

Highlights

- May is the beginning of the lean season, when households' food stocks are depleted and agricultural work opportunities are minimal. Following the exceptionally low crop production last season, WFP started its response to the poor harvest effects in the rural areas as early as January 2010.
- Compared to May 2009, there is a slight increase in the proportion of severely food insecure households within IDP communities while there is a considerable shift from the moderately food insecure group to the food secure group.
- The situation remains similar resident communities compared to last year, however for mixed communities there is a significant shift from the food secure group to the moderately food insecure group compared to February 2010.
- The cost of the Minimum Healthy Food Basket has increased significantly. The prices of all items in the basket have increased, especially sorghum that experienced a sharp increase.
- All locations have a high proportion of households in the acceptable food consumption category in May 2010. The food consumption situation is relatively stable compared to May 2009 and February 2010.

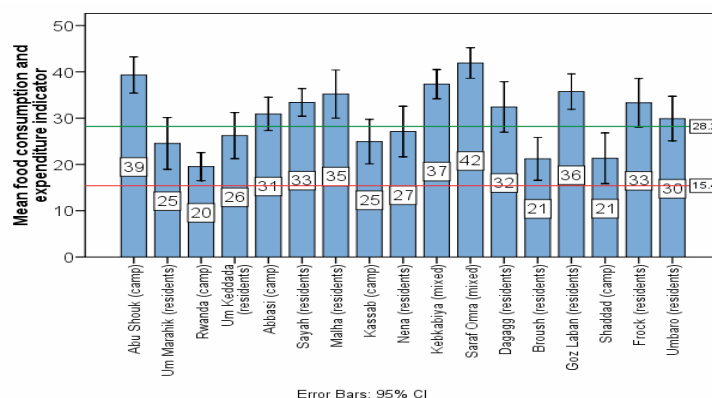
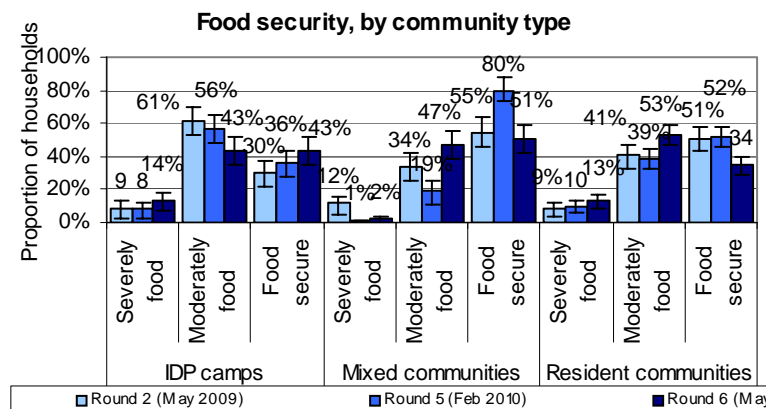
METHODOLOGY

- ⇒ 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.

Food Security Situation

The food security situation in May 2010 show that 43 percent of the IDPs are food secure, which is an increase compared to May 2009 and February 2010. At the same time, there is an increase in the number of severely food insecure people, which has increased from 9 percent last year to 14 percent in this round. Within the mixed communities, there is a significant shift of people from the food secure group to moderately food insecure in this round compared to the last round. However when compared with the same month last year there is an improvement in severity as severely food insecure have moved to moderately food insecure.

Resident communities have also experienced a shift from the food secure group to the moderately food insecure group compared to February 2010 and same time last year. Within this group, there was also a slight increase in the proportion of severely food insecure households in this round compared to the previous round, however not significant. By location, the mean food consumption and expenditure composite indicator show that there are no locations below the lower threshold (severe). However, there are many locations that fell below the upper threshold and thus are within the moderately food insecure category. Of particular concern are the resident locations Um Maraheek, Buroush and Neina at the beginning of the lean season.



- ⇒ 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.

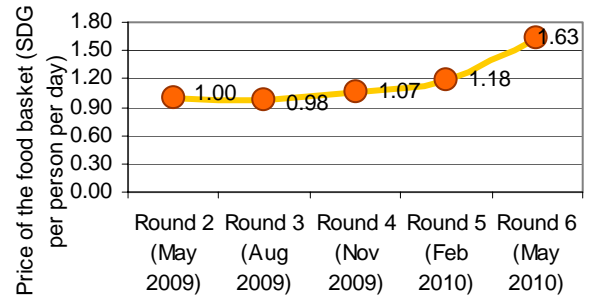
- ⇒ The Food Security Indicator is a composite score that combines values for food consumption, relative expenditure and absolute expenditure. The lower thresholds is 15.4 while upper one is 28.2.

- ⇒ 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 cost of the Minimum Healthy Food Basket (MHSB) has increased significantly in this round compared to February 2010, from SDG 1.18 to SDG 1.63 per person per day. The prices of all items in the basket have increased, with sorghum experiencing a sharp increase. The current high cost of the basket is unaffordable to many of the households. Households in locations such as Frock, Umbaro, Shadad camp, Daggag, Rwanda camp and Um Maraheek earn less than 1.63 SDG per person per day.



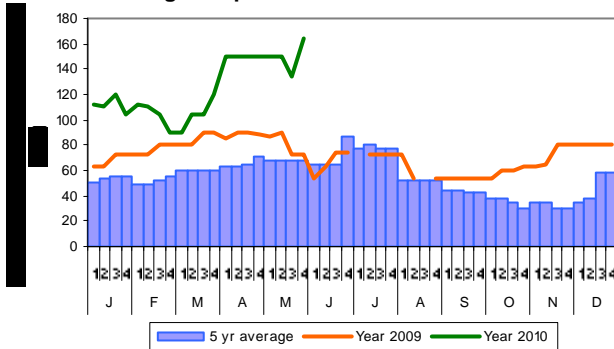
Following the exceptionally poor harvest last season, cereal prices started to increase all over North Darfur as early as January. This prompted WFP to intervene with the poor harvest response to rural areas already in January this year.

Sorghum prices in Fasher are higher than last year and about double to the five-year average. Prices were stable until March when the poor harvest response was ongoing, however cereal prices increased in April when the general food distribution was temporarily put on hold due at the elections period.

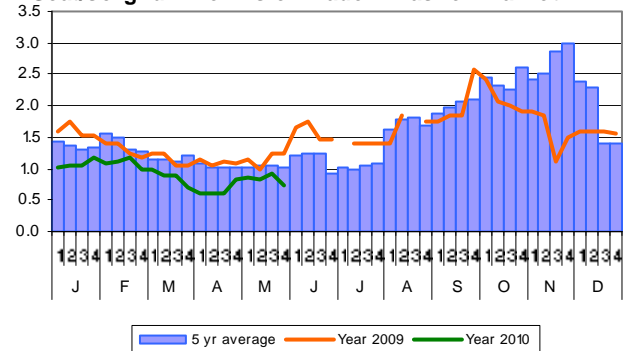
This indicates that market prices and food supplies are largely linked to food distribution in rural areas due to the unavailability of other sources such as own production, households stock as well as government interventions.

The Terms of Trade (TOT) of a goat (number of sorghum bags for one goat) has decreased slightly this year both compared to last year and to the five year average. Although goat prices remained stable or even increased slightly, it did not increase as high as sorghum prices. As a result, households that depend on sales of animals to purchase cereals have to sell more animals to obtain the same quantities of cereals this year.

Sorghum prices in El Fasher market



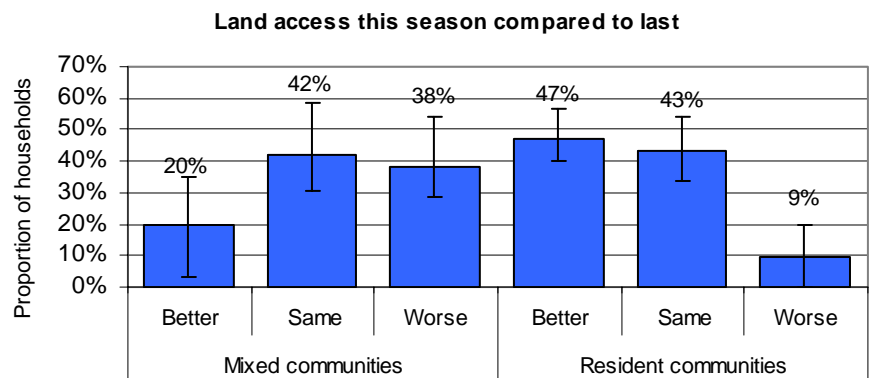
Goat/sorghum Terms of Trade in Fasher market



Agriculture

May is the month of land preparation activities in North Darfur. When households were asked about land access for the upcoming season, 47 percent of the resident communities and 20 percent of the mixed communities reported having better land access in the coming season compared to last season.

However, for mixed communities there is a considerable proportion of people who believe that they have worse land access this season compared to last year.



Purchase from the market is the main source of seeds for 62 percent of mixed- and 78 percent of the households in resident communities in the coming agricultural season. Some 20 percent expect to get seeds as donations.

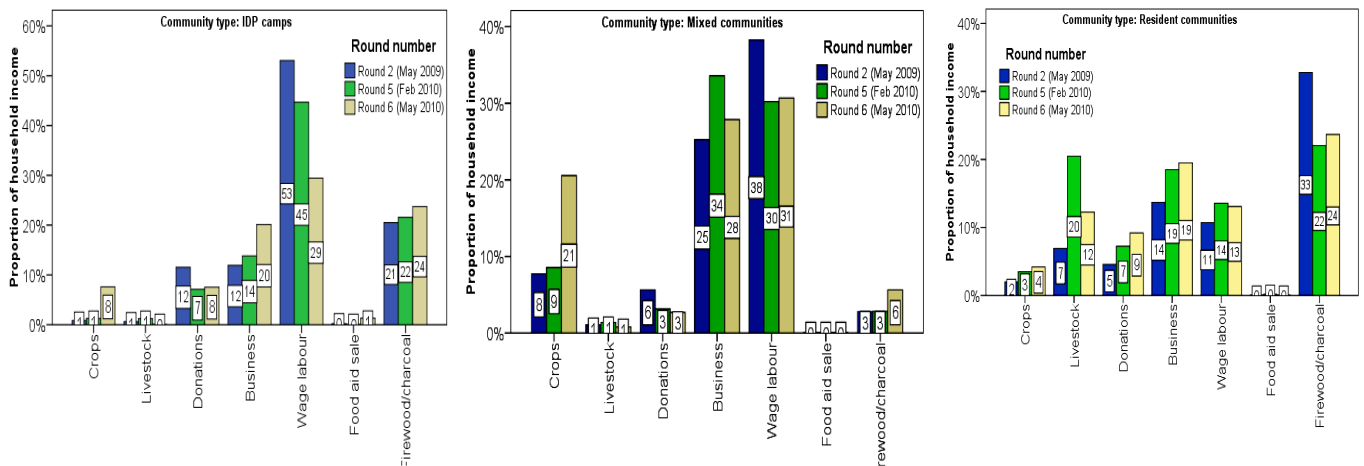
Only a small proportion of households in mixed (17 percent) and residents community (8 percent) have seeds from their own production.

Income Sources

This section indicates the importance of different income sources by presenting how much each of them contributes to the total household income. The income activities have been grouped into seven main income sources. For IDPs, wage labour contributes, firewood/charcoal collection and small businesses continue to be the main sources of income and contributes with 29-, 24 - and 20 percent respectively. The contribution of wage labor has been significantly reduced this round compared to May 2009 and February 2010, with slight increases in the reliance on small business, sale of crops and firewood/charcoal collection.

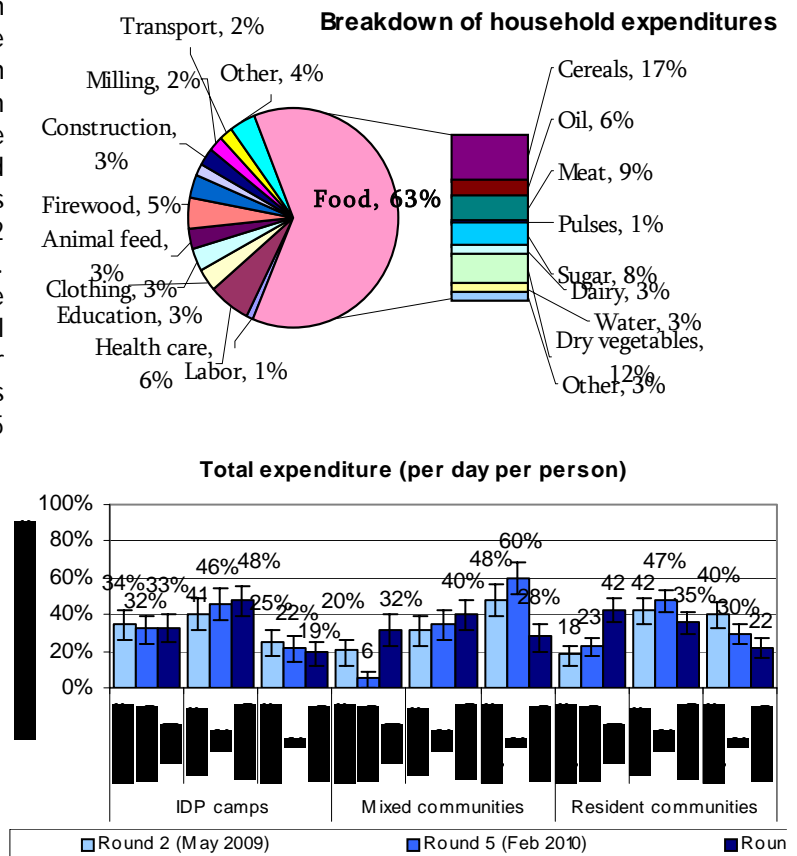
For the mixed communities, 31 percent of the income is obtained from wage labour, 28 percent from business, as well as 21 percent from sale of crops. Kebkabiya and Saraf Omra are two of the mixed communities located in an area where summer season cultivation takes place. Irrigated cultivation using shallow wells to produce a variety of vegetables enables them to obtain an income from the selling of crops in a period when those types of agricultural related sources are limited elsewhere in North Darfur.

The resident communities have relatively diverse sources of income with firewood/charcoal collection (24 percent), business (19 percent), wage labour (13 percent, sale of livestock (12 percent) and donations (9 percent) being the most important ones.



Expenditure (income proxy) and Purchasing Power

The total proportion of expenditure spent on food is 63 percent, which is the same percentage reported in May 2009, but an increase from the 58 percent reported in February 2010. This increase is due to the increased cost of the minimum healthy food basket. Key expenditure on food items in this round is cereals 17 percent, dry vegetables 12 percent, meat 9 percent and sugar 8 percent. Although cereal prices this year are exceptionally high, the households have still been able to maintain diversity in their expenditure on food items. Key non-food items are health care 6 percent, and firewood/fuel 5 percent. When looking at the total expenditure per day per person (income proxy), the situation for the IDPs is similar to May 2009 and February 2010. However, for both mixed communities and residents, there is a significant increase of people who can not afford the price of one food basket. Some 40 percent of the households in the mixed communities and 42 percent of residents cannot afford the minimum food basket in this round. This is more than double compared with the same time last year for the residents. This can also be attributed to the significant increase in the cost of living.



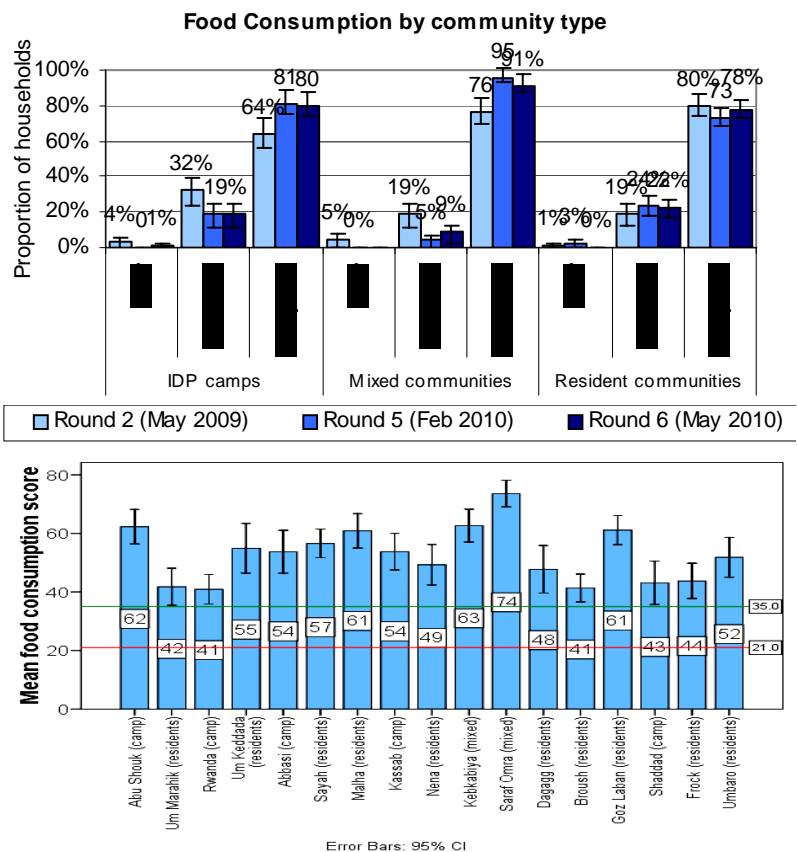
Food Consumption

All locations have a high proportion of households in the acceptable food consumption category this round. Compared to May 2009 and February 2010, the food consumption situation is stable.

Out of all communities, only 1% of the IDPs have poor food consumption. Rwanda camp and Umbaro residents have acceptable food consumption in this round, however their score have been significantly reduced compared to February 2010.

WFP has responded to the exceptionally poor harvest last season by responding to the poor harvest (cereals only) as early as January this year. Still, there is a slight reduction in the proportion of food secure households among the resident and mixed communities which can be attributed to the increase in food basket prices, while cash income sources and prices remained largely the same.

This indicates that the coming months will be difficult for mixed and resident communities, as no agricultural work opportunities will be available until August.

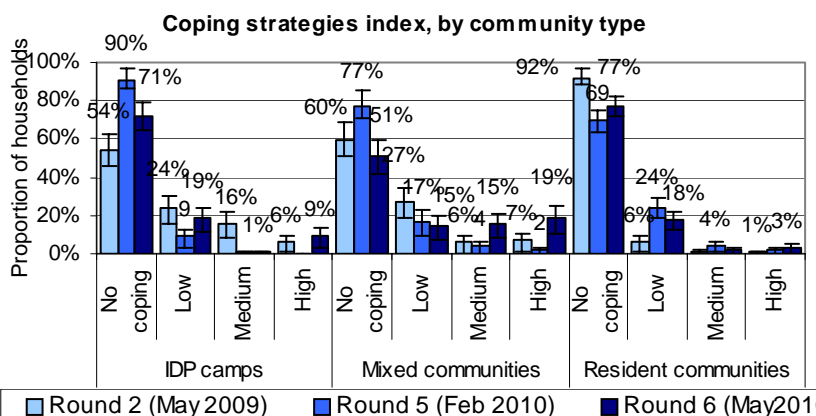


Coping Strategy Index

In this round, there is a considerable increase of households who are faced with food shortages and lack of cash to purchase food among the IDPs in camps and mixed communities compared to February 2010. However, the coping situation for IDPs has improved compared to the same time last year. Some 71 percent are not faced with food shortage.

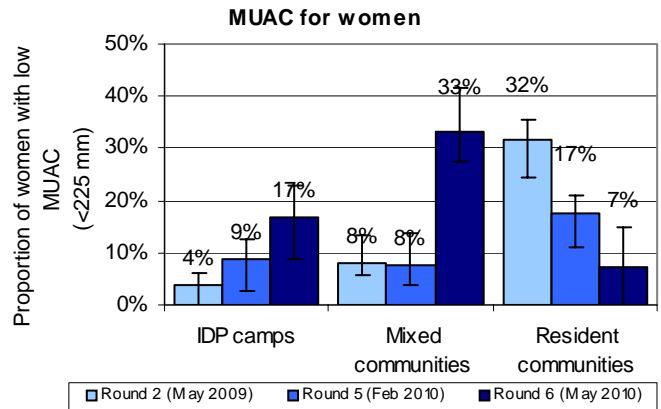
For the mixed communities, however, 20 percent of the households are engaged in high risk strategies compared with only 7 percent reported last year.

For the resident communities, there is also an increase in the proportion of households who are faced with food shortages and lack of cash to purchase food compared to May 2009. However, those who are faced with food shortages are engaged in less severe coping strategies than the mixed communities and the IDPs.



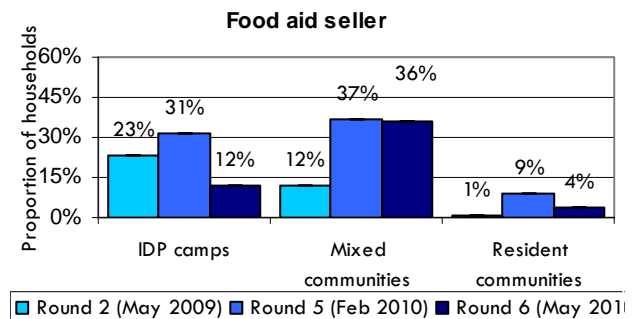
Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC)

MUAC of adult women between the age of 18 and 45 years was measured in all the selected households. In this round, the proportion of women with MUAC below the threshold of 225mm set by the Ministry of Health has increased within the IDP group compared to February 2010 and last year. Within the mixed communities there is a significant increase in the proportion of women with low MUAC compared to May 2009 and February 2010. For the resident communities there is a significant reduction in the proportion of women with low MUAC compared to May 2009 and February 2010. Some of these findings are not in line with the other indicators and thus focus on improving the quality of MUAC readings is a priority for the next round.



Food Aid Utilization

In North Darfur, more than 60 percent of the caseload comprises of rural resident communities who usually receive seasonal support in the lean season between May and October. Following the 2009/10 poor harvest, WFP started a response to mitigate the effects of the poor harvest in January, however, distributions did not take place in April due to the elections. The IDPs and mixed communities receive assistance through regular food distribution all year round; IDPs receive a 62 percent monthly ration while mixed communities receive half rations on a bi-monthly basis. The proportion of households selling food assistance has significantly reduced among the camp population compared to February and last year. Sale of food assistance has however increased among the mixed communities compared to last May. As per previous rounds only a small proportion of resident households were reported to sell food. Oil remains the most sold commodity, followed by cereals. The main reason for selling commodities is to purchase other foods and to cover for milling costs.



Population movements

As predicted in the February 2010 round, tensions between GoS and SLA-AW forces in East Jebel Marra culminated in March, forcing the population to flee. Camps in North Darfur continuously receive new arrivals from East Jebel Marra. So far, 9,309 people in Zamzam, 1,680 people in Tawila and 596 people in Shedad camps have been verified. However, there are new arrivals in these locations who have not yet been verified.



DEMOGRAPHICS UPDATE

- ⇒ 505 households were interviewed.
- ⇒ 35 percent are female headed households.
- ⇒ Average household size is 6.8 persons.
- ⇒ 27% IDPs in camps.
- ⇒ 17% IDPs outside camp.
- ⇒ 55% residents
- ⇒ 1% returnee

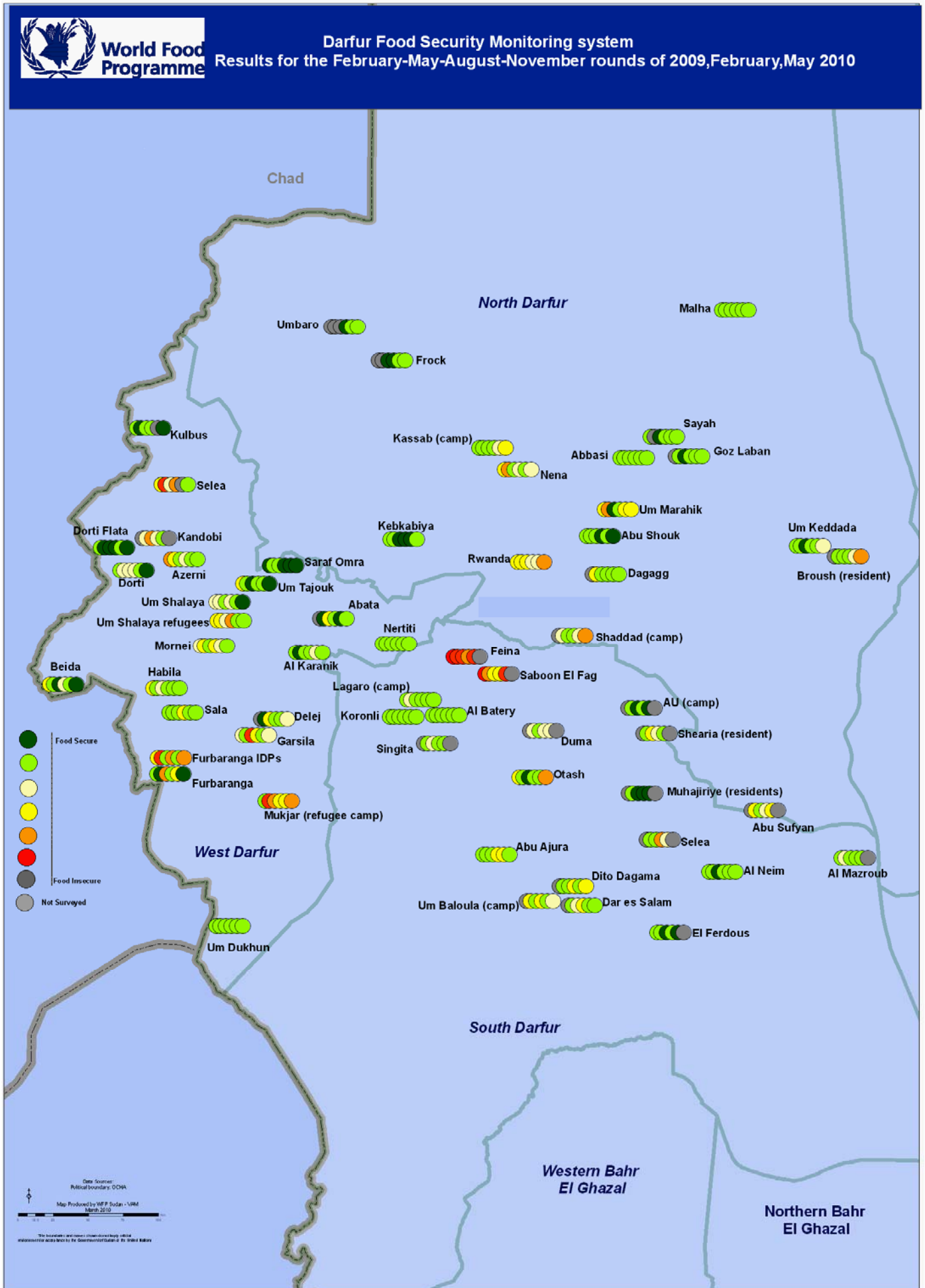
For further information, please contact:
 Mohammed Salih (mohammed.salih@wfp.org) or Yvonne Forsen (yvonne.forsen@wfp.org)
UNITED NATIONS WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME—SUDAN

Annex 1 – Profile of Sentinel Sites

Name of Site	Geographical characteristics	Residential category	Livelihood zone	GFD modality
Abu Shouk	Fashr town IDP camp	IDPs in Camp- in town setting	town setting camp	
Um Maraheek	rural satellite village	residents	Goz	
Torendi	rural satellite village	residents	Goz	
Rwanda Camp	Tawaila small town	IDP camp in Rural setting	Tombac	
Shedad	Shangil Tobayi	IDP camp in Rural setting	Tombac	
Umkedada	Umkedada town	residents	Goz	
Burush	rural satellite village	Residents	Goz	
Abbasi camp	Mellit town IDP camp	IDPs in a town setting	Goz	
Sayah town	Sayah	residents in small town	Goz	
Goz Laben	rural satellite village	residents	Goz	
Malha town	town in pastoral area	residents	pastoral	
Kassab camp	Camp in town setting	IDP camp	Wadi	
Neina	rural satellite village	residents	Agro-migrant	
Kebkabiya	town in Wadi zone	mixed	Wadi	
Saraf Omra	town in Wadi zone	mixed	Wadi	
Forock	rural satellite village	Residents	Agro-migrant	
Umbaro	Rural village (HQ of locality)	Resident	Pastoral	

1– In the Sedentary Farmers livelihood zone (Goz) millet cultivation is the main activity, supported by collection and sale of dry grass in town, ownership of small sized livestock mainly goats as well as local and short seasonal migration into towns in the summer season in search of agricultural labour opportunities. There is also occasional activities of watermelon seed production particularly is Umkedada and Sayah Admin units. This zone supply most of the produced millet to markets in the main towns of the state.

Annex 2 – Map of Sentinel Sites



Annex 3 – Results by Indicator by sentinel site compared with round 5

Locations highlighted in blue have a statistically significant change

North Darfur

Total expenditure (per day per person)

Location	Round 1 (Feb 2009)	Round 2 (May 2009)	Round 3 (Aug 2009)	Round 4 (Nov 2009)	Round 5 (Feb 2010)	Round 6 (May 2010)
Abu Shouk (camp)	2.3	2.2 (-1%)	2.1 (-5%)	5.4 (154%)	2.1 (-61%)	3 (46%)
Um Marahik (residents)	1.4	1.3 (-7%)	2.4 (87%)	2.3 (-7%)	1.7 (-26%)	1.6 (-8%)
Rwanda (camp)	1.1	0.7 (-36%)	0.7 (0%)	0.7 (-9%)	2 (197%)	1.4 (-27%)
Um Keddada (residents)	3.4	3.2 (-7%)	2.8 (-10%)	2.7 (-5%)	2.1 (-22%)	2.4 (14%)
Abbasi (camp)	1.5	1.2 (-20%)	1.9 (63%)	1.8 (-5%)	2.1 (11%)	2.6 (27%)
Sayah (residents)	3		3.3	3.7 (12%)	2.9 (-21%)	3.4 (15%)
Malha (residents)	3.4	2.7 (-21%)	2.5 (-7%)	3 (18%)	2.1 (-31%)	3.5 (68%)
Kassab (camp)	2	1.6 (-22%)	1.6 (2%)	1.8 (10%)	1 (-41%)	1.8 (68%)
Nena (residents)	1.9	0.8 (-56%)	1.6 (85%)	1.5 (-5%)	1.4 (-1%)	2.4 (64%)
Kebkabiya (mixed)	2.6	2.9 (12%)	3.4 (18%)	3.2 (-7%)	4 (24%)	2.4 (-39%)
Saraf Omra (mixed)	2.7	2.3 (-15%)	2.4 (3%)	4 (70%)	3.5 (-14%)	3.2 (-9%)
Dagagg (residents)		1.3	1.9 (54%)	2 (3%)	1.9 (-5%)	2.2 (15%)
Broush (residents)		2.5	2.7 (10%)	3.1 (13%)	2 (-33%)	1.8 (-12%)
Goz Laban (residents)		2.2	2.5 (14%)	3 (22%)	2.8 (-6%)	3.4 (19%)
Shaddad (camp)		1.3	1.9 (50%)	2 (6%)	1.2 (-39%)	1.7 (34%)
Frock (residents)			3.2	2 (-37%)	1.4 (-30%)	1.4 (2%)
Umbaro (residents)				3.5	2 (-42%)	1.6 (-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)	Round 6 (May 2010)
Abu Shouk (camp)	71	45 (-36%)	42 (-7%)	46 (10%)	72 (55%)	62 (-13%)
Um Marahik (residents)	33	43 (30%)	54 (27%)	43 (-21%)	33 (-24%)	42 (28%)
Rwanda (camp)	39	34 (-12%)	39 (16%)	46 (17%)	54 (19%)	41 (-25%)
Um Keddada (residents)	66	67 (2%)	68 (2%)	57 (-17%)	58 (3%)	55 (-6%)
Abbasi (camp)	54	53 (-2%)	50 (-6%)	49 (-3%)	53 (9%)	54 (1%)
Sayah (residents)	62		66	55 (-17%)	56 (2%)	57 (1%)
Malha (residents)	59	61 (5%)	58 (-5%)	52 (-11%)	60 (16%)	61 (1%)
Kassab (camp)	53	61 (16%)	57 (-7%)	57 (1%)	42 (-28%)	54 (29%)
Nena (residents)	47	42 (-12%)	50 (19%)	54 (9%)	58 (7%)	49 (-15%)
Kebkabiya (mixed)	63	62 (-1%)	66 (6%)	62 (-5%)	70 (13%)	63 (-11%)
Saraf Omra (mixed)	60	55 (-8%)	57 (2%)	64 (13%)	66 (3%)	74 (11%)
Dagagg (residents)		45	51 (13%)	41 (-20%)	36 (-12%)	48 (33%)
Broush (residents)		62	60 (-4%)	57 (-4%)	48 (-16%)	41 (-15%)
Goz Laban (residents)		62	65 (5%)	58 (-11%)	58 (0%)	61 (6%)
Shaddad (camp)		56	53 (-6%)	62 (18%)	47 (-25%)	43 (-8%)
Frock (residents)			60	68 (14%)	41 (-40%)	44 (7%)
Umbaro (residents)				64	65 (0%)	52 (-20%)

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)	Round 6 (May 2010)
Abu Shouk (camp)	65%	59% (-10%)	46% (-21%)	37% (-19%)	68% (80%)	54% (-21%)
Um Marahik (residents)	60%	76% (28%)	45% (-41%)	55% (22%)	61% (13%)	65% (6%)
Rwanda (camp)	63%	59% (-5%)	65% (9%)	62% (-5%)	74% (20%)	75% (1%)
Um Keddada (residents)	65%	66% (2%)	57% (-14%)	60% (6%)	67% (12%)	76% (13%)
Abbasi (camp)	63%	59% (-5%)	51% (-15%)	54% (6%)	59% (10%)	65% (9%)
Sayah (residents)	58%		46%	57% (24%)	57% (-1%)	64% (13%)
Malha (residents)	63%	64% (1%)	58% (-9%)	57% (-1%)	60% (4%)	64% (7%)
Kassab (camp)	64%	71% (12%)	67% (-6%)	65% (-4%)	60% (-7%)	76% (26%)
Nena (residents)	72%	73% (1%)	62% (-15%)	67% (8%)	65% (-4%)	69% (7%)
Kebkabiya (mixed)	59%	61% (3%)	51% (-17%)	57% (13%)	55% (-4%)	57% (4%)
Saraf Omra (mixed)	52%	63% (20%)	64% (2%)	50% (-21%)	49% (-2%)	58% (18%)
Dagagg (residents)		72%	54% (-25%)	51% (-6%)	52% (2%)	54% (4%)
Broush (residents)		66%	62% (-7%)	67% (9%)	71% (5%)	74% (4%)
Goz Laban (residents)		56%	54% (-3%)	59% (9%)	64% (7%)	62% (-2%)
Shaddad (camp)		70%	50% (-28%)	60% (20%)	67% (11%)	74% (11%)
Frock (residents)			33%	41% (25%)	50% (20%)	45% (-9%)
Umbaro (residents)				43%	61% (42%)	62% (1%)

MUAC measurement

Location	Round 1 (Feb 2009)	Round 2 (May 2009)	Round 3 (Aug 2009)	Round 4 (Nov 2009)	Round 5 (Feb 2010)	Round 6 (May 2010)
Abu Shouk (camp)	247	264 (7%)	256 (-3%)		252	253 (0%)
Um Marahik (residents)	269	263 (-2%)	253 (-4%)	257 (2%)	258 (0%)	261 (1%)
Rwanda (camp)	254	255 (0%)	247 (-3%)	241 (-2%)	257 (7%)	261 (2%)
Um Keddada (residents)	250	254 (2%)	262 (3%)	247 (-5%)	259 (5%)	258 (0%)
Abbasi (camp)	265	258 (-3%)	269 (4%)	248 (-8%)	265 (7%)	271 (2%)
Sayah (residents)	266		257	262 (2%)	284 (8%)	270 (-5%)
Malha (residents)	244	234 (-4%)	230 (-2%)	246 (7%)	248 (1%)	252 (2%)
Kassab (camp)	266	280 (5%)	269 (-4%)	253 (-6%)	267 (5%)	265 (-1%)
Nena (residents)	266	259 (-3%)	280 (8%)	259 (-7%)	279 (8%)	269 (-4%)
Kebkabiya (mixed)	278	270 (-3%)	268 (-1%)	263 (-2%)	260 (-1%)	246 (-6%)
Saraf Omra (mixed)	265	256 (-3%)	257 (0%)	262 (2%)	251 (-4%)	237 (-6%)
Dagagg (residents)		266	246 (-7%)	256 (4%)	271 (6%)	260 (-4%)
Broush (residents)		259	242 (-7%)	235 (-3%)	240 (2%)	243 (1%)
Goz Laban (residents)		253	259 (2%)	261 (1%)	285 (9%)	262 (-8%)
Shaddad (camp)		256	265 (4%)	255 (-4%)	265 (4%)	256 (-3%)
Frock (residents)			248	248 (0%)	247 (0%)	252 (2%)
Umbaro (residents)						245