

Impact of FilmAid Programs in Kakuma, Kenya

Final Report

January 29, 2007

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Executive Summary

FilmAid International (FilmAid) is a nonprofit organization whose mission is to use the power of film to promote health, strengthen communities and enrich the lives of the world's vulnerable and uprooted populations. FilmAid offers programming that aims to facilitate social change by providing communication tools, information, and opportunities for people to come together to explore, debate, and express ideas. Although other aid organizations have used film as a medium of change and instruction, unlike the FilmAid approach this has generally been ad hoc, irregular, and part of a wider program of interventions. The FilmAid approach is therefore unique and offers an opportunity to conduct a study of the impact of showing films to a refugee population. Apart from an evaluation conducted in 2003 of FilmAid's own program in Kakuma, Kenya, the authors are not aware of any other formal assessments. Consequently, there is little known regarding the impact of the FilmAid program. Gaining knowledge on this subject will not only assist FilmAid in their operation of programs, but will also provide guidance for other organizations interested in using films as interventions.

The purpose of the assessment reported here was to evaluate the impact of the FilmAid International program in the Kakuma Refugee Camp in Kakuma, Kenya. We used a three-phase approach employing both qualitative and quantitative methods. The assessment was led by an independent consultant assisted by faculty at the Boston University School of Public Health (BUSPH) and the staff of FilmAid.

Refugees who were interviewed during the initial qualitative phase reported that FilmAid is affecting people in Kakuma. Important to FilmAid, the majority of the areas in which FilmAid was said to affect the community were also areas which FilmAid has established as goals. Specifically:

- Educating people in Kakuma about the prevention and resolution of conflict, HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases, domestic violence, and gender equity.
- Providing people in Kakuma with knowledge and examples of how to take action in these areas.
- Helping people in Kakuma to deal with their problems and restoring hope.

Respondents also described some negative effects of the FilmAid program related to program implementation. These areas primarily focused on issues surrounding safety and insecurity related to evening screenings.

The quantitative phase assessed the prevalence of the opinions expressed in the qualitative study, as well as the prevalence of key changes in knowledge and behavior that were among the objectives of FilmAid programming. Findings from this phase showed that FilmAid is well known within the Kakuma refugee camp, with 99% of respondents stating they know what FilmAid is. Furthermore, 85% of respondents stated that they had attended at least one daytime and/or evening screening. The data suggest that FilmAid has made an impact on knowledge and behavior change, most notably

relating to issues on family planning and HIV/AIDS. The data also suggest a common perception among the refugees of safety issues surrounding the screenings, specifically with regard to feeling unsafe at films, children getting lost at films, and men taking advantage of young girls. Additionally some respondents report a lack of understanding of the films, and others state they are scared of the films.

FilmAid seems well positioned to be beginning their work on repatriation. While respondents do have some knowledge of repatriation, it is clear that there is much confusion surrounding repatriation and the repatriation process.

Background

FilmAid International (FilmAid) is a nonprofit organization whose mission is to use the power of film to promote health, strengthen communities and enrich the lives of the world's vulnerable and uprooted populations. FilmAid offers programming that aims to facilitate social change by providing communication tools, information, and opportunities for people to come together to explore, debate, and express ideas. The goals of the FilmAid program are to:

- Educate and inform refugees and their host communities about critical social issues such as prevention and resolution of conflict, HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases, domestic violence, gender equity, human rights, and environmental conservation;
- Engage and empower vulnerable populations by providing knowledge, tools, vision and concrete ways to take action;
- Alleviate trauma and restore a sense of hope;
- Rebuild healthy community life by creating shared positive experiences and outlets for communication.

FilmAid conducts both daytime and evening screenings. For the evening screenings, films are projected onto a large screen, drawing crowds of up to 14,000. The evening program regularly consists of children's cartoons, educational shorts, and feature films that are both educational and stimulating. Daytime screenings are conducted in conjunction with partner aid programs. These stimulation and educational films are shown to small groups and are always accompanied by facilitated discussion.

FilmAid also carries out a Participatory Video Project (PVP). This program teaches youth how to use video as a story-telling tool. It empowers refugees and locals by giving them control over the narrative process and product. Video is used to develop participants' confidence and self-esteem, to engage critical thinking and to provide a means of communication.

Although other aid organizations have used film as a medium of change and instruction, unlike the FilmAid approach this has generally been ad hoc, irregular, and part of a wider program of interventions. The FilmAid approach is therefore unique and offers an opportunity to conduct a study of the impact of showing films to a refugee population. Apart from an evaluation conducted in 2003 of FilmAid's own program in Kakuma, Kenya, the authors are not aware of any other formal assessments. Consequently, there is little known regarding the impact of the FilmAid program. Gaining knowledge on this subject will not only assist FilmAid in their operation of programs, but will also provide guidance for other organizations interested in using films as interventions.

The assessment was led by an independent consultant¹ assisted by faculty at the Boston University School of Public Health (BUSPH) and the staff of FilmAid. The quantitative phase of the assessment was reviewed and approved by the Essex Institutional Review Board (IRB).²

Target Population

The Kakuma Refugee Camp was established in 1992. The camp sprawls out over 25 kilometers in the Turkana district in northwest Kenya. The camp is home to 90,110 people; 58% male and 42% female. Eighty percent of the population in the camp is Sudanese, 14% are from Somalia, and the remainder of the population is comprised of people from Ethiopia, Eritrea, Rwanda, Burundi, Liberia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Uganda. The age breakdown within the camp is 35.8% between the ages of 5 and 17, 24.4% ages 18-25, 24.9% ages 26-55, and 2% aged 55 and older.

The conditions within the camp are harsh. The average temperature is 40 degrees Celsius (104°F) and there is little vegetation to provide shade or shelter from the frequent dust storms. In the rainy season there is often flash flooding and an increase in outbreaks of diseases such as malaria and cholera. There is a shortage of food and water as well as medicines.

The security within the camp and surrounding area has at times been unstable. Occasionally tensions arise between the refugees and the local population, the Turkanas, primarily as a result of banditry or other criminal activity.

Project Objective

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the impact of the FilmAid International program in the Kakuma Refugee Camp in Kakuma, Kenya.

Overview of Approach

The assessment methodology had three phases:

1. Qualitative Assessment

This phase investigated the range of local perceptions of the problems faced by refugees and their perceptions of the FilmAid project. The qualitative assessment enabled formal but open-ended input into the assessment process by the target

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population. The resulting data was used to design the quantitative survey instrument. Doing so helped ensure that the subsequent survey (or quantitative) phase addressed issues that are a priority to this group and in ways that makes sense to them. It is assumed that assessments conducted in this manner are more likely to both address key issues and to provide information that will increase program impact as well as promote project acceptance and sustainability.

2. Quantitative Instrument Development

As noted above, this was largely based on the qualitative study. Therefore, the resulting instrument is specific to the target population and reflects local concerns and perceptions. Additional questions were also added assessing the amount of change in important aspects such as knowledge and behavior that formed part of the FilmAid programming.

3. Population Survey

The instrument developed in #2 was used in a survey to assess the prevalence of the opinions expressed in the qualitative study, as well as the prevalence of key changes in knowledge and behavior that were among the objectives of FilmAid programming.

This three-phase approach to assessment is different from the more common approach of designing and using survey instruments which does not incorporate formal open-ended input from the target population. Often, projects use measures and surveys developed by outsiders, such as instruments that have been developed in other countries and then translated into the local language. Usually there is little attempt to adapt or develop measures to be specific to the local culture or situation, or to achieve a translation that uses the vocabulary of the groups being assessed.

Phase I: Qualitative Assessment

In October/November 2005, the qualitative phase of the assessment was carried out. The study had two overall aims: The first was to explore the perceived impact of the FilmAid program. The second purpose was to provide the preliminary data for developing an instrument to quantitatively assess the impact of the FilmAid program.

The assessment consisted of a qualitative study of refugees in the Kakuma refugee camp and the local population in the town of Kakuma. In order to interview people from a variety of different ethnic groups and nationalities 18 interviewers were hired. With 18 interviewers it was possible to communicate with the target groups.

Qualitative Methodology and Process

Qualitative assessment refers to methods such as interviewing people using questions which are open-ended, non-leading, and where the interviewees' comments are recorded verbatim. The objective is to encourage interviewees to say what they really think about a topic and record this accurately.

Two qualitative methods were used in the October/November 2005; Free List and Key Informant Interviews.

Convenience sampling was used in the Free List interviews. A total of 36 individuals aged 15 and older living in either the Kakuma Refugee Camp or the town of Kakuma participated in the Free List. Interviewees were asked two different questions:

1. Tell me about the problems facing people living in Kakuma.
2. Tell me about the effects of showing videos in Kakuma.

These questions were stated broadly to encourage a wide variety of responses. From these generated lists, topics or issues of particular interest to the program were selected and these became the basis for the Key Informant Interviews.

The Principal Investigator (PI) together with BUSPH faculty and FilmAid determined the Key Informant Questions based on the frequency of responses in the Free List, interests and resources. Key Informants (KIs), or persons from the community who are knowledgeable about the community itself, were identified by participants in the Free Listing Interviews, by the interviewers, and by FilmAid staff on the ground. In the KI interviews, identified persons were interviewed in depth to gain as much local insight as possible.

Twenty-one KIs were interviewed and asked to discuss the following:

1. How FilmAid helps people in Kakuma to forget about problems
2. How FilmAid has affected women's lives in Kakuma
3. How FilmAid has affected conflict and community relations in Kakuma

Results

Free List results

Review and analysis of the "Problems" free listing yielded four main categories of problems facing people in Kakuma, namely 1) lack of basic necessities including food, water, shelter and firewood, 2) violence and crime, 3) conflict both between refugees and the Turkanas (local people) and between groups in the camp, and 4) issues relating to women. The "Video" free listing yielded three main categories of effects of showing videos in Kakuma; 1) increased knowledge on disease prevention, 2) forgetting about problems/entertainment, and 3) education.

The Free List Interviews were analyzed to discern if there were any differences in responses based on sex, age, ethnic group, and location within the camp. No differences were noted.

Key Informant results

With respect to FilmAid's effect on conflict and community relations, KIs responded that the films bring people together, create unity, and teach people about peace and peaceful resolution to conflict. Furthermore, KIs stated that the films teach people how to solve problems without using violence.

Data collected on FilmAid's effect on women's lives showed that respondents feel FilmAid has taught the community about the importance of girl child education and educated women on how to protect themselves against HIV/AIDS. Data also showed that there is conflict within the home resulting from the film screenings. Additionally, women's rights were a topic identified by a number of respondents.

Analysis of the data on FilmAid's effect on forgetting about problems showed that FilmAid film screenings offer distraction from the problems facing the people in Kakuma. The screenings provide people with new ideas as well as entertainment and the opportunity to listen to music and dance.

Negative responses regarding FilmAid film showings were primarily focused on the fear of being attacked while walking home from the films, theft while people are at screenings, lost children, as well as fighting occurring at the screenings.

As was done in the analysis of the Free Listing interviews, KI interviews were analyzed to discern if there were any differences in responses based on sex, age, ethnic group, and location within the camp. No differences were noted.

Summary of results

The data from the Free Listing and the KI interviews showed that respondents feel FilmAid is affecting people in Kakuma. Important to FilmAid, the majority of the areas in which FilmAid was said to affect the community were areas which FilmAid has focused on in their programs. Specifically:

- Educating people in Kakuma about the prevention and resolution of conflict, HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases, domestic violence, and gender equity;
- Providing people in Kakuma with knowledge and examples of how to take action;
- Helping people in Kakuma to forget about problems and restoring hope.

Respondents also discussed concerns with the FilmAid program. These focused on issues surrounding safety and insecurity related to screenings.

Finally, the data from both the Free Listing and KI Interviews showed no difference in responses from males or females, as well as no difference between responses from different ethnic groups, age, and location within the camp.

Results from both the Free Listing and KI interviews can be found in Appendix 1.

Phase II: Instrument Development

The data gathered in the qualitative assessment was used to develop a locally appropriate questionnaire to assess the issues that emerged in the qualitative study as well as areas where FilmAid can affect the knowledge, attitude and behaviors of people in Kakuma.

In the development of the questionnaire, the language used by informants in the qualitative study was used to form the basis for the questions. This was done to ensure that the use of words were understandable to local people (rather than expressing the concepts in English and having them translated).

Specifically, the questionnaire was developed using questions based upon the following:

Qualitative Data

- The most frequent responses to Free Listing and KI interviews
- All concerns expressed by respondents about the FilmAid program
- Infrequent responses that are part of a wider common category (e.g. women's rights)
- Areas where there were infrequent responses but where FilmAid was interested in the issue
- Unexpected responses

Other

- Issues FilmAid feels are of interest, but were not mentioned in the qualitative assessment (e.g. repatriation)
- Issues FilmAid had anticipated respondents mentioning, but in fact were not mentioned in the assessment

The questionnaire that was developed has 8 sections:

1. General knowledge
2. General impact
3. Impact on women/women's quality of life
4. Impact on reduction of conflict/community building
5. Impact on disease prevention and health
6. Psychological impact
7. Program impact – clarification
8. Repatriation

Sections 1-7 were developed for and administered to all respondents; Section 8 was developed for and administered only to Sudanese respondents. In December 2005 UNHCR began to repatriate refugees to South Sudan. Because this is the only population

for which there is targeted repatriation activities, only Sudanese respondents were administered the section on repatriation, section 8.

Translation

Five translators were hired from within the camp. Their qualifications were that they lived within the camp, were fluent in Swahili, Nuer, Arabic, Somali, or Dinka and in English. The translators translated the English version of the instrument and a standard consent form into their respective language. They then consulted with FilmAid staff and individuals living within the camp to confirm the translations; changes were made as necessary.

Phase III: Quantitative Assessment

Description

The quantitative assessment was carried out in June 2006. The purpose of the assessment was to quantify information gathered in the qualitative assessment as well as to learn additional information.

The Essex IRB granted ethical approval for this phase of the assessment.

Subjects

Eligible subjects were men and women aged 15 and over who live within the Kakuma refugee camp.

Unlike the qualitative study, the town of Kakuma was not included in the quantitative assessment. The town of Kakuma is spread out, many of the homes are not permanent structures and the population is transient. For these reasons a number of logistical issues presented themselves in terms of being able to randomly sample the population. Additionally, given that in the qualitative study there were no discernable differences between responses made by individuals from the town and individuals living in the camp, the decision was made to include only the refugee camp in the quantitative assessment.

Sample size

A total of 403 subjects were enrolled and interviewed. Sample size was based on an expected prevalence of the primary outcomes of 50%, in order to obtain the maximum possible sample size (given that there was not an estimate prior to the study), and a confidence interval of plus/minus 5%.

Methodology

Quantitative Study Staff and Procedures

Twenty-two interviewers and eight supervisors were hired locally. All were refugees. Qualifications were ability to read and write in one of the target languages, ability to read and write in English, and availability for entire study period. Additionally efforts were made to hire staff that participated in the qualitative survey and/or had other experience carrying out a survey. As is standard procedure, all staff were reviewed and approved by the IRB.

Interviewers and supervisors were given training in interviewing methods and survey procedures by the PI, and divided into groups of one supervisor to 2-3 interviewers.

There are numerous languages spoken in Kakuma. Efforts were made in the qualitative assessment to include many of the languages spoken. Analysis of the results did not show differences in responses based on language. Therefore, the number of languages the quantitative survey was conducted in was reduced to a total of six languages. These languages, Swahili, Nuer, Arabic, Somali, Dinka, and English were chosen because they are spoken by the majority of people within the camp.

Survey Sampling and Procedure

A 30 cluster sampling method was used. Both FilmAid and study staff made a list of all UNHCR delineated sections within Kakuma I, II, and III where the prevalent language was Nuer, Swahili, Dinka, Arabic or Somali. Systematic random sampling was then used to make a selection of 30 sections within the camp to be included in the survey. Using information provided by UNHCR and study staff it was possible to estimate the number of people living in each of the five zones within the camp; sampling was weighted accordingly.

Interviewers were assigned sections within the camp based on their language skills. As stated above, the number of interviews conducted in each of the sections was weighted according to the number of people living in each of the sections. To ensure that the interviews were not concentrated in one area within the section, but rather dispersed throughout their assigned section, sampling intervals were assigned. That is, in sections with a small population, interviewers were told to conduct interviews at every 4th house; in sections with a medium population they were to interview every 7th house, and in areas with a large population they were to interview every 12th house.

Interviewers themselves selected the first house to interview within their assigned section. After completing that interview, the interviewers threw a pen in the air and watched it land on the ground. Interviewers then walked in the direction the pen was facing until they reached the nth house (4th, 7th or 12th depending on the population size of their section). They then approached that house to conduct an interview. Again, this was done so that interviewers would draw from the section as a whole rather than from one area within the section. By drawing from the whole section the likelihood of obtaining a representative sample is greater than if the sample were drawn from one area.

After selecting a house, the interviewer would ask an inhabitant to list, in any order, everyone aged 15 and older living within the house. The interviewer would then select a respondent from this list using the random number table. If the selected respondent was not there an appointment was made to return at a more convenient time, or the interviewer went and found the person if they were not far. If the person refused to be interviewed no other person within the house was interviewed.

Data Analysis

Data analysis was conducted using the statistical program SPSS version 13.0. Subjects were divided into two groups for analysis according to the results of the interviews: 1) those exposed to FilmAid films (i.e., reported having been to a daytime and/or evening screening) and 2) those unexposed (i.e., reported not having attended any FilmAid screening). Questions focused on the perceived impact of FilmAid screenings were analyzed based upon responses from the exposed group only. Knowledge questions were analyzed by comparing responses from the exposed and unexposed groups.

Within the questionnaire, questions mostly used Likhert scales, with increasing agreement associated with more desirable responses - i.e. more knowledge, more positive attitudes and behaviors. In the analysis, questions relating to a particular topic were grouped together to create summary variables relating to specific topics. Overall scores on that topic were generated by simple summation of the responses to each question. This was done to produce a single scale which summarizes responses to the concept that underlies the questions that make up the scale.

The summary variables were created by first categorizing survey questions into three categories: knowledge, behavior, and attitude. Questions within these three categories were then grouped based on specific topics. The following are the summary variables created:

- Exposure to FilmAid films (questions 2, 3)
- General perceived community impact (questions 5, 6)
- Specific perceived community impact (questions 7, 8, 9, 13)
- Understanding of FilmAid films (questions 10, 11)
- Perceived respect FilmAid has for religion and culture (question 12)
- Perceived impact on women's quality of life (questions 14, 15, 21, 22, 27, 31)
- Perception of how much FilmAid films have increased women's participation in the community (questions 16, 17, 18)
- Attitude towards women's issues (questions 25, 26)
- Perceived attitude towards female education (questions 20, 23)
- Perceived impact on conflict resolution and community building (questions 32, 33, 34, 35)
- Perceived impact on whether or not people get tested for HIV/AIDS (questions 41, 42)
- Perceived impact on family planning behavior (question 36)

- Perceived attitude towards the care of AIDS orphans (question 43)
- Perceived enjoyment of FilmAid films (questions 48, 49)
- Perceived impact on how FilmAid films make people feel (questions 51, 54, 62)
- Perceived assistance with problem solving (questions 50, 52, 55)
- Perceived impact of FilmAid screenings on family conflict (questions 63, 65)
- Perceived impact of evening screenings on family conflict (questions 66, 67)
- Perceived safety of attending FilmAid films (questions 72, 73, 74)
- Perceived impact on knowledge of HIV (question 38)
- Impact on knowledge of family planning (question 44)
- Knowledge of pregnancy (question 45, 46)
- Knowledge of women's issues (question 28, 29, 30)
- Source of knowledge on education of girls (question 24)
- Source of knowledge on HIV/AIDS (question 37)
- Source of knowledge on avoiding early and unwanted pregnancies (question 47)
- Source of knowledge on obtaining repatriation information (question 78)

Results

Demographics

A total of 403 subjects were enrolled in the study and interviewed. Respondents included individuals from Sudan (67.5%), Somalia (22.6%), Burundi (5.2%), and the Democratic Republic of Congo (4.7%) (Table 1). Fifty-three percent were male (Table 2). Fifty-one percent were youth (aged 15 to 25 years old), 35% were adults and 15% were elders (Table 3).

Looking at the UNHCR demographics, with the exception of nationality, the study population is reflective of the target population. The percentage of Burundi and Congolese included in the study was greater because as a consequence of the Central Limit Theorem a sample of at least 30 is needed.

The total population of the camp is 90,110: 58% male and 42% female. Eighty percent of the population in the camp is identified as being Sudanese, 14% Somali, 0.19% Burundian, and 0.61% Congolese. The age breakdown within the camp is 12.9% under 5 years of age, 35.8% between the ages of 5 and 17, 24.4% ages 18-25, 24.9% ages 26-55, and 2% aged 55 and older. The study included individuals aged 15 and older, and with the exception of youth, individuals were able to self-assign themselves in either the adult or elder category. For these reasons, it is not possible to directly compare the ages of the study participants with the UNCHR data. However, a rough comparison is shown in Table 3 by combining the UNCHR age categories 5-17 and 18-25 and defining these as "youth," and then defining the category 26-55 as "adult," and 55 and older as "elder."

Table 1: Nationality

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid %</i> | <i>UNHCR (%)</i> |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Sudanese | 272 | 67.5 | 80 |
| Burundian | 21 | 5.2 | 0.19 |
| Somali | 91 | 22.6 | 14 |
| Congolese | 19 | 4.7 | 0.61 |
| Total | 403 | 100 | 94.8 |

Table 2: Gender

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid %</i> | <i>UNHCR (%)</i> |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Male | 213 | 52.9 | 58 |
| Female | 190 | 47.1 | 42 |
| Total | 403 | 100 | 100 |

Table 3: Age

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid %</i> | <i>UNHCR (%)</i> |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Youth | 204 | 50.6 | 60.2 |
| Adult | 140 | 34.7 | 24.9 |
| Elder | 59 | 14.6 | 2 |
| Total | 403 | 100 | 87.1 |

Exposure to FilmAid

Ninety-nine percent of respondents stated they know what FilmAid is. Eighty-six percent of all respondents have attended a FilmAid screening. Of these 86%, 60% of respondents have been to either a daytime or evening screening and 27% have been to both a daytime and an evening screening.

The number of respondents attending daytime and evening screenings, by age and gender, is shown in table 4.

Table 4: Number attending daytime and evening screenings

| | <i>Male</i> | | | | <i>Female</i> | | | | <i>Total</i> |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | <i>Youth</i> | <i>Adult</i> | <i>Elder</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>Youth</i> | <i>Adult</i> | <i>Elder</i> | <i>Total</i> | |
| Evening screening | 119 | 55 | 20 | 194 | 67 | 62 | 26 | 155 | 349 |
| Daytime screening | 52 | 15 | 5 | 72 | 20 | 21 | 7 | 48 | 120 |
| Total | 171 | 70 | 25 | 266 | 87 | 83 | 33 | 203 | 469 |

Perceived Positive Impacts of FilmAid

Seventy-five percent of respondents perceive the general impact of FilmAid on the community to be positive. With respect to youth, a population targeted by FilmAid, 76.5% of all respondents perceive FilmAid screenings to have a positive or very positive impact on youth in the community.

General Impact and Social Issues

Ninety-eight percent of respondents believe that people enjoy the films and 77% of respondents perceive FilmAid to have made a positive impact on how people feel. Responses to questions regarding problem solving, planning for the future and discussion of FilmAid films indicate there is more than a short-term impact.

Ninety-four percent of respondents perceive FilmAid films provide assistance with problem solving. Fifty-one percent of respondents state they have used what they have learned in the films to solve problems either often or always. Fifty-one percent of respondents stated the topics in FilmAid films have encouraged them a lot to think about/develop a plan for the future. Eighty-eight percent of respondent's state they talk about the content of the films at least a little after the screenings and 53% state they talk about the content of the films a lot.

Respondents perceive FilmAid as having a positive impact on encouraging the care of AIDS orphans by the community. Respondents also indicated that FilmAid films have had a positive impact on attitudes regarding the value of human life. Forty-nine percent of respondents stated FilmAid films have provided them with a lot of education on the worthiness of human life and 82% of respondents believe that it is the responsibility of the community to care for AIDS orphans. FilmAid has been showing the film "Everyone's Child" in Kakuma since 2001. This film encourages the community members to care for AIDS orphans. FilmAid does not believe that other organizations operating within Kakuma disseminate information on this topic, therefore the high number of respondents indicating that they perceive the community to be responsible for the care of AIDS orphans could be attributable to the FilmAid program.

With respect to the understanding of FilmAid films, 91% of respondents state they understand the stories in the films at least sometimes; 9% of respondents stated they do not understand the stories in the films. When asked about how well FilmAid films are understood by those who don't know English, 18% of respondents stated the films are not understood at all, 45% stated they are understood a little, 27% stated they are understood a moderate amount, and 11% said they are understood a lot. A scale was created to look at the overall perceived understanding of FilmAid films. The range of perceived understanding of FilmAid films was from 0 to 6 with 0 being no perceived understanding. Forty-nine percent of respondents perceive the understanding to be at least a moderate amount, or between 4 and 6 on the scale. Despite 51% of respondents perceiving FilmAid films to be understood less than a moderate amount, respondents perceive people are learning from the films.

The perceived respect FilmAid has for religion and culture within the camp yielded mixed results. Twenty percent of respondents indicated they perceive FilmAid is not at

all respectful of cultures and religions, 27% perceive FilmAid is sometimes respectful, 16% perceive FilmAid is respectful often, and 29% perceive FilmAid is always respectful of religion and culture. Analysis was conducted to determine if there were significant differences in responses based on gender, age and nationality. A significant difference was found when comparing responses of the following groups:

- Responses of male Somali youth when compared with responses of male Sudanese youth
- Responses of male Somali adults when compared with responses of male Sudanese youth
- Responses of male Sudanese elders when compared with responses of male Sudanese youth

No other significant differences were found.

Sixty-two percent of respondents feel that FilmAid does not exclude³ any communities in the camp. A total of forty-nine respondents provided additional information and respondents listed communities they felt were excluded by FilmAid (Table 5). The host community (25%), Zone 3 (22%) and Zone 4 (22%) were the communities which were most frequently listed as being excluded. With the exception of people living in zones 3 and 4, most people did not tend to list their own groups as being excluded. Given the tension between the refugees and the host community, it is interesting that 24.5% of respondents (all of whom were refugees) listed the host community as being excluded.

Table 5: Communities excluded by FilmAid films
(question 60b)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Bar-el-gardhal | 1 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Congolese | 2 | 4.1 | 6.1 |
| Didinga | 1 | 2.0 | 8.2 |
| Dinka Bors | 1 | 2.0 | 10.2 |
| Elders | 1 | 2.0 | 12.2 |
| Group 10C | 1 | 2.0 | 14.3 |
| Group 58 | 1 | 2.0 | 16.3 |
| Host community | 12 | 24.5 | 40.8 |
| Kakuma III | 1 | 2.0 | 42.9 |
| New area | 1 | 2.0 | 44.9 |
| Somalis | 1 | 2.0 | 46.9 |
| Sudanese | 3 | 6.1 | 53.1 |
| Zone 3 | 11 | 22.4 | 75.5 |
| Zone 4 | 11 | 22.4 | 98.0 |
| Zone 6 | 1 | 2.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 49 | 100.0 | |

Impact on Women/Women's Quality of Life

³ The definition for *exclude* used here is to lack or fail to include. It is not defined as shutting out forcibly or purposefully.

A number of the questions on the survey looked at women's lives and attitudes towards women. The perceived impact of FilmAid films on women's quality of life is positive. For example, more than 50% of respondents feel FilmAid films have increased women's participation in the community and respondents indicate their attitude towards women's issues has been positively affected. Seventy percent believe that FilmAid films have made a positive impact on attitudes toward female education.

To further understand the impact FilmAid has had on knowledge of women's issues, three behavior change questions that could be uniquely attributable to FilmAid were created. For example, since 2001, FilmAid has been showing "Neria," a film addressing the issue of wife inheritance. No other agency within Kakuma is known to be addressing this issue, therefore a knowledge question on wife inheritance was created.

The three questions focused on knowledge of women's issues are:

- Do widows have the right to refuse being inherited by their brothers in law? (question 28)
- Can widows legally fight for their right to property? (question 29)
- Are aid workers allowed to have sexual relations with underage girls? (question 30)

These three questions have correct and incorrect answers, therefore making it possible to assess respondents' knowledge of women's issues. A variable was created that measured knowledge of women's issues by looking at how many of these three questions respondents answered correctly. Sixty-five percent of respondents correctly answered all three questions and 87% correctly answered 2 or 3. These answers were compared to answers given by those who had not been exposed to FilmAid. The responses given by those not exposed to FilmAid were significantly different (95% confidence interval). This suggests FilmAid has had an impact on respondents' knowledge of these issues. Furthermore, 56% of respondents indicated that FilmAid films have caused them to be a little to a lot more willing to discuss these issues.

Impact on Reduction of Conflict/Community Building

With respect to the perceived impact of FilmAid films on conflict reduction and community building, 96% of respondents perceive the films to have had a positive impact. Seventy-seven percent of respondents perceive FilmAid films as having taught people either a lot or a moderate amount about peace and peaceful coexistence.

Additional results around conflict reduction and community building are discussed below in the psychological impact section.

Impact on Disease Prevention and Health

Respondents perceive that FilmAid films are having a positive impact on knowledge of family planning as well as family planning behavior. Two questions were asked to ascertain information on knowledge of pregnancy issues:

- Can you avoid pregnancy by using a condom when you have sex? (question 45)
- Can a girl/woman get pregnant by having sex only once without protection? (question 46)

Ninety-nine percent of respondents correctly answered at least 1 of the questions, and 75% correctly answered both questions. There was no statistical difference between responses to question 45 (avoiding pregnancy by using a condom) given by respondents exposed to FilmAid and respondents with no exposure to FilmAid. However, there was a statistically significant difference between responses to question 46 (pregnancy without protection) between respondents who were exposed to FilmAid and those with no exposure. The mean difference was -11.00. This difference suggests that FilmAid is having an impact on increasing knowledge of family planning issues within the target population.

The survey included several questions on HIV/AIDS. Respondents perceive that FilmAid films have had a positive impact on knowledge of HIV/AIDS as well as behavior regarding HIV/AIDS. Fifty-seven percent of respondents state their understanding of HIV has improved a lot through films, and 18% state a moderate improvement. Fifty-five percent of respondents perceive FilmAid as causing their behavior regarding HIV to improve a lot, 13% perceive their behavior to have improved a moderate amount, and 14% perceive FilmAid as causing their behavior regarding HIV to have improved a little. With regard to testing for HIV/AIDS, 67% of respondents perceive FilmAid to have had a positive impact on whether or not people get tested for HIV/AIDS. Note this variable was also looked at based on the gender of the respondent; there was no difference in the responses based on gender.

Psychological Impact

Overall, the questionnaire data suggest that the perceived impact of FilmAid on the psychological wellbeing of camp residents is positive. Close to 75% of respondents felt FilmAid screenings had a positive overall impact on the community and between 66% and 80% reported a positive or very positive impact on how people feel as a result of the screenings, depending on how the question was asked (questions 54 and 62). Responses to most questions that refer to specific psychological issues are also mostly positive. These issues can be summarized into four psychological constructs:

1. Conflict (question 33, 57, 63, 65, 66).
2. Community cohesion and trust (questions 34, 35)
3. Stress (questions 49, 51)
4. Hope (question 55)

In the analysis we combined responses to the questions on conflict into a single ‘conflict’ scale and the questions on cohesion and trust into a single ‘trust’ scale. Data referring to the results for the individual questions and to these two scales will be discussed here.

Effects on Conflict

This is clearly one of the major psychological issues in the camp, according to the original qualitative data. For this reason, five questions probed various aspects of this issue. Question 33 explored this issue directly, asking respondents about the extent to which FilmAid has reduced conflict within the camp. Eighty-seven percent agreed that FilmAid has had a positive effect, with 47% reporting a large impact. Only 13% felt that FilmAid has had no impact. This was in broad agreement with reported impact on aggression: Forty-nine percent of respondents agreed that FilmAid had reduced aggressive behavior (question 57). On the other hand, 23% and 36% of respondents respectively reported that evening screenings were either a source of conflict (question 66) or other problems (question 67) within families. This suggests that although the films are having an overall positive effect on conflict, showing films in the evening does have some negative effects that need to be explored further and addressed if possible.

Trust

Only one question (question 35) directly asked about the impact of FilmAid on trust among communities. Two-thirds of respondents reported that the program has promoted trust either by a moderate amount or a lot. We examined these results in the context of a related question (question 34) which asked the extent to which FilmAid is helpful in bringing people together, as this is a similar concept and can be viewed as asking about trust in a different way. The results for question 34, which found that three-quarters of respondents stated that FilmAid is moderately or very helpful in bringing people together, support the findings from question 35. Together these results suggest that the population believe that FilmAid is a significant force for promoting trust in the camp.

Stress

As with trust, only one question in the questionnaire asked specifically about the effect of screenings on stress. Screenings appear to reduce stress according to 57% of respondents (question 51). A related question asked about the role of the films in helping people to forget their problems. While this question is not directly about stress (and did not ask whether the effect lasted beyond the actual screening) the results suggest that the screenings are at least temporarily helpful in reducing stress: 70% felt that the films were quite helpful in assisting them to forget about their problems (question 49).

Hope

While many questions reflected concerns that could be related to hope in the future, such as improvement in attitudes and knowledge, only one question (question 55) directly asked respondents whether the screenings gave them hope. Sixty-two percent of respondents responded that FilmAid films gave them hope either often or always. Nineteen percent reported that they sometimes felt more hope as a result of the screenings, whereas 20% reported that they felt none.

Summary

The results suggest that the FilmAid project is perceived as beneficial to the camp's psychological wellbeing. The issue most closely assessed, that of conflict, suggests a clear and consistent pattern of benefit from the program. Issues of stress, trust, and hope, although assessed in a much more limited fashion, also suggest marked benefit.

Perceived Negative Impacts of FilmAid

The qualitative assessment pointed to several areas where FilmAid was perceived to have had a negative impact. Questions on these issues were included in the quantitative assessment to determine how common these perceptions were.

Some respondents in the qualitative assessment suggested that FilmAid films teach people how to fight. However, in the quantitative survey 87% do not perceive FilmAid films as teaching people how to fight.

The qualitative assessment suggested that screenings might be a source of conflict for families. In the analysis of the quantitative survey, two variables were created to look at the perceived impact of FilmAid screenings on family conflict. One variable looked at the perceived impact of FilmAid screenings in general (this variable was comprised of questions 5 and 6) on family conflict and the other variable looked specifically (this variable was comprised of questions 7, 8, 9 and 13) at the perceived impact of FilmAid evening screenings on family conflict. There was no strong association between FilmAid films in general and a perceived impact on family conflict. However, 66% of respondents perceive FilmAid evening screenings to cause at least some family conflict.

In the qualitative assessment one source of family conflict identified was children and/or wives attending screenings after being forbidden by other family members, husbands or parents for example. Forty-nine percent of respondents in the quantitative survey indicate that they have either been forbidden or forbidden others to attend FilmAid screenings.

Survey results supported suggestions by some respondents in the qualitative study that screenings are perceived as opportunities for misbehavior: Forty-nine percent of respondents feel FilmAid evening screenings are an opportunity for girls and boys to get together and misbehave and 41% of respondents feel evening screenings are used as an opportunity to have sex. Twenty-eight percent claimed to know of at least one time a man has taken advantage of a young girl. Of those respondents who provided information on the number of times they knew of a man taking advantage of a young girl at an evening screening (N=65), 28% indicated they knew of one time, 31% reported that they knew of two times, 22% reported that they knew of three times, and 20% indicated that they knew of more than three times that this had occurred (Table 5).

Table 5: How many times have men taken advantage of young girls?
(question 68b)

| <i>Number of times</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid Percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 18 | 27.7 | 27.7 |
| 2 | 20 | 30.8 | 58.5 |
| 3 | 14 | 21.5 | 80 |
| 4 | 2 | 3.1 | 83.1 |
| 5 | 5 | 7.7 | 90.8 |
| 6 | 1 | 1.5 | 92.3 |

| | | | | |
|--------------|----|-----------|------------|------|
| | 8 | 1 | 1.5 | 93.8 |
| | 10 | 3 | 4.6 | 98.5 |
| | 20 | 1 | 1.5 | 100 |
| Total | | 65 | 100 | |

Forty-seven percent of respondents indicated that children get lost, at least sometimes, at evening screenings. Of those respondents who provided information on the number of children they had heard of getting lost at screenings (N=127), 85% knew of between 1 and 4, and 15% knew of 5 or more children getting lost at screenings (Table 6).

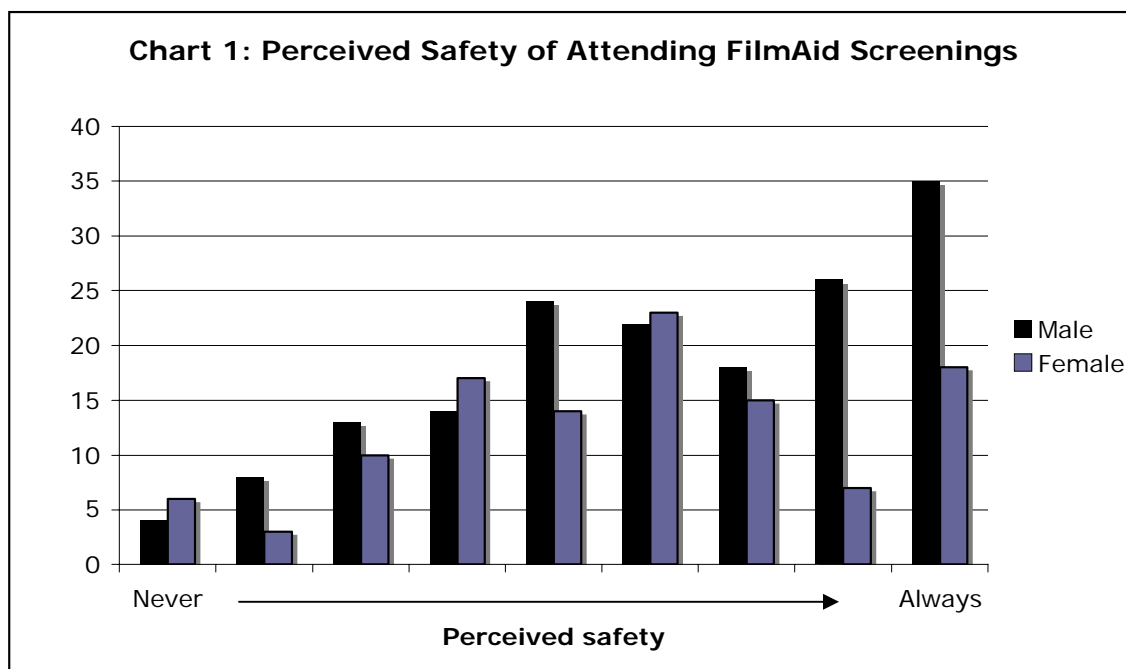
Table 6: How many children have gotten lost at screenings?
(question 71b)

| <i>Number of times</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid Percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 34 | 26.8 | 26.8 |
| 2 | 35 | 27.6 | 54.3 |
| 3 | 22 | 17.3 | 71.7 |
| 4 | 17 | 13.4 | 85.0 |
| 5 | 6 | 4.7 | 89.8 |
| 6 | 3 | 2.4 | 92.1 |
| 7 | 1 | 0.8 | 92.9 |
| 8 | 2 | 1.6 | 94.5 |
| 10 | 4 | 3.1 | 97.6 |
| 13 | 1 | 0.8 | 98.4 |
| 18 | 1 | 0.8 | 99.2 |
| 19 | 1 | 0.8 | 100 |
| Total | 127 | 100 | |

In the qualitative assessment an issue brought out was being afraid of FilmAid films. In the qualitative survey KIs identified films on HIV/AIDS, war, and modernization of culture as being scary. In the quantitative study 40% of respondents reported that they have been scared by the films at least sometimes.

Another issue brought out in the qualitative assessment was fear for safety. KIs identified fear of safety as being related to bandits, children getting lost, men taking advantage of women and young girls, and domestic violence. Sixty percent of respondents perceive attending FilmAid screenings to be unsafe at some level (sometime, often, or always). Looking specifically at daytime screenings, 17.5% do not at all feel safe, 17.9% feel safe sometimes, 16.5% feel safe often, and 48.1% always feel safe at daytime screenings. When at evening screenings, 16.6% do not feel safe at all, 25.7% feel safe sometimes, 22.6% feel safe often, and 35.1% always feel safe when at evening screenings. Furthermore, 83.3% of respondents stated they were at least a little afraid of being attacked while walking home after an evening screening; 9.5% of respondents stated they were a little afraid, 22.4% expressed a moderate amount of fear, and 51.4% expressed a lot of fear.

Chart 1 illustrates the perceived safety of attending FilmAid screenings (both daytime and evening) by gender.



Sources of information

Respondents were asked questions on where they received their information on HIV/AIDS, education of girls, and preventing early and unwanted pregnancies. Respondents were given eight options from which to choose, and they could identify more than one category as an information source. It is important to note that the only educational subject covered by other agencies that also use film is HIV/AIDS. Teenage pregnancy and girl education are not covered through film by any other agencies. Films/videos,⁴ school and agency workers were the main sources of information respondents listed for obtaining information on the importance of educating girls, preventing early and unwanted pregnancies, and HIV/AIDS. Films /videos were listed by 39% of respondents as a source of knowledge on the importance of educating girls, by 47% as a source of knowledge for learning about HIV/AIDS, and by 42% as a source of knowledge for learning about how to avoid early and unwanted pregnancies. School was listed by 23% of respondents as being a source of knowledge on the importance of educating girls, by 21% as a source of knowledge for learning about HIV/AIDS, and by 25% as a source of knowledge for learning about how to avoid early and unwanted pregnancies. Agency workers were listed by 20% of respondents on the importance of educating girls, by 21% as a source of knowledge for learning about HIV/AIDS, and by 16% as a source of knowledge for learning about how to avoid early and unwanted

⁴ In the questions related to sources of information, the respondents were able to indicate if they received information from films/videos. Films/videos were defined generally and did not specifically refer to FilmAid films. Therefore individuals stating they received their information through films/video may have gotten their information from watching a FilmAid film and/or they may have received their information through watching films shown by other organizations.

pregnancies. Films/videos are clearly seen by respondents as a primary source of information.

Repatriation

Repatriation questions were asked only to participants in the survey who were Sudanese.⁵ A total of 237 Sudanese refugees participated in the survey; the number of respondents by age and gender are shown in table 7.

| | Male | Female | Total |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Youth | 93 | 34 | 127 |
| Adult | 33 | 41 | 74 |
| Elder | 17 | 19 | 36 |
| Total | 143 | 94 | 237 |

Interviewers noted that many respondents felt uncomfortable answering these questions, and therefore chose to answer either some or none. As outlined in the consent form, subjects did not have to answer any question they did not want to answer or did not feel comfortable answering. Therefore, interviewers did not question subjects as to why they felt uncomfortable answering these questions and/or why they chose not to answer these questions.

Repatriation to Sudan, led by UNHCR, began in December 2005. Ninety-four percent of respondents state that UNHCR has started repatriation to South Sudan. This indicates that the majority of respondents know the current status of repatriation.

UNHCR states that people have begun registering to return to Sudan. Anecdotal evidence is that many people do not feel comfortable disclosing whether or not they have registered. Eighty-six percent of survey respondents state they have not registered with UNHCR to repatriate to South Sudan.

The repatriation process is complicated and is constantly changing; the proper process was not clearly defined by those in Kakuma working within the organizations focused on repatriation at the time of the survey. This, therefore, makes it difficult for the refugee population to know the correct process. At the time of the evaluation, the repatriation process was as follows:

- 1) Register with UNHCR. At this stage refugees are finger printed and their ration cards are noted. Additionally they are asked when they would like to go to Sudan, and where they would like to go in Sudan.
- 2) Return to the community and wait for UNHCR to state that it is time to repatriate. The International Rescue Committee (IRC) conducts medical screenings at this

⁵ FilmAid is currently holding awareness-raising activities on repatriation and reintegration for Southern Sudanese refugees in Kakuma Camp. The survey will help inform the design and implementation of these activities, and therefore survey questions on repatriation targeted the Sudanese community.

- time, and Lutheran World Federation (LWF) takes individuals to the departure center.
- 3) At the departure center LWF provides refugees with non-food items such as blankets and a plastic sheet. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) then conducts their own medical screenings and airlifts returnees to locations in South Sudan.
 - 4) Refugees are given voluntary repatriation forms before departure.

Thirty-three percent of respondents' state they know the process to follow if they want to repatriate to South Sudan. Table 8 describes the processes outlined by respondents. Given the confusion surrounding the repatriation procedure, respondents who identified themselves as being knowledgeable about the process appear to have a good understanding of the components of the process.

Table 8: Describe the process of repatriation

| | Number reporting | Percentage |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1) UNHCR field post, 2) UNHCR compound | 24 | 28.9% |
| 1) Report to community leaders, 2) UNCHR to field post, 3) UNHCR compound | 17 | 20.5% |
| 1) Registration, 2) airlifts and trucks | 14 | 16.9% |
| 1) Fill out form, 2) Register, 3) go to reception centre for medical check up | 9 | 10.8% |
| Report to UNHCR | 7 | 8.4% |
| Provided with free transport, food and non-food items, medical aid | 4 | 4.8% |
| Depends on how to the form is completed | 4 | 4.8% |
| Register with UNHCR with ration card | 1 | 1.2% |
| Register with UNHCR and Sudanese government | 1 | 1.2% |

Similar to the repatriation process, there is a lack of clarity as to what entitlements refugees are given. At this time entitlements provided to refugees when they leave Kenya (prior to arriving in Sudan) are: blankets, mosquito nets, bar soap, Dettol soap, tarpaulin sheet, plastic mat, kitchen set, jerry can, bags, sanitary pads, underwear, and condoms.

Lack of clarity with respect to entitlements is reflected in the survey responses. Seventy-five percent of survey respondents' state they do not know what they are entitled to and what their rights are if they do decide to repatriate. Table 9 shows the responses with a percentage of 8 or higher given by respondents who stated they knew what they were entitled to.

Table 9: Do you know what you are entitled to and what your rights are if you decide to repatriate to Sudan?

| | Number reporting | Percentage |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------|
| To return to Sudan | 17 | 28.3% |
| Access to freedoms (including movement, worship, life, vote) | 15 | 25.0% |
| To be a citizen of South Sudan | 10 | 16.7% |
| Right to education | 8 | 13.3% |
| Freedom of expression | 6 | 10.0% |
| Given utensils, clothes, and transportation by UNHCR | 5 | 8.3% |

Seventy-five percent of respondents feel they can openly discuss their opinion about repatriating to Sudan within their community.

Table 10 shows the type of information respondents would like to have before making a decision about going back to Sudan and Table 11 shows the information respondents think they and their family will need to have to be well prepared to integrate into South Sudan. Note that these figures show only responses with a percentage of 10 or higher.

| Table 10: What type of information would you like to have before making a decision about going back to Sudan? | Number reporting | Percentage |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Availability/quality of health facilities | 94 | 48.2% |
| What the security situation is like in Sudan/home village | 92 | 47.2% |
| Availability/quality of education/schools | 85 | 43.6% |
| Availability of food | 66 | 33.8% |
| If there is peace/unity | 43 | 22.1% |
| Availability/quality of water | 38 | 19.5% |
| The status of landmines | 30 | 15.4% |

| Table 11: What information do you think you and your family will need to have to be well prepared to integrate into South Sudan? | Number reporting | Percentage |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------|
| If there is security | 75 | 44.1% |
| Availability/quality of education/schools | 74 | 43.5% |
| Availability/quality of health facilities | 72 | 42.4% |
| Availability of food | 69 | 40.6% |
| Access to water | 29 | 17.1% |
| If there is peace | 26 | 15.3% |
| Shelter | 25 | 14.7% |
| Business/trade skills | 17 | 10.0% |

Sixty-three percent of respondents state they do not currently have the information they would like prior to returning to Sudan.

The main challenges returnees feel they will face in reintegrating in their home areas are shown in Table 12.

| Table 12: What do you think are the main challenge returnees will face in reintegrating in their home areas? | Number reporting | Percentage |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Food shortage | 114 | 57.0% |
| Access to health facilities | 84 | 42.0% |
| Insecurity | 70 | 35.0% |
| Access to education | 68 | 34.0% |
| Availability of shelter | 57 | 28.5% |
| Water shortage | 40 | 20.0% |
| Integration/difficulty adjusting to life in Sudan | 21 | 10.5% |

The main concerns respondents have about going back to South Sudan are shown in Table 13. The definition of concern varied between respondents. Some respondents listed issues they were worried about whereas others defined concern as issues in which they would like to be involved.

| Table 13: What are your main concerns about going back to South Sudan? | Number reporting | Percentage |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Developing/rebuilding South Sudan | 48 | 27.7% |
| Education/school | 44 | 25.4% |
| If there is peace | 42 | 24.3% |
| Health facilities | 32 | 18.5% |
| Food | 27 | 15.6% |
| Family reunification | 25 | 14.5% |
| Employment opportunities | 24 | 13.9% |
| Go back home/to be a Sudanese citizen | 21 | 12.1% |
| To serve my people/other refugees | 21 | 12.1% |
| Becoming self reliant | 17 | 9.8% |

The main hopes and expectations about returning to South Sudan are shown in Table 14.

| Table 14: What are your hopes and expectations about going back to South Sudan? | Number reporting | Percentage |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Employment opportunities | 69 | 31.8% |
| Peace | 62 | 28.6% |
| Better education | 57 | 26.3% |
| Better health facilities | 39 | 18.0% |
| Freedoms (movement, expression, speech, choice, vote, property, worship) | 30 | 13.8% |
| Family reunification | 29 | 13.4% |
| Infrastructure development | 23 | 10.6% |

Discussion

FilmAid is clearly well known within the Kakuma Refugee Camp; 99% of respondents stated they know what FilmAid is. Furthermore, 85% of respondents stated that they had attended a FilmAid screening.

Seventy-five percent of respondents feel FilmAid has had a positive impact within the community, 90% perceive people enjoy the films and 74% of respondents perceive FilmAid has made a positive impact on how people feel. These responses indicate that FilmAid has a positive reputation in the camp. Furthermore, respondents perceive FilmAid to be positively impacting issues that relate to FilmAid’s organizational goals. These include:

- Educating and informing refugees on prevention and resolution of conflict, HIV/AIDS, gender quality and human rights;

- Providing knowledge, tools and ways to take action;
- Providing a means of enjoyment and positively impacting feelings.

These results are similar to the results of the 2003 FilmAid survey in which respondents reported that FilmAid films were not only entertaining but also educational. As stated by a KI in the 2005 qualitative survey:

FilmAid is a unique program, it educates while entertaining; it has a dual purpose. The program is psychologically rehabilitating people. Here in Kakuma many people are stressed and depressed.

Conflict resolution and community building were identified in the qualitative survey as areas where FilmAid has made an impact. For example, one KI said,

If you have seen something funny you laugh and try to join the other person near you to your laughter and in this case you interact with perhaps hard sworn enemy which in the process may be your friend through the interaction you have just made with him.

Another KI had a similar response, but also highlighted FilmAid's impact on peaceful conflict resolution:

FilmAid has shown people the peaceful means of conflict resolution through film shows on peace, people learn causes and consequences of conflict and resolutions and it is important because peoples believe when seeing live examples.

In the quantitative survey, 96% of respondents stated that they perceive FilmAid to have a positive impact on conflict resolution and community building. The responses from both the qualitative and quantitative survey indicate that refugees within the camp feel FilmAid is having an impact on both conflict resolution and community building.

Analysis was done to determine if there was a statistical difference between knowledge of respondents who were exposed to FilmAid films (respondents who had attended a daytime/and or evening screenings) and those who had no exposure to FilmAid. A statistical difference was found for the following:

- Knowledge of rights of widows
- Knowledge of whether or not aid workers are allowed to have sexual relations with underage girls
- Knowledge of whether a girl/woman can get pregnant by having sex only one time without protection.

No statistical difference was found for the following:

- Knowledge of whether or not pregnancy can be avoided by wearing a condom

Given the statistical difference between knowledge of respondents who were exposed to FilmAid films and those who were not exposed, it is evident that there is value added with the FilmAid medium. With respect to the question on knowledge of whether or not pregnancy can be avoided by wearing a condom, the lack of a statistical difference between exposed and unexposed respondents does not necessarily mean the medium is ineffective, but could mean respondents are getting this information from another source.

The survey yielded surprising results with respect to respondents' attitude towards forced and early marriage. Sixty-three percent of respondents reported their attitude towards forced marriage to be a little more or a lot more supportive, and sixty-three percent of respondents reported their attitude towards early marriage to be a little or a lot more supportive. These results may be explained by respondents' not understanding the question because of either the wording of the question or the response categories. However, it is recommended that FilmAid investigate what the population understands by the concepts, forced marriage and early marriage.

In the 2003 survey one in five respondents reported that because of the FilmAid screenings, they are now taking preventive measures to avoid AIDS and STDs. The current survey found that FilmAid continues to be perceived as a positive influence on behavior change with respect to HIV/AIDS. Ninety-percent of respondents stated they perceive FilmAid to have had an impact on improving behavior regarding HIV; 55% of respondents perceive FilmAid to have caused a lot of improvement in their own behavior regarding HIV. Similarly, 78% of respondents state they perceive FilmAid to have had a positive impact on whether or not people get tested for HIV/AIDS.

The FilmAid program is also seen by the refugees within Kakuma refugee camp to have an impact on how people feel; in the quantitative survey 77% of respondents perceive FilmAid has made a positive impact on how people feel, and 98% perceive people enjoy the films.

FilmAid is perceived as beneficial to the camp's psychological wellbeing. KIs describe a variety of ways in which FilmAid has had a positive psychological impact within the camp:

If a person watches he put himself at the same situation with the characters in the show and therefore forget who he is at the moment.

No payment for it and it's accessible to everyone, it makes people forget everything like food shortage...think anew.

There are people who are depressed and FilmAid make them to relax.

It refresh people's mind when watching the films. Create good stories to remember.

Brings equity to people.

However, some negative psychological issues emerged from the qualitative studies which were confirmed by the survey; issues primarily surrounding perceived safety and family conflict. Forty percent of respondents indicate they have been scared, at least sometimes, by the FilmAid films and 60% of respondents perceive attending FilmAid films to be unsafe at some level. Additionally, 27% of respondents indicated they know of at least one time a man has taken advantage of a young girl at a FilmAid screening and 65% of respondents indicate children get lost at screenings. Although the survey did not ask for clarification on children getting lost, several respondents provided it, and stated that although children do get lost the majority are found the next day.⁶

The qualitative study also suggested that FilmAid films can have a negative impact on family conflict, primarily on conflict between husbands and wives. For example, qualitative study responses included:

Some women go for films before finishing duties, this lead to domestic violent.

Creates domestic violence because these women who are interested in going to FilmAid video are beaten every time.

Sixty-six percent of respondents in the quantitative survey perceive FilmAid evening screenings to cause at least some family conflict. In the qualitative assessment KIs identified possible reasons for this:

[The evening screenings] brings misunderstanding between children and parents because this thing [the screenings] has happening at night - we don't believe whether they go to film show or somewhere like meeting their boyfriend or drinking alcohol.

When FilmAid brings night screen to the community zone all children go to the scene and watch FilmAid screenings and every mother complains because of insecurity for her children.

The qualitative survey also identified a source of family conflict being family members either forbidding others to attend the screenings, or individuals themselves being

⁶ To date no official reports from agencies or community partners have been submitted to FilmAid regarding lost children.

forbidden from attending the screenings. The conflict was most often identified as being between parents and children, or between husbands and wives. Forty-nine percent of respondents indicate they have either been forbidden, or forbidden others to attend screenings.

In the qualitative survey, some respondents indicated FilmAid caused people to be more aggressive and that the films taught people how to fight. These statements were not validated by the quantitative survey. In the quantitative survey only 9% of respondents perceive FilmAid films to make people more aggressive and 11% of respondents perceive FilmAid films as showing people how to fight. The difference between responses in the qualitative assessment and in the quantitative survey may be explained by confusion in the qualitative assessment regarding FilmAid films and films at commercial video stores. Although steps were taken during the qualitative survey to distinguish between FilmAid films and films shown at the commercial video shops, it is possible that respondents were referring to films they had seen at the video shops; kung fu movies are among the most popular at the video shops.

Two areas where there were mixed results were FilmAid's respect for culture and religion, and perceived understanding of FilmAid films. In the 2003 survey 60% of respondents stated they understand FilmAid films, and 22% stated they did not understand the films. In the current survey, perceived understanding of FilmAid films was roughly 50%.

Twenty percent of respondents perceive FilmAid to be not at all respectful of religion and cultures, 27% perceive FilmAid is sometimes respectful, 16% perceive FilmAid is respectful often, and 29% perceive FilmAid is always respectful of religion and culture.

Limitations

Most of the responses given refer to people's perceptions and therefore may not represent the truth.

The ability to discuss knowledge change directly due to FilmAid was highly limited by the availability of information from other sources.

Challenges

The researchers faced a number of challenges when carrying out the study. These included the environment and the nature of the camp. The Kakuma Refugee Camp is very long and narrow, and it is difficult to get from one end of the camp to the other. Because interviewees included people from the different areas within the camp, it was necessary for interviewers to travel throughout the camp. Because only one vehicle was available for use, transporting interviewers to the various interview sites was time consuming and difficult. For those interviewers who walked between interview locations, the walk was often long and difficult, due to the hot weather. Finally, there are numerous languages

spoken throughout the camp. It was determined that the study would be conducted in five languages, Dinka, Nuer, Swahili, Somali, and Arabic; the most prevalent languages.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The general perception of the FilmAid program within Kakuma is positive. Furthermore, FilmAid is perceived as having an impact in its priority areas. HIV/AIDS and knowledge issues regarding family planning, women's rights, and conflict and community building are areas where FilmAid appears to stand out. FilmAid should continue to employ the strategies used for addressing these issues and see if these strategies can be applied to other areas within the FilmAid program.

The qualitative study exposed some problems with the program which the quantitative results suggest deserve attention. These include issues surrounding domestic violence within the community, using FilmAid evening screenings as a place to meet friends and misbehave, using evening screenings as a place to have sex, children getting lost at screenings, and men using screenings as an opportunity to have sex with young girls. While the problems themselves may not be widespread, the quantitative study suggests that the community perceptions of these issues may be affecting FilmAid's image in the camp. FilmAid should consider changes to their program implementation to reduce the likelihood of these problems occurring. Some of these issues, such as domestic violence and men taking advantage of young women, likely reflect wider community occurrence of these problems. FilmAid might consider programs to address these issues directly and so reduce the overall prevalence of these within the camp. Furthermore, FilmAid should explore the perceived lack of understanding of the films. For example, is the lack of understanding primarily language-based, or is it cultural. Once this is further understood FilmAid should take steps to address this issue. Finally, twenty percent of respondents perceive FilmAid as not at all respectful of religion and culture. FilmAid should prioritize exploring why it is not perceived as being respectful of religion and culture and should address these concerns.

Additionally, FilmAid should investigate what the population understands by the concepts forced marriage and early marriage. At this time it is unclear whether respondents perceive FilmAid as making people supportive of forced marriage and early marriage, or whether these responses were due to a lack of understanding of the questions/response categories in the survey.

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Appendix 1: Results from Qualitative Assessment

Free Listing Interviews

During the October/November 2005 trip, Phase I, the qualitative assessment, was completed. A total of 18 interviewers were trained in qualitative methods of interviewing. Interviewers were refugees living in the Kakuma Refugee Camp and locals from Kakuma Town.

Free List Data

The trained interviewers conducted 36 free list interviews among people living in the Kakuma Refugee Camp and in the town of Kakuma.

| 1. Tell me about the problems facing people living in Kakuma | Number Reporting | Percentage |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Shortage of food | 36 | 100% |
| Shortage of drinking water | 21 | 58% |
| Lack of water for other uses | 20 | 56% |
| Unable to afford necessities (school uniforms, food, medicines, private medical treatment, etc.) | 19 | 53% |
| Lack of firewood | 19 | 53% |
| Water tap is turned on for too limited a period of time | 19 | 53% |
| Violence (killing) and crime (theft) | 18 | 50% |
| Lack of clothing and shoes | 14 | 39% |
| Hospital does not have correct medicines | 13 | 36% |
| Diet is not balanced/lack of nutrition | 12 | 33% |
| Because of the landscape/environment there is a lot of dust | 12 | 33% |
| Conflict between refugees and Turkanas | 12 | 33% |
| No higher-education in Kakuma | 9 | 25% |
| Not given treatment at hospital | 9 | 25% |
| No mosquito nets/malaria | 8 | 22% |
| Conflict between groups within camp | 8 | 22% |
| Lack of family planning | 8 | 22% |
| Not enough shelters | 7 | 19% |
| Homes destroyed during rain/floods because of materials used to build them | 7 | 19% |
| Corruption and harassment by police | 7 | 19% |
| Drought | 7 | 19% |
| Not provided with materials to repair/rebuild homes | 6 | 17% |
| It is very hot in Kakuma; the heat is a problem | 6 | 17% |
| Confined to camp/restriction of movement | 6 | 17% |
| Dependent on aid | 6 | 17% |
| Turkanas not given aid | 6 | 17% |
| Education not encouraged for women | 5 | 14% |
| There is no soap | 5 | 14% |
| Domestic violence | 5 | 14% |
| Disease caused by heat | 5 | 14% |

| | | |
|---|---|-----|
| Cholera | 5 | 14% |
| Corruption by hospital workers | 5 | 14% |
| No services/support for orphans | 5 | 14% |
| Child labor is prevalent | 5 | 14% |
| Shortage of fuel (generators and cooking) | 5 | 14% |
| There is prostitution | 5 | 14% |
| Loneliness | 4 | 11% |
| Lack of job opportunities for the well-educated | 4 | 11% |
| People given Paracetamol at hospital and sent away (given for all symptoms) | 4 | 11% |
| Hospital does not dispense correct medicines | 4 | 11% |
| Women are forced into marriage | 4 | 11% |
| Police unresponsive to problems/requests for assistance | 4 | 11% |
| Refugees are paid low wages | 4 | 11% |
| Rapes occur | 4 | 11% |
| Lack of women's rights | 4 | 11% |
| Lack of job opportunities for refugees | 4 | 11% |
| Not enough latrines | 4 | 11% |
| Increased crime and violence due to alcohol use | 4 | 11% |
| Rations given out while children are at school, must choose between school and getting food | 4 | 11% |
| No one to care for you (youth) | 4 | 11% |
| Lack of transportation | 4 | 11% |
| Lack of scholarships for higher education | 4 | 11% |
| Refugees treated poorly by Kenyans | 4 | 11% |
| Not given medicines (when needed) | 4 | 11% |
| Lack of quality educational materials in schools | 4 | 11% |
| Poor hygiene | 4 | 11% |
| No sheets/blankets | 4 | 11% |
| Not enough water taps | 4 | 11% |
| Contaminated water | 4 | 11% |

Note that additional responses were given; however, only those responses given by more than three people are provided here.

| 2. Tell me about the effect of showing videos in Kakuma | Number Reporting | Percentage |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------|
| People have learned how to prevent HIV/AIDS | 17 | 47% |
| People forget about their problems | 8 | 22% |
| Through the films people have learned about disease prevention (including malaria and STIs) | 8 | 22% |
| The films are educational | 8 | 22% |
| The films have encouraged education; including education of females | 7 | 19% |
| Through the showing of the films there has been a change in culture/lifestyle | 7 | 19% |

| | | |
|---|---|-----|
| People have been able to learn about other cultures through watching the films | 6 | 17% |
| The screenings bring people together | 6 | 17% |
| The films create awareness of what is going on in the world/home country | 6 | 17% |
| The films encourage theft and greed because people want the lives/belongings of those in the films | 6 | 17% |
| The films/screenings have encouraged peace and conflict resolution | 5 | 14% |
| The films/screenings have created conflict (including domestic violence) between husbands and wives | 5 | 14% |
| Youth imitate what happens in films | 4 | 11% |
| The films offer a form of entertainment | 4 | 11% |
| The film topics have encouraged people to think about/develop plan for future | 4 | 11% |
| The films teach bad habits | 4 | 11% |
| The films provide education on the rights of women and girls | 4 | 11% |
| Children lie to parents about going to the screenings and use the screenings as an opportunity for girls and boys to get together and misbehave | 4 | 11% |
| The screenings are used as an opportunity to have sex | 4 | 11% |
| Children get lost while at the screenings | 3 | 8% |
| People get a lot of scorpion and snake bites at the screenings | 2 | 6% |
| Men do not allow women to go to screenings | 2 | 6% |
| Some of the films, including those about war, scare people | 2 | 6% |
| Men drink before films and take advantage of young girls | 1 | 3% |
| Films are only understood by the educated | 1 | 3% |
| People don't go to the films because they are afraid of being attacked by bandits while walking home | 1 | 3% |
| People are subject to beatings by police on their way home from evening screenings | 1 | 3% |
| Those who do not go to the screenings are kept awake because the screenings are loud | 1 | 3% |
| People are subjected to secondhand smoke at showings | 1 | 3% |
| People chew mirra at screenings | 1 | 3% |
| Because of the films girls no longer listen to adults | 1 | 3% |

Note: Table 2 lists those responses given by more than three respondents and all negative responses.

Summary of Free List Data

Review and analysis of the “Problems” free listing yielded three main categories of problems facing people in Kakuma, namely 1) lack of basic necessities including food, water, shelter and firewood, 2) violence and crime, 3) conflict both between refugees and the Turkanas and between groups in the camp, and 4) issues relating to women. The “Video” free listing yielded three main categories of effects of showing videos in Kakuma; 1) increased knowledge on disease prevention, 2) forgetting about problems/entertainment, and 3) education.

The Free List Interviews were analyzed to discern if there were any differences in responses based on sex, age, ethnic group, and location within the camp. No differences were noted.

Key Informant Interviews

The PI and BUSPH staff presented the results of the free listing interview to FilmAid. FilmAid staff determined the focus of the KI interviews based upon review of the free listing data as well as response frequency, interests and resources. The three topics that were chosen to be further investigated using KI interviews were the role of FilmAid in helping people to forget their problems, the effect of FilmAid on women’s lives, and the effect of FilmAid on conflict and community relations. Specifically:

1. How FilmAid helps people in Kakuma to forget about problems
2. How FilmAid has affected women’s lives in Kakuma
3. How FilmAid has affected conflict and community relations in Kakuma

Key Informant Data

Twenty-one KIs were identified and interviewed; twenty interviewees were spoken to twice.

Tell me about how FilmAid helps people in Kakuma to forget about problems

| Responses | Number Reporting | | |
|--|------------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total |
| Presence at films helps people to forget problems | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| People are entertained | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| People gain new ideas | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| People enjoy listening to the music | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Going to the films dissipate stress | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Helps people be happy, laugh, smile | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Gives people a place to dance | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| People put themselves “in the show”/ imagine they are the characters | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| People use content of the films as examples of how to | | 3 | 3 |

| | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| solve problems | | | |
| Being at the films gives people a place to relax | | 3 | 3 |
| Films reduce emotional suffering | 2 | | 2 |
| The content of the films give people hope | | 2 | 2 |
| Through films people can see others have problems; that they are not the only ones with problems | 1 | | 1 |
| If people stay at home rather than go to the films they have bad thoughts | 1 | | 1 |
| The films are educative | | 1 | 1 |
| Going to the films kills time | | 1 | 1 |
| The films creates discussion; people talk about the films | | 1 | 1 |

Tell me about how FilmAid has affected women's lives in Kakuma

| Responses | Number Reporting | | |
|---|------------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total |
| Learn importance of girl child education | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| Learn how to protect against HIV | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Learn about family planning | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Husbands don't allow wives to go to films | | 6 | 6 |
| Women come to films to move any how/for private appointments | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Women are now participating in community activities | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Decrease in forced marriage | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Domestic violence because women go to films against husband's wishes | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| The films educate people on women's rights | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| The content of the films empower women | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Women get together and discuss the content of the films | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Decrease in domestic violence | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| The films educate women about diseases and so they help women not to move any how | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Women are recipients of domestic violence because they go to films before finishing duties | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Husband and wife are beginning to share duties | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Women don't have rights | | 3 | 3 |
| Women's rights are not respected | | 3 | 3 |
| Creates conflict because women think they have rights for everything | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Women participating in adult education | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Learn about inheritance | | 3 | 3 |
| Women learn how to better care for children | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Women learn to not get players and those who move any how | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Family conflict because children go to films and are tired the next day; husbands blame wives | 2 | 1 | 3 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Increase in early pregnancy and HIV because of films (because people have sex at films) | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Women/girls take precautionary measures and get tested to know status (women are being tested for HIV) | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Shows about love and sex have changed women's manners | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Women allowed to work | | 2 | 2 |
| Women have learned to express themselves | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Women feel free at screenings; happiness | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Early marriage is problem | 2 | | 2 |
| Decrease shame about women's issues because discussed openly (eg menstruation) in films | | 2 | 2 |
| Shows how to be faithful | 2 | | 2 |
| Shows women what is good and bad | 2 | | 2 |
| Women adapt what they see in the films | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Learned about disease prevention | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Increase in freedom | 2 | | 2 |
| Women don't know about rights | | 1 | 1 |
| Men learning women should be treated with respect | 1 | | 1 |
| Teaches women to not be dependent on men | | 1 | 1 |
| Women reporting forced marriage | | 1 | 1 |
| Decrease in early marriage | 1 | | 1 |
| Teaches women to care for PLWA | | 1 | 1 |
| Girls don't listen anymore | | 1 | 1 |
| Women reporting abuse | | 1 | 1 |
| Feel shame when women's issues are shown in public | | 1 | 1 |
| Teaches women to be better | 1 | | 1 |
| Learn men are oppressors who use them | | 1 | 1 |
| Women get hit because they refuse to move any how with men before they are tested (for HIV) | 1 | | 1 |
| Women are vulnerable and more needs to be done for them; need access to sensitive issues in their lives | 1 | | 1 |
| Girls learn to prevent mischievous behavior done to them by teachers | 1 | | 1 |

Tell me about FilmAid has affected conflict and community relations in Kakuma

| Responses | Number Reporting | | |
|--|------------------|-------|-------|
| | Men | Women | Total |
| Learn about peace/peaceful coexistence | 10 | 7 | 17 |
| The screenings bring people together | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Creates unity | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| The films teach how to solve problems without using violence | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| At the screenings friendships develop across groups, | 4 | 3 | 7 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| decreases conflict | | | |
| The content of the films teach people how to solve problems | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Reduces conflict | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Police are at the films so people feel safe going to the screenings | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Learn about destructive force of conflict | | 2 | 2 |
| Watch how good people live | 2 | | 2 |
| Common experience to talk about | 2 | | 2 |
| Those creating conflict don't go to films | | 1 | 1 |
| Promotes trust | | 1 | 1 |
| Teaches about worthiness of human life | | 1 | 1 |

In the analysis, negative responses in each of the three questions were pulled out, and placed in a table of their own. The following table therefore includes responses that were made relating to the effect of FilmAid on women's lives, forgetting about problems, and on conflict and community relations.

Negative Responses

| Responses | Number Reporting | | |
|--|------------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total |
| People attacked while walking home from screenings | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Theft occurs while people are at films (thieves steal from empty homes) | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Children get lost at the films | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| There is fighting at films | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Children lie to parents about going to films | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Makes people more aggressive | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| People don't feel safe at films | | 2 | 2 |
| People use the screenings as an opportunity to misbehave | 2 | | 2 |
| FilmAid not inclusive of all communities; films focus on Sudanese | | 2 | 2 |
| Some films scare people (eg war, HIV) | 2 | | 2 |
| Films don't help people forget about problems | | 2 | 2 |
| Children go alone to the screenings | | 1 | 1 |
| The films encourage theft - children want what they see in films | | 1 | 1 |
| FilmAid not respectful of religion; show films near mosque at time of prayer | 1 | | 1 |
| FilmAid is inconsiderate because they are loud | 1 | | 1 |
| Men drink and take advantage of girls at films | 1 | | 1 |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| Refugee's awareness of their plight is exacerbated through watching films of "the good life" | 1 | | 1 |
| Shows people how to fight | 1 | | 1 |

Summary of Key Informant Results

Analysis of the data on FilmAid's effect on forgetting about problems showed that FilmAid film screenings offer distraction from the problems facing the people in Kakuma. The screenings provide people with new ideas as well as entertainment and the opportunity to listen to music and dance. This data was used in developing questions for the quantitative survey related to the psychosocial/mental health impact of the FilmAid program.

Data collected on FilmAid's affect on women's lives showed that respondents feel FilmAid has taught the community about the importance of girl child education and educated women on how to protect themselves against HIV. Additionally, women's rights were a topic that was brought-up by a number of respondents. Data also showed that there is conflict within the home resulting from the film screenings.

With respect to FilmAid's effect on conflict and community relations, KIs responded that the films bring people together, create unity, and that through the films people learn about peace and peaceful resolution to conflict. Furthermore, the films teach people how to solve problems without using violence.

Negative responses regarding FilmAid film screenings were primarily focused on the fear of being attacked while walking home from the films, theft while people are away from their homes at screenings, losing children, as well as fighting occurring at the screenings.

As was done in the analysis of the Free Listing interviews, KI interviews were analyzed to discern if there were any differences in responses based on sex, age, ethnic group, and location within the camp. No differences were noted.

Appendix 2: Consent Form (English Version)

Quantitative study of the impact of FilmAid programs in Kakuma, Kenya
Principal Investigator: Katharine Laurence
Kakuma Refugee Camp Kakuma, Kenya
+254-54-634-1017

We are doing a research study here in Kakuma camp. The research is being done by the local organization FilmAid and by an independent consultant hired by FilmAid. To do our study, we are randomly by chance selecting people who live in the community to be interviewed. This is why we selected you to participate. If you agree to be interviewed, I will ask you some questions about the problems that affect people here, and about the FilmAid program. Each interview will take from 30 to 60 minutes.

The purpose of the study is to help us to design better programs to help the people living in the camp and to evaluate the programs being carried out by FilmAid. We would like to invite you to participate but you do not have to do so.

If you decide to be interviewed, you do not have to answer any questions that you do not want to and you can stop the interview at any time. You can decide not to be interviewed. There are no direct benefits to you for being interviewed and nothing bad will happen to you or your family if you refuse. This will not affect any assistance you get from FilmAid or any other organization.

During the interview I will write down the information you tell me. The record of this information will not include anything which can be used to identify you. Only the research team will be able to see this information and that will be destroyed after three years.

Everything that you tell us will not be shared with people outside our research team. We will not allow anyone else to find out who gave a particular answer unless we think that you or someone else might be in danger. In that case, we cannot keep that information private, however we will take steps to make sure that all people involved are kept safe.

If you have any questions about the study you can ask Natalia Tapies or Charles Otieno of FilmAid, or Kate Laurence. This study was reviewed by an independent ethics committee in the United States to help ensure that your safety and welfare is protected under international good practice guidelines.

Do you have any questions?

Do you agree to be interviewed? Yes No

Consent conducted by: _____
Printed name Signature Date

Appendix 3: Questionnaire (English Version)

Impact of FilmAid Programs in Kakuma, Kenya: Quantitative Survey

Date: _____

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Zone: | Group: | Gender: <input type="checkbox"/> (1) M <input type="checkbox"/> (2) F |
| Nationality: Tribe: | Age: <input type="checkbox"/> (1) Youth (15-25) <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Adult <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Elder | |

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

1. Do you know what FilmAid is?

- (1) Yes (0) No

2. Have you ever been to any FilmAid evening screening?

- (2) Yes (0) No (9) I don't know

3. Have you ever been to any FilmAid daytime screening?

- (1) Yes (0) No (9) I don't know

4. Can you name or describe at least one FilmAid film you have seen?

GENERAL IMPACT

5. What impact have FilmAid screenings had in your community?

- (1) Very negative impact
 (2) Negative impact
 (3) No impact
 (4) Positive impact
 (5) Very positive impact
 (9) I don't know

6. What impact have FilmAid screenings had on the youth in your community?

- (1) Very negative impact
 (2) Negative impact
 (3) No impact
 (4) Positive impact
 (5) Very positive impact
 (9) I don't know

7. Do FilmAid films address problems that are relevant to your community?

- (0) Not at all
- (1) Sometimes
- (2) Often
- (3) Always
- (9) I don't know

8. Do you make use of the information you get from the FilmAid screenings?

- (0) Not at all
- (1) Sometimes
- (2) Often
- (3) Always
- (9) I don't know

8a. If "Sometimes", "Often," or "Always" please give examples (up to three):

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

9. Do you think the information you get from the FilmAid screenings will be useful for life outside Kakuma?

- (0) Not at all useful
- (1) Sometimes useful
- (2) Often useful
- (3) Always useful
- (9) I don't know

10. Do you usually understand the stories in the films?

- (0) Not at all
- (1) Sometimes
- (2) Often
- (3) Always
- (9) I don't know

11. How well are FilmAid films understood by those who don't know English?

- (0) Not at all
- (1) A little
- (2) A moderate amount
- (3) A lot
- (9) I don't know

12. Is FilmAid respectful of cultures and religion(s)?

- (0) Not at all
- (1) Sometimes
- (2) Often
- (3) Always
- (9) I don't know

13. Do FilmAid films promote respect for each others' cultures and traditions?

- (0) Not at all

- (1) Sometimes
- (2) Often
- (3) Always
- (9) I don't know

IMPACT ON WOMEN/WOMEN'S QUALITY OF LIFE

14. What type of impact have FilmAid films had on the lives of girls and women in Kakuma?

- (1) Very negative impact
- (2) Negative impact
- (3) No impact
- (4) Positive impact
- (5) Very positive impact
- (9) I don't know

15. What type of impact have FilmAid films had on respect for women's rights?

- (1) Very negative impact
- (2) Negative impact
- (3) No impact
- (4) Positive impact
- (5) Very positive impact
- (9) I don't know

16. To what extent do you feel FilmAid films have helped women to express their opinions openly?

- (0) Not helped at all
- (1) Helped a little
- (2) Helped a moderate amount
- (3) Helped a lot
- (9) I don't know

17. To what extent have FilmAid films helped women to feel as though they have more control over their own lives?

- (0) Not helped at all
- (1) Helped a little
- (2) Helped a moderate amount
- (3) Helped a lot
- (9) I don't know

18. To what extent have FilmAid films encouraged women to participate in community activities?

- (0) Not helped at all
- (1) Helped a little
- (2) Helped a moderate amount
- (3) Helped a lot
- (9) I don't know

19. How have the films affected your willingness to discuss women's issues?

- (1) A lot less willing
- (2) A little less willing
- (3) No impact
- (4) A little more willing
- (5) A lot more willing
- (9) I don't know

20. How have films affected your attitude towards the education of girl children?

- (1) A lot less supportive
- (2) A little less supportive
- (3) No impact
- (4) A little more supportive
- (5) A lot more supportive
- (9) I don't know

21. To what extent have FilmAid films affected girl child education?

- (1) They have caused a lot fewer girl children to be educated
- (2) They have caused fewer girl children to be educated
- (3) No impact
- (4) They have caused more girl children to be educated
- (5) They have caused a lot more girl children to be educated
- (9) I don't know

22. To what extent have films affected education of adult women?

- (1) They have caused a lot fewer adult women to be educated
- (2) They are caused fewer adult women to be educated
- (3) No impact
- (4) They have caused more adult women to be educated
- (5) They have caused a lot more adult women to be educated
- (9) I don't know

23. To what extent have FilmAid films affected your attitude towards educating adult women?

- (1) A lot less supportive
- (2) A little less supportive
- (3) No impact
- (4) A little more supportive
- (5) A lot more supportive
- (9) I don't know

24. Where have you learned about the importance of educating girls? (Check all that apply)

- (a) From neighbors/friends/relatives
- (b) From radio
- (c) From TV
- (d) From newspaper/magazine
- (e) From films/videos watched in
Kakuma
- (f) From school
- (g) From posters/billboards in the community
- (h) From community leaders
- (i) From agency worker
- (j) Other (please specify) _____
- (9) I don't know

25. How have the films affected your attitude towards early marriage?

- (1) A lot less supportive
- (2) A little less supportive
- (3) No impact
- (4) A little more supportive
- (5) A lot more supportive
- (9) I don't know

26. How have the films affected your attitude towards forced marriage?

- (1) A lot less supportive
- (2) A little less supportive
- (3) No impact
- (4) A little more supportive
- (5) A lot more supportive
- (9) I don't know

27. To what extent have FilmAid films encouraged forced marriages to be reported?

- (1) They have caused a lot fewer forced marriages to be reported
- (2) They have caused fewer forced marriages to be reported
- (3) No impact
- (4) They have caused more forced marriages to be reported
- (5) They have caused a lot more forced marriages to be reported
- (9) I don't know

28. Do widows have the right to refuse being inherited by their brothers in law?

- (1) Yes
- (0) No
- I don't know

29. Can widows legally fight for their right to property?

- (1) Yes
- (0) No
- (9) I don't know

30. Are aid workers allowed to have sexual relations with underage girls?

- (1) Yes
- (0) No
- (9) I don't know

31. What has been the effect of the FilmAid films on people's likelihood of reporting sexual exploitation and abuse?

- (1) They have caused people to be a lot less likely to report
- (2) They have caused people to be a little less likely to report
- (3) No effect
- (4) They have caused people to be a little more likely to report
- (5) They have caused people to be a lot more likely to report
- (9) I don't know

IMPACT ON REDUCTION OF CONFLICT/COMMUNITY BUILDING

32. To what extent have FilmAid films taught people in Kakuma about peace and peaceful coexistence?

- (0) Not at all
- (1) A little
- (2) A moderate amount
- (3) A lot
- (9) I don't know

33. To what extent has FilmAid helped to reduce conflict in Kakuma?

- (0) Not at all
- (1) A little
- (2) A moderate amount
- (3) A lot
- (9) I don't know

34. To what extent have FilmAid films helped bring people together in Kakuma?

- (0) Not at all
- (1) A little
- (2) A moderate amount
- (3) A lot
- (9) I don't know

35. To what extent does FilmAid help to promote trust between communities?

- (0) Not at all
- (1) A little
- (2) A moderate amount
- (3) A lot
- (9) I don't know

IMPACT ON DISEASE PREVENTION AND HEALTH

36. Do you think FilmAid films have increased the use of family planning in Kakuma?

- (0) Not at all
- (1) A little
- (2) A moderate amount
- (3) A lot
- (9) I don't know

37. Where have you learned about HIV/AIDS? (Check all that apply)

- (a) From neighbors/friends/relatives
- (b) From radio
- (c) From TV
- (d) From newspaper/magazine
- (e) From films/videos watched in Kakuma
- (f) From school
- (g) From posters/billboards in the community
- (h) From community leaders
- (i) From agency worker
- (j) Other (please specify) _____
- (9) I don't know

38. How have films affected your understanding of HIV/AIDS?

- (0) Not at all
- (1) Improved a little
- (2) Improved a moderate amount

- (3) Improved a lot
- (9) I don't know

39. To what extent have FilmAid films improved your behavior regarding HIV/AIDS?

- (0) They have not caused my behavior to improve at all
- (1) They have cause my behavior to improve a little
- (2) They have caused a moderate amount of improvement in my behavior
- (3) They have caused a lot of improvement in my behavior
- (9) I don't know

40. If “a little”, “moderate” or “a lot” describe the ways in which your behavior has improved?

41. What are the effects of FilmAid films on women and girls getting tested to know their status (HIV)?

- (1) They have caused a lot fewer women/girls to get tested
- (2) They have caused fewer women/girls to get tested
- (3) No change
- (4) They have caused more women/girls to get tested
- (5) They have caused a lot more women/girls to get tested
- (9) I don't know

42. What are the effects of FilmAid films on men/boys getting tested to know their status (HIV)?

- (1) They have caused a lot fewer men/boys to get tested
- (2) They have caused fewer men/boys to get tested
- (3) No change
- (4) They have caused more men/boys to get tested
- (5) They have caused a lot more men/boys to get tested
- (9) I don't know

43. Is it the responsibility of the community to care for AIDS orphans?

- (1) Yes
- (0) No
- (9) I don't know

44. How have FilmAid films helped your understanding of how to avoid early pregnancies?

- (0) Not helped at all
- (1) Helped a little
- (2) Helped a moderate
- (3) Helped a lot
- (9) I don't know

45. Can you avoid early pregnancy by using a condom when you have sex?

- (1) Yes
- (0) No

(9) I don't know

46. Can a girl/woman get pregnant by having sex only once without protection?

- (1) Yes
- (0) No
- (9) I don't know

47. Where have you learned about how to avoid early and unwanted pregnancies? (Check all that apply)

- (a) From neighbors/friends/relatives
- (b) From radio
- (c) From TV
- (d) From newspaper/magazine
- (e) From films/videos watched in Kakuma
- (f) From school
- (g) From posters/billboards in the community
- (h) From community leaders
- (i) From agency worker
- (j) Other (please specify) _____
- (9) I don't know

PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT

48. Do you find FilmAid films entertaining?

- (0) Not at all
- (1) A little
- (2) A moderate amount
- (3) A lot
- (9) I don't know

49. Do the films shown by FilmAid help people forget about their problems?

- (0) Not at all
- (1) A little
- (2) A moderate amount
- (3) A lot
- (9) I don't know

50. To what extent have the film topics encouraged you to think about/develop a plan for the future?

- (0) Not at all
- (1) A little
- (2) A moderate amount
- (3) A lot
- (9) I don't know

51. After attending a FilmAid screening are you:

- (1) A lot more stressed than before the screening
- (2) A little more stressed than before the screening
- (3) Same as before the screening
- (4) A little less stressed than before the screening
- (5) A lot less stressed than before the screening
- (9) I don't know

52. How often have you used what you learned in FilmAid films to help you solve problems?

- (0) Not at all
- (1) Sometimes
- (2) Often
- (3) Always
- (9) I don't know

53. How much do you enjoy FilmAid films?

- (0) Not at all
- (1) A little
- (2) A moderate amount
- (3) A lot
- (9) I don't know

54. How do FilmAid films affect how you feel?

- (1) Very negative impact
- (2) Negative impact
- (3) No impact
- (4) Positive impact
- (5) Very positive impact
- (9) I don't know

55. To what extent do the films give you hope?

- (0) Not at all
- (1) A little
- (2) A moderate amount
- (3) A lot
- (9) I don't know

55b. If "A little" or "A lot," provide examples:

56. To what extent do FilmAid films teach about the worthiness of human life?

- (0) Not at all
- (1) A little
- (2) A moderate amount
- (3) A lot
- (9) I don't know

PROGRAM IMPACT- CLARIFICATION

57. Do you think FilmAid films:

- (1) Make people a lot more aggressive
- (2) Make people a little more aggressive
- (3) They have no effect on aggression
- (4) Make people a little less aggressive
- (5) Make people a lot less aggressive
- (9) I don't know

58. Do FilmAid films show people how to fight?

- (1) Yes
- (0) No
- (9) I don't know

59. Have you ever been scared by FilmAid films?

- (0) Not at all
- (1) Sometimes
- (2) Often
- (3) Always
- (9) I don't know

60. Do FilmAid films exclude any of the communities in the camp?

- (0) Not at all
- (1) Sometimes
- (2) Often
- (3) Always
- (9) I don't know

60b. If “Sometimes”, “Often”, or “Always”, which communities have been excluded?

61. How much do you talk about the content of the films after the screenings?

- (0) Not at all
- (1) A little
- (2) A moderate amount
- (3) A lot
- (9) I don't know

62. How do the FilmAid films affect how refugees feel about their situation?

- (1) The films make the refugees feel a lot worse about their situation
- (2) The films make the refugees feel a little worse about their situation
- (3) The films have no effect on how the refugees feel about their situation
- (4) The films make the refugees feel a little better about their situation
- (5) The films make the refugees feel a lot better about their situation
- (9) I don't know

63. To what extent have the films/screenings affected conflict between husbands and wives?

- (1) They have caused a lot more conflict
- (2) They have caused a little more conflict
- (3) No effect
- (4) They have caused a little less conflict
- (5) They have caused a lot less conflict
- (9) I don't know

64. Have you ever forbidden others or been forbidden yourself from attending FilmAid screenings? (circle “forbidden” or “been forbidden”)

- (0) Not at all
- (1) Sometimes
- (2) Often
- (3) Always
- (9) I don't know

65. To what extent have the films/screenings affected conflict between parents and children?

- (1) They have caused a lot more conflict
- (2) They have caused a little more conflict
- (3) No effect
- (4) They have caused a little less conflict
- (5) They have caused a lot less conflict
- (9) I don't know

66. Are evening screenings a source of conflict within families?

- (0) Not at all
- (1) Sometimes
- (2) Often
- (3) Always
- (9) I don't know

67. Is there a problem of children lying to parents about going to the evening screenings?

- (0) Not at all
- (1) A little
- (2) A moderate amount
- (3) A lot
- (9) I don't know

68. Do you know of any case where a man has taken advantage of young girls at the FilmAid evening screenings?"

- (1) Yes
- (0) No
- (9) I don't know

68b. If yes, how many times has this occurred?

69. Do you think that the evening screenings are used as an opportunity for girls and boys to get together and misbehave?

- (0) Not at all
- (1) Sometimes
- (2) Often
- (3) Always
- (9) I don't know

70. Do you think that the evening screenings are used as an opportunity to have sex?

- (0) Not at all
- (1) Sometimes
- (2) Often
- (3) Always

- (9) I don't know

71. Do children ever get lost at screenings?

- (0) Not at all
- (1) Sometimes
- (2) Often
- (3) Always
- (9) I don't know

71a. If "Sometimes", "Often" or "Always", How many children has this occurred with?

72. Are you afraid you will be attacked while walking home after an evening screening?

- (0) Not at all
- (1) A little
- (2) A moderate amount
- (3) A lot
- (9) I don't know

73. Do you feel safe when you are at a FilmAid daytime screening?

- (0) Not at all
- (1) Sometimes
- (2) Often
- (3) Always
- (9) I don't know

74. Do you feel safe when you are at a FilmAid evening screening?

- (0) Not at all
- (1) Sometimes
- (2) Often
- (3) Always
- (9) I don't know

REPATRIATION

75. Has UNHCR started repatriating refugees to South Sudan?

- (1) Yes
- (0) No
- (9) I don't know

76. Have you registered with UNHCR to repatriate to South Sudan?

- (1) Yes
- (0) No
- (9) I don't know

77. Do you know the process to follow if you want to repatriate to Sudan assisted by UNHCR?

- (1) Yes
- (0) No
- (9) I don't know

77b. If yes, please describe the process

78. In your community, what are all the sources from which one can get information about the repatriation process in Kakuma?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> (a) From community leader | <input type="checkbox"/> (e) From workshops by agencies |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (b) From UNHCR field posts | <input type="checkbox"/> (f) From neighbors and friends |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (c) From posters in the community | <input type="checkbox"/> (g) Other (please specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (d) From flyers | <input type="checkbox"/> (9) I don't know |

79. Do you know what you are entitled to and what your rights are if you decide to repatriate to Sudan? (distinguish between entitlements before departure and upon arrival)

- (1) Yes
 (0) No
 (9) I don't know

79b. If yes, please describe

80. What type of information would you like to have before making a decision about going back to Sudan? Please name 3 types:

- a.
b.
c.

81. What do you think are the three main challenges returnees will face in reintegrating in their home areas?

- a.
b.
c.

82. Do you feel you can openly discuss your opinion about repatriating to Sudan within your community?

- (1) Yes
 (0) No
 (9) I don't know

83. What information do you think you and your family need to have to be well prepared to integrate in South Sudan, now or in the future?

- a.
b.
c.

84. Do you think you currently have that information?

- (1) Yes

- (0) No
- (9) I don't know

85. What are your main concerns about going back to South Sudan?

- a.
- b.
- c.

86. What are your hopes and expectations about going back to South Sudan?

- a.
- b.
- c.

Appendix 4: Quantitative Survey Data

| Nationality | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
| Sudanese | 272 | 67.5 | 67.5 |
| Burundian | 21 | 5.2 | 72.7 |
| Somali | 91 | 22.6 | 95.3 |
| Congolese | 19 | 4.7 | 100 |
| Total | 403 | 100.0 | |

| Gender | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
| Male | 213 | 52.9 | 52.9 |
| Female | 190 | 47.1 | 100 |
| Total | 403 | 100 | |

| Age | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
| Youth | 204 | 50.6 | 50.6 |
| Adult | 140 | 34.7 | 85.4 |
| Elder | 59 | 14.6 | 100 |
| Total | 403 | 100.0 | |

General Knowledge

Do you know what FilmAid is? (question 1)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| No | 4 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Yes | 399 | 99.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 403 | 100.0 | |

Have you ever been to any FilmAid evening screening?
(question 2)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| No | 5 | 1.4 | 1.4 |

| | | | |
|-------|-----|------|-----|
| Yes | 349 | 98.6 | 100 |
| Total | 354 | 100 | |

Have you ever been to any FilmAid daytime screening? (question 3)

| Response | Frequency | Valid percent | Cumulative percent |
|----------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| No | 234 | 66.1 | 66.1 |
| Yes | 120 | 33.9 | 100 |
| Total | 354 | 100 | |

Exposure to FilmAid films (questions 2 and 3)

| Response | Frequency | Valid percent | Cumulative percent |
|--|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Never attended a screening | 56 | 13.9 | 13.9 |
| Attended either a daytime or evening screening | 239 | 59.3 | 73.2 |
| Attended both a daytime and evening screening | 108 | 26.8 | 100.0 |
| Total | 403 | 100.0 | |

General Impact

What impact have FilmAid screenings had in your community? (question 5)

| Response | Frequency | Valid percent | Cumulative percent |
|----------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Very negative impact | 28 | 8.2 | 8.2 |
| Negative impact | 23 | 6.7 | 14.9 |
| No impact | 30 | 8.7 | 23.6 |
| Positive impact | 172 | 50.1 | 73.8 |
| Very positive impact | 90 | 26.2 | 100 |
| Total | 343 | 100 | |

What impact have FilmAid screenings had on the youth in your community? (question 6)

| Response | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|----------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Very negative impact | 27 | 7.9 | 7.9 |
| Negative impact | 22 | 6.4 | 14.3 |
| No impact | 31 | 9.0 | 23.3 |
| Positive impact | 148 | 43.1 | 66.5 |

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----|------|-----|
| Very positive impact | 115 | 33.5 | 100 |
| Total | 343 | 100 | |

Do FilmAid films address problems that are relevant to your community? (question 7)

| Response | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Not at all | 38 | 11.0 | 11.0 |
| Sometimes | 131 | 38.0 | 49.0 |
| Often | 62 | 18.0 | 67.0 |
| Always | 114 | 33.0 | 100 |
| Total | 345 | 100 | |

Do you make use of the information you get from the FilmAid screenings? (question 8)

| Response | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Not at all | 72 | 20.9 | 20.9 |
| Sometimes | 108 | 31.4 | 52.3 |
| Often | 60 | 17.4 | 69.8 |
| Always | 104 | 30.2 | 100 |
| Total | 344 | 100 | |

Do you think the information you get from the FilmAid screenings will be useful for life outside Kakuma? (question 9)

| Response | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Not at all useful | 42 | 12.1 | 12.1 |
| Sometimes useful | 85 | 24.5 | 36.6 |
| Often useful | 69 | 19.9 | 56.5 |
| Always useful | 151 | 43.5 | 100 |
| Total | 347 | 100 | |

Do you usually understand the stories in the films? (question 10)

| Response | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Not at all | 31 | 8.7 | 8.7 |
| Sometimes | 107 | 30.1 | 38.8 |
| Often | 81 | 22.8 | 61.5 |
| Always | 137 | 38.5 | 100 |
| Total | 356 | 100 | |

How well are FilmAid films understood by those who don't know English? (question 11)

| Response | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|----------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
|----------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----|------|------|
| Not at all | 57 | 17.5 | 17.5 |
| A little | 147 | 45.2 | 62.8 |
| A moderate amount | 87 | 26.8 | 89.5 |
| A lot | 34 | 10.5 | 100 |
| Total | 325 | 100 | |

Perceived respect FilmAid has for culture and religion
(question 12)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Not at all | 70 | 19.8 | 19.8 |
| Sometimes | 96 | 27.1 | 46.9 |
| Often | 58 | 16.4 | 63.3 |
| Always | 103 | 29.1 | 92.4 |
| I don't know | 27 | 7.6 | 100.0 |
| Total | 354 | 100.0 | |

Do FilmAid films promote respect for each others' cultures and tradition? (question 13)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Not at all | 43 | 13.0 | 13.0 |
| Sometimes | 102 | 30.9 | 43.9 |
| Often | 73 | 22.1 | 66.1 |
| Always | 112 | 33.9 | 100 |
| Total | 330 | 100 | |

General perceived impact of FilmAid (questions 5 and 6)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Very negative impact | 15 | 4.48 | 4.48 |
| -3 | 11 | 3.28 | 7.76 |
| -2 | 10 | 2.99 | 10.75 |
| -1 | 12 | 3.58 | 14.33 |
| No impact | 34 | 10.15 | 24.48 |
| 1 | 17 | 5.07 | 29.55 |
| 2 | 102 | 30.45 | 60.00 |
| 3 | 70 | 20.90 | 80.90 |
| Very positive impact | 64 | 19.10 | 100.00 |
| Total | 335 | 100.00 | |

Specific perceived impact of FilmAid (questions 7, 8, 9, and 13)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Not at all | 11 | 3.72 | 3.72 |
| 1 | 8 | 2.70 | 6.42 |
| 2 | 5 | 1.69 | 8.11 |

| | | | |
|--------|-----|--------|--------|
| 3 | 9 | 3.04 | 11.15 |
| 4 | 23 | 7.77 | 18.92 |
| 5 | 32 | 10.81 | 29.73 |
| 6 | 35 | 11.82 | 41.55 |
| 7 | 33 | 11.15 | 52.70 |
| 8 | 34 | 11.49 | 64.19 |
| 9 | 22 | 7.43 | 71.62 |
| 10 | 35 | 11.82 | 83.45 |
| 11 | 18 | 6.08 | 89.53 |
| Always | 31 | 10.47 | 100.00 |
| Total | 296 | 100.00 | |

Perceived understanding of FilmAid films
(questions 10 and 11)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Not at all | 22 | 6.81 | 6.81 |
| 1 | 24 | 7.43 | 14.24 |
| 2 | 54 | 16.72 | 30.96 |
| 3 | 65 | 20.12 | 51.08 |
| 4 | 92 | 28.48 | 79.57 |
| 5 | 49 | 15.17 | 94.74 |
| Always | 17 | 5.26 | 100.00 |
| Total | 323 | 100.00 | |

Impact on women/women's quality of life

What type of impact have FilmAid films had on the lives of women and girls in Kakuma? (question 14)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Very negative impact | 22 | 6.7 | 6.7 |
| Negative impact | 26 | 7.9 | 14.6 |
| No impact | 37 | 11.3 | 25.9 |
| Positive impact | 146 | 44.5 | 70.4 |
| Very positive impact | 97 | 29.6 | 100 |
| Total | 328 | 100 | |

What type of impact have FilmAid films had on respect for women's rights? (question 15)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Very negative impact | 16 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| Negative impact | 17 | 5.2 | 10.1 |
| No impact | 42 | 12.9 | 23.0 |
| Positive impact | 146 | 44.8 | 67.8 |

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----|------|-----|
| Very positive impact | 105 | 32.2 | 100 |
| Total | 326 | 100 | |

To what extent do you feel FilmAid films have helped women to express their opinions openly? (question 16)

| Response | Frequency | Valid percent | Cumulative percent |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Not helped at all | 33 | 10.1 | 10.1 |
| Helped a little | 76 | 23.2 | 33.3 |
| Helped a moderate amount | 70 | 21.4 | 54.7 |
| Helped a lot | 148 | 45.3 | 100 |
| Total | 327 | 100 | |

To what extent have FilmAid films helped women to feel as though they have more control over their own lives? (question 17)

| Response | Frequency | Valid percent | Cumulative percent |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Not helped at all | 40 | 12.3 | 12.3 |
| Helped a little | 88 | 27.1 | 39.4 |
| Helped a moderate amount | 67 | 20.6 | 60 |
| Helped a lot | 130 | 40 | 100 |
| Total | 325 | 100 | |

To what extent have FilmAid films encouraged women to participate in community activities? (question 18)

| Response | Frequency | Valid percent | Cumulative percent |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Not helped at all | 29 | 8.8 | 8.8 |
| Helped a little | 71 | 21.5 | 30.3 |
| Helped a moderate amount | 68 | 20.6 | 50.9 |
| Helped a lot | 162 | 49.1 | 100 |
| Total | 330 | 100 | |

Perceived impact on willingness to discuss women's issues (question 19)

| Response | Frequency | Valid percent | Cumulative percent |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| A lot less willing | 35 | 11.1 | 11.1 |
| A little less willing | 45 | 14.3 | 25.5 |
| No impact | 34 | 10.8 | 36.3 |
| A little more willing | 79 | 25.2 | 61.5 |
| A lot more willing | 121 | 38.5 | 100 |
| Total | 314 | 100 | |

How have films affected your attitude towards the education of girl children? (question 20)

| Response | Frequency | Valid percent | Cumulative percent |
|----------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
|----------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|------|------|
| A lot less supportive | 14 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| A little less supportive | 41 | 12.2 | 16.4 |
| No impact | 46 | 13.7 | 12.7 |
| A little more supportive | 68 | 20.2 | 18.8 |
| A lot more supportive | 167 | 49.7 | 46.3 |
| <i>Total</i> | 336 | 100 | |

To what extent have FilmAid films affected girl child education? (question 21)

| Response | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|---|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| They have caused a lot fewer girl children to be educated | 15 | 4.6 | 4.6 |
| They have caused fewer girl children to be educated | 48 | 14.8 | 19.4 |
| No impact | 36 | 11.1 | 30.5 |
| They have caused more girl children to be educated | 107 | 32.9 | 63.4 |
| They have caused a lot more girl children to be educated | 119 | 36.6 | 100 |
| <i>Total</i> | 325 | 100 | |

To what extent have films affected education of adult women? (question 22)

| Response | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|---|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| They have caused a lot fewer adult women to be educated | 21 | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| They have caused fewer adult women to be educated | 48 | 14.8 | 21.2 |
| No impact | 54 | 16.6 | 37.8 |
| They have caused more adult women to be educated | 105 | 32.3 | 70.2 |
| They have caused a lot more adult women to be educated | 97 | 29.8 | 100 |
| <i>Total</i> | 325 | 100 | |

To what extent have FilmAid films affected your attitude towards educating adult women? (question 23)

| Response | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| A lot less support | 22 | 6.7 | 6.7 |
| A little less supportive | 45 | 13.6 | 20.3 |
| No impact | 50 | 15.2 | 35.5 |
| A little more supportive | 87 | 26.4 | 61.8 |
| A lot more supportive | 126 | 38.2 | 100 |
| <i>Total</i> | 330 | 100 | |

How have the films affected your attitude towards early marriage? (question 25)

| Response | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| A lot less support | 39 | 12.2 | 12.2 |
| A little less supportive | 38 | 11.9 | 24.1 |
| No impact | 40 | 12.5 | 36.7 |
| A little more supportive | 70 | 21.9 | 58.6 |
| A lot more supportive | 132 | 41.4 | 100 |
| Total | 319 | 100 | |

How have the films affected your attitude towards forced marriage? (question 26)

| Response | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| A lot less support | 39 | 11.6 | 11.6 |
| A little less supportive | 36 | 10.7 | 22.4 |
| No impact | 50 | 14.9 | 37.3 |
| A little more supportive | 95 | 28.4 | 65.7 |
| A lot more supportive | 115 | 34.3 | 100 |
| Total | 335 | 100 | |

**To what extent have FilmAid films encouraged forced marriage to be reported?
(question 27)**

| Response | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|--|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| They have caused a lot fewer marriages to be reported | 28 | 8.7 | 8.7 |
| They have caused fewer forced marriages to be reported | 55 | 17.1 | 25.8 |
| No impact | 51 | 15.8 | 41.6 |
| They have caused more marriages to be reported | 102 | 31.7 | 73.3 |
| They have caused a lot more marriages to be reported | 86 | 26.7 | 100 |
| Total | 322 | 100 | |

**Do widows have the right to refuse being inherited by their brothers in law?
(question 28)**

| Response | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|----------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| No | 71 | 20.2 | 20.2 |
| Yes | 280 | 79.8 | 100 |
| Total | 351 | 100 | |

Can widows legally fight for their right to property? (question 29)

| Response | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|----------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| No | 59.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 |
| Yes | 289.0 | 83.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 348.0 | 100.0 | |

Are aid workers allowed to have sexual relations with underage girls? (question 30)

| Response | Frequency | Valid percent | Cumulative percent |
|----------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| No | 42 | 12.21 | 12.21 |
| Yes | 302 | 87.79 | 100 |
| Total | 344 | 100 | |

What has been the effect of the FilmAid films on people's likelihood of reporting sexual exploitation and abuse? (question 31)

| Response | Frequency | Valid percent | Cumulative percent |
|--|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| They have caused people to be a lot less likely to report | 19 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| They have caused people to be a little less likely to report | 38 | 12.0 | 18.0 |
| No effect | 45 | 14.2 | 32.3 |
| They have caused people to be a little more likely to report | 68 | 21.5 | 53.8 |
| They have caused people to be a lot more likely to report | 146 | 46.2 | 100 |
| Total | 316 | 100 | |

Perceived impact of FilmAid films on women's quality of life (questions 14, 15, 21, 22, 27 and 31)

| Response | Frequency | Valid percent | Cumulative percent |
|---------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Very negative | 6 | 2.41 | 2.81 |
| -5 | 4 | 1.61 | 4.42 |
| -4 | 5 | 2.01 | 6.43 |
| -3 | 7 | 2.81 | 9.24 |
| -2 | 7 | 2.81 | 12.05 |
| -1 | 10 | 4.02 | 16.06 |
| No Impact | 13 | 5.22 | 21.29 |
| 1 | 13 | 5.22 | 26.51 |
| 2 | 13 | 5.22 | 31.73 |
| 3 | 15 | 6.02 | 37.75 |
| 4 | 10 | 4.02 | 41.77 |
| 5 | 12 | 4.82 | 46.59 |
| 6 | 19 | 7.63 | 54.22 |
| 7 | 17 | 6.83 | 61.04 |
| 8 | 21 | 8.43 | 69.48 |
| 9 | 31 | 12.45 | 81.93 |
| 10 | 24 | 9.64 | 91.57 |
| 11 | 13 | 5.22 | 96.79 |
| Very positive | 8 | 3.21 | 100.00 |
| Total | 249 | 100.00 | |

Perceived impact on how much FilmAid films have increased women's participation in the community

(questions 16, 17 and 18)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Not helped at all | 14 | 4.73 | 4.73 |
| 1 | 4 | 1.35 | 6.08 |
| 2 | 9 | 3.04 | 9.12 |
| 3 | 27 | 9.12 | 18.24 |
| 4 | 32 | 10.81 | 29.05 |
| 5 | 24 | 8.11 | 37.16 |
| 6 | 35 | 11.82 | 48.99 |
| 7 | 36 | 12.16 | 61.15 |
| 8 | 40 | 13.51 | 74.66 |
| Helped a lot | 75 | 25.34 | 100.00 |
| Total | 296 | 100.00 | |

Perceived impact of FilmAid films on attitude towards female education

(question 20 and 23)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| A lot less supportive | 1 | 0.31 | 0.31 |
| -3 | 8 | 2.52 | 2.83 |
| -2 | 23 | 7.23 | 10.06 |
| -1 | 20 | 6.29 | 16.35 |
| No impact | 44 | 13.84 | 30.19 |
| 1 | 27 | 8.49 | 38.68 |
| 2 | 43 | 13.52 | 52.20 |
| 3 | 60 | 18.87 | 71.07 |
| A lot more supportive | 92 | 28.93 | 100.00 |
| Total | 318 | 100.00 | |

Attitude towards women's issues

(questions 25 and 26)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| A lot less supportive | 14 | 4.50 | 4.50 |
| -3 | 16 | 5.14 | 9.65 |
| -2 | 20 | 6.43 | 16.08 |
| -1 | 19 | 6.11 | 22.19 |
| No impact | 45 | 14.47 | 36.66 |
| 1 | 15 | 4.82 | 41.48 |
| 2 | 43 | 13.83 | 55.31 |
| 3 | 65 | 20.90 | 76.21 |
| A lot more supportive | 74 | 23.79 | 100.00 |
| Total | 311 | 100.00 | |

What are the effects of FilmAid films on women and girls getting tested to know their status (HIV)? (question 41)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|--|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Caused a lot fewer women/girls to get tested | 21 | 6.8 | 6.8 |
| Caused fewer women/girls to get tested | 53 | 17.2 | 23.9 |
| No impact | 24 | 7.8 | 31.7 |
| Caused more women/girls to get tested | 92 | 29.8 | 61.5 |
| Caused a lot more women/girls to get tested | 119 | 38.5 | 100 |
| Total | 309 | 100 | |

Knowledge of women's issues (questions 28, 29 and 30)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|--------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| No knowledge | 1 | 0.30 | 0.30 |
| Some knowledge | 40 | 12.16 | 12.46 |
| A moderate amount of knowledge | 73 | 22.19 | 34.65 |
| Very knowledgeable | 215 | 65.35 | 100.00 |
| Total | 329 | 100.00 | |

Impact on Reduction of Conflict /Community Building

To what extent have FilmAid films taught people in Kakuma about peace and peaceful coexistence? (question 32)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Not at all | 23 | 6.7 | 6.7 |
| A little | 55 | 16.1 | 22.9 |
| A moderate amount | 68 | 19.9 | 42.8 |
| A lot | 195 | 57.2 | 100 |
| Total | 341 | 100 | |

To what extent has FilmAid helped to reduce conflict in Kakuma? (question 33)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Not at all | 43 | 12.6 | 12.6 |
| A little | 67 | 19.6 | 32.3 |
| A moderate amount | 71 | 20.8 | 53.1 |
| A lot | 160 | 46.9 | 100 |
| Total | 341 | 100 | |

To what extent have FilmAid films helped bring people together in Kakuma? (question 34)

| Response | Frequency | Valid percent | Cumulative percent |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Not at all | 31 | 9.2 | 9.2 |
| A little | 51 | 15.1 | 24.3 |
| A moderate amount | 68 | 20.2 | 44.5 |
| A lot | 187 | 55.5 | 100 |
| Total | 337 | 100 | |

To what extent does FilmAid help to promote trust between communities? (question 35)

| Response | Frequency | Valid percent | Cumulative percent |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Not at all | 33 | 9.8 | 9.8 |
| A little | 76 | 22.5 | 32.2 |
| A moderate amount | 89 | 26.3 | 58.6 |
| A lot | 140 | 41.4 | 100 |
| Total | 338 | 100 | |

Perceived impact of FilmAid films on conflict reduction and community building (questions 32,33,34 and 35)

| Response | Frequency | Valid percent | Cumulative percent |
|------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Not at all | 12 | 4.01 | 4.01 |
| 1 | 1 | 0.33 | 4.35 |
| 2 | 4 | 1.34 | 5.69 |
| 3 | 6 | 2.01 | 7.69 |
| 4 | 14 | 4.68 | 12.37 |
| 5 | 18 | 6.02 | 18.39 |
| 6 | 19 | 6.35 | 24.75 |
| 7 | 25 | 8.36 | 33.11 |
| 8 | 27 | 9.03 | 42.14 |
| 9 | 31 | 10.37 | 52.51 |
| 10 | 37 | 12.37 | 64.88 |
| 11 | 26 | 8.70 | 73.58 |
| A lot | 79 | 26.42 | 100.00 |
| Total | 299 | 100.00 | |

Impact on Disease Prevention and Health

Perceived impact of FilmAid films on family planning behavior (question 36)

| Response | Frequency | Valid percent | Cumulative percent |
|------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Not at all | 32 | 8.9 | 8.9 |
| A little | 46 | 12.7 | 21.6 |

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-------|-------|
| A moderate amount | 59 | 16.3 | 38.0 |
| A lot | 167 | 46.3 | 84.2 |
| I don't know | 57 | 15.8 | 100.0 |
| Total | 361 | 100.0 | |

Perceived impact of FilmAid on knowledge of HIV (question 38)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|----------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Not at all | 38 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| Improved a little | 42 | 11.9 | 22.6 |
| Improved a moderate amount | 63 | 17.8 | 40.4 |
| Improved a lot | 200 | 56.5 | 96.9 |
| I don't know | 11 | 3.1 | 100.0 |
| Total | 354 | 100.0 | |

Perceived impact of FilmAid on behavior regarding HIV (question 39)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|--|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Not caused my behavior to improve at all | 32 | 10.3 | 10.3 |
| Caused my behavior to improve a little | 42 | 13.5 | 23.7 |
| Caused a moderate amount of improvement | 67 | 12.5 | 45.2 |
| Caused a lot of improvement in my behavior | 171 | 54.8 | 100 |
| Total | 312 | 100 | |

What are the effects of FilmAid films on men/boys getting tested to know their status (HIV)? (question 42)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|---|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Caused a lot fewer men/boys to get tested | 23 | 7.4 | 7.4 |
| Caused fewer men/boys to get tested | 45 | 14.5 | 21.9 |
| No impact | 20 | 6.4 | 28.3 |
| Caused more men/boys to get tested | 94 | 30.2 | 58.5 |
| Caused a lot more men/boys to get tested | 129 | 41.5 | 100 |
| Total | 311 | 100 | |

Perceived attitude towards the care of AIDS orphans (question 43)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|---------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Not responsibility of community | 46 | 13.1 | 13.1 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-------|-------|
| Responsibility of the community | 287 | 81.5 | 94.6 |
| I don't know | 19 | 5.4 | 100.0 |
| Total | 352 | 100.0 | |

Perceived impact of FilmAid films on knowledge of family planning (question 44)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Not helped at all | 26 | 7.2 | 7.2 |
| Helped a little | 50 | 13.9 | 21.1 |
| Helped a moderate amount | 61 | 16.9 | 38.1 |
| Helped a lot | 204 | 56.7 | 94.7 |
| I don't know | 19 | 5.3 | 100.0 |
| Total | 360 | 100.0 | |

Can you avoid early pregnancy by using a condom when you have sex? (question 45)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid Percent</i> | <i>Cumulative Percent</i> |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Yes | 32 | 9.6 | 9.6 |
| No | 300 | 90.4 | 100 |
| Total | 332 | 100 | |

Can a girl/woman get pregnant by having sex only once without protection? (question 46)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid Percent</i> | <i>Cumulative Percent</i> |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Yes | 57 | 17.6 | 17.6 |
| No | 267 | 82.4 | 100 |
| Total | 324 | 100 | |

Perceived impact of FilmAid films on whether or not people get tested for HIV/AIDS (questions 41 and 42)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| A lot fewer people have gotten tested | 11 | 3.74 | 3.74 |
| -3 | 5 | 1.70 | 5.44 |
| -2 | 30 | 10.20 | 15.65 |
| -1 | 18 | 6.12 | 21.77 |
| No change | 34 | 11.56 | 33.33 |
| 1 | 9 | 3.06 | 36.39 |
| 2 | 50 | 17.01 | 53.40 |
| 3 | 50 | 17.01 | 70.41 |
| A lot more people have gotten tested | 87 | 29.59 | 100.00 |
| Total | 294 | 100.00 | |

Knowledge of pregnancy issues
(questions 45 and 46)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 0 | 4 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| 1 | 73 | 24.2 | 25.5 |
| 2 | 225 | 74.5 | 100.0 |
| Total | 302 | 100.0 | |

Psychological Impact

Do you find FilmAid films entertaining? (question 48)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid Percent</i> | <i>Cumulative Percent</i> |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Not at all | 21 | 6.1 | 6.1 |
| A little | 60 | 17.5 | 23.7 |
| A moderate amount | 59 | 17.3 | 40.9 |
| A lot | 202 | 59.1 | 100 |
| Total | 342 | 100 | |

Do the films shown by FilmAid help people forget about their problems? (question 49)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid Percent</i> | <i>Cumulative Percent</i> |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Not at all | 36 | 10.3 | 10.3 |
| A little | 62 | 17.8 | 28.2 |
| A moderate amount | 86 | 24.7 | 53.0 |
| A lot | 163 | 46.9 | 100 |
| Total | 347 | 100 | |

To what extent have FilmAid topics encouraged you to think about/develop a plan for the future? (question 50)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid Percent</i> | <i>Cumulative Percent</i> |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Not at all | 40 | 11.6 | 11.6 |
| A little | 57 | 16.5 | 28.1 |
| A moderate amount | 73 | 21.2 | 49.3 |
| A lot | 175 | 50.7 | 100 |
| Total | 345 | 100 | |

After attending a FilmAid screening are you: (question 51)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid Percent</i> | <i>Cumulative Percent</i> |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|------|------|
| A lot more stressed | 41 | 12.5 | 12.5 |
| A little more stressed | 46 | 14.0 | 26.5 |
| Same as before screening | 53 | 16.2 | 42.7 |
| A little less stressed | 61 | 18.6 | 61.3 |
| A lot less stressed | 127 | 38.7 | 100 |
| Total | 328 | 100 | |

How often have you used what you learned in FilmAid films to help you solve problems?
(question 52)

| Response | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid Percent</i> | <i>Cumulative Percent</i> |
|------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Not at all | 41 | 12.0 | 12.0 |
| Sometimes | 128 | 37.4 | 49.4 |
| Often | 59 | 17.3 | 66.7 |
| Always | 114 | 33.3 | 100 |
| Total | 342 | 100 | |

How much do you enjoy FilmAid films? (question 53)

| Response | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid Percent</i> | <i>Cumulative Percent</i> |
|------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Not at all | 35 | 9.9 | 9.9 |
| Sometimes | 65 | 18.5 | 28.4 |
| Often | 55 | 15.6 | 44.0 |
| Always | 197 | 56.0 | 100 |
| Total | 352 | 100 | |

How do FilmAid films affect how you feel? (question 54)

| Response | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid Percent</i> | <i>Cumulative Percent</i> |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Very negative impact | 22 | 6.3 | 6.3 |
| Negative impact | 11 | 3.2 | 9.5 |
| No impact | 41 | 11.8 | 21.3 |
| Positive impact | 154 | 44.3 | 65.5 |
| Very positive impact | 120 | 34.5 | 100.0 |
| Total | 348 | 100 | |

To what extent to the films give you hope? (question 55)

| Response | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid Percent</i> | <i>Cumulative Percent</i> |
|------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Not at all | 64 | 19.8 | 19.8 |
| Sometimes | 60 | 18.5 | 38.3 |
| Often | 84 | 25.9 | 64.2 |
| Always | 116 | 35.8 | 100 |

| | | |
|-------|-----|-----|
| Total | 324 | 100 |
|-------|-----|-----|

Perceived impact of FilmAid films on the education of the worthiness of human life
(question 56)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Not at all | 29 | 8.1 | 8.1 |
| Sometimes | 45 | 12.6 | 20.8 |
| Often | 60 | 16.9 | 37.6 |
| Always | 173 | 48.6 | 86.2 |
| I don't know | 49 | 13.8 | 100.0 |
| Total | 356 | 100.0 | |

Perceived enjoyment of FilmAid film (questions 48 and 49)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Not at all | 8 | 2.45 | 2.45 |
| 1 | 3 | 0.92 | 3.37 |
| 2 | 7 | 2.15 | 5.52 |
| 3 | 22 | 6.75 | 12.27 |
| 4 | 29 | 8.90 | 21.17 |
| 5 | 18 | 5.52 | 26.69 |
| 6 | 39 | 11.96 | 38.65 |
| 7 | 48 | 14.72 | 53.37 |
| 8 | 53 | 16.26 | 69.63 |
| A lot | 99 | 30.37 | 100.00 |
| Total | 326 | 100.00 | |

Perceived assistance of FilmAid films on problem solving
(questions 50, 52 and 55)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Not at all | 18 | 5.98 | 5.98 |
| 1 | 7 | 2.33 | 8.31 |
| 2 | 16 | 5.32 | 13.62 |
| 3 | 23 | 7.64 | 21.26 |
| 4 | 29 | 9.63 | 30.90 |
| 5 | 32 | 10.63 | 41.53 |
| 6 | 44 | 14.62 | 56.15 |
| 7 | 43 | 14.29 | 70.43 |
| 8 | 37 | 12.29 | 82.72 |
| A lot | 52 | 17.28 | 100.00 |
| Total | 301 | 100.00 | |

Perceived impact of how FilmAid films make people feel
(questions 51, 54 and 62)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Very negative impact | 1 | 0.34 | 0.34 |

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----|--------|--------|
| -5 | 1 | 0.34 | 0.68 |
| -4 | 9 | 3.08 | 3.77 |
| -3 | 5 | 1.71 | 5.48 |
| -2 | 10 | 3.42 | 8.90 |
| -1 | 19 | 6.51 | 15.41 |
| No impact | 22 | 7.53 | 22.95 |
| 1 | 40 | 13.70 | 36.64 |
| 2 | 31 | 10.62 | 47.26 |
| 3 | 32 | 10.96 | 58.22 |
| 4 | 35 | 11.99 | 70.21 |
| 5 | 39 | 13.36 | 83.56 |
| Very positive impact | 48 | 16.44 | 100.00 |
| Total | 292 | 100.00 | |

Program Impact – Clarification

Perceived impact of FilmAid films on aggressive behavior (question 57)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Make people a lot more aggressive | 18 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| Make people a little more aggressive | 14 | 3.9 | 8.9 |
| No effect | 96 | 26.8 | 35.8 |
| Make people a little less aggressive | 67 | 18.7 | 54.5 |
| Make people a lot less aggressive | 108 | 30.2 | 84.6 |
| I don't know | 55 | 15.4 | 100.0 |
| Total | 358 | 100.0 | |

Do FilmAid films show people how to fight? (question 58)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| No | 306 | 86.9 | 86.9 |
| Yes | 37 | 10.5 | 97.4 |
| I don't know | 9 | 2.6 | 100.0 |
| Total | 352 | 100.0 | |

Have you ever been scared by FilmAid films? (question 59)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid Percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Not at all | 208 | 58.3 | 58.3 |
| Sometimes | 102 | 28.6 | 86.8 |
| Often | 21 | 5.9 | 92.7 |

| | | | |
|--------------|-----|-------|-------|
| Always | 19 | 5.3 | 98.0 |
| I don't know | 7 | 2.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 357 | 100.0 | |

Do FilmAid films exclude any of the communities in the camp? (question 60)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Not at all | 222 | 62.2 | 62.2 |
| Sometimes | 43 | 12.0 | 74.2 |
| Often | 11 | 3.1 | 77.3 |
| Always | 15 | 4.2 | 81.5 |
| I don't know | 66 | 18.5 | 100.0 |
| Total | 357 | 100.0 | |

**Communities excluded by FilmAid films
(question 60b)**

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Bar-el-gardhal | 1 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Congolese | 2 | 4.1 | 6.1 |
| Didinga | 1 | 2.0 | 8.2 |
| Dinka Bors | 1 | 2.0 | 10.2 |
| Elders | 1 | 2.0 | 12.2 |
| Group 10C | 1 | 2.0 | 14.3 |
| Group 58 | 1 | 2.0 | 16.3 |
| Host community | 12 | 24.5 | 40.8 |
| Kakuma III | 1 | 2.0 | 42.9 |
| New area | 1 | 2.0 | 44.9 |
| Somalis | 1 | 2.0 | 46.9 |
| Sudanese | 3 | 6.1 | 53.1 |
| Zone 3 | 11 | 22.4 | 75.5 |
| Zone 4 | 11 | 22.4 | 98.0 |
| Zone 6 | 1 | 2.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 49 | 100.0 | |

**How much do you talk about the content of the films after screenings?
(question 61)**

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Not at all | 27 | 7.5 | 7.5 |
| Sometimes | 61 | 17.0 | 24.6 |
| Often | 66 | 18.4 | 43.0 |
| Always | 188 | 52.5 | 95.5 |
| I don't know | 16 | 4.5 | 100.0 |
| Total | 358 | 100.0 | |

How do the FilmAid films affect how refugees feel about their situation? (question 62)

| Response | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid Percent</i> | <i>Cumulative Percent</i> |
|--|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Feel a lot worse about their situation | 24 | 7.6 | 7.59 |
| Feel a little worse about their situation | 33 | 10.4 | 18.04 |
| No effect | 50 | 15.8 | 33.86 |
| Feel a little better about their situation | 95 | 30.1 | 63.92 |
| Feel a lot better about their situation | 114 | 36.1 | 100 |
| Total | 316 | 100 | |

To what extent have the films/screenings affected conflict between husbands and wives? (question 63)

| Response | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid Percent</i> | <i>Cumulative Percent</i> |
|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Caused a lot more conflict | 29 | 9.6 | 9.63 |
| Caused a little more conflict | 34 | 11.3 | 20.93 |
| No effect | 82 | 27.2 | 48.17 |
| Caused a little less conflict | 57 | 18.9 | 67.11 |
| Caused a lot less conflict | 99 | 32.9 | 100 |
| Total | 301 | 100 | |

Have you ever forbidden or been forbidden yourself from attending FilmAid screening? (question 64)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid Percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Not at all | 179 | 50.6 | 50.6 |
| Sometimes | 93 | 26.3 | 76.8 |
| Often | 34 | 9.6 | 86.4 |
| Always | 36 | 10.2 | 96.6 |
| I don't know | 12 | 3.4 | 100.0 |
| Total | 354 | 100.0 | |

To what extent have FilmAid films/screenings affected conflict between parents and children? (question 65)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid Percent</i> | <i>Cumulative Percent</i> |
|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Caused a lot more conflict | 39 | 12.6 | 12.6 |
| Caused a little more conflict | 37 | 11.9 | 24.5 |
| No effect | 78 | 25.2 | 49.7 |
| Caused a little less conflict | 82 | 26.5 | 76.1 |

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|------|-----|
| Caused a lot less conflict | 74 | 23.9 | 100 |
| Total | 310 | 100 | |

Are evening screenings a source of conflict with families? (question 66)

| Response | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Not at all | 166 | 50.8 | 50.8 |
| Sometimes | 85 | 26.0 | 76.8 |
| Often | 28 | 8.6 | 85.3 |
| Always | 48 | 14.7 | 100 |
| Total | 327 | 100 | |

Is there a problem of children lying to parents about going to the evening screenings? (question 67)

| Response | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Not at all | 124 | 38.75 | 38.75 |
| A little | 79 | 24.6875 | 63.4375 |
| A moderate amount | 45 | 14.0625 | 77.5 |
| A lot | 72 | 22.5 | 100 |
| Total | 320 | 100 | |

Do you know of any cases where a man has taken advantage of young girls at the FilmAid evening screenings? (question 68)

| Response | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative percent |
|--------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| No | 200 | 55.9 | 55.9 |
| Yes | 96 | 26.8 | 82.7 |
| I don't know | 62 | 17.3 | 100.0 |
| Total | 358 | 100.0 | |

How many times have men taken advantage of young girls? (question 68b)

| Response | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative percent |
|----------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 18 | 27.7 | 27.7 |
| 2 | 20 | 30.8 | 58.5 |
| 3 | 14 | 21.5 | 80.0 |
| 4 | 2 | 3.1 | 83.1 |
| 5 | 5 | 7.7 | 90.8 |
| 6 | 1 | 1.5 | 92.3 |
| 8 | 1 | 1.5 | 93.8 |
| 10 | 3 | 4.6 | 98.5 |
| 20 | 1 | 1.5 | 100.0 |
| Total | 65 | 100.0 | |

**Do you think that the evening screenings are used as an opportunity
for girls and boys get together to misbehave?**
(question 69)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid Percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Not at all | 130 | 36.3 | 36.3 |
| Sometimes | 102 | 28.5 | 64.8 |
| Often | 21 | 5.9 | 70.7 |
| Always | 51 | 14.2 | 84.9 |
| I don't know | 54 | 15.1 | 100.0 |
| Total | 358 | 100.0 | |

**Do you think evening screenings are used as an
opportunity to have sex?**
(question 70)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid Percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Not at all | 141 | 39.3 | 39.3 |
| Sometimes | 73 | 20.3 | 59.6 |
| Often | 21 | 5.8 | 65.5 |
| Always | 52 | 14.5 | 79.9 |
| I don't know | 72 | 20.1 | 100.0 |
| Total | 359 | 100.0 | |

Do children ever get lost at FilmAid screenings?
(question 71)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid Percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Not at all | 126 | 35.1 | 35.1 |
| Sometimes | 126 | 35.1 | 70.2 |
| Often | 13 | 3.6 | 73.8 |
| Always | 31 | 8.6 | 82.5 |
| I don't know | 63 | 17.5 | 100.0 |
| Total | 359 | 100.0 | |

How many children have gotten lost at screenings?
(question 71b)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid Percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 34 | 26.8 | 26.8 |
| 2 | 35 | 27.6 | 54.3 |
| 3 | 22 | 17.3 | 71.7 |
| 4 | 17 | 13.4 | 85.0 |
| 5 | 6 | 4.7 | 89.8 |
| 6 | 3 | 2.4 | 92.1 |
| 7 | 1 | 0.8 | 92.9 |
| 8 | 2 | 1.6 | 94.5 |
| 10 | 4 | 3.1 | 97.6 |
| 13 | 1 | 0.8 | 98.4 |
| 18 | 1 | 0.8 | 99.2 |

| | | | |
|-------|-----|-------|-------|
| 19 | 1 | 0.8 | 100.0 |
| Total | 127 | 100.0 | |

Are you afraid you will be attacked while walking home after an evening screening? (question 72)

| Response | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Not at all | 58 | 16.7 | 16.7 |
| A little | 33 | 9.5 | 26.1 |
| A moderate amount | 78 | 22.4 | 48.6 |
| A lot | 179 | 51.4 | 100 |
| Total | 348 | 100 | |

Do you feel safe when you are at a FilmAid daytime screening? (question 73)

| Response | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Not at all | 50 | 17.5 | 17.5 |
| Sometimes | 51 | 17.9 | 35.4 |
| Often | 47 | 16.5 | 51.9 |
| Always | 137 | 48.1 | 100 |
| Total | 285 | 100 | |

Do you feel safe when you are at a FilmAid evening screening? (question 74)

| Response | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Not at all | 58 | 16.6 | 16.6 |
| Sometimes | 90 | 25.7 | 42.3 |
| Often | 79 | 22.6 | 64.9 |
| Always | 123 | 35.1 | 100 |
| Total | 350 | 100 | 1.4 |

Perceived safety of attending FilmAid films (questions 72, 73 and 74)

| Response | Frequency | Valid percent | Cumulative percent |
|------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Not at all | 5 | 1.84 | 1.84 |
| 1 | 10 | 3.68 | 5.51 |
| 2 | 11 | 4.04 | 9.56 |
| 3 | 23 | 8.46 | 18.01 |
| 4 | 31 | 11.40 | 29.41 |
| 5 | 38 | 13.97 | 43.38 |
| 6 | 45 | 16.54 | 59.93 |
| 7 | 33 | 12.13 | 72.06 |
| 8 | 23 | 8.46 | 80.51 |
| Always | 53 | 19.49 | 100.00 |

| | | |
|-------|-----|--------|
| Total | 272 | 100.00 |
|-------|-----|--------|

Perceived impact of FilmAid screenings on family conflict
(questions 63 and 65)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|----------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Caused a lot more conflict | 15 | 5.43 | 5.43 |
| -3 | 9 | 3.26 | 8.70 |
| -2 | 21 | 7.61 | 16.30 |
| -1 | 13 | 4.71 | 21.01 |
| No impact | 69 | 25.00 | 46.01 |
| 1 | 22 | 7.97 | 53.99 |
| 2 | 42 | 15.22 | 69.20 |
| 3 | 43 | 15.58 | 84.78 |
| Caused a lot less conflict | 42 | 15.22 | 100.00 |
| Total | 276 | 100.00 | |

Perceived impact of FilmAid evening screenings on family conflict
(questions 66 and 67)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid Percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Not at all | 103 | 33.88 | 33.88 |
| 1 | 37 | 12.17 | 46.05 |
| 2 | 46 | 15.13 | 61.18 |
| 3 | 45 | 14.80 | 75.99 |
| 4 | 27 | 8.88 | 84.87 |
| 5 | 9 | 2.96 | 87.83 |
| Always | 37 | 12.17 | 100.00 |
| Total | 304 | 100.00 | |

Repatriation

Has UNHCR started repatriation to South Sudan?
(question 75)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| No | 13 | 5.6 | 5.6 |
| Yes | 216 | 93.5 | 99.1 |
| I don't know | 2 | 0.9 | 100.0 |
| Total | 231 | 100.0 | |

Have you registered with UNHCR to repatriate to South Sudan?
(question 76)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| No | 195 | 85.5 | 85.5 |
| Yes | 31 | 13.6 | 99.1 |
| I don't know | 2 | 0.9 | 100.0 |

| | | |
|-------|-----|-------|
| Total | 228 | 100.0 |
|-------|-----|-------|

Do you know the process to follow if you want to repatriate to South Sudan?
(question 77)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| No | 127 | 54.5 | 54.5 |
| Yes | 76 | 32.6 | 87.1 |
| I don't know | 30 | 12.9 | 100.0 |
| Total | 233 | 100.0 | |

| Describe the process of repatriation (question 77b) | Number reporting | Percentage |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1) UNHCR field post, 2) UNHCR compound | 24 | 28.9% |
| 1) Report to community leaders, 2) UNCHR to field post, 3) UNHCR compound | 17 | 20.5% |
| 1) Registration, 2) airlifts and trucks | 14 | 16.9% |
| 1) Fill out form, 2) Register, 3) go to reception centre for medical check up | 9 | 10.8% |
| Report to UNHCR | 7 | 8.4% |
| Provided with free transport, food and non-food items, medical aid | 4 | 4.8% |
| Depends on how to the form is completed | 4 | 4.8% |
| Register with UNHCR with ration card | 1 | 1.2% |
| Register with UNHCR and Sudanese government | 1 | 1.2% |

Do you know what you are entitled to and what your rights are if you decide to repatriate to South Sudan?
(question 79)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| No | 129 | 56.1 | 56.1 |
| Yes | 57 | 24.8 | 80.9 |
| I don't know | 44 | 19.1 | 100.0 |
| Total | 230 | 100.0 | |

| Do you know what you are entitled to and what your rights are if you decide to repatriate to Sudan? (question 79b) | Number reporting | Percentage |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------|
| To return to Sudan | 17 | 28.3% |
| Access to freedoms (including movement, worship, life, vote) | 15 | 25.0% |
| To be a citizen of South Sudan | 10 | 16.7% |
| Right to education | 8 | 13.3% |
| Freedom of expression | 6 | 10.0% |
| Given utensils, clothes, and transportation by UNHCR | 5 | 8.3% |
| Right to your own property | 5 | 8.3% |
| Right to be able to work | 3 | 5.0% |
| Can not be forced to go back/voluntary repatriation | 3 | 5.0% |
| To be reunited with family | 2 | 3.3% |
| Given food before and after departure | 2 | 3.3% |

| | | |
|--|---|------|
| Right to be protected | 2 | 3.3% |
| Right to develop South Sudan | 1 | 1.7% |
| Information | 1 | 1.7% |
| Assistance with money | 1 | 1.7% |
| Right to take property back to Sudan | 1 | 1.7% |
| Right to be exploited by people in Sudan | 1 | 1.7% |
| Entitled to respect other people | 1 | 1.7% |
| The area will be de-mined | 1 | 1.7% |
| Right to be called a "returnee" upon arrival | 1 | 1.7% |
| Right to health | 1 | 1.7% |

| What type of information would you like to have before making a decision about going back to Sudan? (question 80) | Number reporting | Percentage |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Availability/quality of health facilities | 94 | 48.2% |
| What the security situation is like in Sudan/home village | 92 | 47.2% |
| Availability/quality of education/schools | 85 | 43.6% |
| Availability of food | 66 | 33.8% |
| If there is peace/unity | 43 | 22.1% |
| Availability/quality of water | 38 | 19.5% |
| The status of landmines | 30 | 15.4% |
| STIs and HIV/AIDS | 15 | 7.7% |
| Availability/quality of shelter | 14 | 7.2% |
| What life is like in Sudan | 13 | 6.7% |
| The status of infrastructure development | 8 | 4.1% |
| If there are job opportunities | 6 | 3.1% |
| The status of disarmament | 6 | 3.1% |
| Availability of transport | 4 | 2.1% |
| If protection will be provided by UNHCR | 4 | 2.1% |
| Repatriation process | 4 | 2.1% |
| If there is good governance | 3 | 1.5% |
| How to assist family members in Sudan | 2 | 1.0% |
| What entitlements there are | 2 | 1.0% |
| Access to money and capital | 2 | 1.0% |
| If there is freedom of movement | 1 | 0.5% |
| If there is support from UNHCR, NGOs and the government | 1 | 0.5% |
| Status of human rights | 1 | 0.5% |

| What do you think are the main challenge returnees will face in reintegrating in their home areas? (question 81) | Number reporting | Percentage |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Food shortage | 114 | 57.0% |
| Access to health facilities | 84 | 42.0% |
| Insecurity | 70 | 35.0% |
| Access to education | 68 | 34.0% |
| Availability of shelter | 57 | 28.5% |

| | | |
|---|----|-------|
| Water shortage | 40 | 20.0% |
| Integration/difficulty adjusting to life in Sudan | 21 | 10.5% |
| Disease | 18 | 9.0% |
| Discrimination/mistreatment | 11 | 5.5% |
| Poor infrastructure | 9 | 4.5% |
| Landmines | 8 | 4.0% |
| Tribalism/ethnic conflict | 7 | 3.5% |
| War | 7 | 3.5% |
| Access to money | 7 | 3.5% |
| Poverty | 6 | 3.0% |
| Family reunification | 5 | 2.5% |
| Availability of employment | 4 | 2.0% |
| HIV/AIDS | 3 | 1.5% |
| Forced marriage | 2 | 1.0% |
| Property | 2 | 1.0% |
| Returnees not understanding the meaning of peace | 1 | 0.5% |
| Family planning | 1 | 0.5% |
| Cattle rustling | 1 | 0.5% |
| Freedom of worship | 1 | 0.5% |

Do you feel you can openly discuss your opinion about repatriating to Sudan within your community?

(question 82)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| No | 36 | 15.9 | 15.9 |
| Yes | 171 | 75.3 | 91.2 |
| I don't know | 20 | 8.8 | 100.0 |
| Total | 227 | 100.0 | |

Do you think you currently have that information?

(question 84)

| <i>Response</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Valid percent</i> | <i>Cumulative percent</i> |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| No | 114 | 53.0 | 53.0 |
| Yes | 80 | 37.2 | 90.2 |
| I don't know | 21 | 9.8 | 100.0 |
| Total | 215 | 100.0 | |

Do you think you currently have that information? (question 84, by age and gender)

| | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | | Total | |
|---------|-------|----|-------|---|-------|---|--------|----|-------|---|-------|---|-------|----|
| | Youth | | Adult | | Elder | | Youth | | Adult | | Elder | | Freq | % |
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | | |
| No | 42 | 20 | 18 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 22 | 10 | 17 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 114 | 53 |
| Yes | 32 | 15 | 12 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 13 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 80 | 37 |
| I don't | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 21 | 10 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|---|-----|---------|
| know | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 81 | 38 | 32 | 15 | 16 | 7 | 34 | 16 | 35 | 16 | 17 | 8 | 215 | 10 0 |

| What are your main concerns about going back to South Sudan? (question 85) | Number reporting | Percentage |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Developing/rebuilding South Sudan | 48 | 27.7% |
| Education/school | 44 | 25.4% |
| If there is peace | 42 | 24.3% |
| Health facilities | 32 | 18.5% |
| Food | 27 | 15.6% |
| Family reunification | 25 | 14.5% |
| Employment opportunities | 24 | 13.9% |
| Go back home/to be a Sudanese citizen | 21 | 12.1% |
| To serve my people/other refugees | 21 | 12.1% |
| Becoming self reliant | 17 | 9.8% |
| Shelter | 16 | 9.2% |
| Situation in Sudan | 14 | 8.1% |
| Water | 14 | 8.1% |
| What life is like in Sudan | 13 | 7.5% |
| Educating those who did not leave | 10 | 5.8% |
| Lack of infrastructure development | 10 | 5.8% |
| Freedoms (speech, assembly, movement | 9 | 5.2% |
| Another war outbreak | 8 | 4.6% |
| Voting election/referendum | 7 | 4.0% |
| Corruption | 7 | 4.0% |
| To help government | 7 | 4.0% |
| Tribalism/ethnic conflicts | 7 | 4.0% |
| Unity among Southerners | 5 | 2.9% |
| No discrimination | 4 | 2.3% |
| Good governance | 4 | 2.3% |
| Achieving personal goals | 3 | 1.7% |
| Access to money | 3 | 1.7% |
| Disease | 3 | 1.7% |
| Property ownership | 3 | 1.7% |
| Succession of South Sudan | 3 | 1.7% |
| Being prepared | 2 | 1.2% |
| Landmines | 2 | 1.2% |
| Overpopulation | 1 | 0.6% |
| Improvement of standard of living | 1 | 0.6% |
| Creating an awareness of HIV/AIDS | 1 | 0.6% |

| | | |
|----------------------|---|------|
| To be in good health | 1 | 0.6% |
|----------------------|---|------|

| What are your hopes and expectations about going back to South Sudan? (question 86) | Number reporting | Percentage |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------|
|--|-------------------------|-------------------|

| | | |
|--|----|-------|
| Employment opportunities | 69 | 31.8% |
| Peace | 62 | 28.6% |
| Better education | 57 | 26.3% |
| Better health facilities | 39 | 18.0% |
| Freedoms (movement, expression, speech, choice, vote, property, worship) | 30 | 13.8% |
| Family reunification | 29 | 13.4% |
| Infrastructure development | 23 | 10.6% |
| Help to rebuild South Sudan | 20 | 9.2% |
| Good life/better standard of living | 19 | 8.8% |
| Access to food | 17 | 7.8% |
| Freedom | 14 | 6.5% |
| Access to clean water | 11 | 5.1% |
| To be a Sudanese citizen | 10 | 4.6% |
| There to be good governance | 9 | 4.1% |
| To be secure | 9 | 4.1% |
| Shelter | 8 | 3.7% |
| To be appreciated as a member of the Sudanese community | 8 | 3.7% |
| Assistance from UNHCR-food and non-food items | 7 | 3.2% |
| Sudan will be de-mined | 6 | 2.8% |
| United Sudan | 6 | 2.8% |
| To be in good health | 4 | 1.8% |
| Co-operation/unity among Southerners | 4 | 1.8% |
| Not to be exploited | 4 | 1.8% |
| War | 4 | 1.8% |
| To be self-reliant | 4 | 1.8% |
| All Sudanese refugees and exiles go back home | 3 | 1.4% |
| Integrating peacefully into the community | 3 | 1.4% |
| To help our families | 3 | 1.4% |
| Human rights abuses will end | 2 | 0.9% |
| Disarmament | 2 | 0.9% |
| Separation from the north | 2 | 0.9% |
| No forced repatriation | 2 | 0.9% |
| No schools | 1 | 0.5% |
| Sudan strengthens relationships with neighboring countries | 1 | 0.5% |
| Clean environment | 1 | 0.5% |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---|------|
| UNHCR will facilitate return | 1 | 0.5% |
| Access to money | 1 | 0.5% |
| Poverty eradication | 1 | 0.5% |
| No cattle rustling | 1 | 0.5% |
| Human rights abuses will occur | 1 | 0.5% |