



People First Impact Method Assessment



West Darfur, Sudan

April 2011

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Front page photo: Darfurian Girl at a Youth Centre in El Geneina, West Darfur State, Sudan.

Executive Summary

A participatory People First Impact Method (P-FiM) assessment was carried out through three field exercises involving thirty one (31) Darfurian participants. This assessment benefitted from an earlier P-FiM assessment carried out with WCC and a number of other agencies in July 2010 in both Geneina and Krenek Localities. This provided an overall participatory baseline of social change trends. What stands out now in March 2011 is the marked increase and significance of positive community based exchanges and interactions between different ethnic groups, pastoralists and farmers; improved situation of homeless unaccompanied children in El Geneina; increased positive role of the Government's Ministries of Social Welfare and Culture, Youth and Sports. Of concern is a negative trend towards increased lawlessness consisting of banditry, land occupation, rape and violence against women etc.

In the 2010 P-FiM exercises 47% of positive impact and 67% negative impact was attributed to national actors i.e. Community initiative, Government and local business etc. In 2011 an upward trend of 58% attribution of positive impact to national actors, particularly forces within the community, was remarked. The positive trends align closely with the work that WCC has been supporting under the DCPSF grants. The work of NGOs overall in West Darfur has received a positive attribution in community ranking exercises; of note is the fact that these are often small and medium sized organisations like WCC (given the expulsion of larger agencies in previous years and recent suspension of CRS activities). Community members also remarked on several occasions about the dependency they felt whenever NGO activities were interrupted and their need to be more self-reliant.

Assessment Objective and Scope

The objective of the assessment was to a) identify causes of division among youth and b) with them to develop strategies that they can adopt to address these causes. An updated assessment was completed and builds upon the findings of a previous P-FiM assessment carried out in July 2010 in El Geneina and Krenek. This forms a baseline against which current findings can be compared. Seventeen focus group discussions were conducted by thirty one members of the West Darfur Youth Organisation and WCC staff. Between 08-19 March 2011 these staff were trained in the People First Impact Method (Annex 2) (over a period of two days); deployed to the field; engaged in a leadership development exercise for three days and then deployed for further field exercises over a period of two days. Ten discussion groups were conducted in El Geneina on Friday 11 March 2011 and seven in Krenek and Beida Localities on 16 and 17 March 2011. A total of 404 community members were engaged in qualitative discussion of issues affecting them at local levels and as perceived and understood by them – these were then attributed quantitatively in terms of drivers of positive and negative impact differences. 139 discussion group members were female and 265 male aged between 10-40 years. Confer Annex 3 for details. Out of 24 participants who completed evaluation forms 65% felt that the learning objectives had been fully met; 33% felt that they had been mostly met; only 2% respectively felt they had been partly or not met. It is important to positively note that this assessment was carried out entirely by Darfurians.

Methodology

The assessment approach and methodology was under pinned by the People First Impact Method (P-FiM[®] 2010) www.P-FiM.org (see annex 2). One hundred and five (105) qualitative impact statements representing objective levels and depth of communication that participants had been trained to recognise were documented from three field exercises, as the key issues that

youth and communities feel strongly about. Seventy Impact Statements emerged from field work in El Geneina which were grouped into twenty common categories of statements. Forty five qualitative Impact Statements were documented from group work in Krenek and Beida Localities; these were grouped into twelve common categories. These findings were then grouped into positive and negative trends and attributed to drivers of that difference e.g. forces within the community, Government, Business, United Nations Agencies, NGOs, Other etc.

The field work was combined with a workshop based leadership development exercise that explored: personal value/principle identification; personal self-awareness and self-image; characteristics of good leadership; feedback; trust, fear and motivation. This increased the receptivity of staff when engaged in field work.

Limitations

In the opinion of the consultant the assessment findings provide a good snapshot and temperature taking exercise of community level issues in March 2011 in the localities covered. While these findings could be representative of other areas in West Darfur State, it would not be advised to conclude that the situation on the ground is the same without further field work using the P-FiM methodology with which the team and partner are now familiar. The top four impact trends are presented in this report. Further detailed analysis of wider findings can be found in Excel spread sheets on which this report is based. It is important that other less significantly ranked findings are not over looked. People's qualitative statements appear throughout the report; these are concentration points of meaning, knowledge and experience that sum up what the quantitative data cannot say (not merely anecdotes).

Utilisation

This assessment report is intended to inform monitoring and evaluation by WCC and the West

Darfur Youth Organisation of a DCPSF funded Peace-Building project.

Key Findings

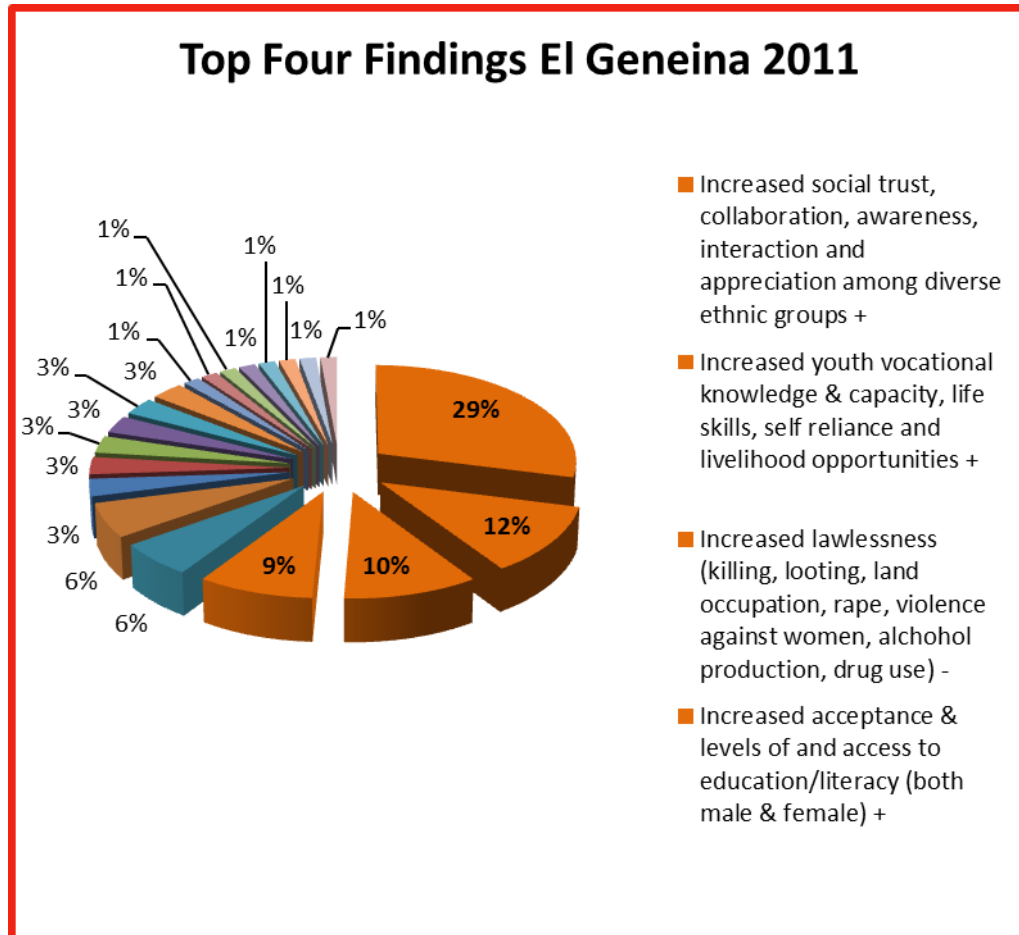
- Increased social trust, collaboration, awareness, interaction and appreciation among diverse ethnic groups
- Assessment was positively and capably carried out entirely by Darfurians themselves
- Increasingly positive attribution as perceived by community members to local government ministry activities e.g. Culture, Youth and Sports
- UNICEF support to some local government ministries making a positive difference
- Positive attribution by communities to the activities of NGOs present (often small and medium sized actors)
- Expressions of dependency felt following the expulsions of larger agencies and the need for greater self-reliance

Key Recommendations

- Support the community based and local government ministry actions that are increasing social trust among different groups
- Continue empowering and building the capacity of Darfurian actors and Darfurian staff to engage at the forefront of community encounter
- Monitor impact attribution to non Darfurian humanitarian actors to ensure that a complete replacement of community and Government initiative is not overtaken by humanitarian assistance

Main Report

1.0. Key Findings on El Geneina Community Level Trends



2011-2010 trend comparison

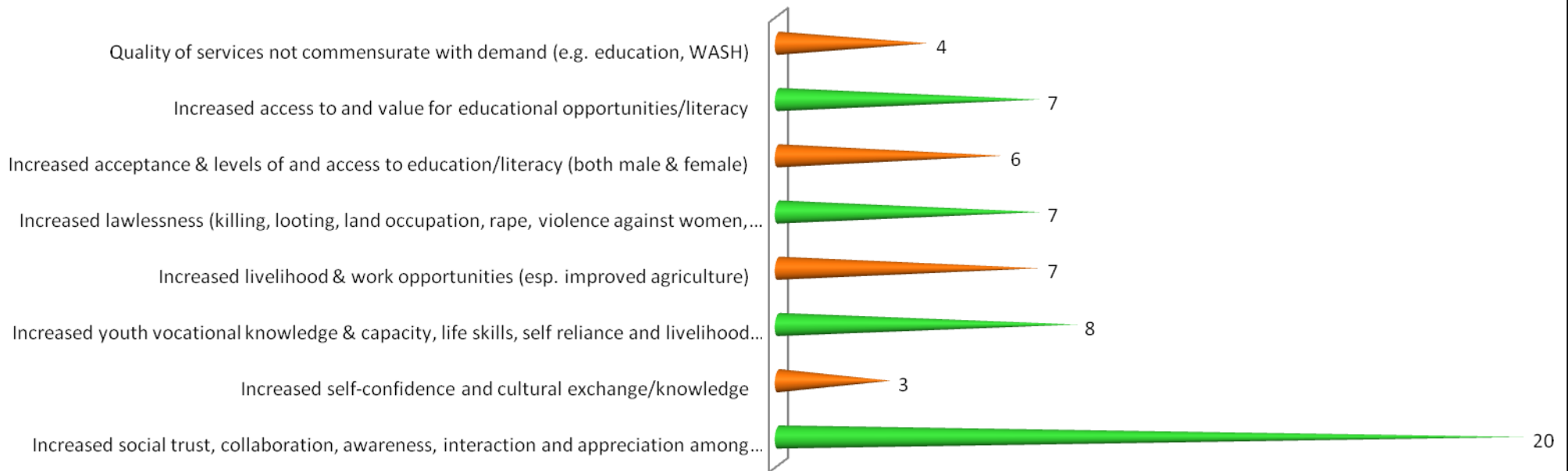
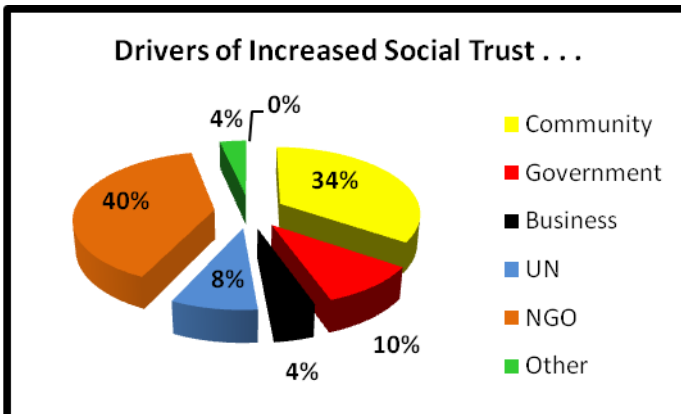


Figure 1 Green bars represent top 4 2011 changes against the orange 2010 top 4 baseline issues.

1.1. Increased social trust, collaboration, awareness, interaction and appreciation among diverse ethnic groups +

“A young man was on his motorbike and the bike broke down and he was helped by two other young men who he did not know. Later he realised that they helped him because they knew him from joint sports activities”.

Host Community Youth Committee Al Gabal



A key positive trend which is considered a real change since the last P-FiM exercise carried out in El Geneina in July 2010 is that there is a growing community level drive towards appreciation and respect for ethnic diversity. This is manifesting itself in ways such as joint sports tournaments, decision making meetings and cultural events etc. This was ranked as the key positive difference over the past year in relation to community level social cohesion. It

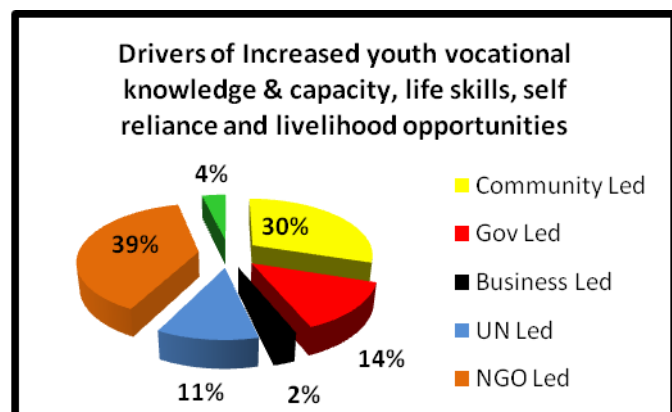
ranked 3rd in the 2010 exercise as a positive trend and has increased to the number one priority impact difference at 29% of key impact differences since that time. In 2010 it was expressed by communities as increased community self-confidence and cultural exchange/knowledge. People feel that this is contributing to a wider sense of security, stability and freedom of movement. NGOs are attributed as a major cause of this positive dynamic, closely followed by the community itself and the Government of Sudan (notably the Ministries of Social Welfare; Culture, Youth and Sports). Noting these are NGOs who are often considered small or medium in scale in the humanitarian community. It is understood that these government ministries have received UN support through UNICEF. All efforts should be made to support community and government actions that support and increase this positive trend. The types of activities that WCC is already supporting appear timely, appropriate and relevant.

“Now you can marry between one tribe and another. When the conflict began you could not do this and now people are going back to the past practice.”

IDP Sports Group, Kerending Camp

1.2. Increased youth vocational knowledge & capacity, life skills, self-reliance and livelihood opportunities +

Youth remarked that their personal and vocational development has had an impact on the meaningful contribution that they can make locally in their communities. They felt that these positive impacts also have an effect on reducing levels of crime. Eight (8) out of seventy (70) statements endorsed this change. Again the key driver of this impact was perceived to be NGOs followed closely by community initiative. Again the Government ministries already mentioned supported by UNICEF were understood to be making a positive contribution.



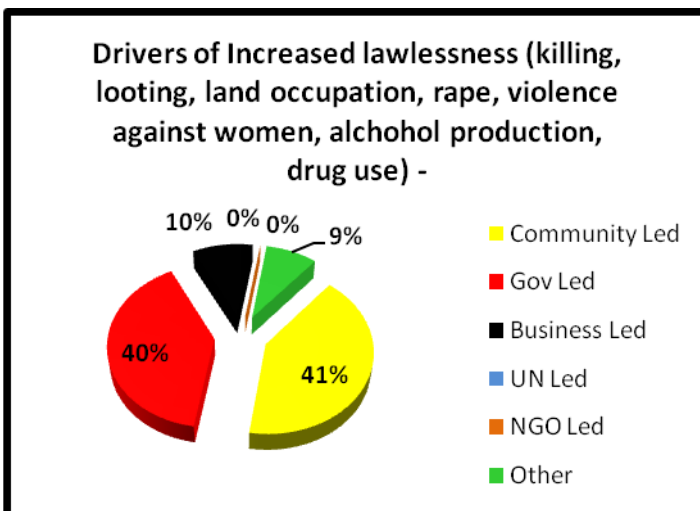


The longer that people feel unsafe in their villages of origin and remain in or close to the towns, the greater the likelihood that younger people especially, will have assumed a peri-urban lifestyle. Other impact differences documented in this exercise highlight how culture and awareness is changing simply by having greater access to commodities associated with towns where there is greater access to electric power and commodities like shared television sets. Practical vocational and life skills are therefore essential to enable young people to adapt to new realities. Lessons learned from the experience of refugee and IDP returnee youth from agricultural and pastoralist origins in Southern Sudan (after many years of separation from their parents and ancestral livelihoods) may provide a global and useful perspective to strategically inform work with youth in West Darfur. The context is changing livelihoods and culture.

“A lady said I would like to live in a very cold place, because this way we would all have our girls back safe.”

IDP Education Group

1.3. Increased lawlessness (killing, looting, land occupation, rape, violence against women, alcohol production, drug use) –



The above trend represents a mostly new development that did not appear to the same degree in 2010. At least two groups mentioned recent rapes and killings in the past year. Life in close proximity between social groups in IDP camps is bringing about its own negative social consequences. Literacy and purposeful engagement of youth in livelihood activities according to community members has a direct bearing on prevalence of general lawlessness. Increased attention to literacy and vocational training should impact on this trend. People frown upon local alcohol

“A man went to his farm last rainy season with his two sons. Armed men came and shot the sons. They put a gun to the man’s head and said, because of your age we will spare you. If you come back we will kill you.”

IDP Education Group

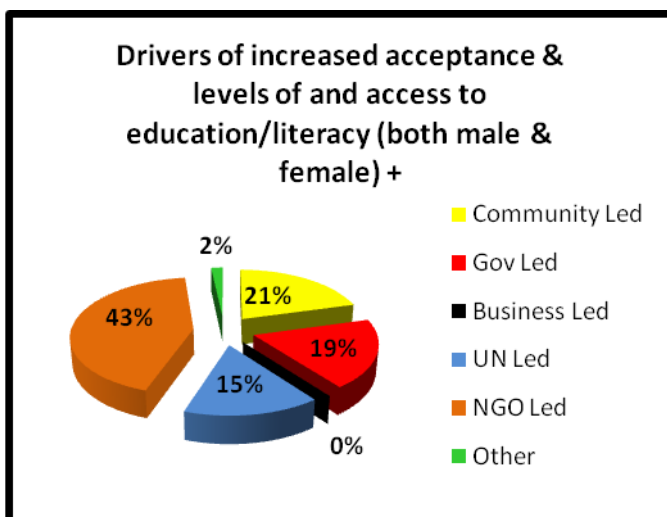
production in the camps which has increased and perceive it as a major contributor to social ills. Three girls were raped two days before the focus group discussion when they were about their livelihood activities. By a narrow margin forces within the community are seen to be driving this trend, closely followed by the lack

of action by or capability of Government in law enforcement. The 9% “Other” attribution represents militias and criminal groups. 10% attribution to business is directly related to alcohol production.

1.4. Increased acceptance & levels of and access to education/literacy (both male & female) +

“I am making all efforts to get my children educated, as without education you cannot do anything.”

IDP Education Group



The situation of displacement that peaked in 2003/4 in West Darfur and subsequent major humanitarian response, led to a situation where many people, particularly from rural areas, for the first time had access to better services than previously existed for them. For example those displaced to IDP camps around urban centres have developed an appreciation and value for education that did not previously exist. This is a long term change in values and a common lesson from wider humanitarian learning – people in adversity value

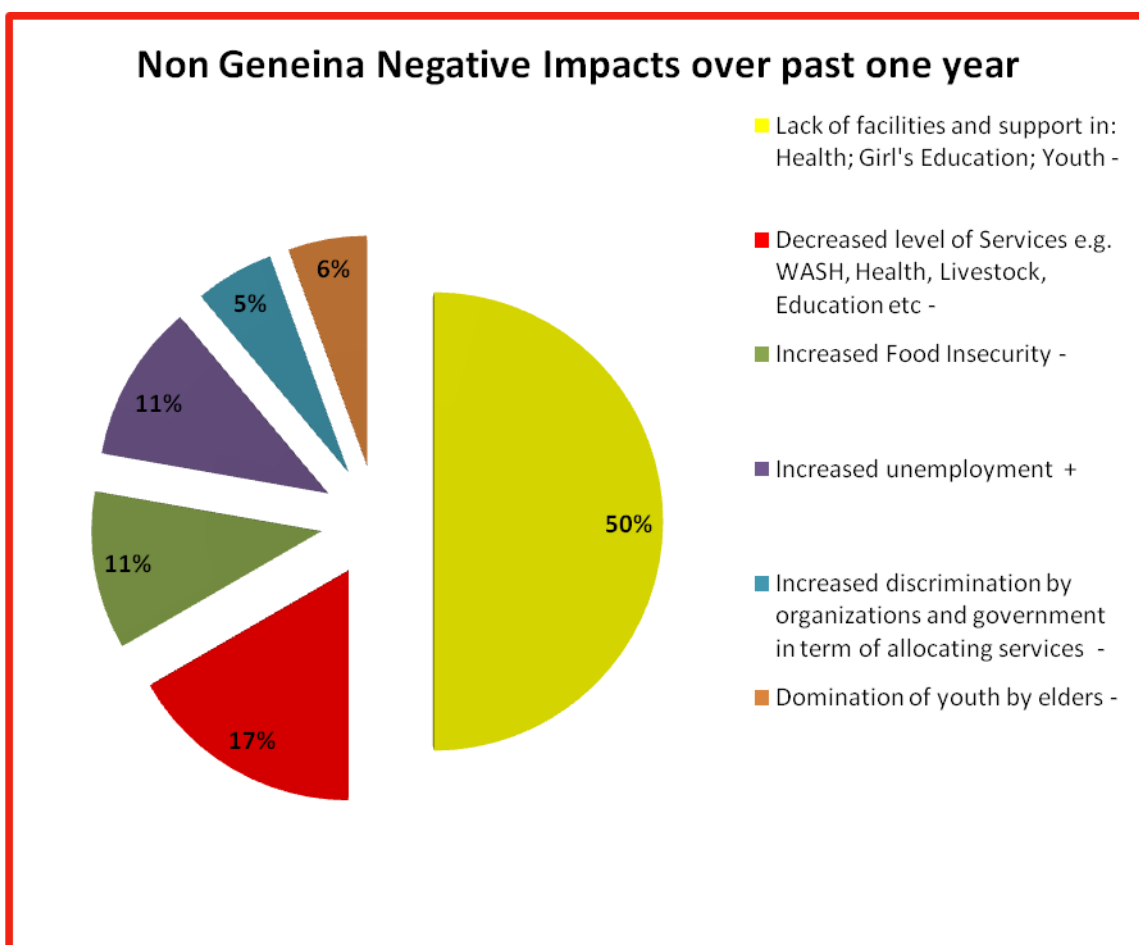
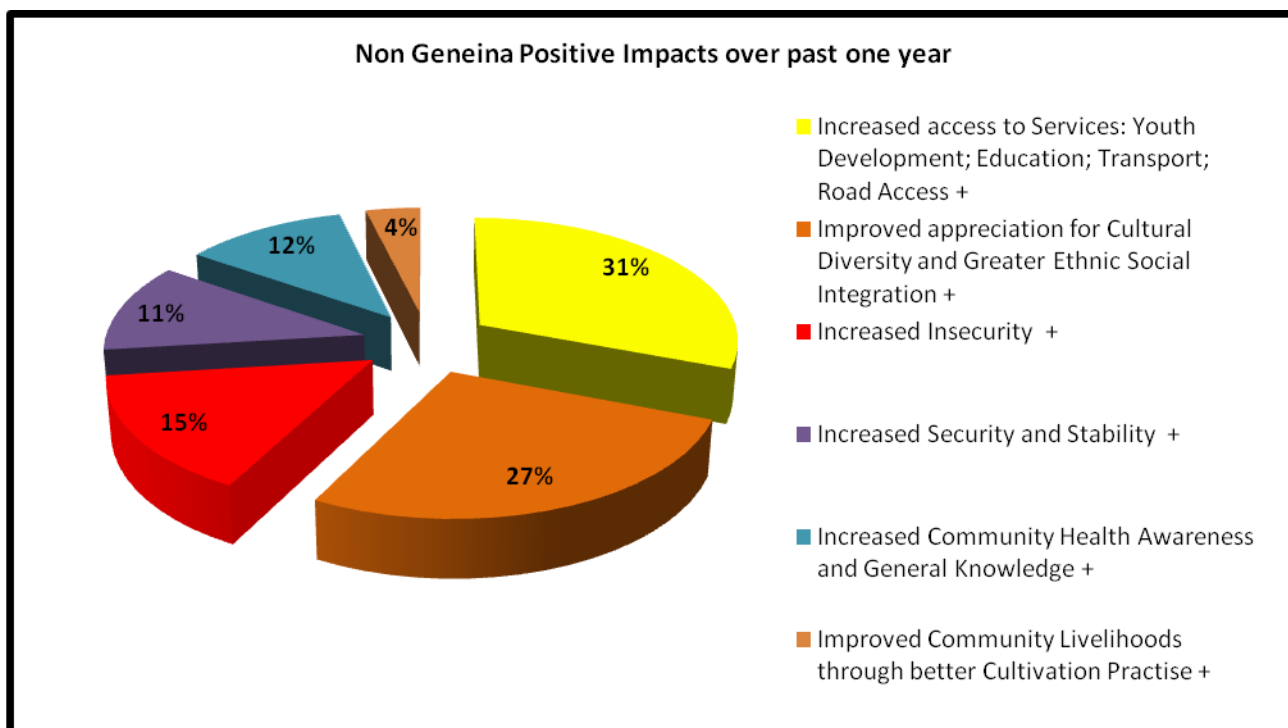


education. In the 2010 exercise it was very clear in the findings that access to education had significantly improved for IDPs while the quality of education had decreased for host communities. Another 2010 finding in El Geneina was that while host and IDP children shared the same classrooms they did not socialise outside the classroom together, given camp living conditions and subsequent esteem issues, felt by IDP children that they were embarrassed for their host class mates to see. This is an issue that WCC should be sensitive to and address where possible through other programme activities that bring different social groups together. UNICEF support to Government was positively remarked in the attribution exercise. 2% attribution to “Other” was allocated to a Civil Society Organisation (Disability Organisation).

“Previously I did not know the importance of education when I was in the village and now after being here I realise its importance.”

Host Community Youth Committee, Al Gabal

2. Key Findings on Krenek and Beida Community Level Trends



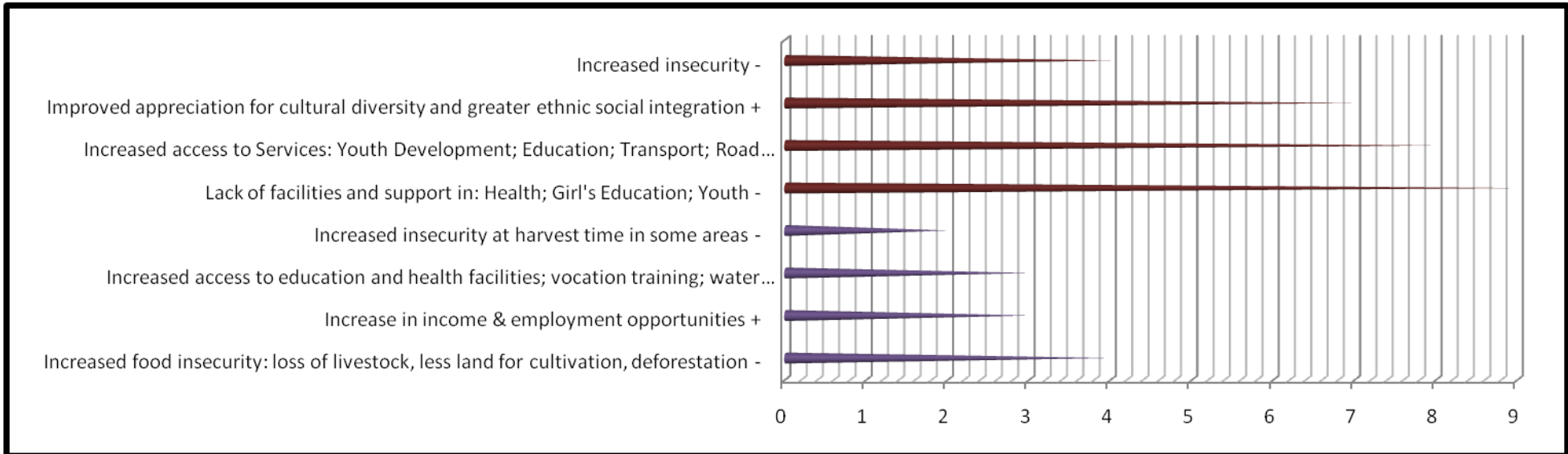
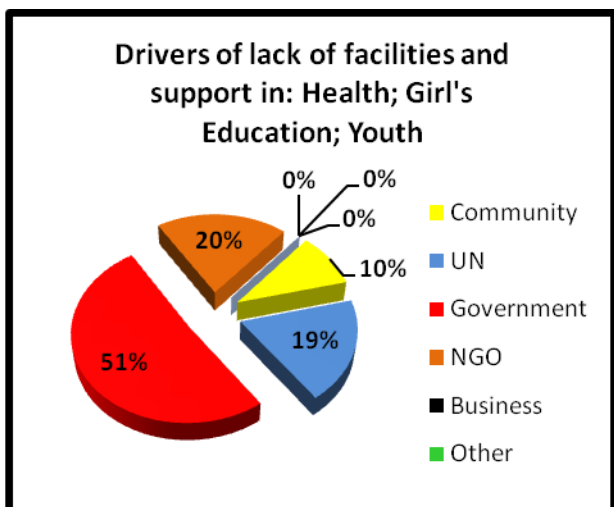


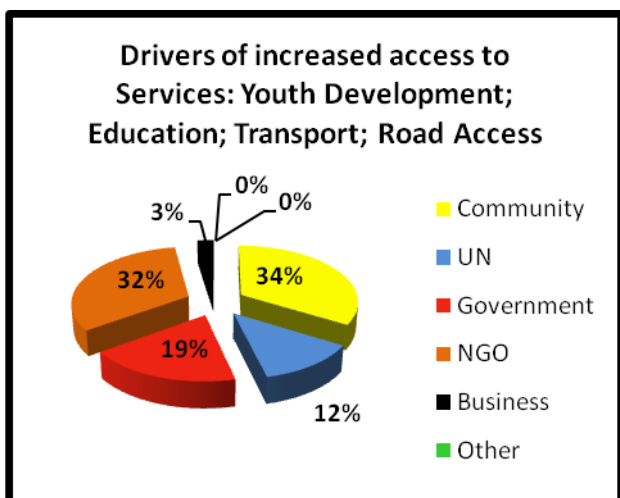
Figure 2 Burgundy columns represent the top 4 2011 changes against the top 4 2010 baseline issues

2.1. Lack of facilities and support in: Health; Girl's Education; Youth –



A priority finding outside of El Geneina was that focus groups prioritised a lack of facilities and support to health, girl's education and youth. While Government was considered as primarily responsible for providing these services, groups also allocated responsibility to NGOs and the UN for not stepping in where Government should or capacity was not present. These discussions were in the context of the overall theme and trends relating to community level social cohesion. Competition for basic resources and basic facilities intensifies pressure on already struggling communities. With the increase in provision of services outlined in the next finding communities are also increasingly aware of what they have not had.

2.2. Increased access to Services: Youth Development; Education; Transport; Road

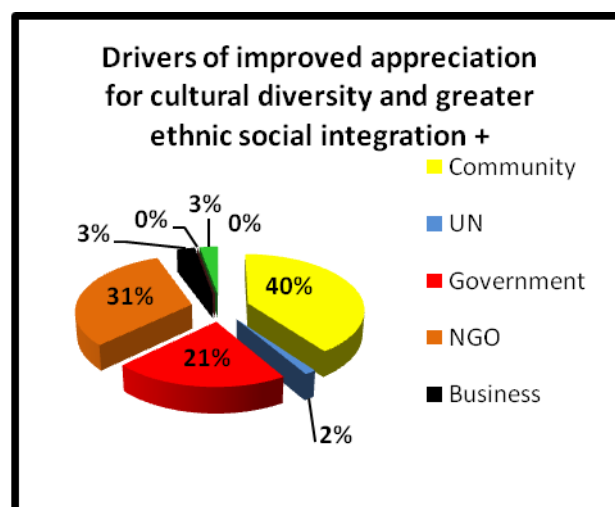


Access +

The urban and peri urban populations have increased since 2003 due to displacement and the provision of services has not been commensurate with need and demand; what the findings outside of El Geneina indicate is that in smaller localities there is a growing appreciation for the activities of government. The overall positive impact to government for Krenek in 2010 was 11% and this has increased in 2011.

2.3. Improved appreciation for cultural diversity and greater ethnic social integration –

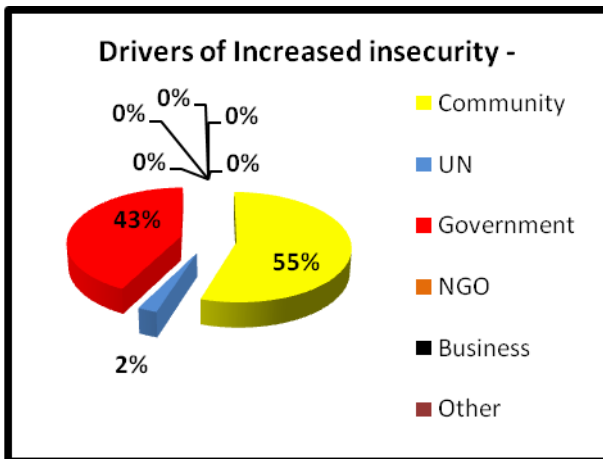
What is striking about this finding is that in communities outside of and less accessible to El Geneina this is the third highest ranking impact trend. It is also driven by national actors - primarily the community. When the Local Government and Community attribution ranking are combined it is a considerable driver. This finding was the most important trend in El Geneina and there the largest driving force was the activities of NGOs. It also did not appear as a significant trend to the same degree in the 2010 exercise.



“I am now back to my previous relationships with my friends of different tribes, whom I cut communication with years ago, because of the situation.”

IDP Education Group

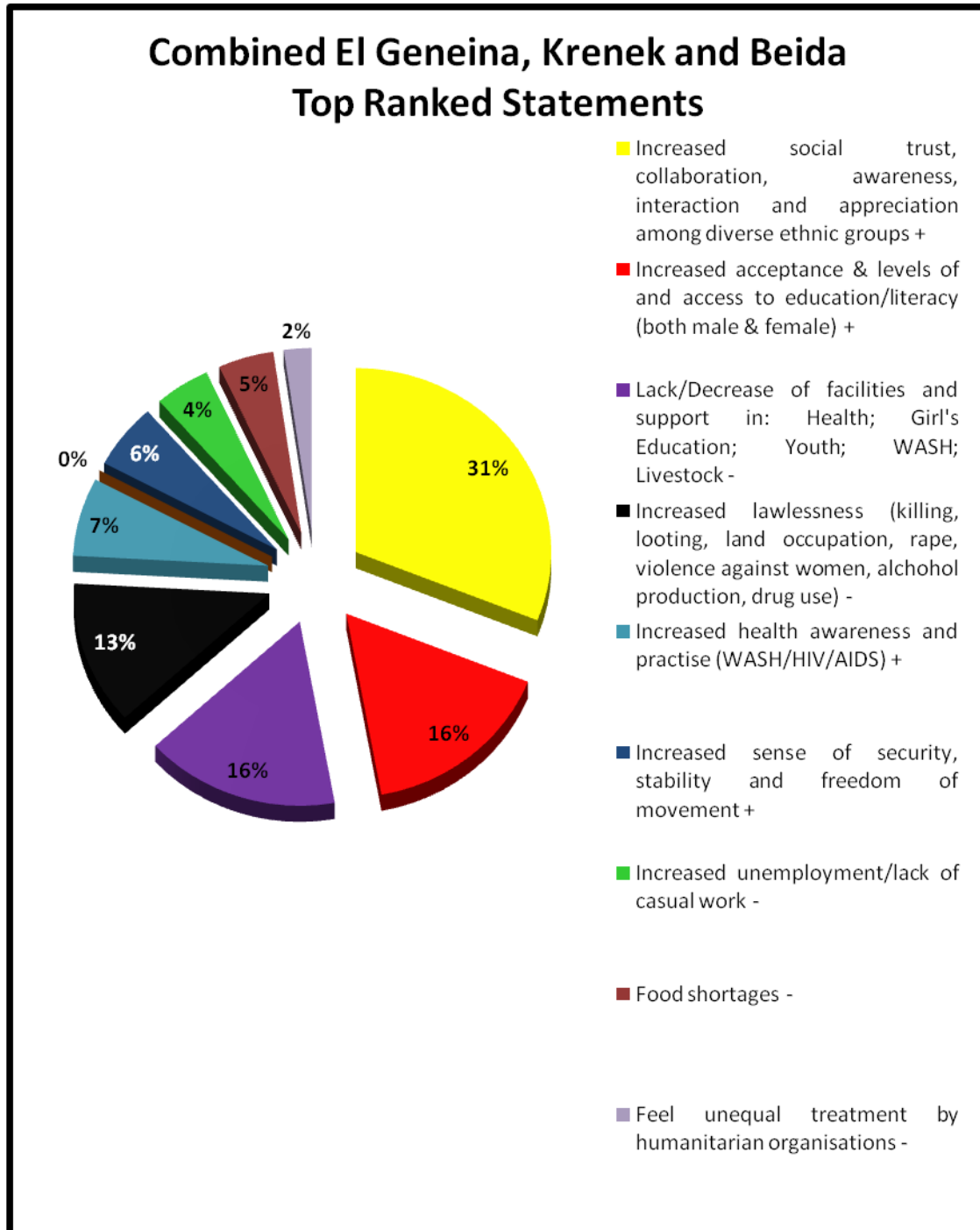
2.4. Increased insecurity –

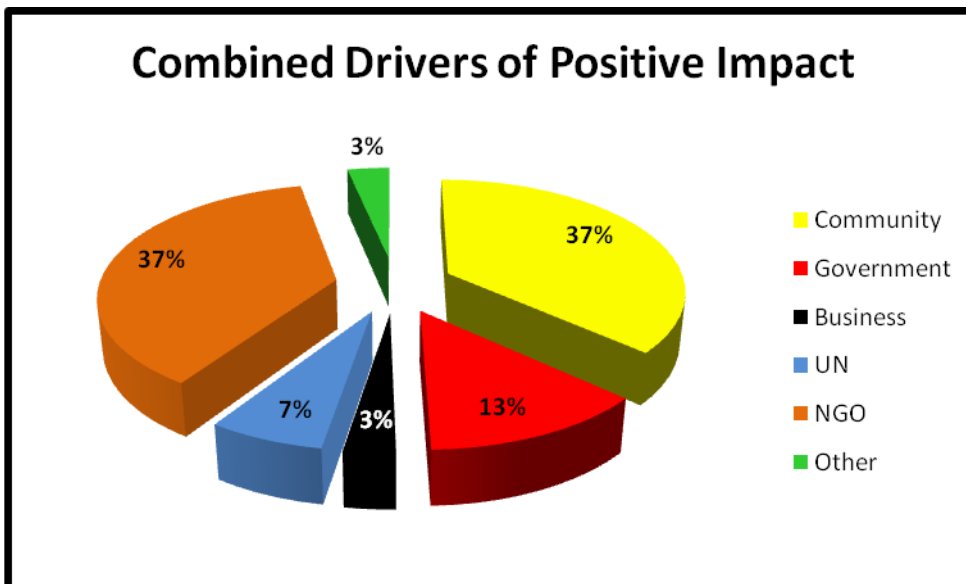
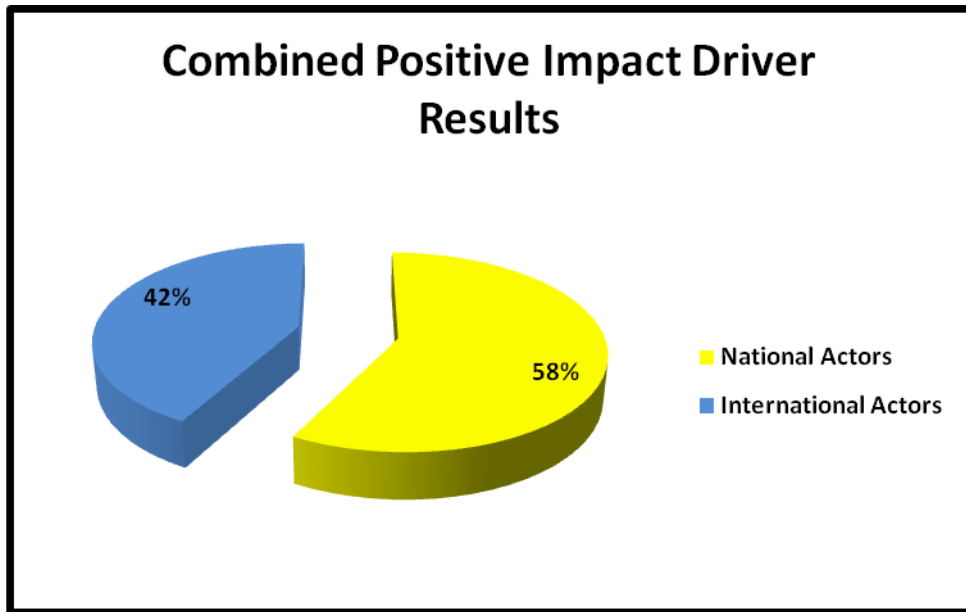


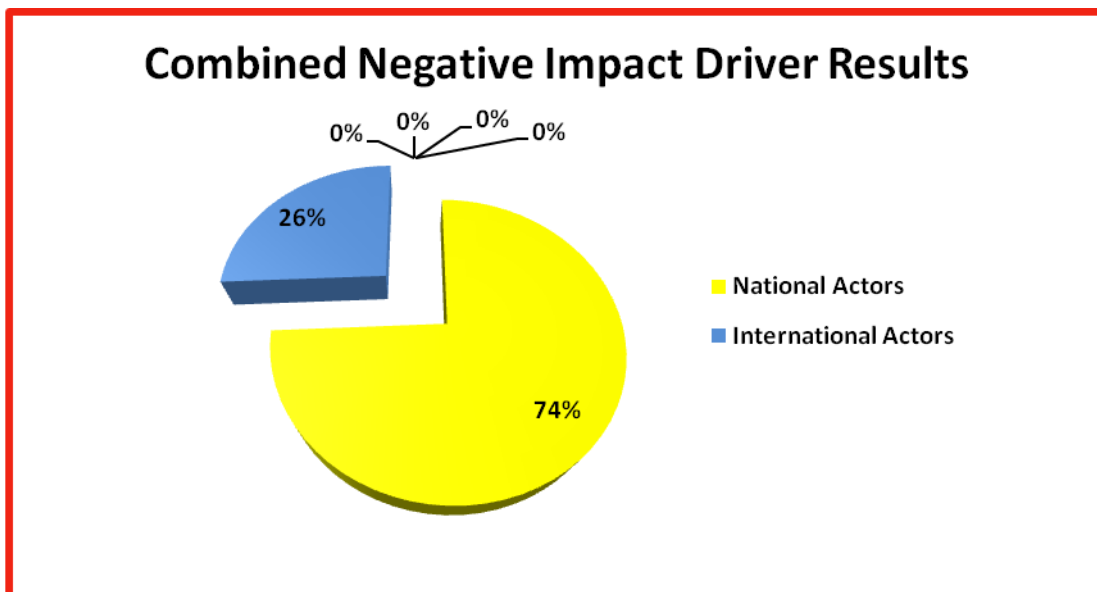
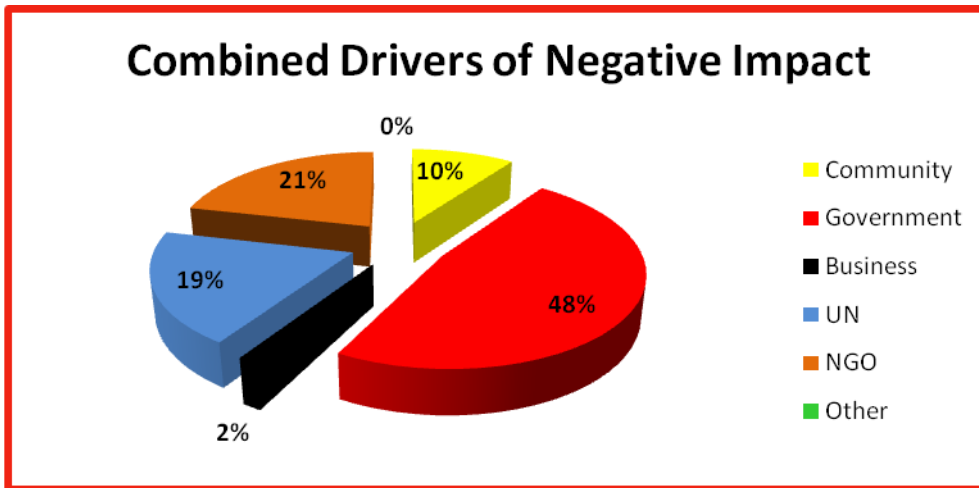
Increased insecurity is attributed to militia activity, alcohol consumption and robbery/banditry. These are both community based forces and the government is seen as responsible for enforcing law and order which is not occurring in the view of the community to the degree that it should. The 2% attribution is to UNAMID who communities perceive as present but not making a substantial difference to the protection of civilians. Narrowly following this finding is a sense of increased security and stability; this is linked to the improved sense of cultural diversity and ethnic social integration. The joint Sudanese and Chadian forces (Forces Mixtes)

were also felt by local people to have improved the security situation.

3. Combined El Geneina, Krenek and Beida Findings and Attribution Analysis







4.0. Lessons learned

1. The exercise demonstrates that quality field work can be undertaken entirely by nationals in a demanding context like West Darfur and this ensures real communication with affected populations that can be integrated at every stage of the project cycle and programming.
2. For future field work involving community focus group discussions it is important that where possible, groups should be disaggregated by age and gender in order to give the powerless a greater chance to give their views and have their say. Participants in this exercise were majority male.
3. 58% of positive impact relating to social cohesion, communities attribute to local actors i.e. community initiative, government and local business. While national actors are responsible for the greater part of positive impact difference, those same actors are responsible for 74% of negative changes relating to poor community level social cohesion. The solutions are therefore local.

5.0. Key recommendations

1. The individual and collective leadership ability of WCC and its partner staff is critical to supporting positive difference at community level. Staff personal and professional development therefore needs to be an on-going investment and not a one off opportunity. Introduction and development of a feedback and coaching culture will help to ensure that staff continue to develop themselves on site.
2. In order to lead effectively and ensure that they keep up with the wider team, it is recommended that the senior team of WCC in West Darfur benefit from the same on-site training opportunities as the staff involved in this exercise. In this way the experience and knowledge of the changes taking place within the wider team dynamic will be better understood and encouraged.
3. Staff within the team have benefitted from two P-FiM trainings and a series of field exercises using this method. They have now also experienced from an introduction to very challenging personal and professional leadership development exercises. Input and integration of that input are two different things. The challenge now is continued integration and application of key individual and team learning points, so that a forward moving dynamic simply becomes part of the collective team dynamic and it becomes obvious that team members are flourishing in their personal and professional development. Encourage and expect to see staff trying out and applying new facilitation techniques and if they do not – ask to see them being applied and developed.

6.0. Conclusion

Findings from the community based assessment are clear and straightforward. There exists a strategic and critical opportunity to support greater interaction and appreciation for local level diversity i.e. inclusive and non-exclusive worldviews. Constructive Leadership and the development of youth leadership capacities presents a key opportunity to achieve this goal of uniting rather than disuniting communities of different ethnic and livelihood origins. The social situation of diverse groups being brought together in close proximity by displacement (caused by the global Darfur situation) with limited access to land and livelihoods is resulting in increased lawlessness. Provision of viable alternatives especially to youth is considered a strategic and important support that War Child Canada can play. Support to youth vocational training and life skills equally provides an occasion to increase the adaptability of young people in what is now likely to be a long term changing livelihood pattern characterised by being peri-urban. The greatest drivers of positive local change are national actors and alignment with what is working both at community and government levels is recommended. Equally the forces behind high levels of negative impact are national and therefore it is within the mix of national forces that challenges will be understood and durable solutions nurtured.

Annex 1

Terms of Reference for Peacebuilding and Livelihoods Consultancy

Objective

The objective of the consultancy is to a) identify causes of social cohesion among youth and b) with them to develop strategies that they can adopt to address these causes.

Background

The consultancy forms an activity within a project “Youth as Leaders for Peace Promotion and Community Development” funded by DCPSF.

Youth-focused Social Cohesion Assessment

This project will begin with the hiring of a Youth Peacebuilding consultant who will complete an **updated social assessment** in West Darfur that is specifically focused on the impact on and role of youth in social cohesion. This assessment will investigate the current ‘dividers’ (threats to peace and stability that divide people and serve as sources of tension) and ‘connectors’ (sources of peace and stability that connect people) or local capacities for peace. This assessment will be unique from other assessments in the state as it will be focused on the social dynamics among youth and between youth and their communities. The exercise will explore how youth from different communities and ways of life see each other as a basis for increasing awareness and understanding. The assessment will devote most attention to Beida, Krenek, and Geneina localities in accordance with the project’s focus areas, but will be state-wide in scope.

At the end of the first quarter of the project, the Youth Peacebuilding Consultant will guide the project team in **using the assessment as baseline data and to ensure that all indicators are appropriately socially sensitive**. Importantly, the consultant will invite the participation of selected representatives of the new West Darfur youth NGO to assist in his/her research: for example, youth NGO representatives from particular communities will participate in facilitating focus group discussions in their community and analysis, with the support of WCC staff (who have been trained by the same consultant).

Approach

The approach of the assignment will be participatory and the role of the consultant will be to work with Darfurian youth to articulate their own challenges and identify actions that they can take to address these.

Deliverables:

- i) **Develop a detailed work plan** on the basis of the TORs and preliminary discussion/induction with WCC staff.
- ii) **Develop survey:** design preliminary questions and a draft youth survey
- iii) **Examine the context:** The Consultant will examine WCC's programming in light of the local context, i.e. existing traditional mechanisms for negotiation of differences and opportunities for youth. The purpose of this task is to a) see what benefits might come from a youth-focused assessment, and consider how WCC's programming might ‘map onto’ existing ‘local capacities for peace’ in order to bolster local approaches that are already working, respectfully challenge those that seem to be impeding progress towards peace and fill gaps with peace building activities.

- iv) **Conduct refresher training in People First Impact Management (P-FIM) training** to 24 WCC staff and local stakeholders. This 2-3 day training will take place in El Geneina.
- v) **Lead the youth NGO in conducting a youth-focused analysis:** The consultant will do a hands-on social mapping and analysis exercise together with a youth NGO. The purpose of this task is to examine the nature, patterns, symptoms and impact of social cohesion in West Darfur, specifically how it affects youth and how youth perceive their situation. The consultant will develop, with the WCC team, a work-plan for analysis updates over the course of the project.
- vi) **Provide guidance to WCC staff:** in how to support the youth NGO and oversee the successful completion of the assessment.
- vii) **Write final assessment:** Analyse the findings of the youth and WCC staff, and compile them into a final assessment that will serve as the baseline for the project.
- viii) **Report:** Compile the results of the analysis, the work-plan, and the outcomes of the workshop, to be submitted to DCPSF and to be used during the lifespan of the two year project. This is a separate project from the DCPSF-funded project that the consultant previously advised on.



Annex 2

What is the People First Impact Method (P-FiM)?

P-FIM is a simple low cost methodology that fully allows communities to speak for themselves, in identifying impact changes in their lives and what the drivers of impact difference are attributable to. In this way the starting point is people and communities and not organisations and projects. It is a powerful tool that highlights issues humanitarian and development agencies may often be poorly aware of. P-FIM is a mainstream approach and tool directly complements aspects of Sphere, the Good Enough Guide, Participatory Impact Assessment (Tufts) and HAP etc. P-FiM enables humanitarian actors to accurately 'take the temperature' in order to properly align interventions with local priority issues, ensure they are engaging properly and where they can have the greatest possible impact. P-FiM simply recognises the primary driving force of people and communities at all stages of an intervention as essential. It adds value to existing collaborative and inter-agency initiatives. The method has been used in multiple inter-agency exercises (four days per exercise) e.g. in 2010 in South Sudan, Haiti, Sudan (West Darfur) with excellent results and high spontaneous buy-in by participants and agencies.

Potential P-FIM Benefits to Agencies:

- (i) Impact measured *in the context* where a programme or programmes are delivered
- (ii) The action doubles as **P-FiM Training** for participating local agencies and agency personnel
- (iii) A series of P-FIM actions will provide a basis for advocacy/mainstreaming of **people first** approaches.

P-FIM takes a representative geographical area (e.g. a one to three year programme) of people and communities who are getting on with their lives. Local people are trained on P-FiM who have basic development skills, understand language and culture and are trusted locally. The method (i) enables a qualitative process where primary changes are openly discussed with representative groups making up a community - whether positive, negative or indifferent - and recorded (ii) the method then works backwards to determine in a quantitative way where change is attributable to e.g. leadership in the community, government actions, local business, NGO, UN etc. The method makes no assumptions about impact and what drives it - with often surprising impact results revealed. It is community owned and driven. P-FiM fundamentally asks "So what?" questions . . . "So what difference has that made to people's lives?" and "who is really responsible for the change or impact?"

There are two biases that often colour project and organisational impact evaluation approaches:

- **What impact are we actually having?** Typically organisations and their programmes are the focus of impact/ evaluation measurement to meet standard quality, accountability and donor requirements.
- **How can we know the actual impact of a project/programme if we only consider projects and organisations?** What about the depth and breadth of what is around the project or organisation in terms of change impacts? P-FIM measures impact in the context of the project and as such, the impact of the project can be tested.

While participatory approaches and accountability at community level are given increased importance, the standard organisation/project focus is still emphasised by donors and agencies. A typical end of project impact evaluation involves external (sometimes local) evaluators who carry out desk and field exercises to determine the positive or negative qualitative and (mostly) quantitative impact achieved by a project (which in itself is important). However, by over focusing on the organisation and project and the role of external consultants - the full honest views of local people and communities on what is working or not working (or whether correct or needed in the first place) and what other factors (often not actions of the project) have caused impact - are typically unheard or not considered.

Why People First Impact Method (P-FIM)? Our fundamental question is "**Are we doing things right and are we doing the right things?**" To put this into a programme/project context, the assumption column of a logframe requires that donors and agencies fully consider the wider context to ensure that proposed programmes are relevant. In this way it can be said that '**impact lives in the assumptions**' - weak assumptions lead to inappropriate responses. P-FIM references 'project cycle approaches' and effectively links with other evaluative / impact tools in humanitarian and development contexts. It is a simple methodology that can bridge an essential gap within existing approaches. For example, P-FiM asserts that addressing Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) & Climate Change Adaption (CCA) requires the full engagement of communities.

The knowledge base and pedigree underpinning P-FiM draws on key concepts from Existentialist and Personalist Philosophy, Psychosocial Methods and beyond. It is an integrated and holistic view of human nature freedom and potential - people's needs and rights. Key concepts are: people come first; local relationships of trust are fundamental; people have a right to life with dignity; a non agency centric and non project approach facilitates objectivity and honesty; an integrated holistic appreciation of human development is vital; quality and depth of communication with people is essential; respectful understanding of people must be our starting point and be sustained.

Annex 3 Focus Groups Disaggregated by Area and Gender

	Group	Female	Male	Girls	Boys	Av. Age	Total
1	IDP Youth Committee	3	7			18-25	10
2	Host Community Youth Committee	2	11			16-25	13
3	IDP Sports Group	0	10			18-25	10
4	Nomadic Youth Committee	8	21			12-30	29
5	Community Leaders	2	12			18-45	14
6	Art Group	3	10			18-40	13
7	IDP Education Group	7	6			10-40	13
8	Street Children		10			10-23	10
9	Adolescents			45	33	12-16	78
10	Livelihoods Group	16	4			14-27	20
	Total	41	91	45	33		210

Table 1: El Geneina Disaggregated Focus Groups by Gender

No	Group	Female	Male	Av. Age	Total
1	Youth	0	20	17-40	20
2	Youth	8	12	18-35	20
3	Youth	10	14	18-27	24
4	Youth	20	40	18-40	60
5	Youth	0	26	18-40	26
6	Youth	4	15	25-40	19
7	Youth	11	14	18-30	25
	Total	53	141		194

Table 2: Non Geneina Focus Groups Disaggregated by Gender

No	Group	Female	Male	Av. Age	Total
1	Youth	0	20	17-40	20
2	Youth	8	12	18-35	20
3	Youth	10	14	18-27	24
4	Youth	20	40	18-40	60
5	Youth	0	26	18-40	26
6	Youth	4	15	25-40	19
7	Youth	11	14	18-30	25
8	IDP Youth Committee	3	7	18-25	10
9	Host Community Youth Committee	2	11	16-25	13
10	IDP Sports Group	0	10	18-25	10
11	Nomadic Youth Committee	8	21	12-30	29
12	Community Leaders	2	12	18-45	14
13	Art Group	3	10	18-40	13
14	IDP Education Group	7	6	10-40	13
15	Street Children	0	10	10-23	10
16	Adolescents	45	33	12-16	78
17	Livelihoods Group	16	4	14-27	20
	Total	139	265		404

Table 3: Combined Focus Groups Disaggregated by Gender