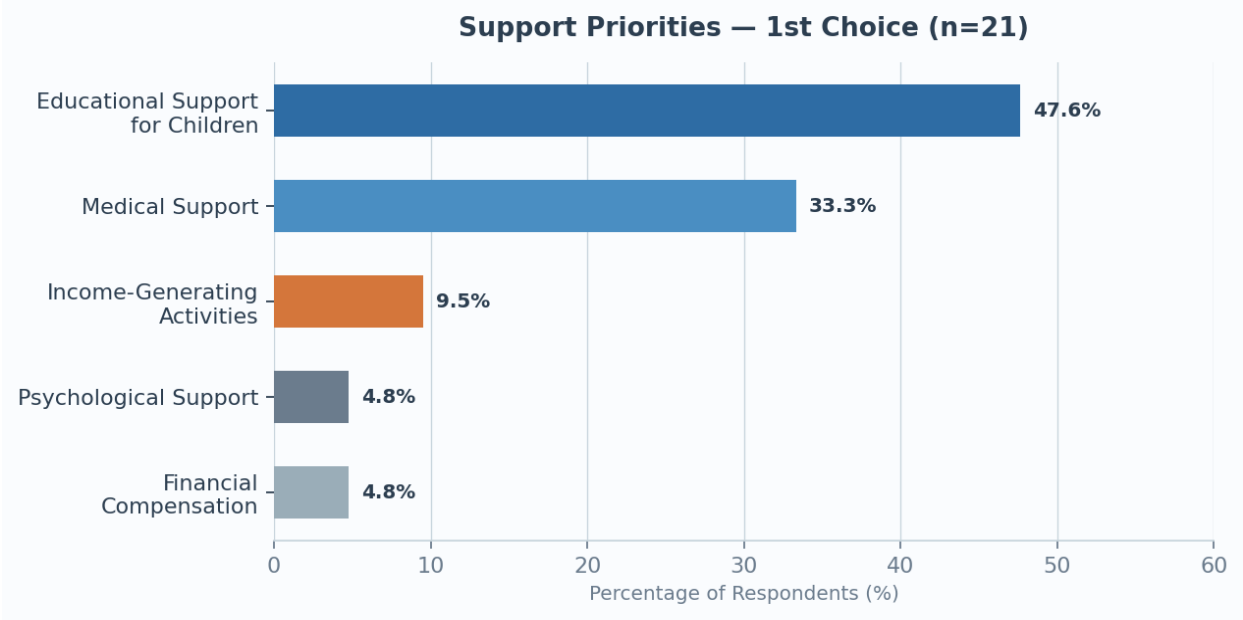
Current Location	Share of Respondents
Bindisi	61.9% (13 respondents)
Kodomat Camp	38.1% (8 respondents)



1.2 Region of Origin

Region of Origin	Share of Respondents
Kodomat (origin)	61.9% (13 respondents)
Bindisi (origin)	38.1% (8 respondents)

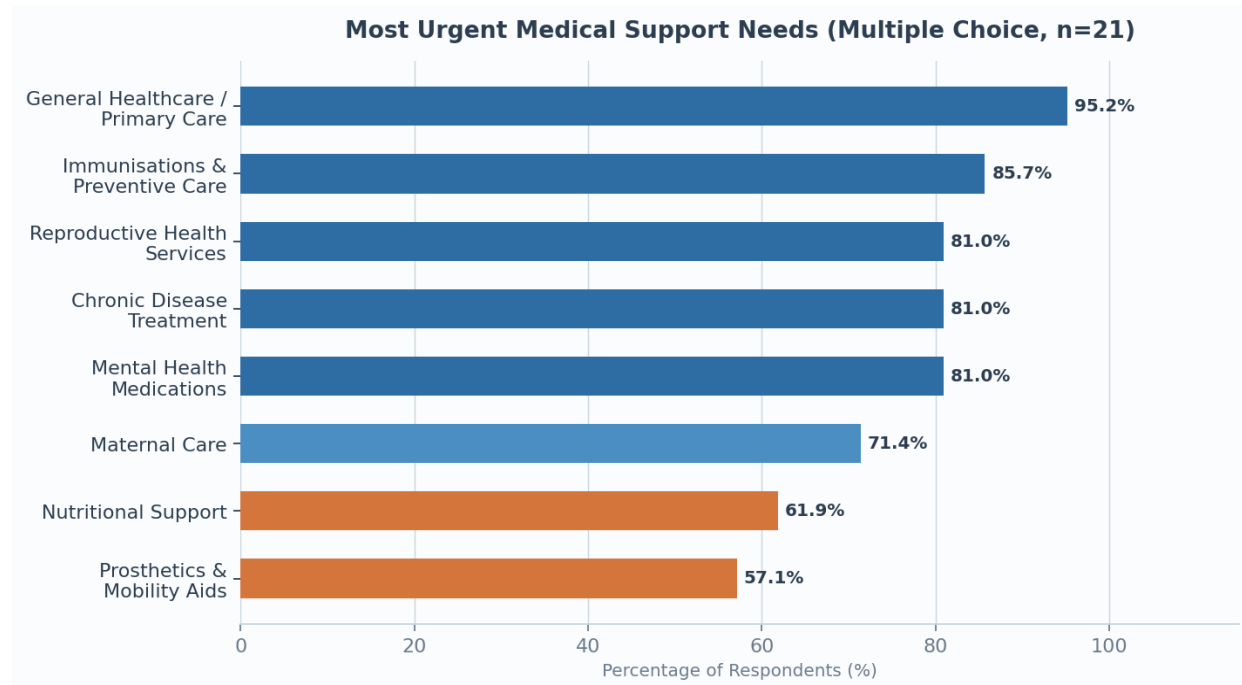
2. Reparations and Support Priorities



2.1 First-Choice Support Priorities

Support Priority	% of Respondents (1st Choice)
Educational Support for Children	47.62% (10)
Medical Support	33.33% (7)
Income-Generating Activities	9.52% (2)
Psychological Support	4.76% (1)
Financial Compensation	4.76% (1)
Return and Reintegration Support	0%

3. Medical Needs

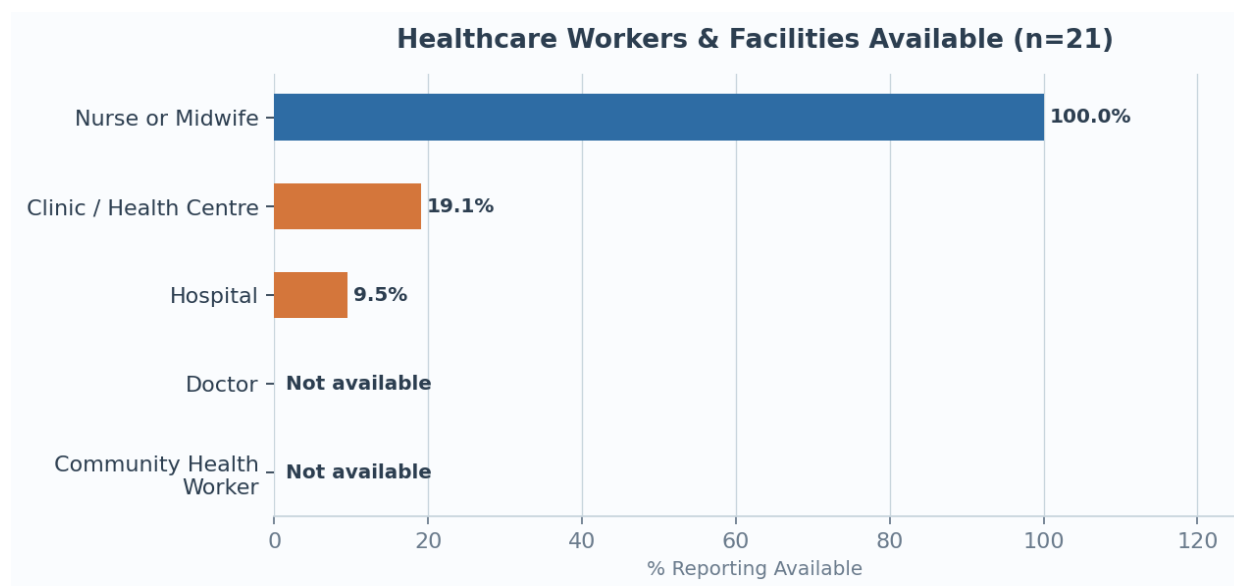


3.1 Most Urgent Medical Support Needs (Multiple Choice, n=21)

Medical Support Type	% of Respondents
General Healthcare / Primary Care	95.24% (20)
Immunisations and Preventive Care	85.71% (18)
Reproductive Health Services	80.95% (17)
Chronic Disease Treatment	80.95% (17)
Mental Health Medications	80.95% (17)
Maternal Care (Pregnancy, Birth, Postnatal)	71.43% (15)
Nutritional Support / Malnutrition Treatment	61.90% (13)
Prosthetics, Wheelchairs and Mobility Aids	57.14% (12)
Other	0%

Note: Percentages sum up to more than 100% as respondents could choose more than one option.

3.2 Healthcare Workers and Facilities Available



3.3 Available Healthcare Workers and Facilities

Facility / Worker Type	% Reporting Available
Nurse or Midwife	100% (21)
Clinic or Health Centre	19.05% (4)
Hospital	9.52% (2)
Doctor	0% Not available
Community Health Worker	0% Not available
None Available	0% Not available

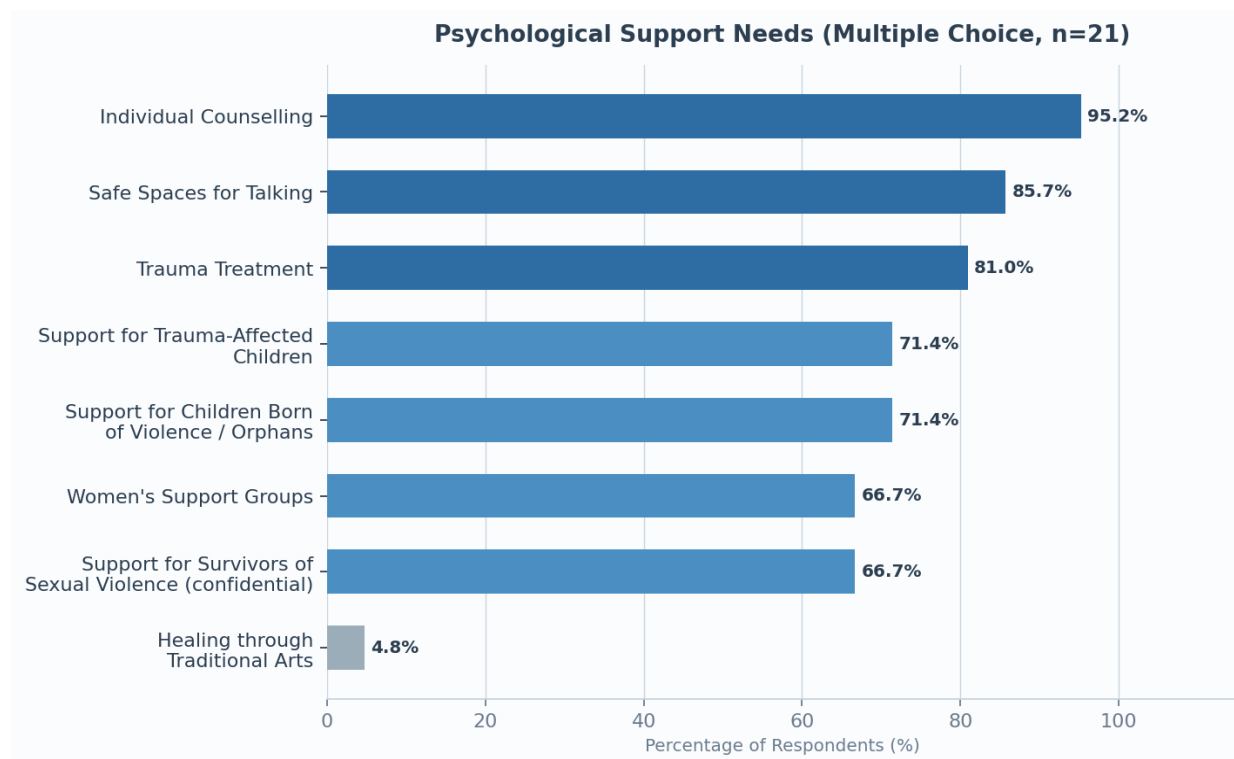
Note: Percentages sum up to more than 100% as respondents could choose more than one option.

4. Psychological Support Needs

4.1 Psychological Support Services Currently Available

Service Type	Availability
No Services Available	100% (21)
Counsellor / Therapist	0% Not available
Support Groups	0% Not available
Safe Spaces	0% Not available

4.2 Most Needed Psychological Support (Multiple Choice, n=21)

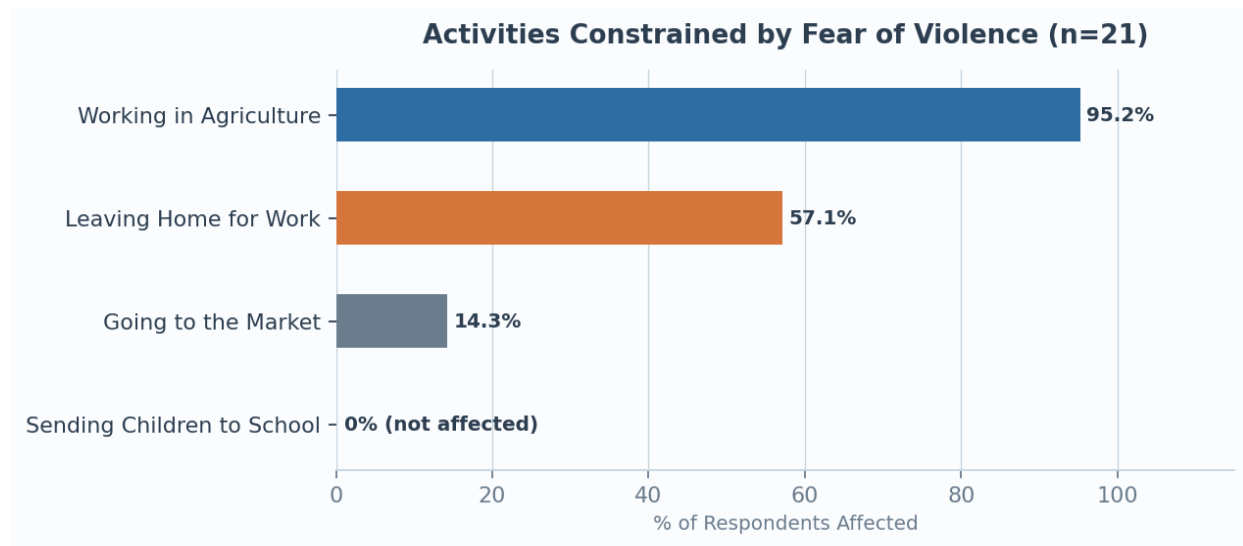


Psychological Support Type	% of Respondents
Individual Counselling	95.24% (20)
Safe Spaces for Talking and Listening	85.71% (18)
Trauma Treatment	80.95% (17)
Support for Trauma-Affected Children	71.43% (15)
Support for Children Born of Violence / Orphans	71.43% (15)
Women's Support Groups	66.67% (14)
Specialised Support for Survivors of Sexual Violence (confidential)	66.67% (14)
Healing through Traditional Arts, Music or Dance	4.76% (1)
Other	0%

Note: Percentages sum up to more than 100% as respondents could choose more than one option.

5. Safety, Livelihoods and Social Impact

5.1 Impact of Fear of Violence on Daily Activities (Multiple Choice, n=21)



Activity	% Affected by Fear of Violence
Working in Agriculture ¹	95.24% (20)
Leaving Home for Work	57.14% (12)
Going to the Market ²	14.29% (3)
Sending Children to School	0%
Does Not Affect Me	0%

Note: Percentages sum up to more than 100% as respondents could choose more than one option.

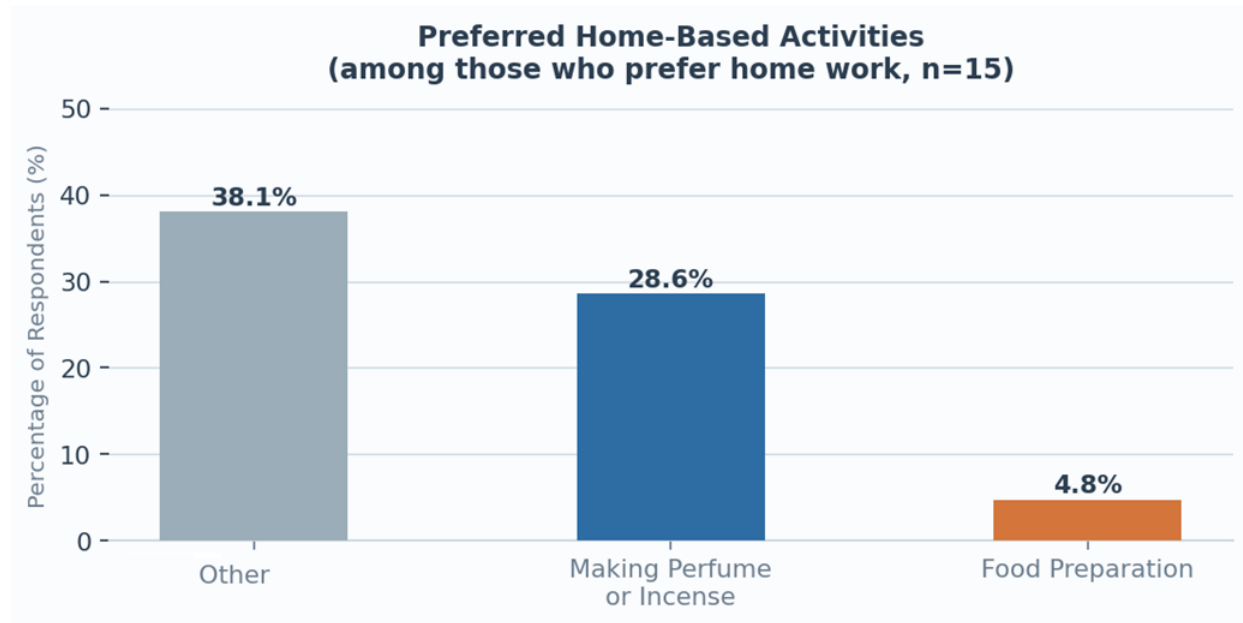
5.2 Preference for Home-Based Livelihoods

Home-Based Work Preference	% of Respondents
Yes — prefer home-based work	71.43% (15)
No — do not prefer home-based work	28.57% (6)

¹ Najat from Kodomat Camp, "When collecting firewood, and while returning from the farm or on the road"; Awadiya from Kodomat Camp, "The remoteness of the farming areas along with the presence of armed men everywhere"; Zaynab from Kodomat Camp, "All my work is outdoors in the open fields, and the proliferation of armed men affects me deeply"

² Nawal from Bindisi North, "We have a farm in Sidr village where we plant onions, but my children and I face a lot of harassment"

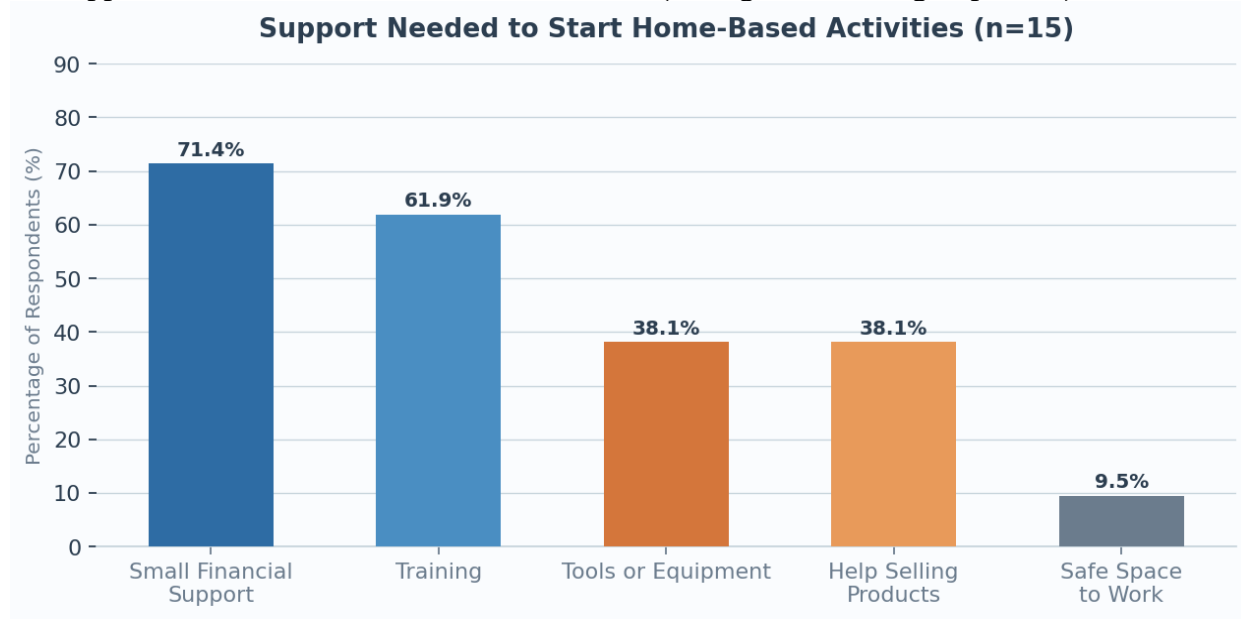
5.3 Preferred Home-Based Activities (among those who prefer home-work, n=15)



Activity Type	% of All Respondents
Other (unspecified) ³	38.10% (8)
Making Perfume or Incense	28.57% (6)
Food Preparation	4.76% (1)

³ Halimah from Bindisi South, "Wholesale foodstuff trading between Bindisi and Chad because it is a profitable trade. Many women in other areas made significant profits in previous periods, noting that women at the border do not face as many restrictions as men do; Alawiyah from Bindisi North, "Wholesale trading between Foro Baranga and Bindisi market because there are good profits here"; Amani from Bindisi North, "Trading children's and women's clothing, and footwear"; Halimah from Bindisi North, "Trading oils, vegetables, and fruits"; Samira from Bindisi North, "Trading vegetables and fruits".

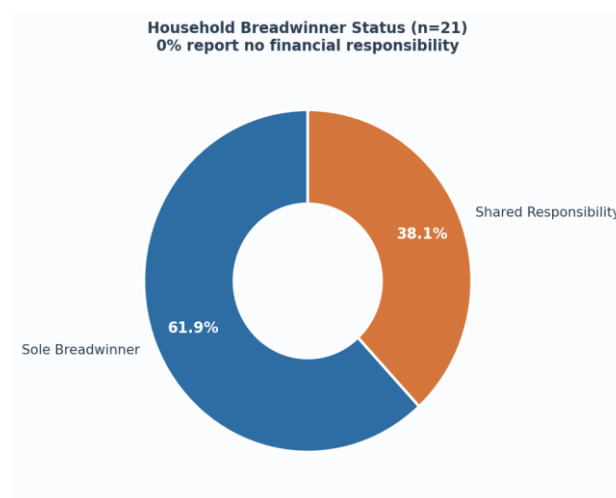
5.4 Support Needed to Start Home-Based Activities (among home-work group, n=15)



Support Type	% of Respondents
Small Financial Support / Seed Funding	71.43% (15)
Training	61.90% (13)
Tools or Equipment	38.10% (8)
Help Selling Products	38.10% (8)
A Safe Space to Work	9.52% (2)

Note: Percentages sum up to more than 100% as respondents could choose more than one option.

5.5 Primary Breadwinner Status



Household Role	% of Respondents
Yes — sole breadwinner	61.90% (13)

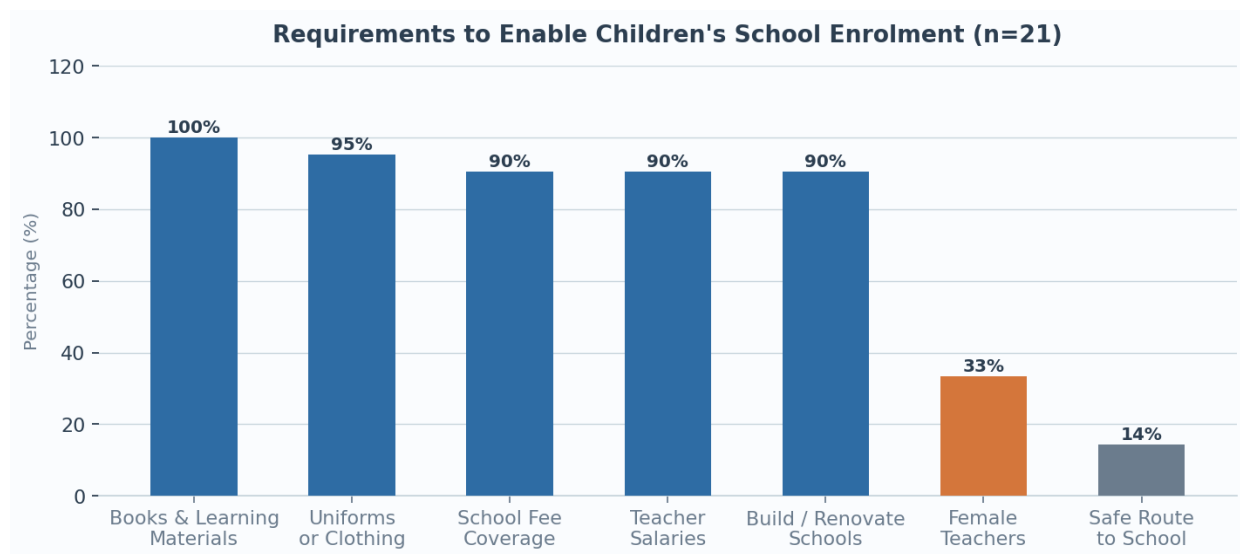
Household Role	% of Respondents
Shared financial responsibility	38.10% (8)
No financial responsibility	0%

6. Children and Education

6.1 Children's Current Access to Schooling (n=21)

Schooling Status	% of Respondents
School partially functioning (overcrowding / teacher shortage)	76.19% (16)
No children	14.29% (3)
No schools available	9.52% (2)

6.2 What is Needed to Enable Children's Enrolment? (Multiple Choice, n=21)



Enrolment Requirement	% of Respondents
Books, Pens and Learning Materials	100% (21)
Uniforms or Clothing	95.24% (20)
School Fee Coverage for Children	90.48% (19)
Teacher Salaries	90.48% (19)
Building or Renovating Schools	90.48% (19)
Female Teachers (so girls can attend)	33.33% (7)
Safe Route to School	14.29% (3)

Note: Percentages sum up to more than 100% as respondents could choose more than one option.

6.3 Support for Children Born of Violence / Orphans (Multiple Choice, n=21)

Support Approach	% of Respondents
Specialised Psychological Support	80.95% (17)
No separate support (to avoid further stigmatisation)	66.67% (14)
Ensuring Access to Official Documentation	38.10% (8)
Specialised Health Services	4.76% (1)
Other (livelihood tools and education opportunities) ⁴	4.76% (1)

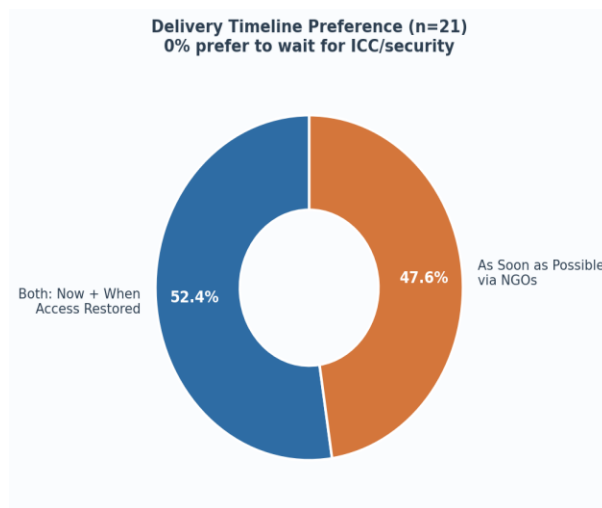
Note: Percentages sum up to more than 100% as respondents could choose more than one option.

7. Support Preferences and Delivery Timeline

7.1 Preferred Type of Support

Support Preference	% of Respondents
Both Individual and Collective Support	100% (21)
Individual Support Only	0%
Collective Support Only	0%

7.2 Delivery Timeline Preference



Delivery Preference	% of Respondents
Both: Some support now via NGOs + more when access restored	52.38% (11)
As soon as possible through local NGOs operating in Darfur	47.62% (10)
Wait until security restored and ICC can enter Darfur	0%

⁴ Alawiyah from Bindisi North, "An opportunity to receive free education because they do not have legal guardians who can afford all the exorbitant school expenses"; Kulthum from Bindisi North, "Supporting them with productive assets/tools to empower them within the community"