

Highlights

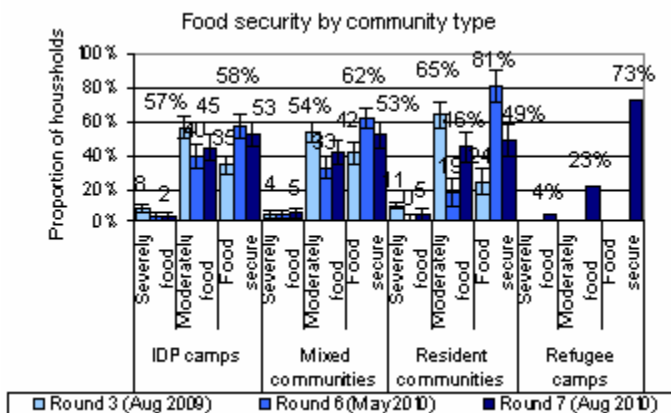
- Although FSMS round 7 was carried out during the peak of the lean season, the general food security situation remains stable for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and mixed communities. However, approximately 45 percent of these households are still food insecure. The food security situation for the refugees is better than for the other community types.
- The cost of the minimum healthy food basket has increased with 24 percent compared to May and with 18 percent compared to same time last year. The terms of trade (sorghum/goat) remain lower than last year and lower than the 5 year average.
- Wage labor still remains the most important income source for all community types. Additionally, a high proportion of households are engaged in cultivation this year.
- The majority of the households have an acceptable food consumption score, and a high percentage of all the households in West Darfur do not engage in any coping strategies.
- As many as 59 percent of the children suffered from diarrhea the last two weeks prior to the monitoring.

METHODOLOGY

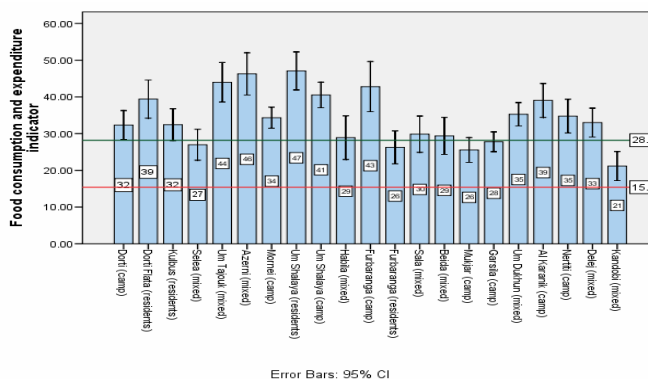
- ⇒ Purposively selected sentinel sites covering IDPs in camps, residents and mixed communities. Complemented with market price monitoring and seasonal metrological and agricultural information.
- ⇒ 629 households were surveyed. Replacement sites are used when insecurity prevents visits to original site.

Food Security Situation

Although round 7 was carried out during the peak of the lean season, the food security situation remains stable for IDPs and mixed communities compared to last round and to the same time last year. However, approximately 45 percent of the IDP and mixed community households are still moderately food insecure. The results from this round indicate that the food security situation for resident communities has deteriorated compared to last round but improved compared to August 2010.



The FSMS is for the first time able to present findings for the refugee population as the number of households interviewed in those locations have increased. A high proportion of refugee households (73 percent) are food secure while 23 percent of them are moderately food insecure and 4 percent are severely food insecure. The food security situation for the refugees is therefore better than for the other three categories. The food security results in August 2010 show that all locations have a score above the minimum threshold while 76 percent of the locations have a higher score than the maximum threshold indicating that 24 percent of the households are moderately food insecure. Despite the stability in the food security situation this round the situation for Furbaranga residents has deteriorated significantly compared to last round, but remained similar to same time last year (August 2009).



- ⇒ 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.

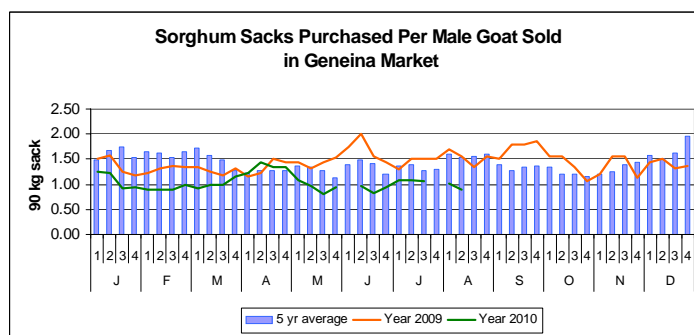
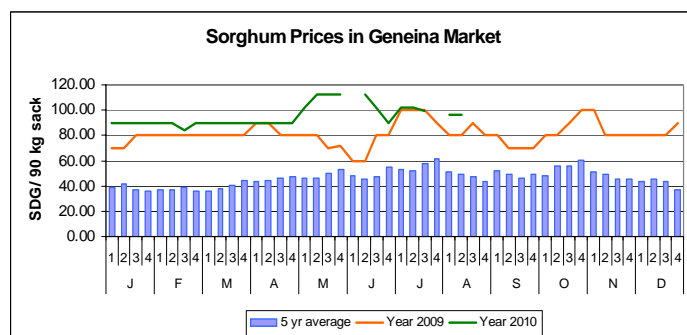
- ⇒ The Food Security Indicator is a composite score that combines values for food consumption, relative expenditure and absolute expenditure. The lower thresholds is 15.4 while upper one is 28.2.
- ⇒ The Coping Strategy Index is classified into four categories: 0=no coping; 1-5=low coping; 6-10 medium 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 has increased in August 2010 with 24 percent (from SDG 1.07 to 1.32) compared to last round. Sorghum prices are much higher than the 5 year average, but similar to August 2009 despite the previous poor harvest. This is due to the good supplies in the Geneina market. The heavy rain this season have had a positive impact and the prices have decreased since May due to good crop establishment. As a result, the cereal traders have started to release parts of their stocks.

The terms of trade (ToT) in the Geneina market (number of goats purchased for one sack of sorghum) this round is similar to the last round. However, the ToT has decreased compared to last year when one goat was sold for 1.5 bag of sorghum compared to one bag now.



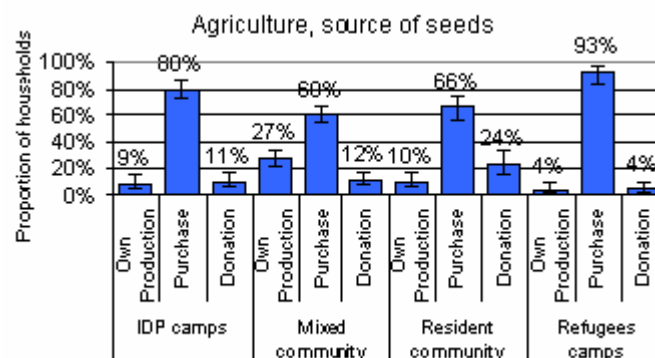
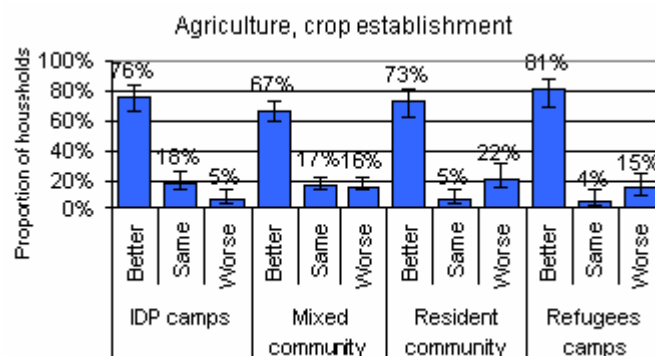
Agriculture

The relative stable security situation in West Darfur has led to an increased access to land for cultivation. A very high proportion of all population groups cultivated this year and are reporting better access to land.

Approximately 60 percent of the IDP households cultivate this year, as well as 85 percent of the households in the mixed communities. The proportion of cultivating resident households has increased from 63 percent last year to 76 percent this year. Also among the refugees the proportion of cultivating households has increased from 84 percent to 94 percent this year.

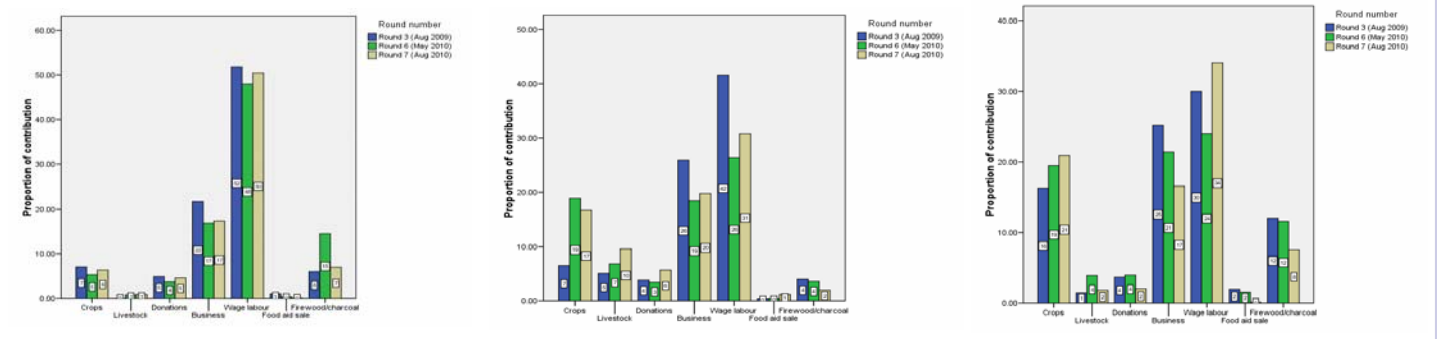
The average area cultivated by the IDPs and refugees is 0.5 mukhamas/household (1 Mukhamas = 1.2 feddans). Among the cultivating mixed communities the average size of land is 1.5 mukhamas. The largest area that is being cultivated is among the resident households who access approximately 2.5 mukhamas per household.

All population groups reported that their main source of seeds is the market. Some 80 percent of the cultivating IDPs relied on the market while some 27 percent of mixed communities also had some seeds from their own production. Residents on the other hands seem to have been the main receiver of seed donations and 24 percent of them got most of their seeds from donations.



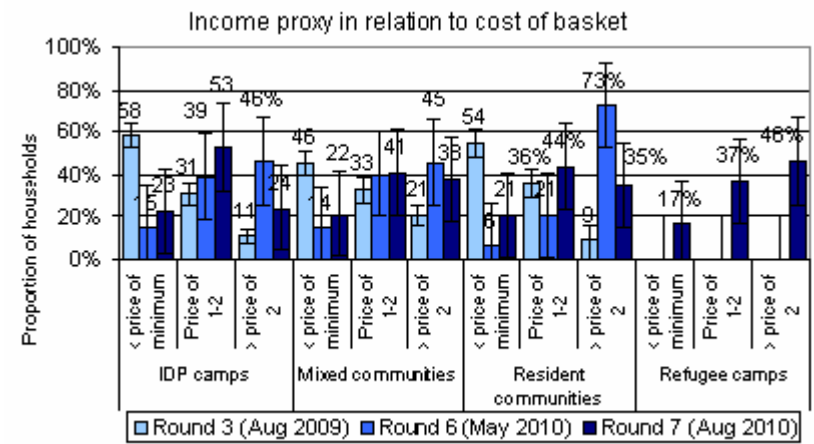
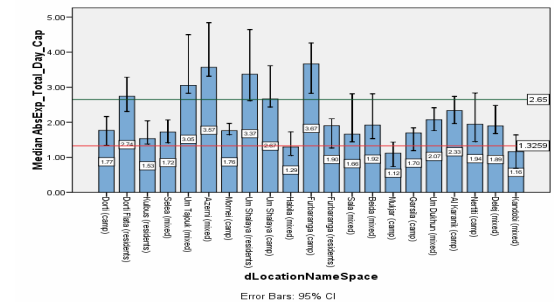
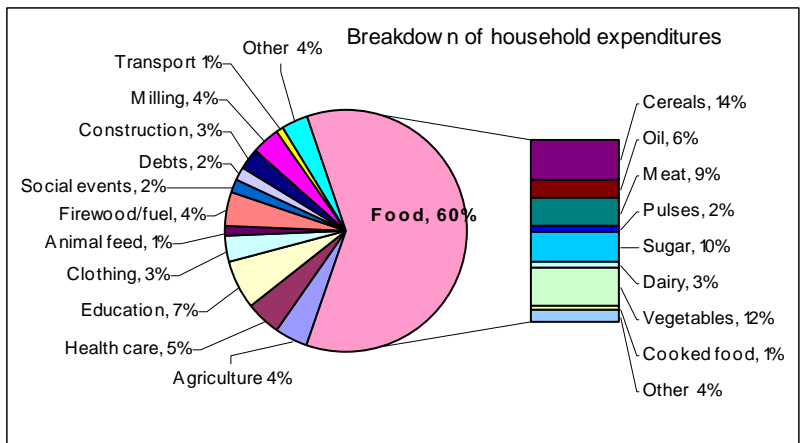
Income Sources

This section indicates the importance of different income sources by presenting how much each of them contributes to the total household income. Wage labour is the most important income source for all communities. Firewood collection and sale of charcoal are essential for IDPs and mixed communities and sale of crops and livestock are important for mixed and resident communities. Compared to last round and to same time last year, some 50 percent of IDPs income still comes from wage labour. For mixed and resident communities wage labour contributes to around 30 percent of their total income. Small business has remained the second most important income source for IDPs (17 percent). Sale of crops represent the second most important income source for mixed communities (21 percent) which might be attributed to the access they had to wadi cultivation (vegetable winter season cultivation). For residents, small businesses represent 20 percent, sale of crops 17 percent and sale of livestock 10 percent of the total income. Sale of food assistance is lower compared to last round and to the same time last year for all community types. This might be attributed to the reduction in ration caused by pipeline break since July 2010.



Expenditure (income proxy) and purchasing power

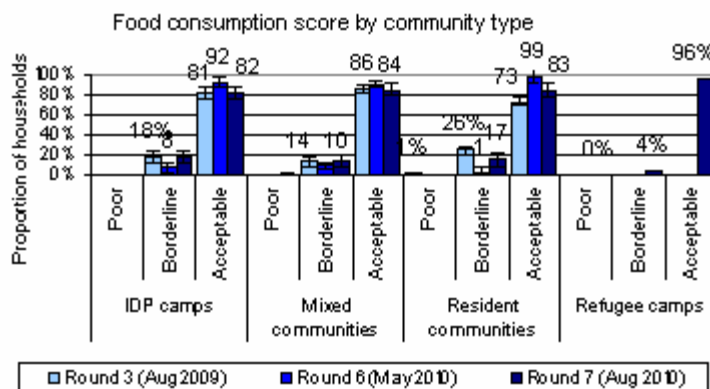
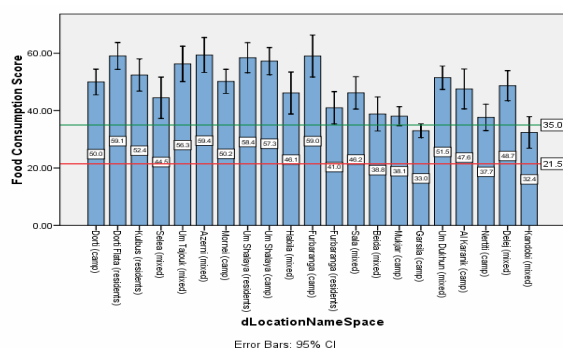
The proportion of expenditure on food remains stable at approximately 60 percent of the total expenditure. The main expenditure on food is spent on cereal (14 percent), dry vegetables (12 percent) and sugar (10 percent). The main non-food items were education (7 percent) and healthcare (5 percent). Purchasing power has significantly improved from last year for IDPs, mixed and resident communities. Last year, more than 50 percent could not afford the minimum healthy food basket, now 20 percent cannot afford the basket. However, when comparing to May 2010, there are slightly more households who cannot afford the basket. The income level (SDG/person/day) has significantly deteriorated in Dorti IDP camp, Dorti Falata, Kulbus, among Furbaranga residents, Mornei camp and Kondabi. However, the situation has improved in Furbaranga camp, and remains unchanged in the other locations.



Food Consumption and Sources

Although this round was carried out during the peak of the lean season, the food consumption score has remained stable in all locations, with a high proportion of households in all community types in the acceptable food consumption category. As many as 96 percent of the refugee households are in the acceptable food consumption category which is the highest among all the community groups. For resident communities, 17 percent of the households are in the borderline category. No households are in the poor food consumption category in this round.

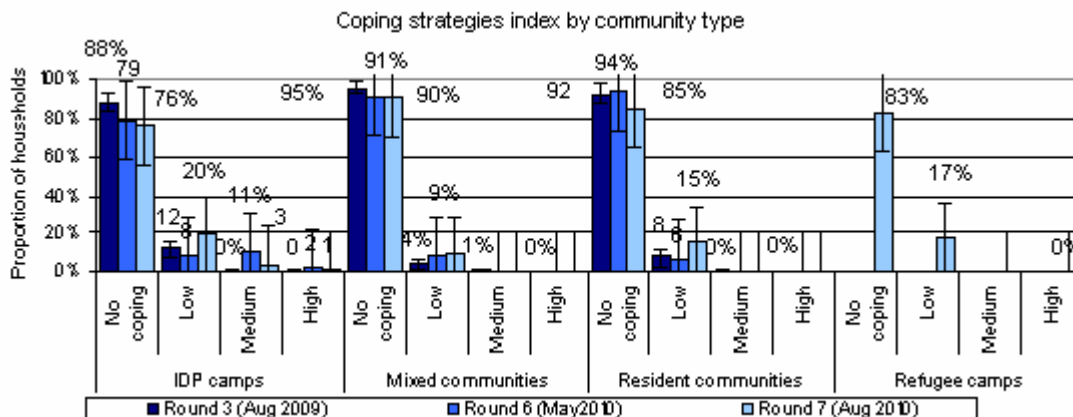
When analyzing food consumption by location, the majority of the households have a mean food consumption score above the upper threshold, and only Garsila fall below the upper threshold. However, when comparing to the results of the last round, 5 locations (Dorti camp, Mornei camp, Furbaranga residents, Beida and Garsila camp) have a lower score this round. Considerable improvement has been documented in Furbaranga IDP camp compared to last round. All the sample locations have received food assistance and this contributes to the stability of their high food consumption score. IDPs and mixed communities receive food assistance for the whole year and are highly dependent on food assistance. The resident communities receive seasonal support only during the lean period, and depend also on own production as well as on the markets.



Coping Strategy Index

The majority of the households (76 percent of IDPs, 90 percent of the mixed communities, 85 percent of residents and 83 percent of the refugees), did not experience any shortage of food or money to buy food during the one week recall period. This is attributed to improved income levels for all population groups since last year.

Compared to last round and to the same time last year, the proportion of those who did not engage in any coping strategies have decreased slightly for IDPs, mixed and residents communities. Additionally, the proportion of households who adopted low risk coping strategies has slightly increased for IDPs, mixed and resident communities compared to last round and same time last year. Among refugees, 17 percent of the household are now engaged in low risk coping strategies.

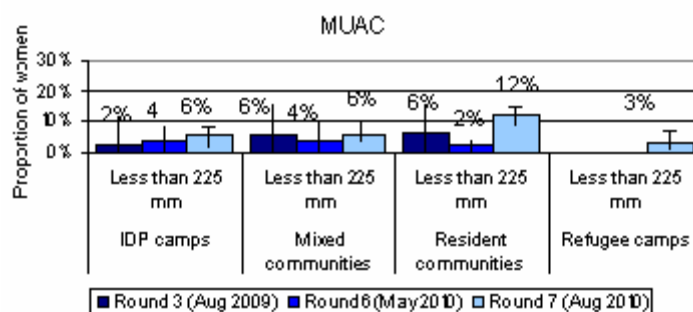
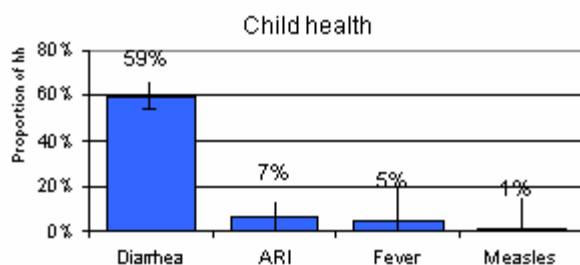


DEMOGRAPHICS UPDATE

- ⇒ 629 households were interviewed
- ⇒ 27% were female-headed households.
- ⇒ Average household size is 6 persons.
- ⇒ The residential status of households included in the sample are:
 - 39% resident
 - 32% IDPs in camps
 - 13% IDPs outside camps
 - 13% refugees in camps
 - 3% returnees

Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC), Child Health and Dietary Diversity

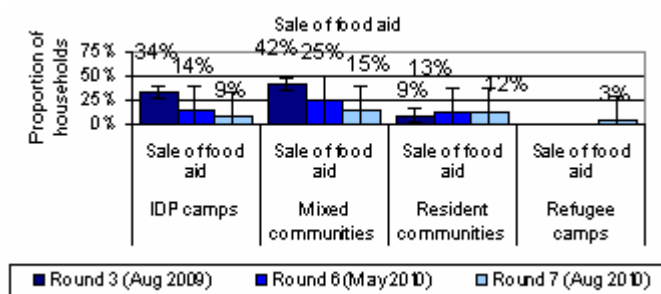
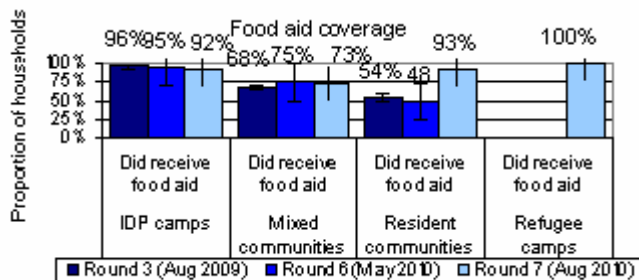
MUAC was measured on 534 women aged 18 to 45. There is a slight increase in the proportion of women with MUAC below 225 mm among resident households. The MUAC is otherwise stable with only small variations. Two infant and young child feeding indicators have been included in the FSMS this round. These are minimum dietary diversity and health, and 256 children aged 6 to 23 months were included. The child dietary diversity data indicate that the majority of the households do not provide the children with four different food groups. In fact only 5 percent of children in the mixed communities and 15 percent of the IDP children consumed food from four food groups in the 24 hours prior to the interview. Moreover, as many as 59 percent of the children in West Darfur have had diarrhea the last two weeks.



Food Assistance

When looking at the proportion of household who receive food assistance, there is a significant increase in the proportion of resident households receiving food compared to last round. This is due to the targeting strategy where residents receive seasonal support from June every year. When comparing to same time last year, the difference was due to the different recall period of last year (one month). For the other community types the percentage of households receiving food assistance has remained stable, and 100 percent of the refugees receive food assistance.

The proportion of households who sold food assistance decreased slightly compared to last round and to same time last year for IDPs and mixed communities. For resident communities, the situation remains similar to last round and to same time last year. This could be attributed to the lower ration due to a pipeline break in July. Among refugees, only 3 percent of the households reported selling food assistance. Of the households that do sell their food assistance, the main types of food assistance sold are vegetable oil, cereal and pulses. The majority of the households reported that they sold their food assistance because they wanted to buy other types of food, and also to afford milling.



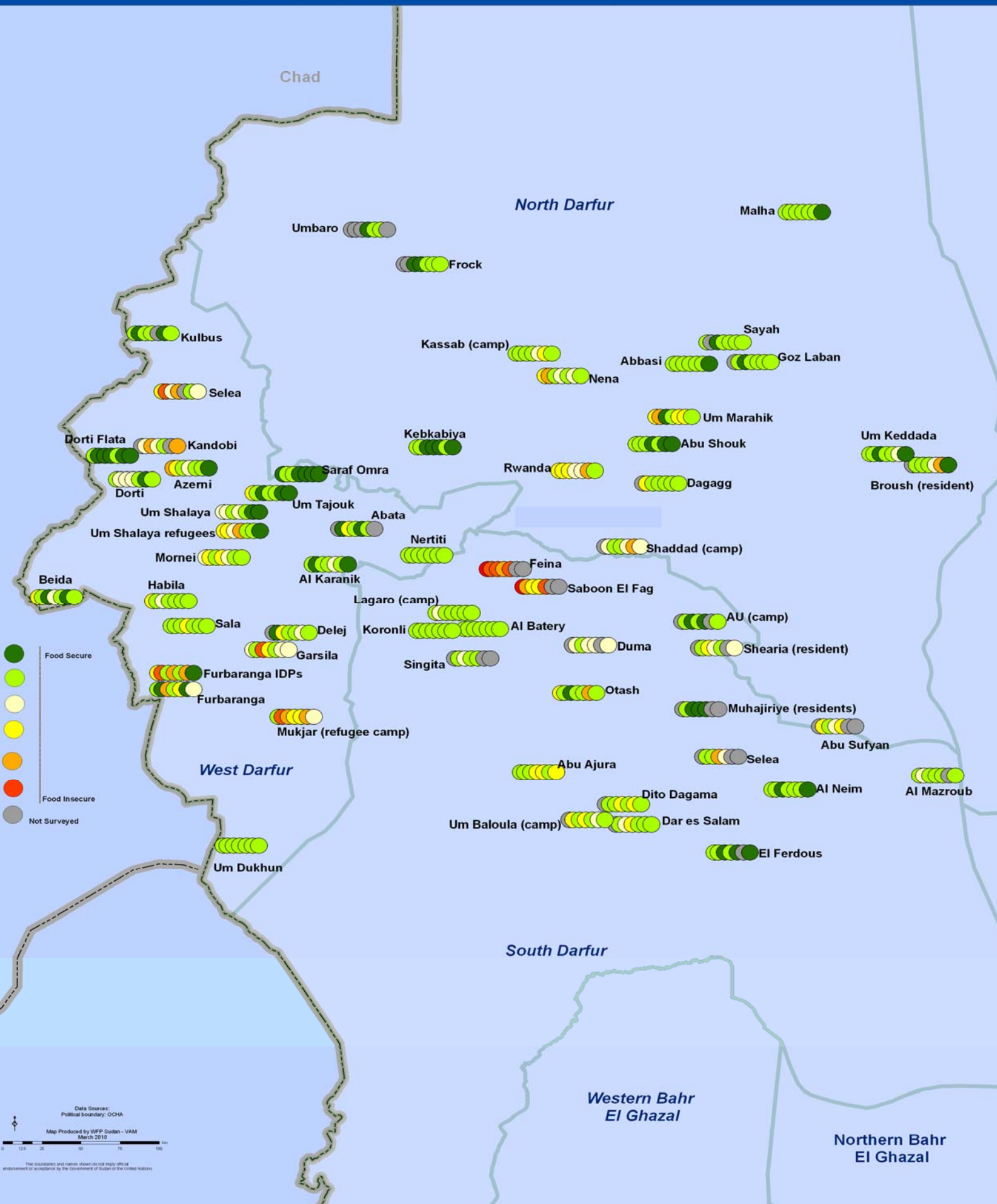
Population movement

As a result of the inter tribal clashes between Rezigat and Meseria in April 2010 in Mukajr and Wadi Salih localities, population movement in Furbaranga locality was reported. An inter-agency mission verified 287 new arrivals and recommended an immediate interagency response to address their needs of nutrition, shelter, water and sanitation.

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UNITED NATIONS WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME—SUDAN

Annex 1 – Profile of Sentinel sites

Name of Site	Geographical characteristics	Residential category	Livelihood zone	Last General Food Distribution
Dorti Camp	Geneina town IDP camp	IDPs in camp	IDP Camp in urban setting – Agro-Pastoral North	July-10 50% of EMOP ration
Dorti Falata	Geneina satellite village	Local residents	Agro-pastoral North	June-10 50% for 3 months
Kulbus	Northern Corridor	Local residents	Agro-pastoral North	July-10 for 2 months (July-Aug) 50%/each month.
Selea	Northern Corridor	Mixed community	Agro-Pastoral North	July-10 50% of EMOP ration
Kandobi	Northern Corridor	Mixed community	Agro-pastoral North	July-10 50% of EMOP ration.
Um Tajouk	Geneina East –	Mixed community	Wadi	July-10 for 2 months (July-Aug) 50%/each month.
Azerni	Geneina East	Mixed community	Wadi	July-10 for 2 months (July-Aug) 50%/each month.
Mornei	Geneina East	IDPs in camp	IDPs in Rural Setting – Wadi	July-10 50% of EMOP ration
Um Shallaya	Geneina East	Local residents	Wadi	Five 5 month in June for June-Oct) 50% fro each.
Um Shallaya Refugees	Geneina East	Refugees in camp	Refugees in Rural Setting – Wadi	July-10 Full ration (62% of EMOP.
Habila	South/Southwest Corridor	Mixed community	Agro-pastoral South	July-10 cereal and oil only due to pipeline break
For Baranga IDPs	South/Southwest corridor	IDPs in camp	IDPs in Urban Setting – Agro-pastoral South	July-10 cereal and oil only due to pipeline break
For Baranga Residents	South/Southwest Corridor	Local residents	Agro-Pastoral South	July-10 cereal and oil only due to pipeline break
Sala	South/Southwest Corridor	Mixed community	Agro-Pastoral South	June –10 4 months 50% ration
Beida	South/Southwest Corridor	Mixed community	Agro-Pastoral South	July-10 50% with no pulse.
Mukjar Refugees	South/East corridor	Refugees in camp	Refugees in Urban Setting – West-Jebel Marra Lowland	July-10 62% of EMOP ration
Garsila	South/East corridor	IDPs in camp	IDPs in Urban Setting – West-Jebel Marra Lowland	July-10 50% of EMOP ration.
Delej	South/East corridor	Mixed community	West-Jebel Marra Lowland	July-10 50% of EMOP ration.
Um Dokhon	South/East corridor	Mixed community	Cattle Agro-pastoral	June-10 2months for June& July 50% of EMOP ration.
Al Karanik	Zalingi town IDP camp	IDPs in camp	IDPs in Urban Setting – West-Jebel Marra Lowland	July-10 50% of EMOP ration
Shabab	Zalingi town IDP camp	IDPs in camp	IDPs in Urban Setting – West-Jebel Marra Lowland	July-10 50% of EMOP ration
Abata	Zalingi Satellite village	Local residents	West-Jebel Marra Lowland	



Annex 3 – Result by indicator by sentinel site

Food consumption and expenditure composite indicator

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)	Round 7 (Au 2010)
Dorti (camp)	32	26 (-19%)	28 (7%)	28 (2%)	31 (11%)	39 (25%)	32 (-17%)
Dorti Flata (residents)	32	40 (26%)	38 (-6%)	38 (1%)	36 (-6%)	48 (35%)	39 (-18%)
Kulbus (residents)	32	39 (19%)	36 (-7%)	32 (-12%)		40	32 (-20%)
Selea (mixed)	24	17 (-26%)	26 (49%)	20 (-24%)		30	27 (-11%)
Um Tajouk (mixed)	24	30 (22%)	39 (32%)	31 (-22%)	35 (15%)	40 (14%)	44 (9%)
Azerni (mixed)	19	23 (22%)	29 (25%)	26 (-11%)	37 (44%)	36 (-2%)	46 (28%)
Mornei (camp)	27	23 (-15%)	33 (46%)	22 (-33%)	27 (24%)	37 (36%)	34 (-8%)
Um Shalaya (residents)	26	27 (3%)	30 (11%)	26 (-14%)	34 (31%)	44 (31%)	47 (6%)
Um Shalaya (camp)	24	24 (1%)	26 (9%)	21 (-19%)	31 (45%)	34 (9%)	41 (21%)
Habila (mixed)	24	29 (21%)	28 (-5%)	32 (15%)	32 (1%)	33 (2%)	29 (-11%)
Furbaranga (camp)	24	17 (-27%)	35 (103%)	19 (-46%)	34 (79%)	21 (-37%)	43 (100%)
Furbaranga (residents)	37	42 (13%)	21 (-50%)	31 (47%)	22 (-28%)	45 (101%)	26 (-42%)
Sala (mixed)	32	36 (11%)	30 (-15%)	23 (-22%)	30 (28%)	33 (11%)	30 (-11%)
Beida (mixed)	24	32 (32%)	39 (22%)	28 (-30%)	31 (14%)	39 (24%)	29 (-24%)
Mukjar (camp)	33	18 (-46%)	21 (19%)	23 (11%)	24 (5%)	20 (-18%)	26 (27%)
Garsila (camp)	25	28 (12%)	18 (-37%)	23 (29%)	30 (29%)	26 (-12%)	28 (6%)
Um Dukhun (mixed)	30	30 (1%)	31 (2%)	31 (1%)	33 (6%)	30 (-9%)	35 (18%)
Al Karanik (camp)	29	39 (37%)	34 (-15%)	29 (-14%)	27 (-9%)	35 (32%)	39 (11%)
Nertiti (camp)	30	38 (25%)	36 (-3%)	31 (-14%)	31 (-1%)	33 (5%)	35 (7%)
Abata (residents)		39	25 (-37%)	29 (19%)	41 (41%)	35 (-15%)	
Delej (mixed)		39	24 (-39%)	34 (41%)	30 (-9%)	25 (-16%)	33 (30%)
Kandobi (mixed)		27	20 (-24%)	28 (36%)	33 (17%)	26 (-21%)	21 (-18%)

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)	Round 7 (Au 2010)
Dorti (camp)	60	47 (-21%)	46 (-3%)	49 (6%)	59 (21%)	67 (13%)	56 (-17%)
Dorti Flata (residents)	61	74 (21%)	69 (-7%)	70 (1%)	68 (-3%)	68 (-1%)	66 (-2%)
Kulbus (residents)	53	71 (33%)	59 (-16%)	59 (-1%)		70	59 (-16%)
Selea (mixed)	45	37 (-18%)	42 (15%)	38 (-9%)		61	50 (-18%)
Um Tajouk (mixed)	39	48 (21%)	61 (27%)	55 (-9%)	61 (11%)	66 (8%)	63 (-5%)
Azerni (mixed)	42	44 (4%)	43 (-3%)	55 (28%)	59 (7%)	58 (-2%)	67 (16%)
Mornei (camp)	50	39 (-22%)	53 (36%)	43 (-19%)	46 (8%)	66 (43%)	56 (-15%)
Um Shalaya (residents)	49	45 (-8%)	51 (12%)	47 (-8%)	49 (5%)	69 (40%)	65 (-5%)
Um Shalaya (camp)	43	43 (-1%)	44 (4%)	43 (-3%)	52 (23%)	58 (11%)	64 (10%)
Habila (mixed)	52	47 (-10%)	42 (-9%)	55 (30%)	55 (-1%)	61 (12%)	52 (-15%)
Furbaranga (camp)	45	35 (-22%)	50 (44%)	35 (-31%)	57 (63%)	41 (-28%)	66 (62%)
Furbaranga (residents)	66	74 (12%)	36 (-52%)	52 (45%)	39 (-25%)	69 (77%)	46 (-34%)
Sala (mixed)	52	52 (0%)	41 (-21%)	46 (11%)	53 (15%)	59 (12%)	52 (-12%)
Beida (mixed)	47	55 (16%)	59 (8%)	49 (-17%)	59 (20%)	67 (13%)	44 (-35%)
Mukjar (camp)	51	42 (-19%)	44 (5%)	43 (-2%)	45 (6%)	40 (-12%)	43 (6%)
Garsila (camp)	44	46 (5%)	40 (-14%)	38 (-5%)	47 (26%)	49 (3%)	37 (-24%)
Um Dukhun (mixed)	57	50 (-13%)	52 (4%)	60 (17%)	57 (-6%)	52 (-9%)	58 (12%)
Al Karanik (camp)	47	60 (30%)	51 (-16%)	45 (-12%)	45 (0%)	57 (28%)	53 (-6%)
Nertiti (camp)	50	58 (16%)	55 (-6%)	53 (-3%)	52 (-3%)	51 (-1%)	42 (-17%)
Abata (residents)		51	41 (-19%)	58 (40%)	64 (12%)	62 (-3%)	
Delej (mixed)		58	42 (-27%)	61 (46%)	51 (-17%)	51 (0%)	55 (7%)
Kandobi (mixed)		50	34 (-32%)	52 (54%)	54 (3%)	46 (-15%)	36 (-21%)

* Cells contain mean values and within parenthesis the percent change of the mean compared to the preceding monitoring round

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

Annex 4 – Result by indicator by sentinel site

Absolute income (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)	Round 7 (Au 2010)
Dorti (camp)	2.4	1 (-60%)	1 (9%)	1.1 (5%)	2 (87%)	3.7 (80%)	1.9 (-48%)
Dorti Flata (residents)	2.1	1.5 (-28%)	1.6 (6%)	2 (24%)	1.9 (-7%)	5.9 (217%)	3 (-49%)
Kulbus (residents)	2.1	1.9 (-8%)	2.2 (15%)	1.7 (-26%)		4.2	1.8 (-57%)
Selea (mixed)	1.6	0.5 (-70%)	0.9 (97%)	1.1 (20%)		2.3	1.8 (-24%)
Um Tajouk (mixed)	1.5	0.8 (-44%)	1.4 (69%)	1 (-29%)	3 (199%)	3.4 (15%)	4 (17%)
Azerni (mixed)	1.5	0.8 (-50%)	1.1 (43%)	1.2 (8%)	2.5 (110%)	2.9 (17%)	4.2 (45%)
Mornei (camp)	1.5	0.6 (-61%)	1.1 (83%)	0.7 (-34%)	1.7 (131%)	2.9 (77%)	2.1 (-30%)
Um Shalaya (residents)	1.8	1.2 (-33%)	1.1 (-14%)	1.3 (21%)	2.8 (118%)	4 (42%)	4.1 (3%)
Um Shalaya (camp)	1.1	1.1 (1%)	0.7 (-34%)	0.9 (21%)	2.6 (199%)	2.8 (9%)	3.1 (12%)
Habila (mixed)	1.6	2 (29%)	1.7 (-19%)	2 (21%)	1.6 (-20%)	2.2 (36%)	2 (-8%)
Furbaranga (camp)	2.1	0.9 (-58%)	2.5 (184%)	0.9 (-64%)	2.9 (228%)	1.8 (-38%)	4 (117%)
Furbaranga (residents)	3.8	2.8 (-26%)	1 (-66%)	2 (115%)	1.6 (-24%)	5.3 (240%)	2 (-62%)
Sala (mixed)	2.6	1.5 (-43%)	2.5 (66%)	1.3 (-47%)	1.6 (21%)	2.7 (66%)	2.2 (-20%)
Beida (mixed)	1.6	1.5 (-3%)	3 (95%)	1.3 (-55%)	1.9 (43%)	3.3 (72%)	2.3 (-31%)
Mukjar (camp)	1.2	1.3 (11%)	0.9 (-32%)	0.6 (-30%)	1.5 (144%)	1.5 (0%)	1.4 (-11%)
Garsila (camp)	1.1	1.6 (51%)	0.8 (-48%)	0.6 (-34%)	1.5 (172%)	1.4 (-9%)	1.6 (17%)
Um Dukhun (mixed)	1.8	2.1 (14%)	1.7 (-20%)	1.5 (-10%)	1.8 (20%)	2.1 (14%)	2.4 (15%)
Al Karanik (camp)	1.2	1.9 (62%)	2.3 (19%)	1.5 (-35%)	1.6 (9%)	2.7 (67%)	2.4 (-10%)
Nertiti (camp)	1.8	1.5 (-18%)	2.6 (72%)	1.7 (-35%)	2.3 (37%)	2.5 (9%)	2.3 (-9%)
Abata (residents)		2.9	1.9 (-33%)	1.4 (-27%)	2.9 (102%)	2.4 (-15%)	
Delej (mixed)		2.6	1.3 (-51%)	1.6 (22%)	2 (31%)	1.8 (-10%)	2.1 (15%)
Kandobi (mixed)		0.7	0.7 (2%)	1.4 (94%)	2.1 (58%)	2.8 (29%)	1.2 (-57%)

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)	Round 7 (Au 2010)
Dorti (camp)	67%	65% (-3%)	60% (-8%)	61% (3%)	67% (9%)	61% (-9%)	64% (5%)
Dorti Flata (residents)	68%	58% (-15%)	59% (1%)	60% (3%)	64% (6%)	48% (-24%)	63% (30%)
Kulbus (residents)	58%	59% (1%)	56% (-5%)	64% (13%)		62%	66% (6%)
Selea (mixed)	70%	74% (5%)	60% (-19%)	72% (20%)		72%	70% (-3%)
Um Tajouk	63%	55% (-13%)	46% (-16%)	61% (32%)	63% (2%)	57% (-10%)	55% (-2%)
Azerni (mixed)	79%	67% (-15%)	54% (-20%)	73% (36%)	54% (-26%)	57% (5%)	54% (-4%)
Mornei (camp)	67%	63% (-6%)	53% (-16%)	69% (30%)	62% (-9%)	61% (-2%)	61% (-1%)
Um Shalaya	69%	60% (-12%)	58% (-4%)	65% (13%)	53% (-18%)	51% (-5%)	51% (0%)
Um Shalaya	67%	65% (-3%)	60% (-8%)	71% (19%)	63% (-11%)	63% (0%)	59% (-6%)
Habila (mixed)	76%	60% (-21%)	58% (-3%)	62% (6%)	59% (-5%)	66% (12%)	69% (5%)
Furbaranga	73%	74% (2%)	51% (-31%)	70% (37%)	61% (-12%)	73% (19%)	60% (-17%)
Furbaranga	65%	57% (-12%)	66% (16%)	61% (-8%)	68% (12%)	55% (-19%)	69% (27%)
Sala (mixed)	60%	48% (-21%)	54% (14%)	71% (30%)	62% (-12%)	63% (2%)	67% (6%)
Beida (mixed)	71%	58% (-18%)	51% (-13%)	64% (26%)	66% (3%)	60% (-9%)	61% (3%)
Mukjar (camp)	52%	80% (54%)	73% (-10%)	65% (-10%)	68% (5%)	74% (8%)	65% (-13%)
Garsila (camp)	63%	60% (-5%)	76% (27%)	61% (-20%)	57% (-6%)	67% (17%)	56% (-17%)
Um Dukhun	68%	60% (-10%)	60% (-1%)	66% (10%)	59% (-10%)	63% (6%)	61% (-2%)
Al Karanik (camp)	58%	48% (-17%)	54% (13%)	56% (4%)	63% (12%)	58% (-8%)	49% (-14%)
Nertiti (camp)	60%	49% (-19%)	52% (8%)	60% (14%)	61% (3%)	58% (-6%)	49% (-16%)
Abata (residents)		42%	65% (53%)	67% (3%)	50% (-26%)	62% (24%)	
Delej (mixed)		48%	66% (37%)	61% (-7%)	61% (-1%)	72% (18%)	63% (-13%)
Kandobi (mixed)		64%	65% (1%)	66% (2%)	59% (-11%)	70% (19%)	68% (-3%)

MUAC							
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)	Round 7 (Aug 2010)
Dorti (camp)	288	270 (-6%)	256 (-5%)	242 (-5%)	270 (11%)	268 (-1%)	255 (-5%)
Dorti Flata (residents)	257	254 (-1%)	257 (1%)	252 (-2%)	251 (0%)	251 (0%)	236 (-6%)
Kulbus (residents)		277	275 (-1%)	260 (-6%)		276	255 (-7%)
Selea (mixed)		281	256 (-9%)	256 (0%)		275	250 (-9%)
Um Tajouk (mixed)	276	279 (1%)	285 (2%)	270 (-5%)	253 (-7%)	279 (10%)	262 (-6%)
Azerni (mixed)	260	268 (3%)	275 (2%)	270 (-2%)	257 (-5%)	271 (5%)	266 (-2%)
Mornei (camp)	259	282 (9%)	282 (0%)	269 (-5%)	249 (-7%)	263 (6%)	262 (0%)
Um Shalaya (residents)	255	277 (9%)	275 (-1%)	259 (-6%)	259 (0%)	254 (-2%)	251 (-1%)
Um Shalaya (camp)	269	273 (1%)	276 (1%)	261 (-6%)	259 (-1%)	278 (7%)	263 (-5%)
Habila (mixed)	260	271 (4%)	265 (-2%)	256 (-4%)	278 (9%)	284 (2%)	270 (-5%)
Furbaranga (camp)		276	260 (-6%)	258 (-1%)	262 (2%)	283 (8%)	281 (-1%)
Furbaranga (residents)		287	237 (-17%)	274 (16%)	277 (1%)	282 (2%)	263 (-7%)
Sala (mixed)	260	272 (5%)	261 (-4%)	257 (-1%)	251 (-3%)	284 (13%)	261 (-8%)
Beida (mixed)	278	288 (3%)	269 (-7%)	259 (-3%)	280 (8%)	266 (-5%)	279 (5%)
Mukjar (camp)		272	283 (4%)	269 (-5%)	260 (-3%)	255 (-2%)	265 (4%)
Garsila (camp)	256	272 (6%)	267 (-2%)	269 (1%)	263 (-2%)	260 (-1%)	249 (-4%)
Um Dukhun (mixed)	262	268 (2%)	273 (2%)	271 (-1%)	262 (-3%)	264 (1%)	274 (4%)
Al Karanik (camp)	257	271 (5%)	267 (-1%)	268 (0%)	265 (-1%)	250 (-6%)	273 (9%)
Nertiti (camp)	272	259 (-5%)	272 (5%)	248 (-9%)	261 (5%)	269 (3%)	263 (-2%)
Abata (residents)		269	262 (-3%)	272 (4%)	263 (-3%)	255 (-3%)	
Delej (mixed)		264	270 (2%)	265 (-2%)	260 (-2%)	257 (-1%)	250 (-3%)
Kandobi (mixed)		279	250 (-11%)	257 (3%)	276 (7%)	272 (-1%)	238 (-13%)