

## Highlights

- February is the post harvest period when food availability at household level should be relatively better, and cereal prices comparatively lower. The crop production in 2009/2010 agricultural season in North Darfur was exceptionally poor which has led to WFP to initiate a poor harvest response to all rural resident communities included in the FSMS as early as January 2010.
- In this monitoring round there is significant increase in the proportion of moderately food insecure households among the camp and resident populations.
- The proportion of IDP and residents (39 percent and 26 percent respectively) who cannot afford the minimum healthy basket increased significantly compared to last year.
- The food consumption score is stable for all community types compared to last year and is partly attributed to the food aid distributed to all groups this year.
- MUAC remained stable and the highest proportion of malnourished women are still found amongst the residents where almost one in five women have a MUAC lower than the threshold of 225mm, set by Ministry of Health.

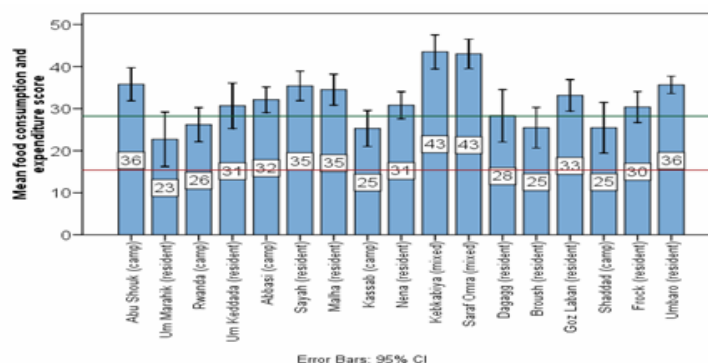
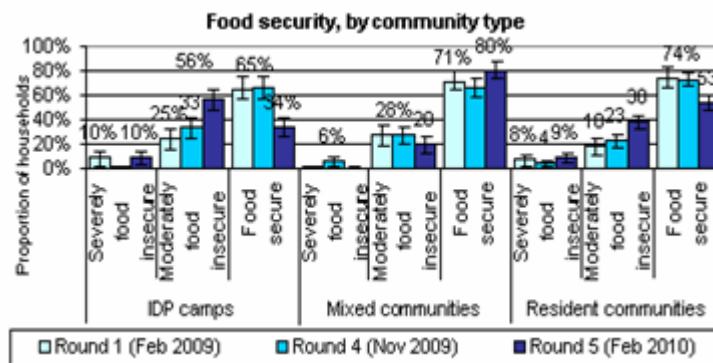
## Food Security Situation

In this round 34 percent of the IDPs in camps are food secure compared to 65 percent in February 2009, a significant decline of food secure households compared to the same time last year. Also compared to the last round in November 2009 the IDPs show a huge decline in the proportion of food secure households. The shift is towards moderately food insecure category as the severely food insecure remain stable at 10 percent.

The food security situation of the residents in this round is similar to that of the camp IDPs, where there is significant increase in the proportion of moderately food insecure households compared to the same time last year and the last round of November 2009.

For the mixed communities the situation in February 2010 remained stable compared to the two rounds of February and November 2009.

By location, food security remain similar to the same time last year. There are no locations with a mean composite score that would indicate a severe food security situation but Um Marahik, Broush (both residents) and Shaddad camp are below the upper threshold indicating a moderate food insecure situation. Only Shaddad has statistically declined since the last round and is similar to last year. Frock has also declined since the last round but the score remains above the two thresholds.



## METHODOLOGY

- ⇒ Purposively selected sentinel sites covering IDPs in camps, residents and mixed communities. Complemented with market price monitoring and seasonal metrological and agricultural information.
- ⇒ 505 households were surveyed. Replacement sites are used when insecurity prevents visits to original site.
- ⇒ Dietary Diversity and Consumption Score: Using a 7-day recall period, information was collected on the variety and frequency of different foods and food groups to calculate a weighted household food consumption score. Weights are based on the nutritional density of the foods. Households are classified as having either 'poor', 'borderline' or good consumption based on the analysis of the data.

⇒ The Food Security Indicator is a composite score that combines values for food consumption, relative expenditure and absolute expenditure. The lower thresholds is 15.4 while upper one is 28.2.

⇒ The Coping Strategy Index is classified into four categories: 0=no coping; 1-5=low coping; 6-10 medium coping; and 11>= high coping.

*These findings are not representative for the State but only for the targeted locations due to the sampling method.*

## Market situation

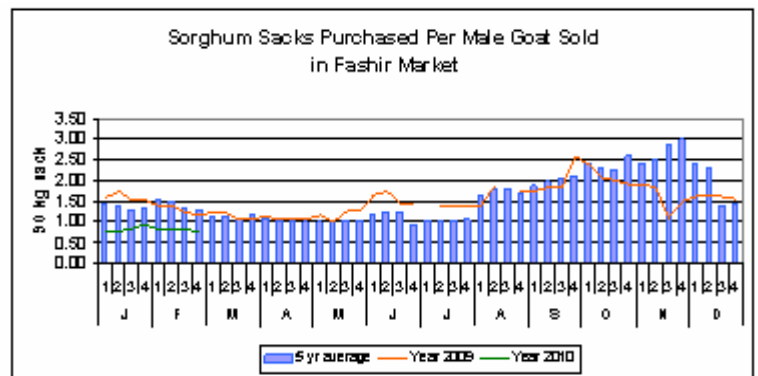
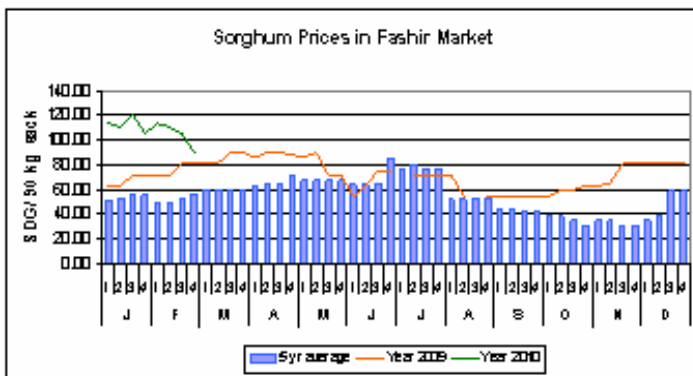
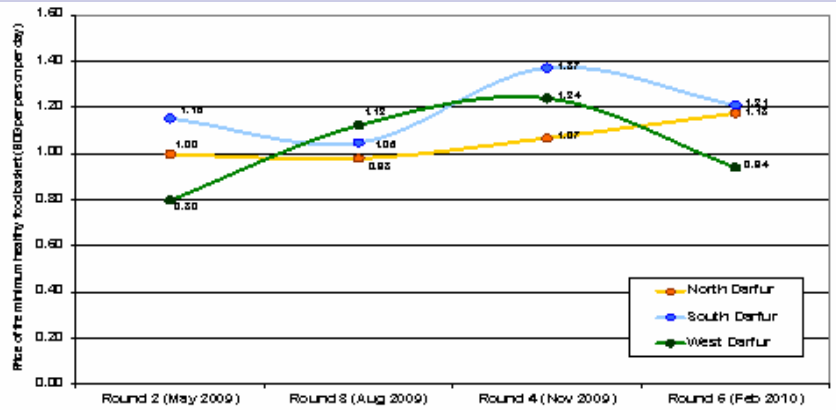
The price of the minimum healthy food basket has increased in this round to 1.18 SDG per person per day compared to 1.07 SDG in last round of November 2009.

Since May 2009 the price of the minimum basket has been relatively stable, yet in this round it has increased by 10 percent.

The January 2010 sorghum price in Fasher town market recorded an exceptionally high level compared to last year and the five year average. Prices did however start to decline in February in response to WFP poor harvest food distribution (cereals and oil only), yet prices remain slightly higher than last year and much higher than five year average.

The Terms of Trade i.e. the amount of sorghum that can be purchased by selling a male goat has reduced considerably compared to last year and five-year average.

The main reason behind this reduction is that sorghum prices have increased while goat prices remained relatively stable. A goat gives less than one 90kg bag of sorghum while the normal average this time of the year is 135kg (1.5 bags).



## Agriculture

The time of the data collection in February is the post harvest period. No serious cultivation normally takes place but it is the time when Ministry of Agriculture confirms the pre-harvest findings.

In 2009/2010 agricultural season a very similar proportion of households cultivated in North Darfur compared to previous year. (18 percent of IDPs in camps, 34 percent mixed and 79 percent resident communities). The 2009/2010 agricultural season was classified as the worst in many years in terms of crop production. The State Ministry of Agriculture (SMoA) estimate a total cereal production of around 25,000-30,000mt. This means that the deficit facing North Darfur in 2010 is above 180,000mt. The State MoA food balance sheet calculation excluded the camp population as non producers, especially the five main camps of Abu shouk, El Salam, Zamzam, Kassab and Abbasi.



## Expenditure (income proxy) and Purchasing Power

61 percent of the household income was spent on food, the same as last year compared with only 54 percent in the last round of November 2009. Key food items are cereals 13 percent, dry vegetables 12 percent, meat and sugar 11 percent each and cooking oil 7 percent.

Key non food expenditure are education 8 percent, followed by cooking fuel 5 percent and 4 percent of the expenditure goes to milling, clothing and health care.

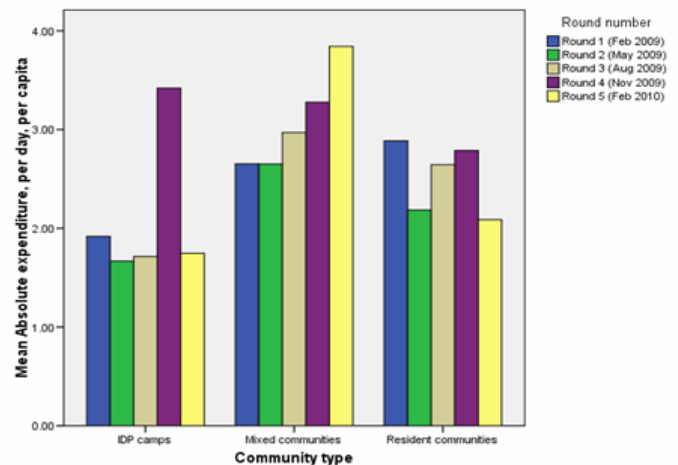
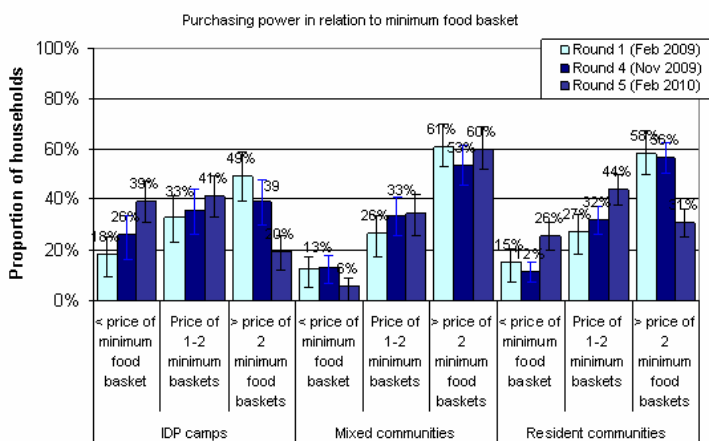
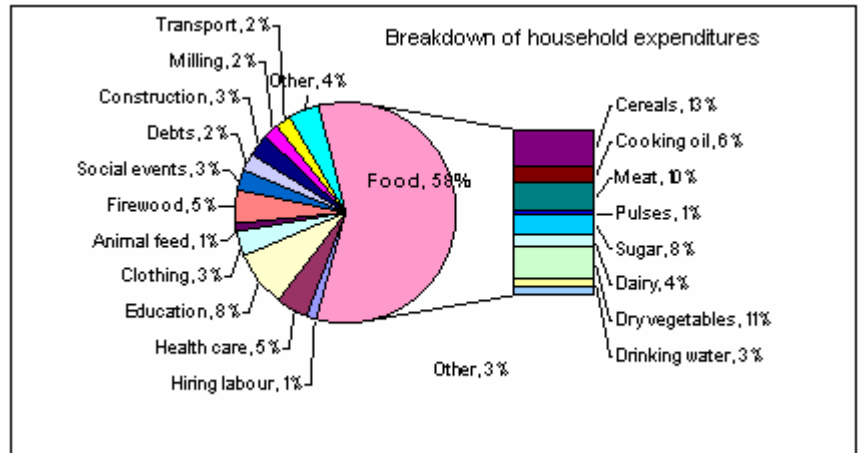
Income levels of the camp populations were significantly reduced in this round compared to the last round in November. However, the current income levels are similar to those of the first three rounds and are thus the same as the same time last year.

The income levels of the households in mixed communities have steadily increased over time. An exceptional feature of the mixed communities is that they have access both to town based work opportunities and rural (irrigated winter cultivation), an opportunity not possible for other communities, which leaves them relatively better off.

The resident communities income levels have been slightly reduced in this round compared to the last round in November and are also lower than in February last year.

When looking at the purchasing power (income in relation to the cost of the minimum food basket) the proportion of IDP and residents (39 percent and 26 percent respectively) who cannot afford the minimum healthy basket significantly increased compared to last year.

The majority of the households can afford twice the minimum healthy food basket price and this will enable them to acquire other essential good and services. Only 6 percent of households in mixed communities cannot afford the minimum food basket in this round.



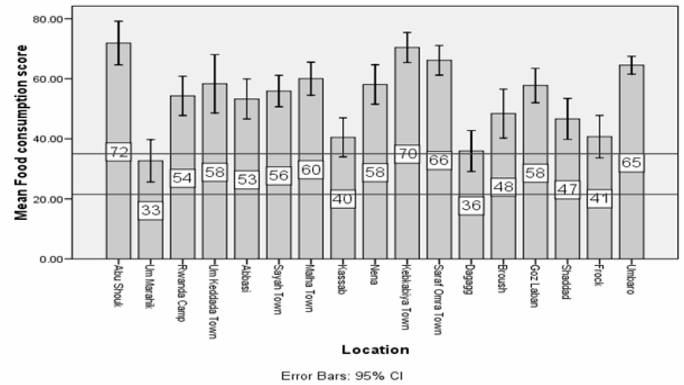
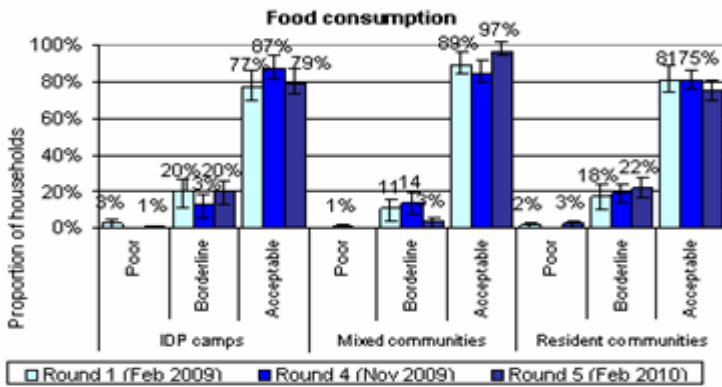


## Food Consumption

The majority of all the interviewed households have an acceptable food consumption and all three groups remain stable compared to the same time last year.

There is a significant improvement within the mixed communities compared with the last round in November whilst the other communities show no major changes. Some 20 percent of the households among IDPs and residents have a borderline consumption score.

All locations have an acceptable food consumption score (FCS) except Um Maraheek in this round. Compared to last round, the FCS has declined in Kassab camp, Shedad camp and Frok residents but all still maintain an acceptable food consumption. There is significant improvement in FCS in Abu Shouk camp compared to the last round.

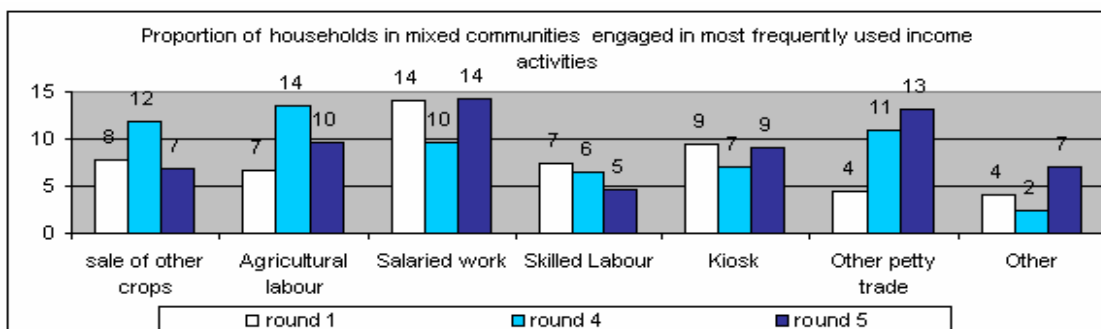
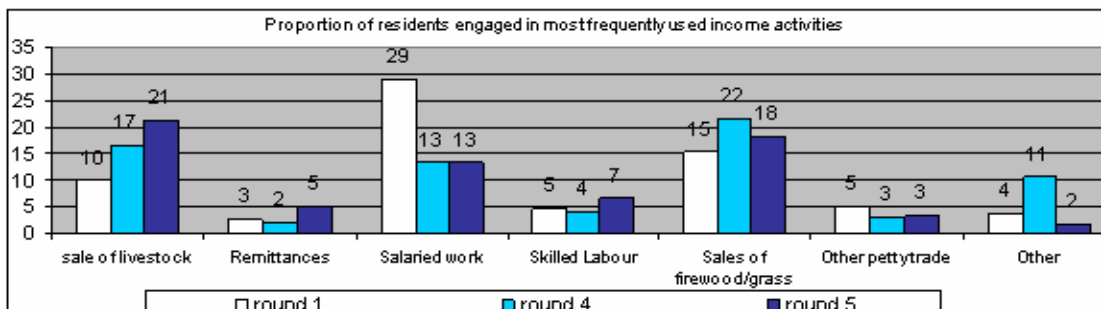
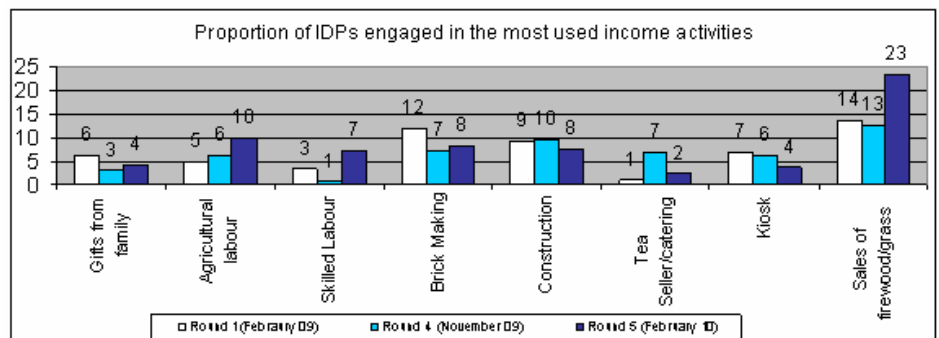


## Income Sources

One in four IDP households is getting some of their income from sale of firewood in this round. This is more than same time last year. Brick making, construction and agricultural labour are other income sources that employ large proportions of the IDPs.

Sale of livestock is an important income source among residents mirroring the traditional type of livelihood in North Darfur. One in five households received some income from this activity in this round. Sale of firewood and salaried work are other activities that engage residents.

Households in mixed communities are mainly engaged in salaried work, petty trade and agricultural labour as well as



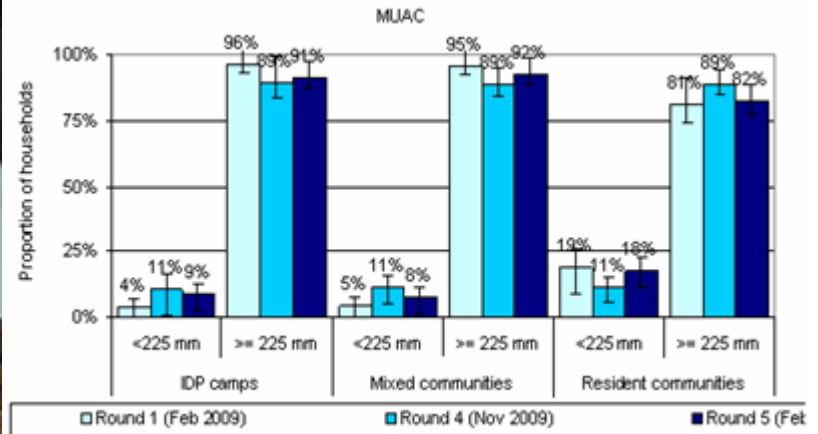
## DEMOGRAPHICS UPDATE

- ⇒ 508 households were interviewed
- ⇒ 42 percent are female-headed households
- ⇒ Average household size is 6.8 persons
- ⇒ 26 percent are IDPs live in camps
- ⇒ 12 percent are IDPs outside camp
- ⇒ 62 percent are residents

## Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC)

MUAC was measured on 438 women in child bearing age of which 79 were pregnant.

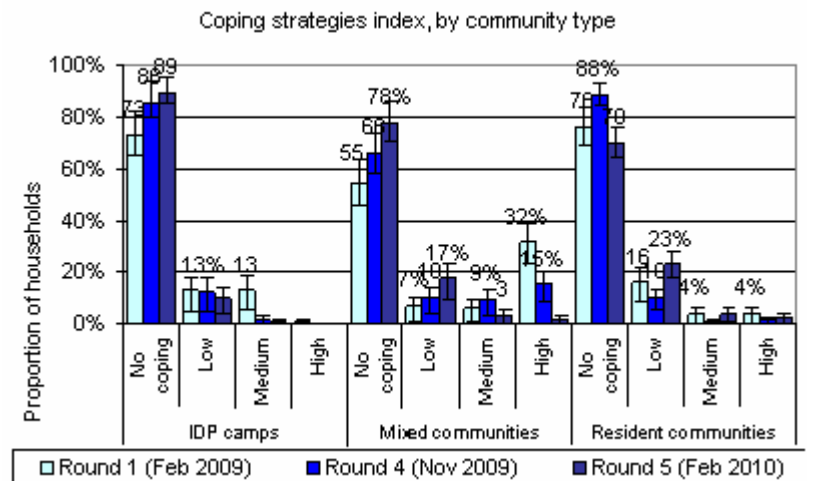
The MUAC for all community types remained stable compared to the same time last year. The highest proportion of malnourished women is still found among the residents where almost one in five women have a MUAC lower than the threshold of 225mm, set by Ministry of Health.



## Coping Strategy Index

Among the camp population and mixed communities there is a significant increase in the proportion of households who did not face food shortage or lack of money to buy food in this round compared to same time last year. Within the mixed communities there is also a remarkable reduction in households who used severe coping strategies in this round compared to last year same time.

Residents communities also show a similar coping status compared with last year however there is a notable increase of households who did face food shortage compared to the last round in November (30 percent instead of 12 percent) .



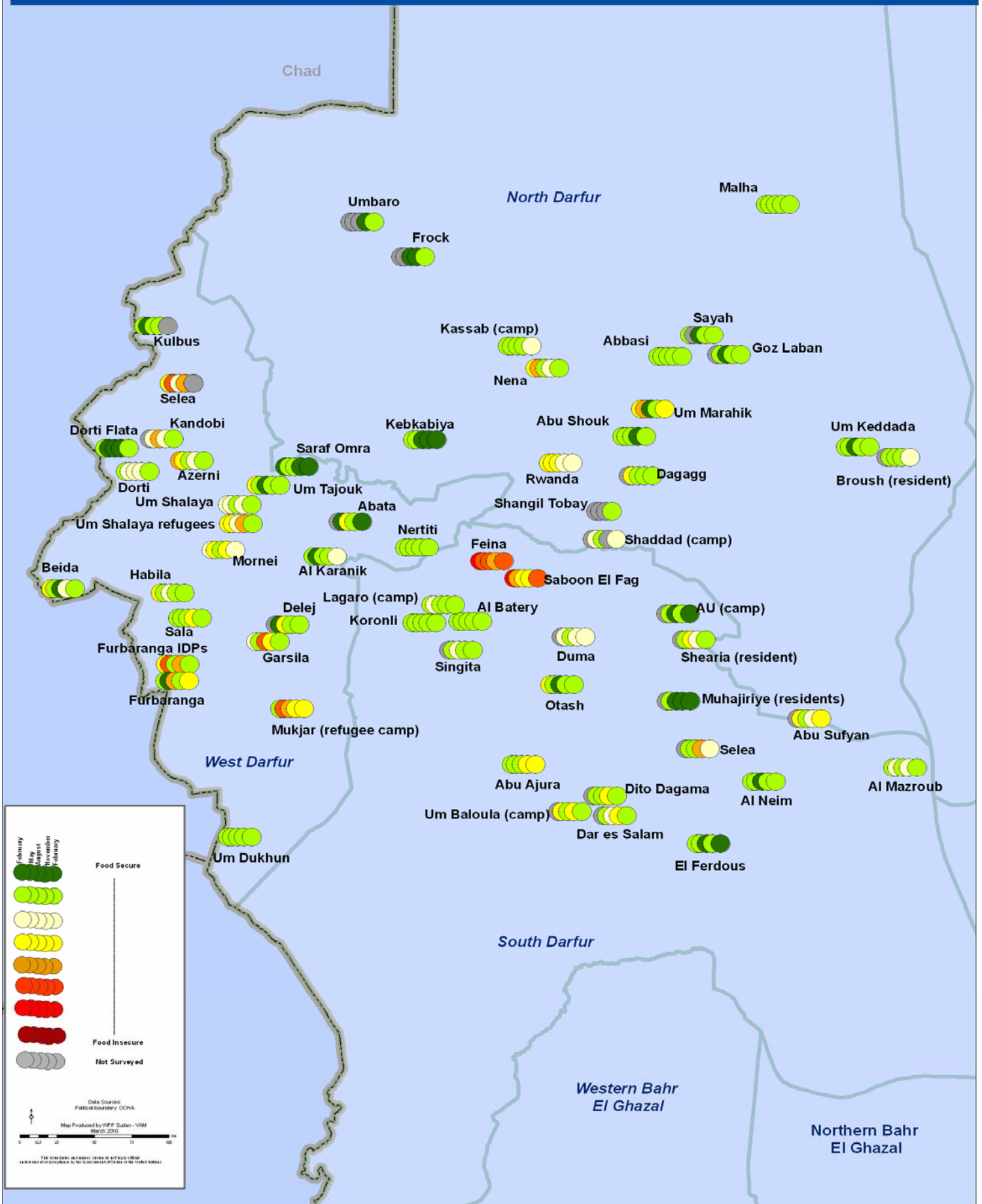
## Population movements

In the last week of February tensions erupted between SLA/AW and the Government of Sudan forces in Jebel Marra particularly the eastern part of Jebel. There are reports of large displacement occurring within Jebel Marra, but no major influx into North Darfur occurred. Few households started arriving in to Shangil Tobayi and Zamzam camps since the second week of March.

For further information, please contact:  
 Mohammed Salih (mohammed.salih@wfp.org) or Yvonne Forsen (yvonne.forsen@wfp.org)  
**UNITED NATIONS WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME—SUDAN**

## Annex 1 – Profile of Sentinel sites

1	Abu Shouk	Fasher town IDP camp	IDPs in camp-in town setting	town setting camp	Regular full ration
2	Um Maraheek	Rural satellite village	Residents	Goz	Seasonal Half ration
3	Rowanda Camp	Tawilla small town	IDP camp in rural setting	Tombac	Regular full ration
4	Um Kedada	Um Kedada town	Residents	Goz	Seasonal Half ration
5	Abbasi Camp	Mellit town IDP camp	IDPs in a town setting	Goz	Regular full ration
6	Sayah Town	Sayah	Residents in small town	Goz	Seasonal Half ration
7	Malha town	town in pastoral area	Residents	Pastoral	Seasonal Half ration
8	Kassab Camp	Camp in town setting	IDP camp	Wadi	Regular full ration
9	Neina	Rural satellite village	Residents	Agro-migrant	Seasonal Half ration
10	Kebkabiya town	Town in wadi zone	Mixed	Wadi	Regular Half ration
11	Saraf Omra town	Town in wadi zone	Mixed	Wadi	Regular Half ration
12	Daggag	Rural satellite village	Residents	Goz	Seasonal Half ration
13	Broush	Rural satellite village	Residents	Goz	Seasonal Half ration
14	Goz Laben	Rural satellite village	Residents	Goz	Seasonal Half ration
15	Shedad camp	Shangil tobayi	IDP camp in rural setting	Tombac	Regular full ration
16	Frok	Rural satellite village	Residents	Agro-migrant	Seasonal Half ration
17	Um Baro	Town/HQ of locality	Residents	Pastoral	Seasonal Half ration



## Annex 3 – Results by Indicator by sentinel site

Locations highlighted in red or green have a statistically significant change

### North Darfur

#### Food consumption and expenditure indicator

Location	Round 1 (Feb 2009)	Round 2 (May 2009)	Round 3 (Aug 2009)	Round 4 (Nov 2009)	Round 5 (Feb 2010)
Abu Shouk (camp)	37	30 (-20%)	33 (13%)	44 (31%)	36 (-18%)
Um Marahik (residents)	23	20 (-14%)	39 (96%)	30 (-22%)	23 (-25%)
Rwanda Camp (camp)	24	23 (-5%)	23 (0%)	26 (16%)	26 (0%)
Um Keddada Town (residents)	37	36 (-1%)	40 (10%)	34 (-15%)	31 (-10%)
Abbasi (camp)	30	31 (2%)	34 (11%)	32 (-6%)	32 (-1%)
Sayah Town (residents)	37		44	36 (-19%)	35 (-1%)
Malha Town (residents)	34	34 (1%)	35 (2%)	34 (-4%)	35 (3%)
Kassab (camp)	30	30 (0%)	29 (-2%)	31 (5%)	26 (-17%)
Nena (residents)	24	20 (-16%)	29 (43%)	28 (-2%)	31 (9%)
Kebkabiya Town (mixed)	36	36 (1%)	43 (18%)	39 (-9%)	43 (13%)
Saraf Omra Town (mixed)	39	32 (-18%)	32 (1%)	43 (35%)	43 (0%)
Dagagg (residents)		23	33 (47%)	31 (-7%)	28 (-8%)
Broush (residents)		33	35 (4%)	32 (-8%)	25 (-20%)
Goz Laban (residents)		37	39 (6%)	35 (-10%)	33 (-6%)
Shaddad (camp)		28	35 (28%)	35 (-1%)	25 (-27%)
Frock (residents)			47	45 (-5%)	30 (-33%)
Umbaro (residents)				45	36 (-21%)

#### Food consumption score

Location	Round 1 (Feb 2009)	Round 2 (May 2009)	Round 3 (Aug 2009)	Round 4 (Nov 2009)	Round 5 (Feb 2010)
Abu Shouk (camp)	71	45 (-36%)	42 (-7%)	46 (10%)	72 (55%)
Um Marahik (residents)	33	43 (30%)	54 (27%)	43 (-21%)	33 (-24%)
Rwanda Camp (camp)	39	34 (-12%)	39 (16%)	46 (17%)	54 (19%)
Um Keddada Town (residents)	66	67 (2%)	68 (2%)	57 (-17%)	58 (3%)
Abbasi (camp)	54	53 (-2%)	50 (-6%)	49 (-3%)	53 (9%)
Sayah Town (residents)	62		66	55 (-17%)	56 (2%)
Malha Town (residents)	59	61 (5%)	58 (-5%)	52 (-11%)	60 (16%)
Kassab (camp)	53	61 (16%)	57 (-7%)	57 (1%)	42 (-28%)
Nena (residents)	47	42 (-12%)	50 (19%)	54 (9%)	58 (7%)
Kebkabiya Town (mixed)	63	62 (-1%)	66 (6%)	62 (-5%)	70 (13%)
Saraf Omra Town (mixed)	60	55 (-8%)	57 (2%)	64 (13%)	66 (3%)
Dagagg (residents)		45	51 (13%)	41 (-20%)	36 (-12%)
Broush (residents)		62	60 (-4%)	57 (-4%)	48 (-16%)
Goz Laban (residents)		62	65 (5%)	58 (-11%)	58 (0%)
Shaddad (camp)		56	53 (-6%)	62 (18%)	47 (-25%)
Frock (residents)			60	68 (14%)	41 (-40%)
Umbaro (residents)				64	65 (0%)

Cells contain mean values and the percent change of the mean compared to the preceding monitoring round is shown in parenthesis.

Red cells indicate statistically significant deterioration and green cells statistically significant improvement compared to the preceding monitoring round.



### Proportion of expenditures spent on food

Location	Round 1 (Feb 2009)	Round 2 (May 2009)	Round 3 (Aug 2009)	Round 4 (Nov 2009)	Round 5 (Feb 2010)
Abu Shouk (camp)	65%	59% (-10%)	46% (-21%)	37% (-19%)	<b>68% (80%)</b>
Um Marahik (residents)	60%	<b>76% (28%)</b>	<b>45% (-41%)</b>	55% (22%)	61% (13%)
Rwanda Camp (camp)	63%	59% (-5%)	65% (9%)	62% (-5%)	74% (20%)
Um Keddada Town (residents)	65%	66% (2%)	57% (-14%)	60% (6%)	67% (12%)
Abbasi (camp)	63%	59% (-5%)	51% (-15%)	54% (6%)	59% (10%)
Sayah Town (residents)	58%		46%	<b>57% (24%)</b>	57% (-1%)
Malha Town (residents)	63%	64% (1%)	58% (-9%)	57% (-1%)	60% (4%)
Kassab (camp)	64%	71% (12%)	67% (-6%)	65% (-4%)	60% (-7%)
Nena (residents)	72%	73% (1%)	62% (-15%)	67% (8%)	65% (-4%)
Kebkabiya Town (mixed)	59%	61% (3%)	<b>51% (-17%)</b>	57% (13%)	55% (-4%)
Saraf Omra Town (mixed)	52%	<b>63% (20%)</b>	64% (2%)	<b>50% (-21%)</b>	49% (-2%)
Dagagg (residents)		72%	<b>54% (-25%)</b>	51% (-6%)	52% (2%)
Broush (residents)		66%	62% (-7%)	67% (9%)	71% (5%)
Goz Laban (residents)		56%	54% (-3%)	59% (9%)	64% (7%)
Shaddad (camp)		70%	<b>50% (-28%)</b>	60% (20%)	67% (11%)
Frock (residents)			33%	41% (25%)	50% (20%)
Umbaro (residents)				43%	<b>61% (42%)</b>

### Income proxy (total income per person and day)

Location	Round 1 (Feb 2009)	Round 2 (May 2009)	Round 3 (Aug 2009)	Round 4 (Nov 2009)	Round 5 (Feb 2010)
Abu Shouk (camp)	2.3	2.2 (-1%)	2.1 (-5%)	<b>5.4 (154%)</b>	<b>2.1 (-61%)</b>
Um Marahik (residents)	1.4	1.3 (-7%)	2.4 (87%)	2.3 (-7%)	1.7 (-26%)
Rwanda Camp (camp)	1.1	0.7 (-36%)	0.7 (0%)	0.7 (-9%)	<b>2 (197%)</b>
Um Keddada Town (residents)	3.4	3.2 (-7%)	2.8 (-10%)	2.7 (-5%)	2.1 (-22%)
Abbasi (camp)	1.5	1.2 (-20%)	<b>1.9 (63%)</b>	1.8 (-5%)	2.1 (11%)
Sayah Town (residents)	3		3.3	3.7 (12%)	2.9 (-21%)
Malha Town (residents)	3.4	2.7 (-21%)	2.5 (-7%)	3 (18%)	2.1 (-31%)
Kassab (camp)	2	1.6 (-22%)	1.6 (2%)	1.8 (10%)	1 (-41%)
Nena (residents)	1.9	<b>0.8 (-56%)</b>	1.6 (85%)	1.5 (-5%)	1.4 (-1%)
Kebkabiya Town (mixed)	2.6	2.9 (12%)	3.4 (18%)	3.2 (-7%)	4 (24%)
Saraf Omra Town (mixed)	2.7	2.3 (-15%)	2.4 (3%)	<b>4 (70%)</b>	3.5 (-14%)
Dagagg (residents)		1.3	1.9 (54%)	2 (3%)	1.9 (-5%)
Broush (residents)		2.5	2.7 (10%)	3.1 (13%)	2 (-33%)
Goz Laban (residents)		2.2	2.5 (14%)	3 (22%)	2.8 (-6%)
Shaddad (camp)		1.3	1.9 (50%)	2 (6%)	1.2 (-39%)
Frock (residents)			3.2	<b>2 (-37%)</b>	1.4 (-30%)
Umbaro (residents)				3.5	<b>2 (-42%)</b>

## MUAC

Location	Round 1 (Feb 2009)	Round 2 (May 2009)	Round 3 (Aug 2009)	Round 4 (Nov 2009)	Round 5 (Feb 2010)
Abu Shouk (camp)	247	264 (7%)	257 (-3%)		252
Um Marahik (residents)	269	263 (-2%)	253 (-4%)	257 (2%)	256 (0%)
Rwanda Camp (camp)	254	255 (0%)	247 (-3%)	241 (-2%)	257 (7%)
Um Keddada Town (residents)	250	254 (2%)	262 (3%)	247 (-5%)	259 (5%)
Abbasi (camp)	265	258 (-3%)	270 (5%)	249 (-8%)	265 (6%)
Sayah Town (residents)	266		256	262 (2%)	<b>284 (8%)</b>
Malha Town (residents)	244	234 (-4%)	230 (-2%)	246 (7%)	248 (1%)
Kassab (camp)	266	280 (5%)	269 (-4%)	253 (-6%)	267 (5%)
Nena (residents)	266	259 (-3%)	280 (8%)	259 (-7%)	279 (8%)
Kebkabiya Town (mixed)	278	270 (-3%)	268 (-1%)	263 (-2%)	260 (-1%)
Saraf Omra Town (mixed)	265	256 (-3%)	257 (0%)	262 (2%)	251 (-4%)
Dagagg (residents)		266	246 (-7%)	256 (4%)	271 (6%)
Broush (residents)		259	242 (-7%)	235 (-3%)	240 (2%)
Goz Laban (residents)		253	259 (2%)	261 (1%)	<b>285 (9%)</b>
Shaddad (camp)		256	265 (4%)	255 (-4%)	265 (4%)
Frock (residents)			248	248 (0%)	247 (0%)