

ANNEX 2B
PUBLIC REDACTED VERSION

OUTCOME OF REPARATION QUESTIONNAIRE (ANNEX 2A)

UPDATED ASSESSMENT DATA AS AT 14 SEPTEMBER 2026

METHODOLOGY

1. Participant sample

This updated assessment is based on responses from 1,162 participating victims, drawn from a registered population of 1,592 participating victims. It replaces and supersedes the assessment annexed to the filing of 4 June 2026, which was based on the responses of 494 participating victims.

The sample is presented in two cohorts, defined by where the respondent is now living:

- The Darfur cohort: 1,098 respondents (previously 445), comprise victims living inside Darfur and elsewhere in Sudan. A small number of respondents recorded a place of residence inside Sudan [REDACTED]; these have been counted within the Darfur cohort.
- The Chad and diaspora cohort: 64 respondents (previously 49), comprise Darfurian victims living in the refugee camps in Eastern Chad together with victims who have been displaced outside Sudan altogether. Eleven respondents in this cohort are living outside both Sudan and Chad: [REDACTED]. In the assessment of 4 June 2026 the diaspora respondents were counted within the Darfur cohort; they have been reallocated in this Annex so that the Darfur cohort reflects only those victims who remain inside the country, and the second cohort reflects all those who have crossed an international border.¹

Overall coverage now stands at 73.0% of the participating victims, against 31.0% at the time of the previous filing.

2. Field missions and data collection

The CLRV continued to rely on a combination of direct fieldwork and digital data collection:

- Field missions in Chad: physical field missions and direct in-person consultations were conducted [REDACTED]. These missions were instrumental in developing the questionnaire, expanding outreach and validating findings.
- Digital platform (KoboToolbox): [REDACTED]. This has enabled participation by victims in a range of diaspora locations and in different areas of Darfur [REDACTED].

Since the filing of 4 June 2026, coverage in Darfur has been extended [REDACTED] and the number of respondents in each of the previously covered locations has increased substantially. The Chad cohort has grown more modestly, from 49 to 56 respondents in the camps, with a further 8 diaspora respondents reallocated to that cohort.

3. Questionnaire

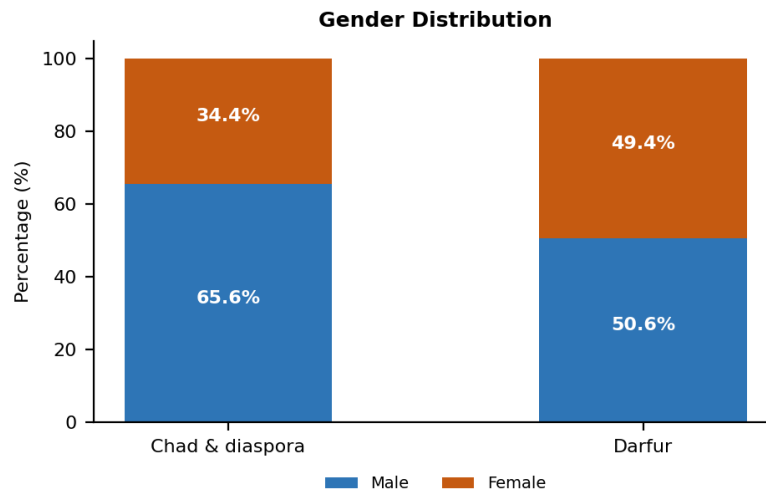
The reparations options suggested in the questionnaire were not predetermined by the CLRV. They were developed and validated through direct engagement with victims during both field missions and online sessions, ensuring that the assessment is grounded in lived experience rather than externally imposed categories. Results are presented separately for each cohort to reflect their distinct displacement contexts and needs.

¹Eight of these respondents completed the Arabic-language version of the questionnaire and three the English-language version. None of the eight had responded by the cut-off date of the previous assessment, so the reallocation does not affect the June 2026 comparison figures set out in this Annex, which remain 445 for the Darfur cohort and 49 for the Chad cohort exactly as filed.

1. RESPONDENT PROFILE

1.1 Gender

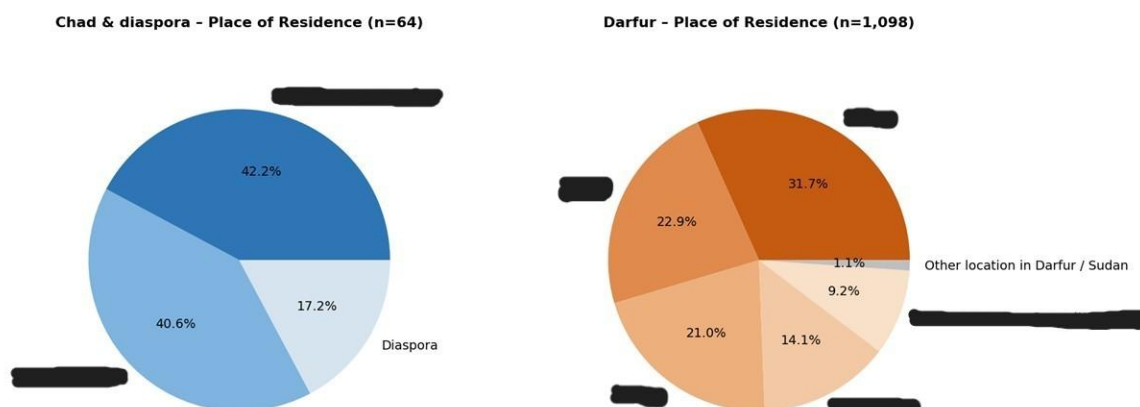
The Darfur cohort remains close to evenly divided between men and women (50.6% male, 49.4% female). The Chad and diaspora cohort remains predominantly male, although the proportion of women has risen to 34.4%.²



Gender	Chad: 4 Jun 2026 (n=49)	Chad & diaspora updated (n=64)	Darfur: 4 Jun 2026 (n=445)	Darfur updated (n=1,098)
Male	69.4%	65.6%	51.7%	50.6%
Female	30.6%	34.4%	48.3%	49.4%

1.2 Place of residence

[REDACTED] remains the largest single location in the Darfur cohort. The most significant change since the previous filing is the inclusion of respondents in [REDACTED], who were not represented in the June 2026 sample and now account for 14.1% of that cohort. Within the Chad and diaspora cohort, the diaspora now represents 17.2% of respondents.



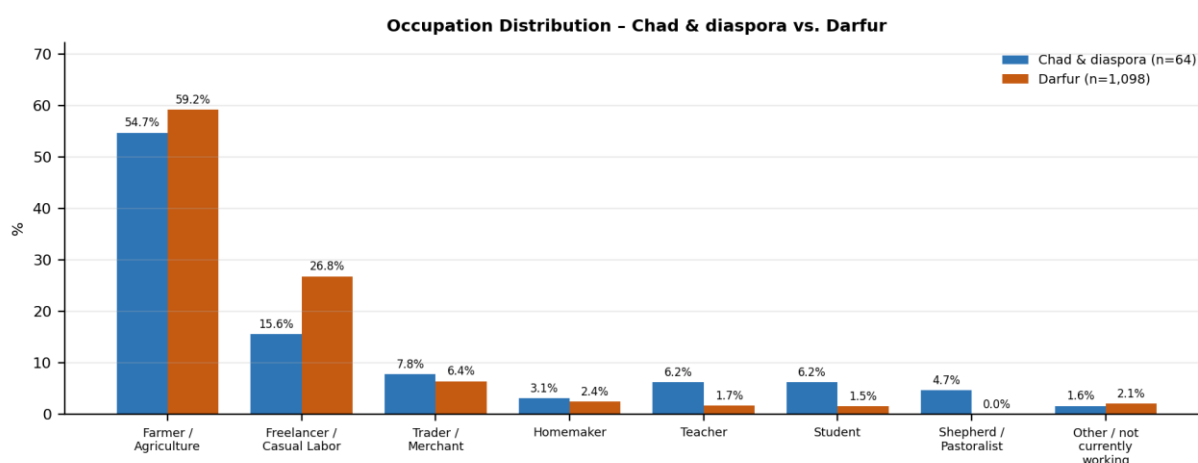
²Neither KoboToolbox export contains a discrete gender variable. Gender has been derived from the respondent's recorded name: from the Arabic given name for the Darfur cohort, and from the given name in the francophone transliteration used in Chad, where records are frequently written with the family name first in capitals.

Place of residence: Darfur	4 Jun 2026	Updated	Respondents
[REDACTED]	38.4%	31.7%	348
[REDACTED]	31.2%	22.9%	251
[REDACTED]	17.1%	21.0%	231
[REDACTED]	Not covered	14.1%	155
[REDACTED]	12.8%	9.2%	101
Elsewhere in Darfur	0.4%	1.1%	12

Place of residence: Chad & diaspora	4 Jun 2026	Updated	Respondents
[REDACTED]	53.1%	40.6%	26
[REDACTED]	42.9%	42.2%	27
Diaspora	4.1%	17.2%	11

1.3 Occupation

Agriculture remains overwhelmingly dominant in both cohorts, followed by casual and self-employed labour. Pastoralism appears only in the Chad and diaspora cohort.

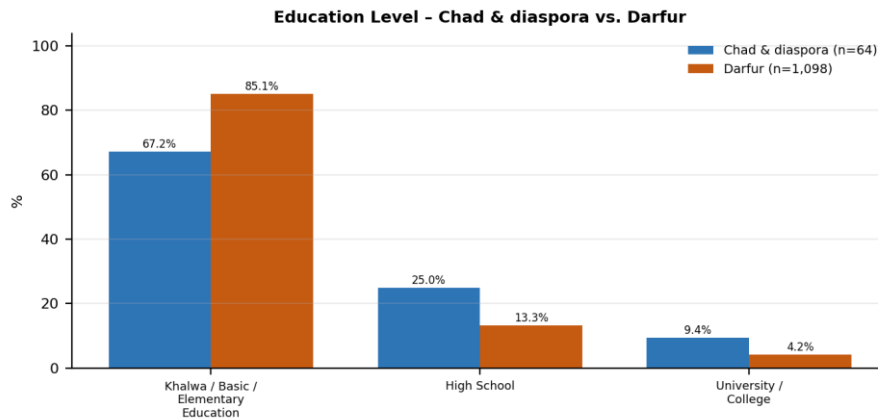


Occupation	Chad: 4 Jun 2026 (n=49)	Chad & diaspora updated (n=64)	Darfur: 4 Jun 2026 (n=445)	Darfur updated (n=1,098)
Farmer / Agriculture	63.3%	54.7%	62.2%	59.2%
Freelancer / Casual Labor	8.2%	15.6%	16.9%	26.8%
Trader / Merchant	10.2%	7.8%	7.4%	6.4%
Homemaker	2.0%	3.1%	4.7%	2.4%
Teacher	4.1%	6.2%	2.7%	1.7%
Student	6.1%	6.2%	2.5%	1.5%
Shepherd / Pastoralist	6.1%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Other / not currently working	0.0%	1.6%	3.6%	2.1%

Occupations were recorded as free text and have been coded into the categories used in the previous assessment, with the addition of "not working / other" for respondents who recorded no occupation, most frequently by reason of age, disability or illness.

1.4 Education level

Educational attainment remains low in both cohorts, and markedly lower in Darfur. Within the Chad and diaspora cohort the proportion with secondary or tertiary education has risen, which is attributable to the diaspora respondents now counted in that cohort.

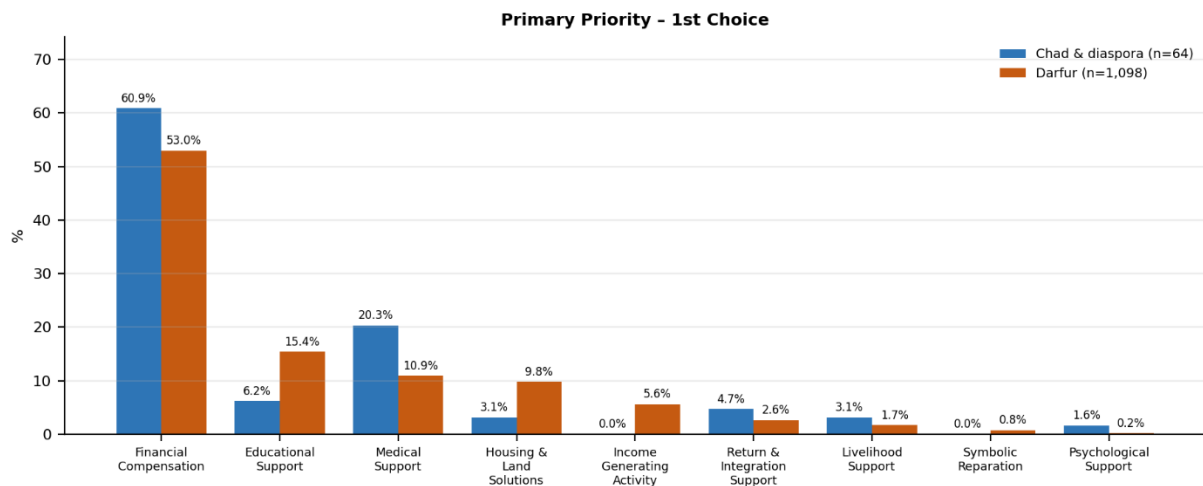


Education level	Chad: 4 Jun 2026 (n=49)	Chad & diaspora updated (n=64)	Darfur: 4 Jun 2026 (n=445)	Darfur updated (n=1,098)
Khalwa / Basic / Elementary Education	79.6%	67.2%	83.6%	85.1%
High School	18.4%	25.0%	12.8%	13.3%
University / College	2.0%	9.4%	4.9%	4.2%

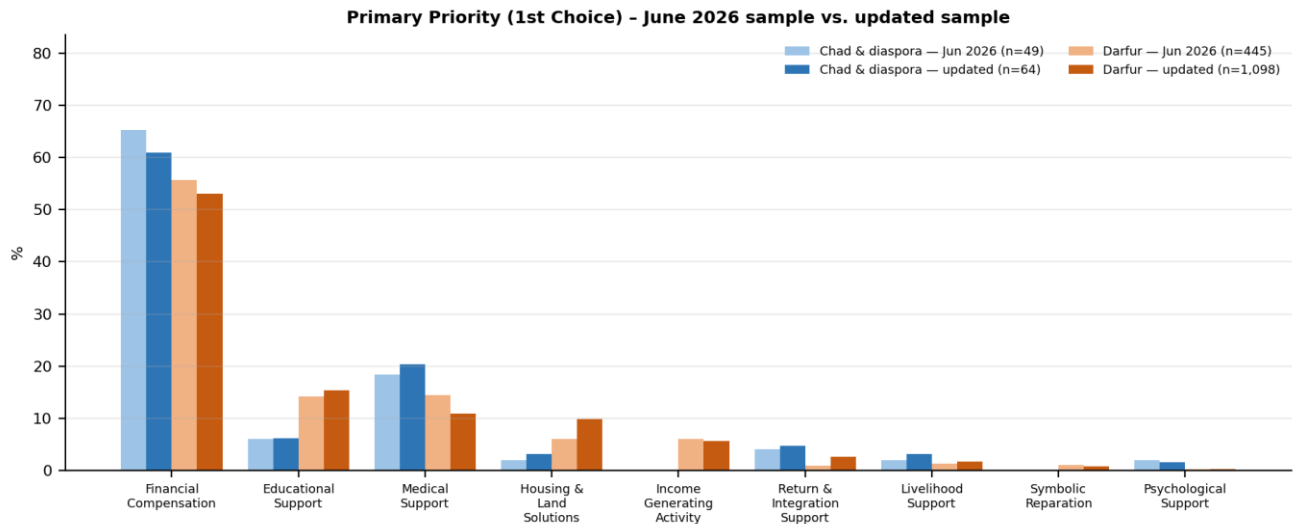
Khalwa is an elementary Quranic school in Sudan, where children study and memorise the Quran, learn Arabic and study Islamic jurisprudence. Respondents to the Arabic form could select more than one level.

2. REPARATIONS PRIORITIES

Financial compensation remains the clear first choice in both cohorts (Chad and diaspora 60.9%; Darfur 53.0%), and in both it has fallen since June 2026. In Darfur, educational support has overtaken medical support as the second priority and housing and land solutions has risen to fourth. In the Chad and diaspora cohort medical support remains a clear second at 20.3%.



Priority (1st choice)	Chad: 4 Jun 2026 (n=49)	Chad & diaspora updated (n=64)	Darfur 4 Jun 2026 (n=445)	Darfur updated (n=1,098)
Financial Compensation	65.3%	60.9%	55.7%	53.0%
Educational Support	6.1%	6.2%	14.2%	15.4%
Medical Support	18.4%	20.3%	14.4%	10.9%
Housing & Land Solutions	2.0%	3.1%	6.1%	9.8%
Income Generating Activity	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%	5.6%
Return & Integration Support	4.1%	4.7%	0.9%	2.6%
Livelihood Support	2.0%	3.1%	1.3%	1.7%
Symbolic Reparation	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.8%
Psychological Support	2.0%	1.6%	0.2%	0.2%



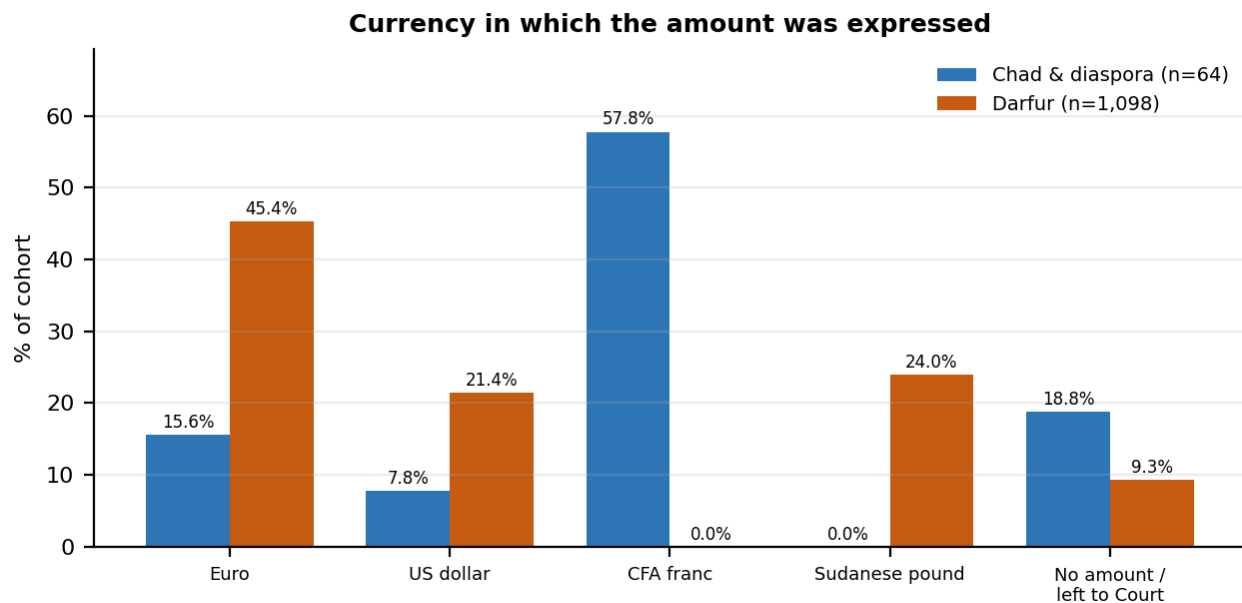
Because respondents were asked to rank at least three priorities, the first choice alone understates the weight given to certain categories. Taking the first three choices together:

Category	Named among the first three choices: Chad & diaspora	Named among the first three choices: Darfur
Financial Compensation	89.1%	80.9%
Educational Support	43.8%	48.8%
Medical Support	46.9%	44.5%
Housing & Land Solutions	53.1%	40.5%
Income Generating Activity	20.3%	34.0%
Livelihood Support	18.8%	21.8%
Return & Integration Support	17.2%	20.3%
Symbolic Reparation	4.7%	7.3%
Psychological Support	6.2%	1.9%

3. FINANCIAL COMPENSATION REQUESTED

98.8% of Darfur respondents and 100.0% of Chad and diaspora respondents requested financial compensation. 996 Darfur respondents and 52 Chad and diaspora respondents specified an amount; the remainder either left the question blank or expressly left the amount to the Court.³

Respondents answered in four different currencies and any comparison must take that into account. The Darfur cohort answers principally in euros and Sudanese pounds; the Chad and diaspora cohort answers overwhelmingly in CFA francs.



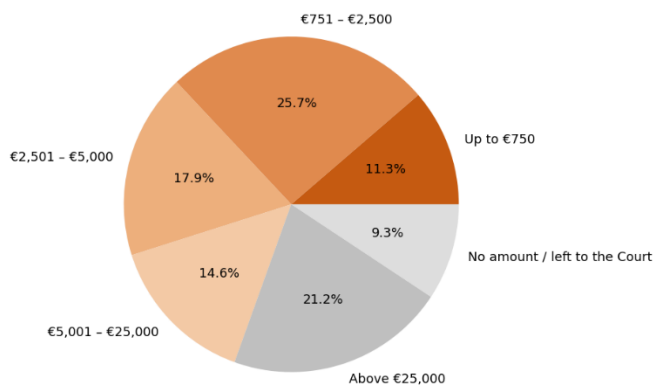
Currency in which the amount was expressed	Chad & diaspora (n=64)	Darfur (n=1,098)
Euro	10	498
US dollar	5	235
CFA franc (XAF)	37	0
Sudanese pound	0	263
No amount given / left to the Court	12	102

Converted to euro equivalents so that all responses can be read on a single scale, the two cohorts request amounts of a wholly different order.⁴

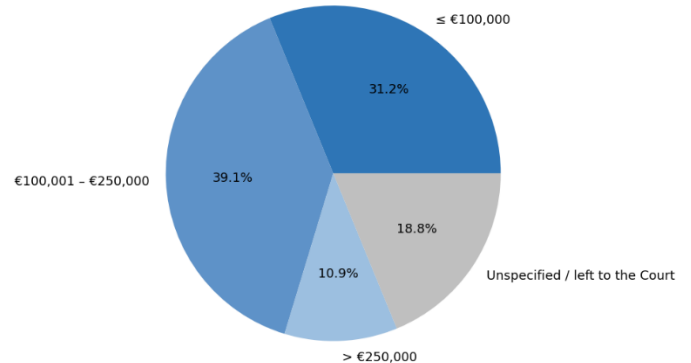
³Typical of the latter: “I leave this for the judges to decide, how much is possible to give us as a reparation”; “I believe in you and the judges, so you can decide.”

⁴Conversions applied: USD 1 = EUR 0.87; EUR 1 = XAF 655.957 (the fixed parity of the CFA franc); EUR 1 = SDG 4,900, being the parallel-market rate reported for mid-2026 (Sudan Transparency and Policy Tracker, Sudan Economic Brief, May 2026, recording a parallel-market rate of 4,200–4,400 SDG to the US dollar against a Central Bank rate of approximately 446 SDG). The choice of rate materially affects the euro equivalents of the Sudanese-pound responses and the CLRv invites the Chamber to treat those equivalents as indicative only.

**Darfur - Requested Compensation
(euro-equivalent, n=1,098)**



**Chad & diaspora - Requested Compensation
(euro-equivalent, n=64)**



Euro-equivalent amount requested: Darfur	4 Jun 2026	Updated	Respondents
Up to €750	14.2%	11.3%	124
€751 – €2,500	35.7%	25.7%	282
€2,501 – €5,000	13.9%	17.9%	197
€5,001 – €25,000	4.9%	14.6%	160
Above €25,000	21.3%	21.2%	233
No amount given / left to the Court	9.9%	9.3%	102

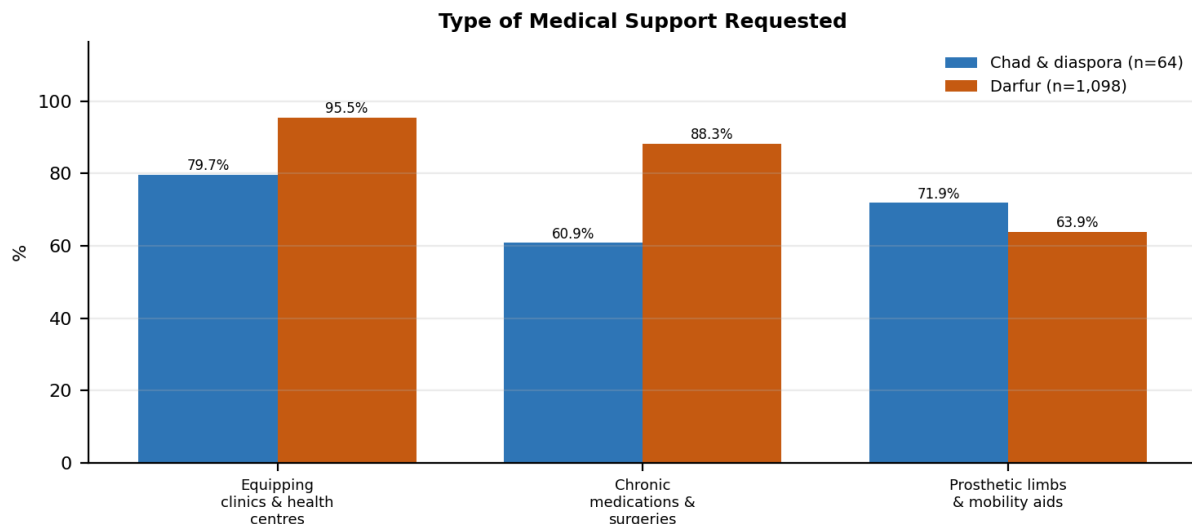
Euro-equivalent amount requested: Chad & diaspora	4 Jun 2026	Updated	Respondents
≤ €100,000	26.5%	31.2%	20
€100,001 – €250,000	49.0%	39.1%	25
> €250,000	8.2%	10.9%	7
Unspecified / left to the Court	16.3%	18.8%	12

The median euro-equivalent request is €3,000 in the Darfur cohort and €121,959 in the Chad and diaspora cohort. Among the 498 Darfur respondents who answered in euros, the currency in which the questionnaire framed the question, 22.3% fall within the suggested symbolic range of €250–750, 41.2% between €751 and €2,500, 28.7% between €2,501 and €5,000 and 7.8% above €5,000, with a median of €2,500.

A recurring qualitative theme in both cohorts is that the suggested range is regarded as insufficient. Several Darfur respondents entered “750” together with an express observation that the figure does not correspond to the loss suffered, and a substantial number of respondents in Chad answered the question only by stating that the amount proposed would not meet their needs. The gap in the scale of amounts between the two cohorts reflects different local cost-of-living standards and expectations, and not differences in the severity of harm.

4. MEDICAL SUPPORT

98.7% of Darfur respondents and 95.3% of Chad and diaspora respondents identified a need for medical support. Demand for the equipping of clinics and health centres and for chronic medication and surgery is near-universal in Darfur; in the Chad and diaspora cohort prosthetic limbs and mobility aids remain proportionally more prominent.⁵



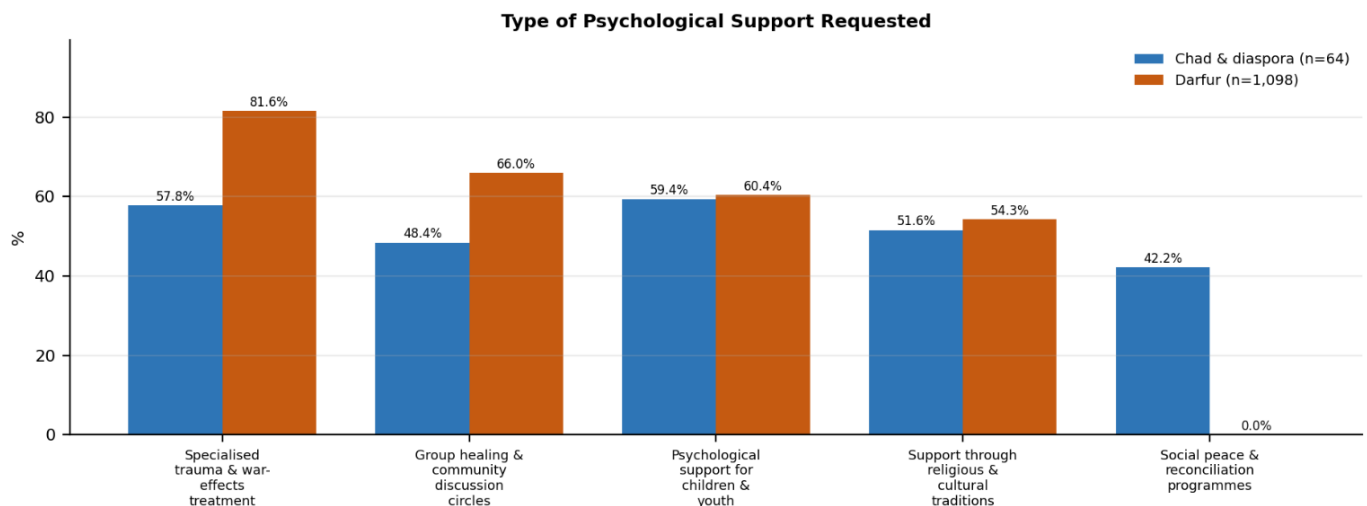
Type of medical support	Chad: 4 Jun 2026 (n=49)	Chad & diaspora updated (n=64)	Darfur: 4 Jun 2026 (n=445)	Darfur updated (n=1,098)
Equipping clinics & health centres	81.6%	79.7%	97.5%	95.5%
Chronic medications & surgeries	61.2%	60.9%	89.7%	88.3%
Prosthetic limbs & mobility aids	75.5%	71.9%	67.2%	63.9%
Other	2.0%	4.7%	3.8%	7.7%

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

⁵Kaltouma (a/10316/22): "I am now an elderly woman, and during the attack on the village I was beaten with whips and the butt of a gun. This has caused a set of chronic illnesses for me now, and I am stuck at home, completely unable to move." [REDACTED] (a/10263/22): "I was subjected to physical violence on the day of the attack on the village and underwent a number of surgical operations, but I have not recovered fully from the pain and I need urgent treatment." [REDACTED] (a/20313/23): "I suffer from diabetes and high blood pressure and I need treatment and follow-up with a doctor." Hussein (a/10113/22), describing the facility required: "A health centre containing a doctor's room, a patients' ward, a pharmacy, services for mothers and newborns, and all the medical equipment."

5. PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT

89.3% of Darfur respondents and 84.4% of Chad and diaspora respondents identified a need for psychological support. Demand has increased across every modality in Darfur, most markedly for specialised trauma and war-effects treatment.⁶



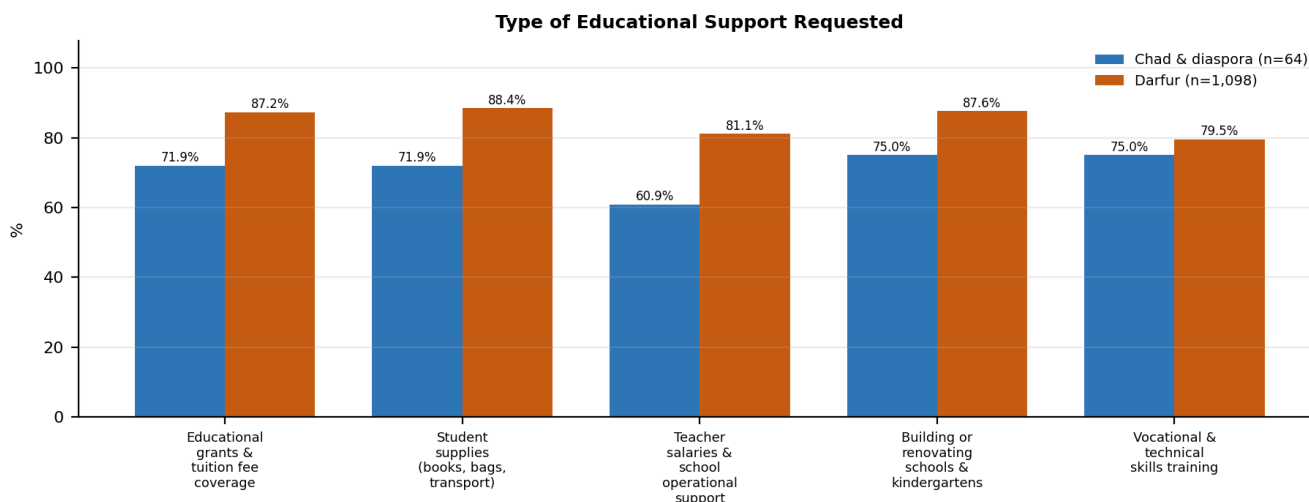
Type of psychological support	Chad: 4 Jun 2026 (n=49)	Chad & diaspora updated (n=64)	Darfur: 4 Jun 2026 (n=445)	Darfur updated (n=1,098)
Specialised trauma & war-effects treatment	46.9%	57.8%	86.5%	81.6%
Group healing & community discussion circles	44.9%	48.4%	67.0%	66.0%
Psychological support for children & youth	57.1%	59.4%	62.7%	60.4%
Support through religious & cultural traditions	53.1%	51.6%	53.3%	54.3%
Social peace & reconciliation programmes	40.8%	42.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	6.1%

"Social peace and reconciliation programmes" is not offered as an option in the Arabic-language version of the form administered in Darfur; the corresponding demand for that cohort is captured under return and integration support at section 11 below. Percentages sum to more than 100% as respondents could choose more than one option.

⁶Mariam (a/10317/22), asked what would help her family find peace of mind: "To sit in a quiet place where I do not hear the sound of weapons and military aircraft." Kaltouma (a/10318/22): "To sit with my grandchildren in a quiet place, far from weapons." Ibrahim (a/10427/22): "To return to the village and to sit with my grandchildren under the lemon tree in the village." Moussa (a/10022/22): "So that the state of war can gradually be forgotten and psychological stability restored."

6. EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT

Educational support remains the most universally endorsed category: 100.0% of Darfur respondents and 93.8% of Chad and diaspora respondents identified a need. It is now also the second most frequently first priority in Darfur.⁷



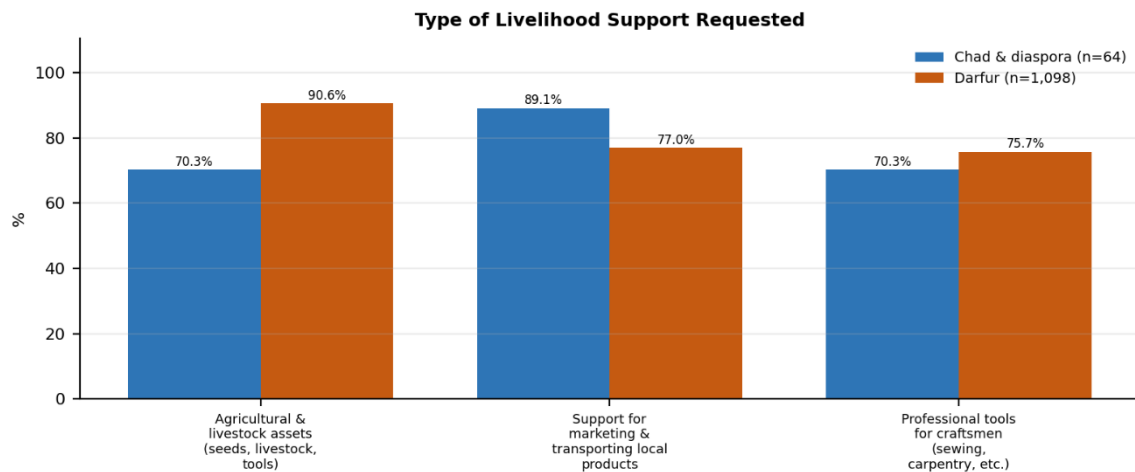
Type of educational support	Chad: 4 Jun 2026 (n=49)	Chad & diaspora updated (n=64)	Darfur: 4 Jun 2026 (n=445)	Darfur updated (n=1,098)
Student supplies (books, bags, transport)	69.4%	71.9%	91.0%	88.4%
Building or renovating schools & kindergartens	77.6%	75.0%	87.0%	87.6%
Educational grants & tuition fee coverage	65.3%	71.9%	91.9%	87.2%
Teacher salaries & school operational support	57.1%	60.9%	87.9%	81.1%
Vocational & technical skills training	73.5%	75.0%	85.4%	79.5%
Other	0.0%	1.6%	4.0%	7.5%

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

⁷Uthman (a/05323/24): “I want education for my children from primary school through to university.” Madina (a/10420/22): “Basic and secondary education, together with courses in computing and car mechanics.” [REDACTED] (a/06050/23): “I want training in the installation and maintenance of solar-power systems.” Alawiya (a/05294/23): “I have grown too old to return to education, but every means of access to education, starting from basic level, must be made available.”

7. LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT

98.3% of Darfur respondents and 100.0% of Chad and diaspora respondents identified a need for livelihood support. Demand for agricultural and livestock assets has risen further in Darfur, consistent with the occupational profile of the cohort.⁸



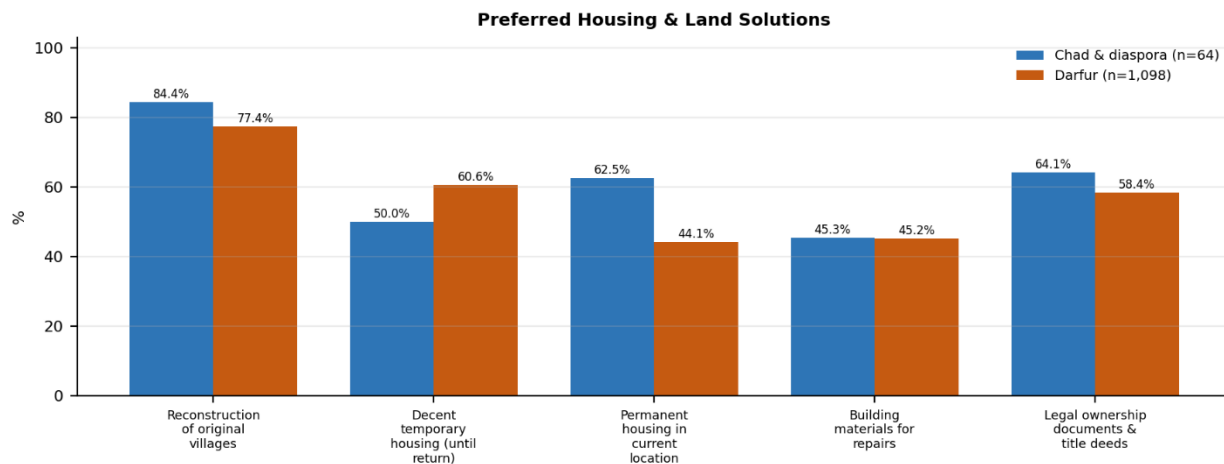
Type of livelihood support	Chad: 4 Jun 2026 (n=49)	Chad & diaspora updated (n=64)	Darfur: 4 Jun 2026 (n=445)	Darfur updated (n=1,098)
Agricultural & livestock assets (seeds, livestock, tools)	69.4%	70.3%	86.7%	90.6%
Support for marketing & transporting local products	87.8%	89.1%	84.9%	77.0%
Professional tools for craftsmen (sewing, carpentry, etc.)	71.4%	70.3%	77.3%	75.7%
Other	2.0%	1.6%	2.7%	7.3%

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

⁸Muhammad (a/10140/22): “A farmer, in need of improved seed and modern agricultural machinery.” Kaltouma (a/10263/22): “I need modern agricultural equipment, such as a solar-powered water pump to help irrigate the farm.” [REDACTED] (a/10108/22): “I work as a tailor; I need modern machines.” [REDACTED] (a/10129/22): “I work in house-building and I need construction equipment in order to develop the work.”

8. HOUSING & LAND SOLUTIONS

100.0% of Chad and diaspora respondents and 98.0% of Darfur respondents identified a need for housing or land solutions. Reconstruction of the original villages is the leading preference in both cohorts. The Chad and diaspora cohort, being further from home and with no near prospect of return, places markedly greater weight on decent temporary housing.⁹



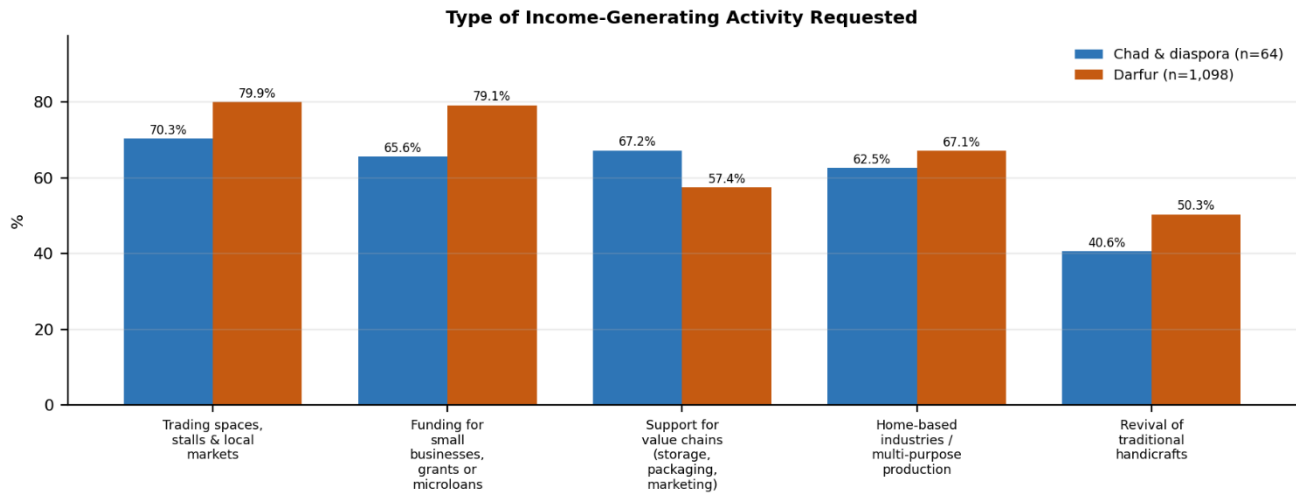
Housing & land solution	Chad: 4 Jun 2026 (n=49)	Chad & diaspora updated (n=64)	Darfur 4 Jun 2026 (n=445)	Darfur updated (n=1,098)
Reconstruction of original villages	89.8%	84.4%	73.7%	77.4%
Decent temporary housing (until return)	42.9%	50.0%	63.8%	60.6%
Legal ownership documents & title deeds	59.2%	64.1%	54.8%	58.4%
Building materials for repairs	40.8%	45.3%	40.4%	45.2%
Permanent housing in current location	63.3%	62.5%	32.4%	44.1%
Other	2.0%	1.6%	1.3%	6.1%

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

⁹Ishaq (a/05287/23), on the conditions needed to feel safe at home: “A prohibition on the carrying of weapons, decent work and a proper house.” Humaira (a/0544/23): “The provision of security together with basic services such as water, electricity and roads.” Khalil (a/10119/22): “Security first; building a house to a good and complete standard; and the provision of income-generating projects.” Sulayman (a/10134/22): “A decent house for me and my children, and support with income-generating projects.”

9. INCOME-GENERATING ACTIVITIES

95.6% of Darfur respondents and 96.9% of Chad and diaspora respondents identified a need for income-generating support. Demand for start-up funding, grants and microloans has risen sharply in Darfur and is now almost level with demand for trading spaces.¹⁰



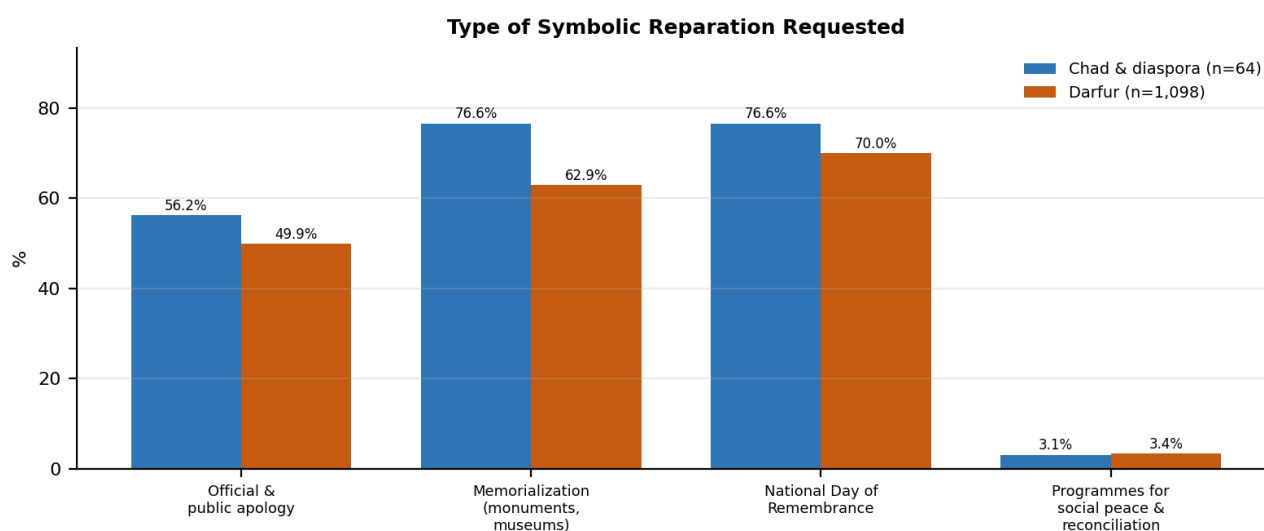
Income-generating activity	Chad: 4 Jun 2026 (n=49)	Chad & diaspora updated (n=64)	Darfur: 4 Jun 2026 (n=445)	Darfur updated (n=1,098)
Trading spaces, stalls & local markets	71.4%	70.3%	85.2%	79.9%
Funding for small businesses, grants or microloans	65.3%	65.6%	79.3%	79.1%
Home-based industries / multi-purpose production	57.1%	62.5%	69.9%	67.1%
Support for value chains (storage, packaging, marketing)	69.4%	67.2%	71.2%	57.4%
Revival of traditional handicrafts	36.7%	40.6%	52.1%	50.3%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	5.5%

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

¹⁰Hawa (a/10288/22): “I have a project trading in agricultural crops and I need additional capital.” Kaltouma (a/10318/22): “I want to trade in crops, and to rent a store and a permanent shop for myself in [REDACTED] market.” [REDACTED] (17): “Rain-fed cultivation of cash crops; groundnut, sesame, millet, which requires ploughing and harvesting equipment and improved seed.” Kaltouma (a/06056/23): “My ideas are related to finding machinery to dry and package fruit and vegetables.”

10. SYMBOLIC REPARATION

80.6% of Darfur respondents and 87.5% of Chad and diaspora respondents identified a need for symbolic reparation. In Darfur a national day of remembrance is now the leading form, and support for an official and public apology has risen substantially.¹¹



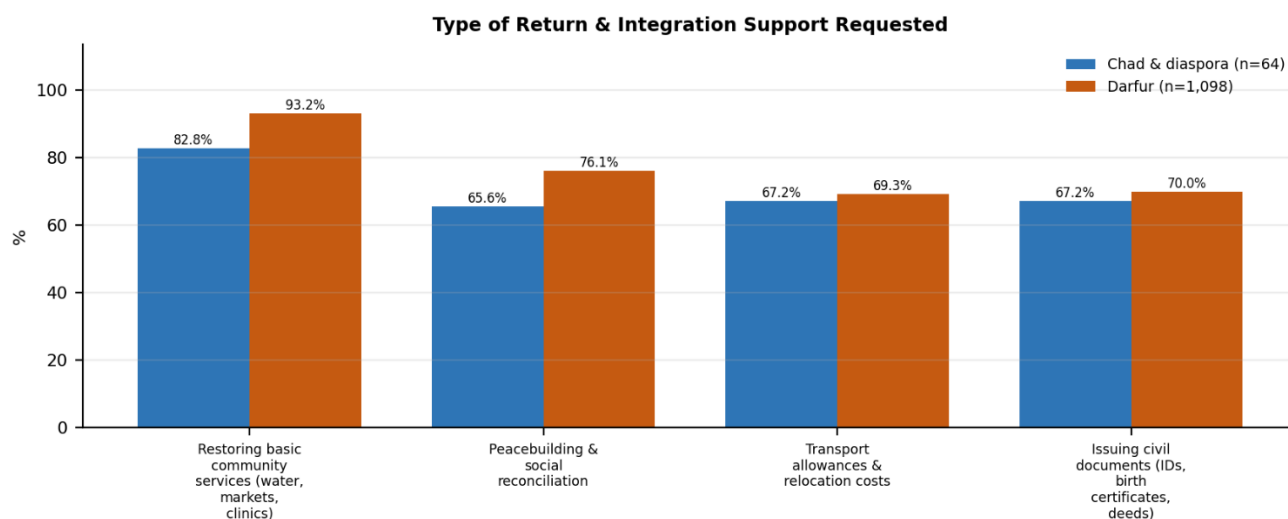
Type of symbolic reparation	Chad: 4 Jun 2026 (n=49)	Chad & diaspora updated (n=64)	Darfur: 4 Jun 2026 (n=445)	Darfur updated (n=1,098)
National Day of Remembrance	73.5%	76.6%	69.0%	70.0%
Memorialization (monuments, museums)	77.6%	76.6%	71.9%	62.9%
Official & public apology	51.0%	56.2%	47.6%	49.9%
Programmes for social peace & reconciliation	0.0%	3.1%	2.0%	3.4%
Other	0.0%	3.1%	0.4%	5.4%

“Programmes for social peace and reconciliation” is not offered as an option in the English-language version of the form administered in Chad. The heading of the equivalent table in the Annex of 4 June 2026 was mistranscribed as “return & integration support”, and the figures then reported under that heading (92.4% for Darfur, 87.8% for Chad) were those of the return and integration module, which appear in their proper place at section 11 below. Percentages sum to more than 100% as respondents could choose more than one option.

¹¹Madina (a/10420/22): “Protecting the mass graves, building a museum and a mosque, and days to be known as the days of return.” Kaltouma (a/10318/22): “Setting aside a day of remembrance and making an annual visit to the original villages, so that the children can learn to recognise the traces of the destroyed villages and so that the history and the land are preserved.” Uthman (a/05323/24): “Building a mosque in the name of the martyrs of [REDACTED], and naming a school after the martyr [REDACTED].” Ibrahim (a/10427/22): “Any institution established to compensate the victims should be named after the martyrs.” Khalil (a/10111/22): “Protecting the mass graves.”

11. RETURN & INTEGRATION SUPPORT

96.1% of Darfur respondents and 93.8% of Chad and diaspora respondents identified a need for return and integration support. The restoration of basic community services; water points, local markets and clinics, is the dominant request in both cohorts.¹²



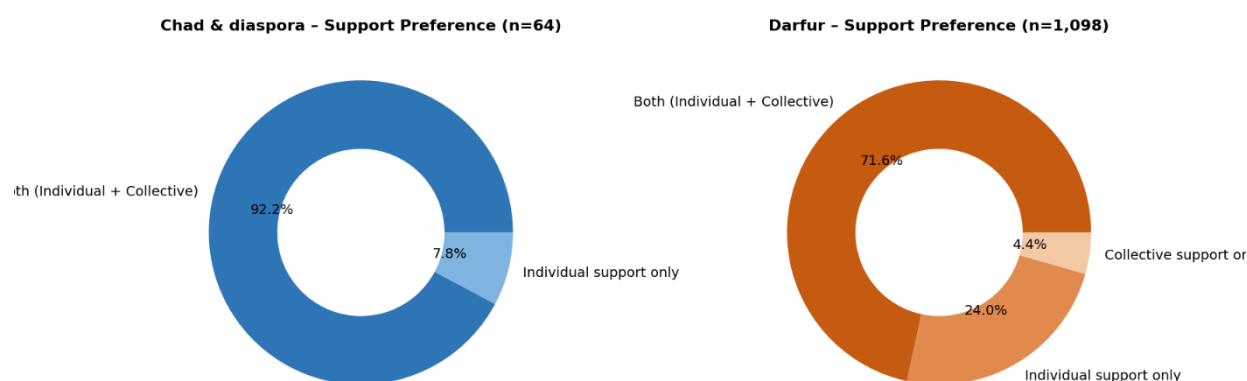
Type of return & integration support	Chad: 4 Jun 2026 (n=49)	Chad & diaspora updated (n=64)	Darfur: 4 Jun 2026 (n=445)	Darfur updated (n=1,098)
Restoring basic community services (water, markets, clinics)	87.8%	82.8%	92.4%	93.2%
Peacebuilding & social reconciliation	65.3%	65.6%	78.9%	76.1%
Issuing civil documents (IDs, birth certificates, deeds)	71.4%	67.2%	69.0%	70.0%
Transport allowances & relocation costs	69.4%	67.2%	75.5%	69.3%
Other	2.0%	1.6%	0.2%	5.3%

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

¹²Yahya (a/10425/22), on the obstacles to return: “The presence of armed men. Because of our prolonged displacement, the area has become a grazing ground for animals, and floods have washed away a large part of our farms.” [REDACTED] (a/10428/22): “Attacks against anyone who expresses a desire to return to the village.” [REDACTED] (a/06051/23): “There are no basic services there, and there is no safety.” Ya’qub (a/05415/23): “Absence of security and of any means of livelihood; that is, no sources of income.”

12. SUPPORT PREFERENCES

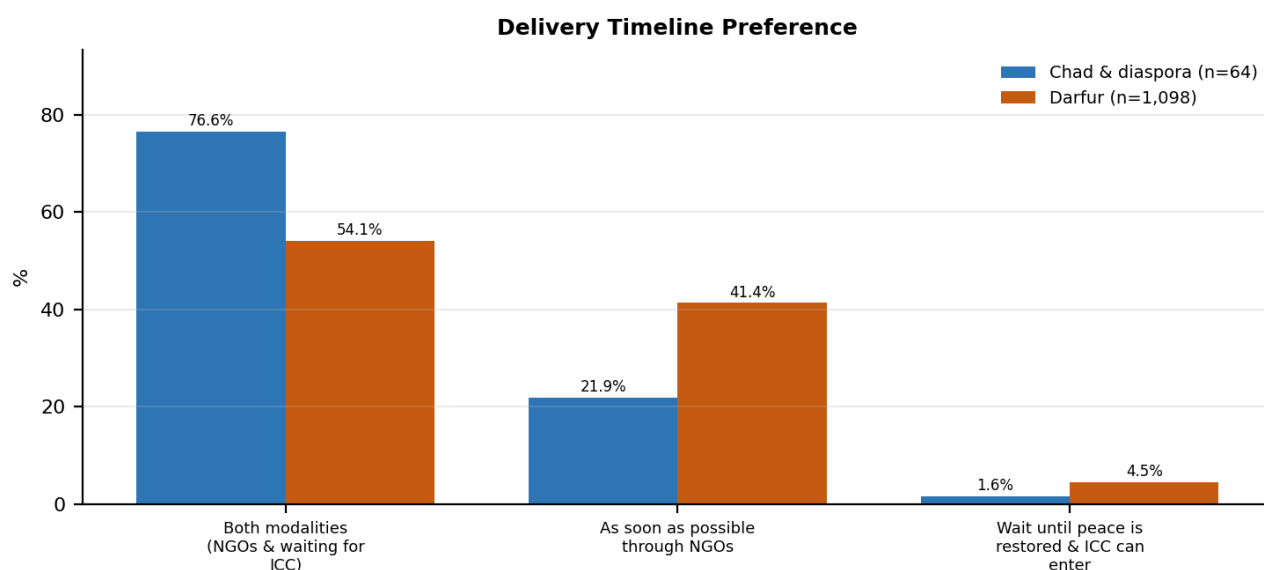
A combination of individual and collective support remains the preferred modality in both cohorts and remains close to unanimous among respondents in Chad and the diaspora.



Support preference	Chad: 4 Jun 2026 (n=49)	Chad & diaspora updated (n=64)	Darfur: 4 Jun 2026 (n=445)	Darfur updated (n=1,098)
Both (Individual + Collective)	98.0%	92.2%	68.1%	71.6%
Individual support only	2.0%	7.8%	25.6%	24.0%
Collective support only	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	4.4%

13. DELIVERY TIMELINE PREFERENCE

Only 4.5% of Darfur respondents and 1.6% of Chad and diaspora respondents would wait until peace is restored and the Court can access Darfur. The overwhelming majority in both cohorts wish implementation to begin now, whether exclusively through NGOs or through both modalities in parallel. This question was reported for the Darfur cohort alone in the previous Annex; it is reported for both cohorts here.



Delivery timeline preference	Chad:4 Jun 2026 (n=49)	Chad & diaspora updated (n=64)	Darfur: 4 Jun 2026 (n=445)	Darfur updated (n=1,098)
Both modalities (NGOs & waiting for ICC)	83.7%	76.6%	47.2%	54.1%
As soon as possible through NGOs	14.3%	21.9%	51.7%	41.4%
Wait until peace is restored & ICC can enter	2.0%	1.6%	1.1%	4.5%

A number of respondents used the free-text fields to press for speed of implementation.¹³

Security obstacles and access challenges

305 Darfur respondents (27.8%) answered the open question on the safety and access barriers that NGOs might face; 14 of these stated expressly that they anticipated no obstacles, leaving 26.5% of the cohort identifying a substantive obstacle. In the Chad and diaspora cohort only 11 respondents answered, and their answers draw a consistent distinction: delivery inside Chad is described as unproblematic, whereas delivery inside Darfur is not.¹⁴

Barrier category identified (Darfur cohort)	Respondents	% of those answering (n=305)
General insecurity / active conflict	185	60.7%
Armed groups (RSF, Janjaweed, militias)	32	10.5%
Looting & armed robbery of aid / convoys	18	5.9%
Absence of state / institutional vacuum	26	8.5%
Interference by controlling authority / imposed programming	21	6.9%
Targeting, fair distribution & nepotism	20	6.6%
Cash liquidity & logistics	7	2.3%

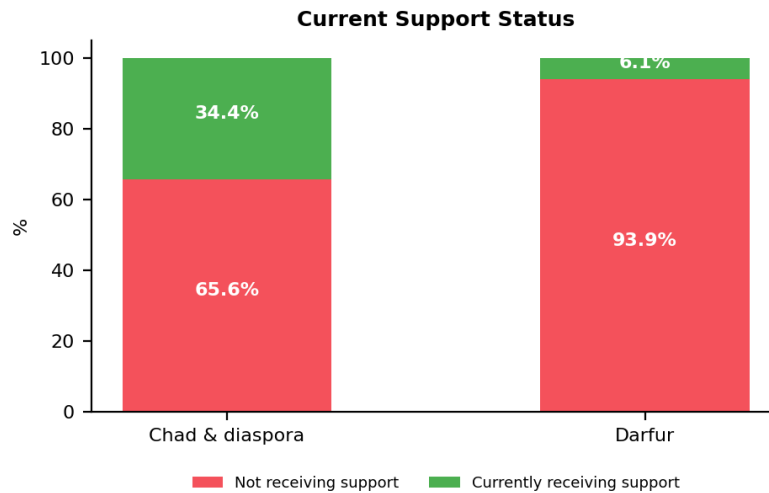
A single answer may fall into more than one category.

¹³Khadidja (a/05155/23): “My message to the Fund is to move quickly to implement the programmes, because the victims are in need of basic services.” Ilham (a/05899/23): “Speed in individual compensation, because living conditions are difficult.” Haitham (a/05370/23): “We hope that compensation reaches us as quickly as possible.” [REDACTED] (a/05366/23): “We hope implementation takes place soon, with follow-up assessment of the security situation and closer coordination with the representatives.”

¹⁴Chad cohort, translated where necessary: “Here in Chad, there are no barriers for the NGOs”; “In Chad it is possible; in Sudan there is no security”; “In Darfur there is no safety in which to conduct reparations”; “Lack of security”. Darfur cohort: “The presence of the Rapid Support Forces and the Janjaweed militias, they are the ones who pose the danger on the ground at present”; “Organisations being compelled by the Rapid Support Forces to implement programmes that are not targeted”; “Looting of relief supplies”; “Highwaymen, and a lack of institutional integrity”; “The inability of the authorities and the sheikhs to control who is eligible, and the treatment of relatives in preference to those in need”; “At times a lack of cash liquidity, although this can be managed.” [REDACTED] (a/05452/23): “The Rapid Support Forces are exploiting the organisations, which makes it extremely difficult to reach all the actual beneficiaries.” Adam (a/10118/22): “The presence of highway robbers, armed bandits cutting off the roads, and a severe lack of institutional integrity.”

14. CURRENT SUPPORT STATUS

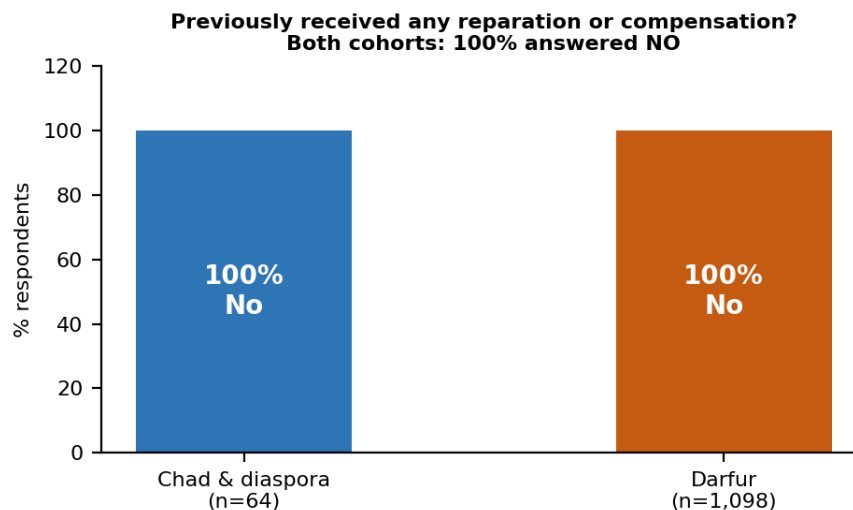
93.9% of Darfur respondents are not currently receiving any form of support from any source; NGO, family or community, against 65.6% in the Chad and diaspora cohort, where camp-based assistance remains available to a substantial minority.



Support status	Chad: 4 Jun 2026 (n=49)	Chad & diaspora updated (n=64)	Darfur 4 Jun 2026 (n=445)	Darfur updated (n=1,098)
Not currently receiving any support	65.3%	65.6%	94.2%	93.9%
Currently receiving support	34.7%	34.4%	5.8%	6.1%

15. PREVIOUS REPARATION STATUS

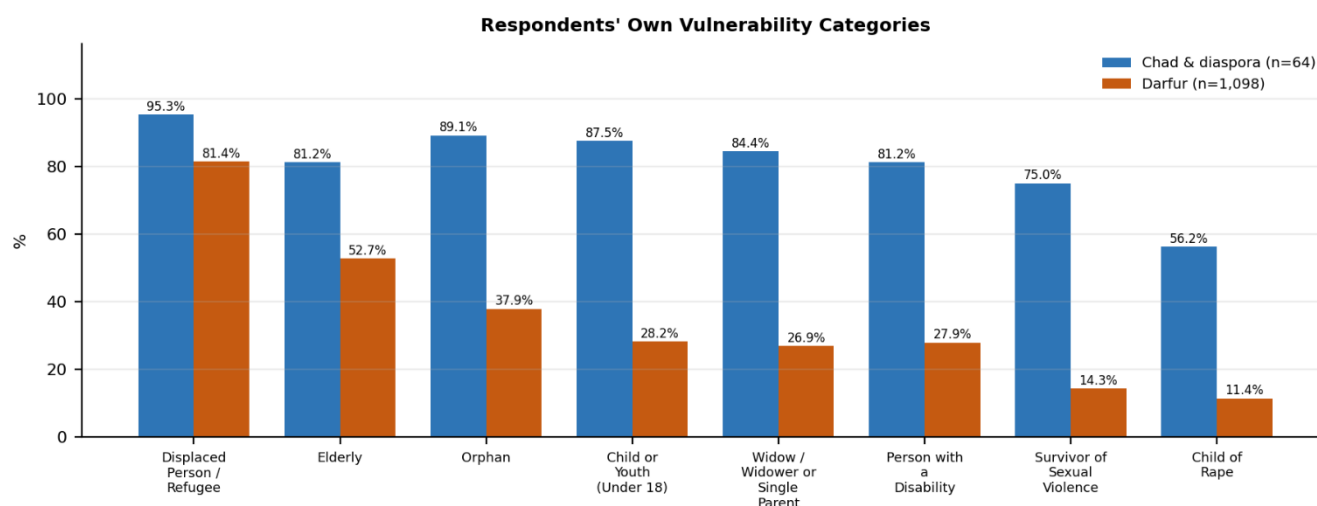
Every respondent in both cohorts; 1,162 participating victims in total, confirmed that they have never received any form of reparation or financial compensation for the harm suffered in relation to these crimes. The position is unchanged from the 4 June 2026 filing and is now established across a sample more than twice as large.



16. VULNERABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS

A. Respondents' own vulnerabilities

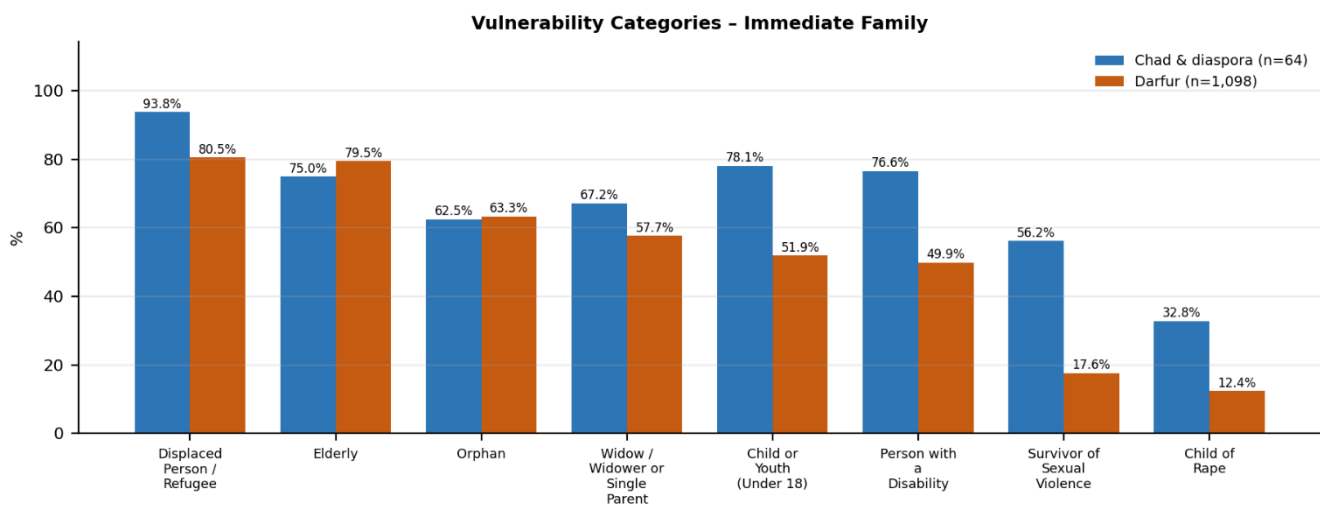
Displacement remains near-universal in both cohorts. In Darfur every other vulnerability category has risen substantially in the enlarged sample, in several cases very sharply: disclosure of sexual violence and self-identification as a child born of sexual violence have each more than doubled. The CLRV considers that this reflects greater confidence in disclosing sensitive information as consultation has continued, rather than a change in the composition of the victim group.



Vulnerability (respondent)	Chad:4 Jun 2026 (n=49)	Chad & diaspora updated (n=64)	Darfur: 4 Jun 2026 (n=445)	Darfur updated (n=1,098)
Displaced Person / Refugee	98.0%	95.3%	89.0%	81.4%
Elderly	89.8%	81.2%	45.2%	52.7%
Orphan	91.8%	89.1%	31.9%	37.9%
Child or Youth (Under 18)	93.9%	87.5%	24.5%	28.2%
Widow / Widower or Single Parent	93.9%	84.4%	22.0%	26.9%
Person with a Disability	87.8%	81.2%	21.6%	27.9%
Survivor of Sexual Violence	75.5%	75.0%	5.8%	14.3%
Child of sexual violence	57.1%	56.2%	2.0%	11.4%
Other	4.1%	4.7%	0.4%	4.6%

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

B. Vulnerabilities within the immediate family



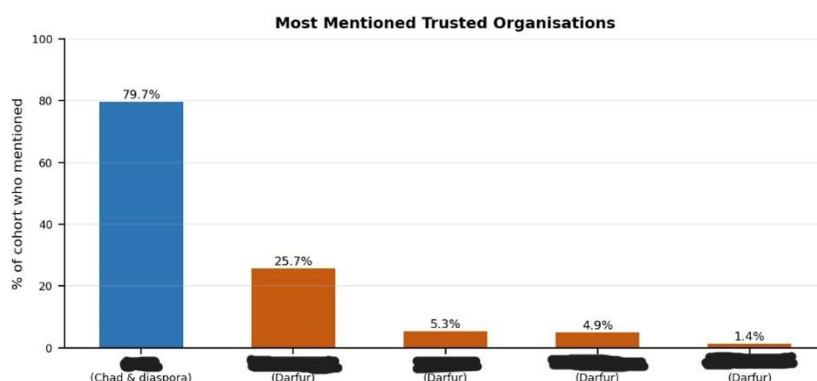
Vulnerability (immediate family)	Chad: 4 Jun 2026 (n=49)	Chad & diaspora updated (n=64)	Darfur: 4 Jun 2026 (n=445)	Darfur updated (n=1,098)
Displaced Person / Refugee	95.9%	93.8%	87.9%	80.5%
Elderly	77.6%	75.0%	78.0%	79.5%
Orphan	63.3%	62.5%	64.5%	63.3%
Widow / Widower or Single Parent	71.4%	67.2%	60.2%	57.7%
Child or Youth (Under 18)	81.6%	78.1%	58.2%	51.9%
Person with a Disability	77.6%	76.6%	48.5%	49.9%
Survivor of Sexual Violence	61.2%	56.2%	7.0%	17.6%
Child of sexual violence	34.7%	32.8%	3.8%	12.4%
Other	4.1%	4.7%	0.0%	4.6%

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

17. TRUSTED ORGANISATIONS & LEADERSHIP INVOLVEMENT

60.4% of Darfur respondents and 87.5% of Chad and diaspora respondents wish to see a named organisation or trusted community leader involved in the reparations process:

Wish to see orgs. involved	Chad: 4 Jun 2026	Chad & diaspora updated	Darfur 4 Jun 2026	Darfur updated
Yes	98.0%	87.5%	54.2%	60.4%
No	2.0%	12.5%	45.8%	39.6%

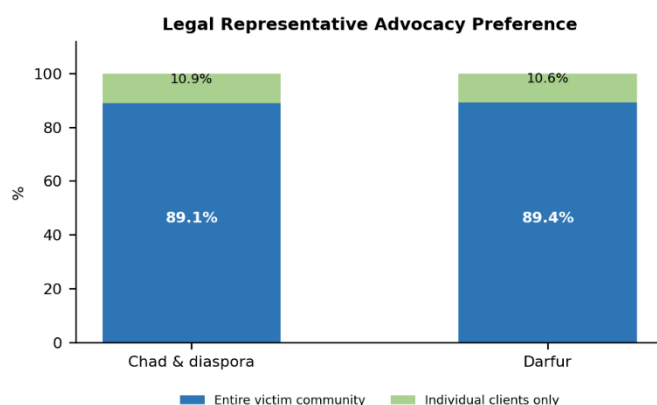


Area	Organisation	Mentions	% of cohort
Chad & diaspora	[REDACTED]	51	79.7%
Darfur	[REDACTED]	282	25.7%
Darfur	[REDACTED]	58	5.3%
Darfur	[REDACTED]	54	4.9%
Darfur	[REDACTED]	15	1.4%
Darfur	[REDACTED]	167	15.2%

[REDACTED] did not appear in the June 2026 assessment and is now the second most frequently named organisation in the Darfur cohort [REDACTED] Percentages sum to more than 100% as respondents could name more than one organisation.

18. LEGAL REPRESENTATION PREFERENCES

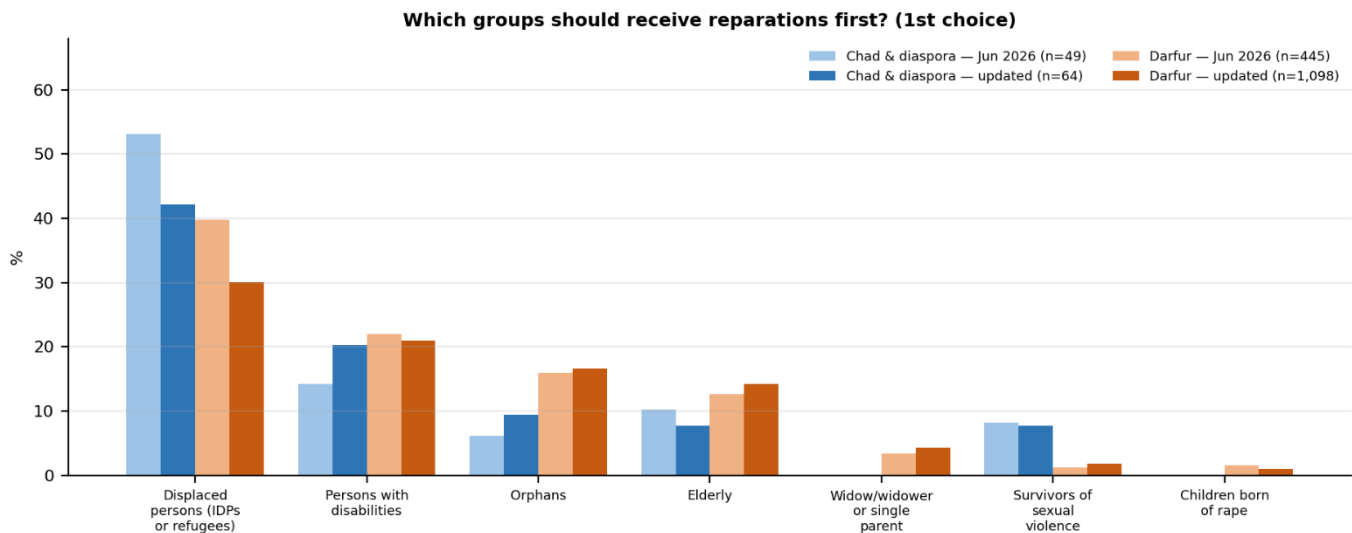
A large majority in both cohorts expects the Legal Representative to advocate for the general interests of the entire victim community rather than the specific interests of the participating victims alone, although the proportion has fallen in both since June 2026.



Representation preference	Chad: 4 Jun 2026	Chad & diaspora updated	Darfur 4 Jun 2026	Darfur updated
General interests of the entire victim community	93.9%	89.1%	96.6%	89.4%
Specific interests of participating victims only	6.1%	10.9%	3.4%	10.6%

19. PRIORITISATION OF VULNERABLE GROUPS

Respondents who asked the Legal Representative to advocate for the entire victim community were invited to rank which groups should receive reparations first. Displaced persons remain the first-ranked group in both cohorts, followed by persons with disabilities. In Darfur the share of the leading group has fallen while orphans and the elderly have gained ground.¹⁵



Group (1st choice)	Chad: 4 Jun 2026	Chad & diaspora updated	Darfur 4 Jun 2026	Darfur updated (n=1,098)
Displaced persons (IDPs or refugees)	53.1%	42.2%	39.8%	30.1%
Persons with disabilities	14.3%	20.3%	22.0%	21.0%
Orphans	6.1%	9.4%	16.0%	16.6%
Elderly	10.2%	7.8%	12.6%	14.3%
Widow/widower or single parent	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	4.3%
Survivors of sexual violence	8.2%	7.8%	1.3%	1.8%
Children born of sexual violence	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	1.0%
Other	2.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.3%

Taking all eight rank positions into account rather than the first choice alone, the aggregate ordering across the Darfur cohort is: orphans; persons with disabilities; displaced persons (IDPs or refugees); elderly; widow/widower or single parent; survivors of sexual violence; children born of sexual violence. Orphans and persons with disabilities are therefore consistently placed at or near the top of the ranking even where they are not named first.

¹⁵Ishaq (a/05287/23): “Persons with disabilities must be compensated first, followed by those who lost their fathers and became orphans during the commission of the crimes.” [REDACTED] (144): “Those with disabilities must be compensated, then those who lost their fathers when the crime was committed.” Aisha (a/05086/23): “I have orphans in my care and I am the only person responsible for them; I need assistance, and individual assistance in particular, in order to improve the children’s living conditions.” A further 21 respondents added “displaced children” as a category in the free-text field.