

ANNEX 3

PUBLIC

Updated Statistical Outcome of the women Reparation Questionnaire (Updated Annex ICC-02/05-01/20-1344-Anx3B)

Methodology

This assessment is based on responses from 64 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.

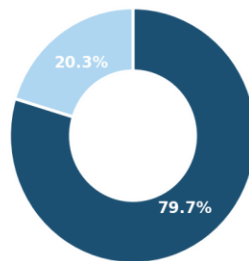
1. Respondent Profile

1.1 Place of Residence

Current Location	Share of Respondents
Bindisi	79.69% (51)
Kodomat Camp	20.31% (13)

Current Residence

Kodomat Camp



Bindisi

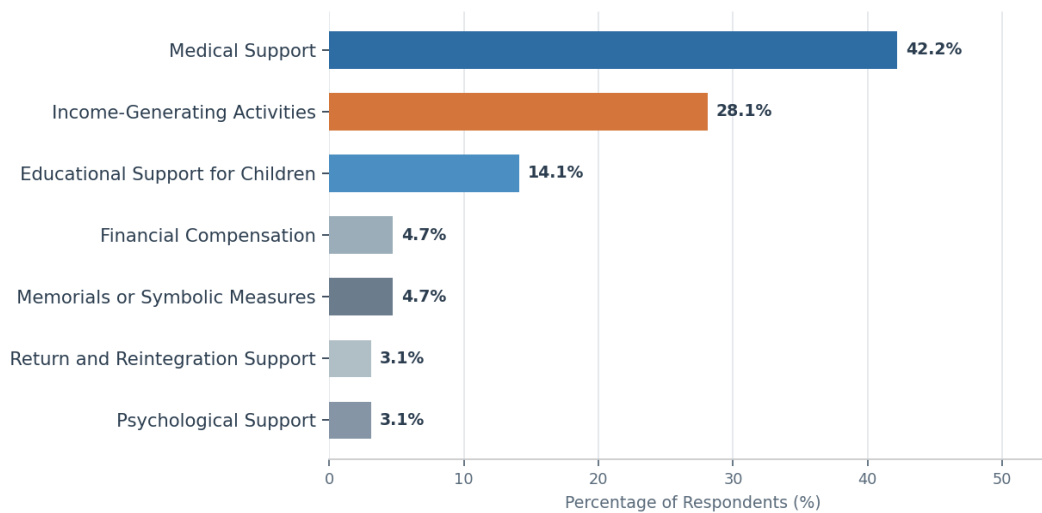
1.2 Region of Origin

Region of Origin	Share of Respondents
Kodoom (origin)	60.94% (39)
Bindisi (origin)	39.06% (25)

2. Reparations and Support Priorities

2.1 First-Choice Support Priorities

Support Priorities — 1st Choice (n=64)

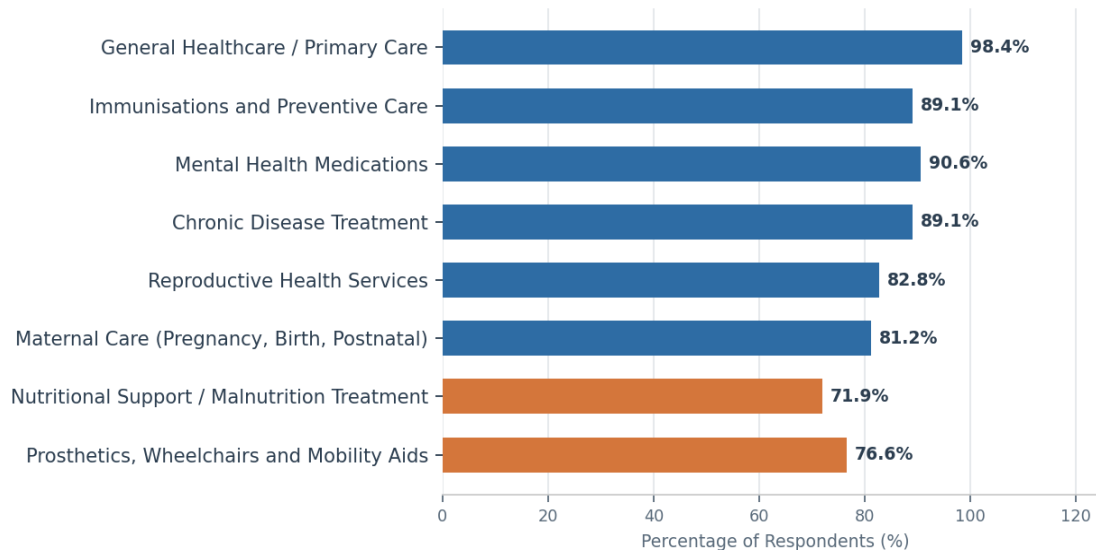


Support Priority	% of Respondents (1st Choice)
Medical Support	42.19% (27)
Income-Generating Activities	28.13% (18)
Educational Support for Children	14.06% (9)
Financial Compensation	4.69% (3)
Memorials or Symbolic Measures	4.69% (3)
Return and Reintegration Support	3.13% (2)
Psychological Support	3.13% (2)

3. Medical Needs

3.1 Most Urgent Medical Support Needs

Most Urgent Medical Support Needs (Multiple Choice, n=64)

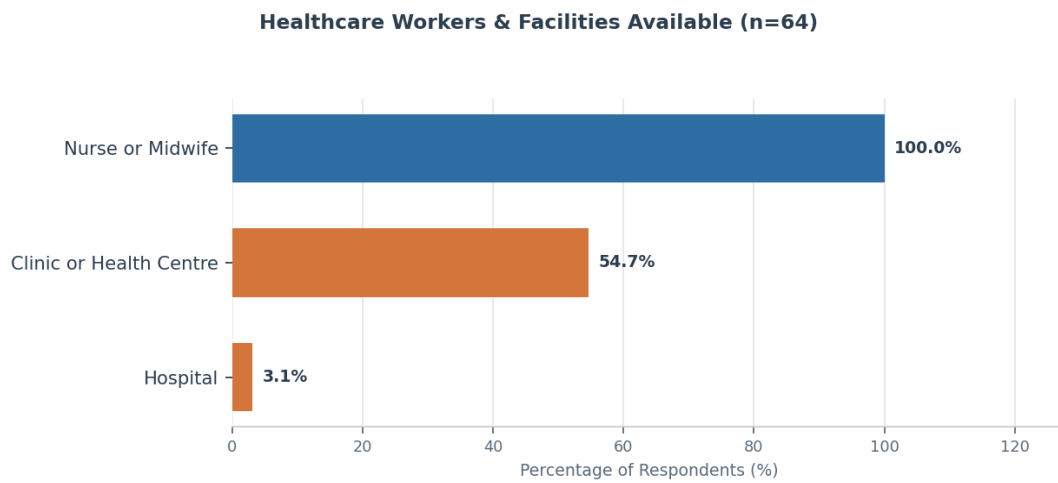


Medical Support Type	% of Respondents
General Healthcare / Primary Care ¹	98.44% (63)
Immunisations and Preventive Care	89.06% (57)
Mental Health Medications	90.63% (58)
Chronic Disease Treatment	89.06% (57)
Reproductive Health Services	82.81% (53)
Maternal Care (Pregnancy, Birth, Postnatal)	81.25% (52)
Nutritional Support / Malnutrition Treatment	71.88% (46)
Prosthetics, Wheelchairs and Mobility Aids	76.56% (49)
Other	10.94% (7)

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

¹Halimah from Bindisi, "There is a need to build a health centre in Kodomat Camp, as there is no medical clinic at all"; Salwa from Kodomat, "We suffer from what women go through in childbirth, and most of them die because there is no health centre equipped for surgery. We ask for an integrated centre with all surgical departments, medicines and qualified local doctors."; Bilqis from Bindisi, "We need a doctor specialised in obstetrics and gynaecology, together with an integrated centre offering services for women and child victims"; Mariam from Bindisi, "Referrals to hospitals outside the area have become a major problem for families, especially in childbirth and fracture cases, these cases cannot be delayed, and the lack of any such option has caused many deaths here in the camp."

3.2 Healthcare Workers and Facilities Available



3.3 Available Healthcare Workers and Facilities

Facility / Worker Type	% Reporting Available
Nurse or Midwife	100% (64)
Clinic or Health Centre	54.69% (35)
Hospital	3.13% (2)
Doctor	0% Not available
Community Health Worker	0% Not available
None Available	0% Not available

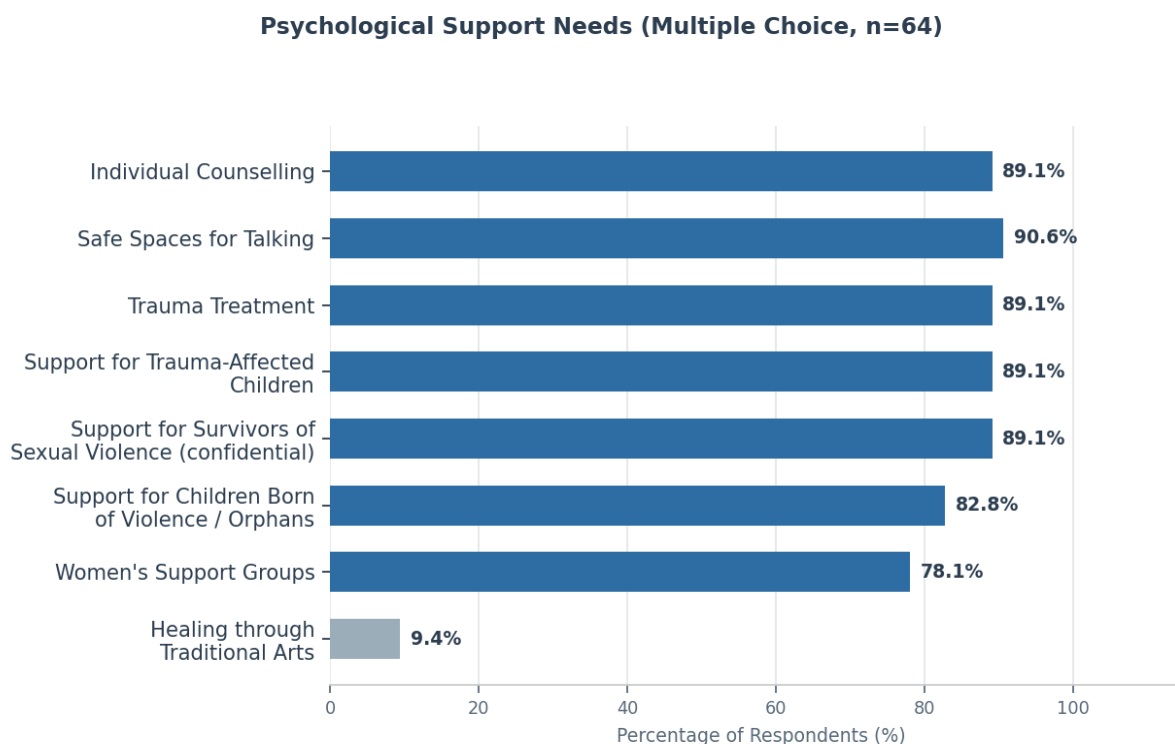
Note: Percentages sum up to more than 100% as respondents could choose more than one option.

4. Psychological Support Needs

4.1 Psychological Support Services Currently Available

Service Type	Availability
No Services Available ²	100% (64)
Counsellor / Therapist	0% Not available
Support Groups	0% Not available
Safe Spaces	0% Not available

4.2 Most Needed Psychological Support



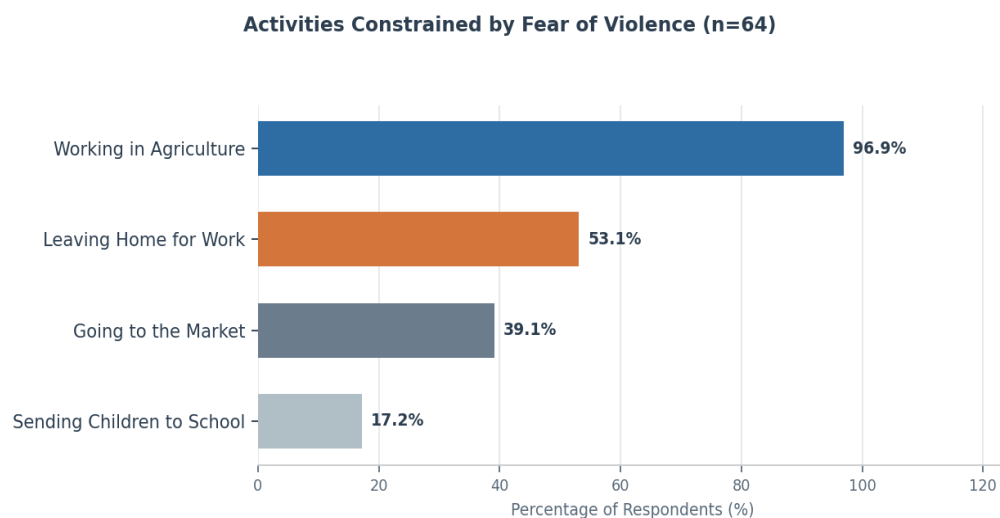
²Alawiyah from Bindisi, "We need a centre that provides mental and psychological health services for women, together with safe, women-friendly spaces"; Halimah from Bindisi, "A number of our women suffer from psychological conditions, so we need a clinic to treat the victims' psychological cases"; Sumayya from Bindisi, "We need a clinic offering psychological treatment and support, as a large number of women suffer from severe psychological conditions; in our community, when a woman is affected by a traumatic experience, everyone talks about her and there is no counselling or guidance available for her — this reflects the community's lack of awareness in dealing with psychological cases, and at best a patient is taken to a sheikh for spiritual recitation, which is not sufficient."

Psychological Support Type	% of Respondents
Individual Counselling	89.06% (57)
Safe Spaces for Talking and Listening	90.63% (58)
Trauma Treatment	89.06% (57)
Support for Trauma-Affected Children	89.06% (57)
Support for children born out of sexual violence / Orphans	82.81% (53)
Women's Support Groups	78.13% (50)
Specialised Support for Survivors of Sexual Violence (confidential)	89.06% (57)
Healing through Traditional Arts, Music or Dance	9.38% (6)
Other	10.94% (7)

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



Activity	% Affected by Fear of Violence
Working in Agriculture ³	96.88% (62)
Leaving Home for Work	53.13% (34)
Going to the Market ⁴	39.06% (25)
Sending Children to School	17.19% (11)
Does Not Affect Me	1.56% (1)

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

5.2 Preference for Home-Based Livelihoods

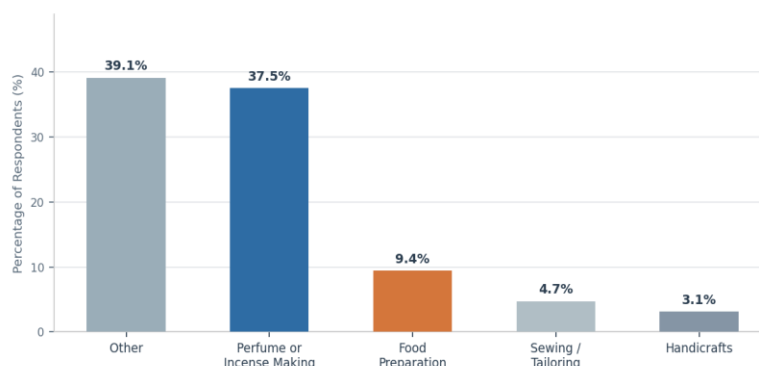
Home-Based Work Preference	% of Respondents
Yes — prefer home-based work	68.75% (44)
No — do not prefer home-based work	31.25% (20)

³ 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."

⁴ Nawal from Bindisi, "My children and I face a lot of harassment"; Naima from Bindisi, "Market day often brings looting along the road between the northern and southern parts of Bindisi."

5.3 Preferred Home-Based Activities

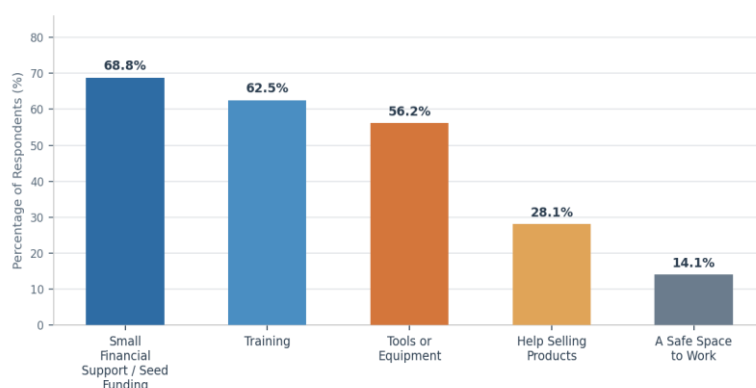
Preferred Home-Based Activities
(among those who prefer home work, n=44)



Activity Type	% of Respondents
Other ⁵	39.06% (25)
Perfume or Incense Making	37.50% (24)
Food Preparation	9.38% (6)
Sewing / Tailoring	4.69% (3)
Handicrafts	3.13% (2)

5.4 Support Needed to Start Home-Based Activities

Support Needed to Start Home-Based Activities (n=44)



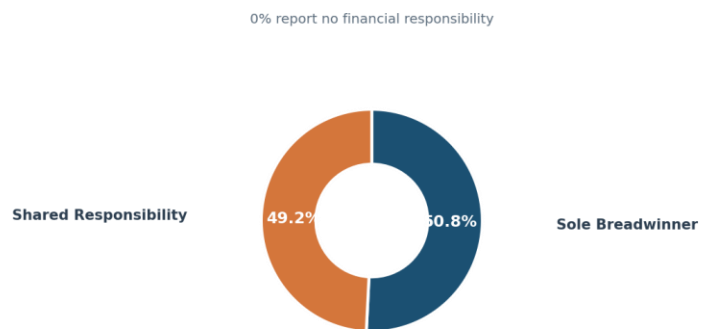
⁵ Halimah from Bindisi, "Wholesale foodstuff trading between Bindisi and Chad because it is a profitable trade. Many women in other areas made significant profits in previous periods, noting that women at the border do not face as many restrictions as men do"; Alawiyah from Bindisi, "Wholesale trading between Foro Baranga and Bindisi market because there are good profits here"; Amani from Bindisi, "Trading children's and women's clothing, and footwear"; Halimah from Bindisi, "Trading oils, vegetables, and fruits"; Samira from Bindisi, "Trading vegetables and fruits"; further respondents proposed soap-making, cheese- and pasta-making using small home machines, oil-pressing equipment, and modern brick-making as alternatives to working in quarries or excavation.

Support Type	% of Respondents
Small Financial Support / Seed Funding	68.75% (44)
Training ⁶	62.50% (40)
Tools or Equipment	56.25% (36)
Help Selling Products	28.13% (18)
A Safe Space to Work	14.06% (9)

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

5.5 Primary Breadwinner Status

Household Breadwinner Status (n=63)



Household Role	% of Respondents
Yes — sole breadwinner	50.79% (32)
Shared financial responsibility	49.21% (31)
No financial responsibility	0%

⁶ Halimah from Bindisi, "Training women in modern trades, such as machines for making pasta, vermicelli, oil, cheese and the like"; Alawiyah from Bindisi, "Vocational and craft training for women, together with adult-literacy institutes."

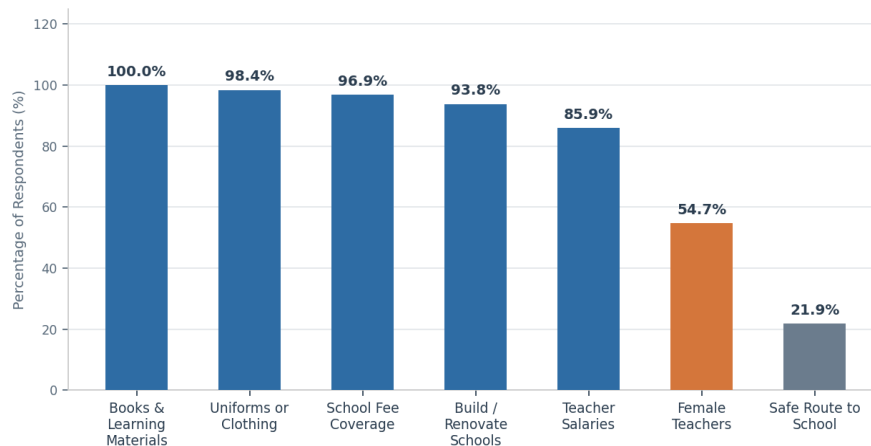
6. Children and Education

6.1 Children's Current Access to Schooling

Schooling Status	% of Respondents
School partially functioning (overcrowding / teacher shortage)	89.06% (57)
No children	7.81% (5)
No schools available	3.13% (2)

6.2 What is Needed to Enable Children's Enrolment?

Requirements to Enable Children's School Enrolment (n=64)



Enrolment Requirement	% of Respondents
Books, Pens and Learning Materials	100% (64)
Uniforms or Clothing	98.44% (63)
School Fee Coverage for Children	96.88% (62)
Building or Renovating Schools	93.75% (60)
Teacher Salaries	85.94% (55)
Female Teachers (so girls can attend) ⁷	54.69% (35)
Safe Route to School	21.88% (14)
Other ⁸	4.69% (3)

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

⁷Aziza from Bindisi, "Literacy centres or Quranic schools (khalwas) for girls"; Fatima from Bindisi, "A literacy institute for women."

⁸Sumayya from Bindisi, "Support for Quranic schooling for children and literacy centres for mothers"; Amal from Bindisi, "Scholarships for a number of gifted boys and girls"; Alawiyah from Bindisi, "Quality education programmes for women."

6.3 Support for Children born out of sexual violence

Support Approach	% of Respondents
Specialised Psychological Support	68.75% (44)
No separate support (to avoid further stigmatisation)	53.13% (34)
Ensuring Access to Official Documentation	59.38% (38)
Specialised Health Services	25% (16)
Specialised Education	4.69% (3)
Other (livelihood and education-focused responses) ⁹	4.69% (3)

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

⁹ Alawiyah from Bindisi, "An opportunity to receive free education because they do not have legal guardians who can afford all the exorbitant school expenses"; Kulthum from Bindisi, "Supporting them with productive assets/tools to empower them within the community."

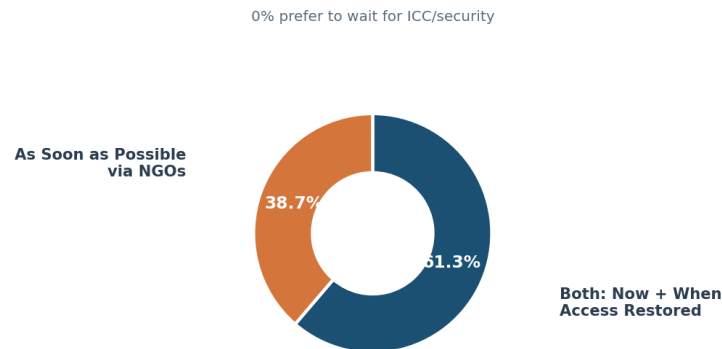
7. Support Preferences and Delivery Timeline

7.1 Preferred Type of Support

Support Preference	% of Respondents
Both Individual and Collective Support	100% (64)
Individual Support Only	0%
Collective Support Only	0%

7.2 Delivery Timeline Preference (n=62)

Delivery Timeline Preference (n=62)



Delivery Preference	% of Respondents
Both: Some support now via NGOs + more when access restored	61.29% (38)
As soon as possible through local NGOs operating in Darfur ¹⁰	38.71% (24)
Wait until security restored and ICC can enter Darfur	0%

¹⁰ Alawiyah from Bindisi, "There is now a real opportunity for money transfers: for the first time, anyone can open a bank account with the Bank of Khartoum using only a national-ID document, without appearing in person, and we should seize this to help the victims"; Kulthum from Bindisi, "There should be good coordination between the land intermediaries, the displaced-persons administration and the Court, to ensure the compensation reaches its recipients"; Sumayya from Bindisi, "We want our voice to be heard at the Court"; Mariam from Bindisi, "The victims are living in a very difficult situation."