

Highlights

- Due to insecurity and inaccessibility, in round seven a total of 15 out of 21 sentinel sites were reached.
- Data collection was carried out in August which is considered the peak of the lean season.
- Nevertheless, the overall food security situation has improved among both mixed communities and IDPs with a shift of people from the severely food insecure group to the moderately food secure group compared to May 2010.
- Food consumption has also improved among the IDPs and mixed communities compared to last round, with a lower proportion of households with poor food consumption.
- Cereal prices in the Nyala market remain the highest in the three Darfur states, and cereal prices have increased by a staggering 100 percent between July 2009 and July 2010. Also, the cost of the minimum healthy food basket has increased with 17 percent compared to round six.
- Absolute income per capita increased in round seven due to the availability of agricultural labour opportunities. Nevertheless, purchasing power remains similar to round six because of the increase in food basket prices in round seven.

Food Security Situation

The food security situation for IDPs and mixed communities in round seven has improved compared to round six, with fewer households in the severely food insecure group, and more households in the moderately food insecure and food secure groups. However, compared to the same season last year there is a deterioration in the food security situation when it comes to the IDPs and mixed communities who have experienced a shift of people from the food secure group to the borderline group. This deterioration is mainly attributed to the increase in the cost of the minimum healthy food basket.

Due to insecurity, data from resident communities was not collected in round six, but when comparing to August 2009, there has been a shift of people from the food secure group to the moderate food insecure group (37 percent).

The food security situation in most of the surveyed locations indicates an improvement from the last round. When looking at locations, significant improvement has been observed in Selea and Otash camp, and a deterioration of the situation in Abu Ajura.

METHODOLOGY

Purposively selected sentinel sites covering IDPs in camps, residents and mixed communities. Complemented with market price monitoring and seasonal metrological and agricultural information.

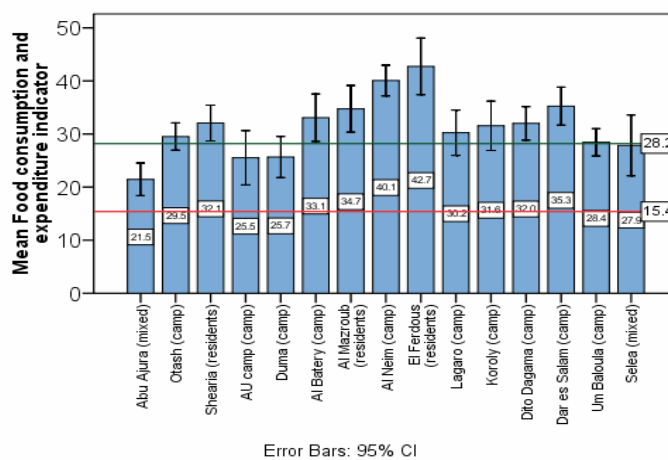
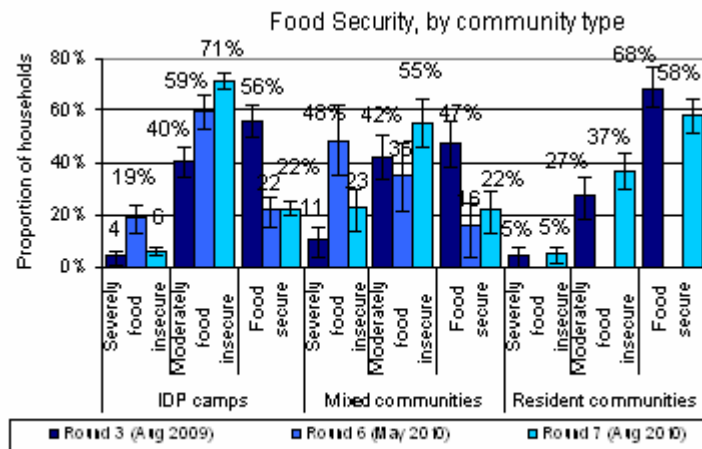
575 households were surveyed in this round. Replacement sites are used when insecurity prevents travel to an original site.

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 selected locations due to the sampling method.

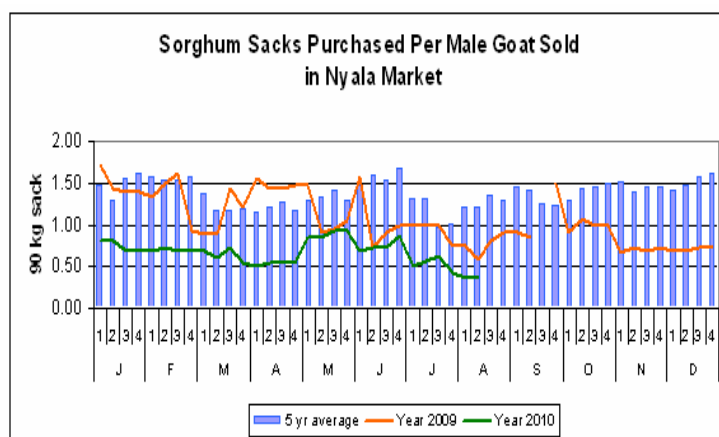
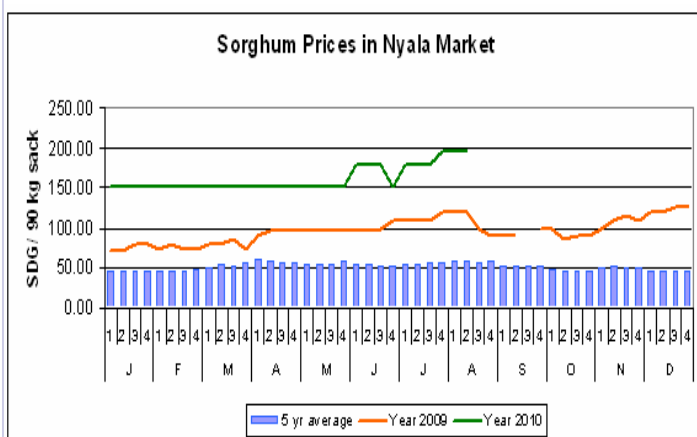


Market Situation

The cost of the minimum healthy food basket has increased considerably to 1.86 SDG/person/day in August compared to 1.59 SDG in May. Nearly all the food items included in the basket have increased this round, with a significant increase in the prices of cereal, dry vegetables and sugar. This price increase is mainly attributed to smaller supply of sugar and dry vegetables combined with a higher demand for such items in preparation for Ramadan which begun right after the data collection.

Sorghum prices in the food basket increased with 20 percent compared to three months earlier. At the same time, the price of a bag of sorghum (90kg) in Nyala remains the highest in all the three Darfur states (200 SDG/90 kg/bag). The current cereal prices are twice as high than same time last year and four times higher than the five year average. This increase in cereal prices is mainly attributed to the decrease in supply following the poor harvest of the 2009/2010 agricultural season. In general, cereal prices are expected to remain high until the early harvest season in October/November.

The term of trade between goat and sorghum in the Nyala market has decreased in August 2010 compared to May 2010, and is much lower than the five-year average as well as much lower than in the two other Darfur states. Despite the increased cereal prices, livestock prices decreased mainly due to an increase in availability of livestock in Nyala as the pastoralists moved to the northern part of the State this time of the year.

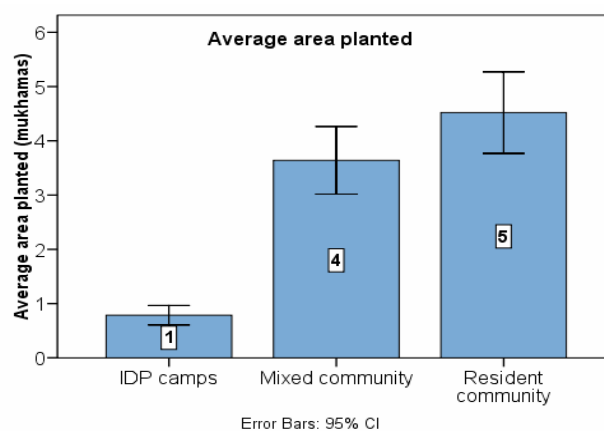
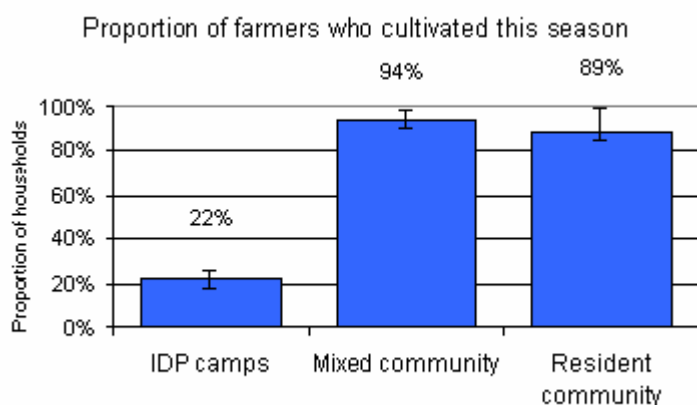


Agriculture

There is an improvement in access to land this agricultural season compared to last season for all the three community types. This can be attributed to the slight improvement in the security situation as well as better access to agricultural inputs in form of donations. Almost all families among mixed and resident communities are cultivating this year and almost one in four households in IDP camps have access to land.

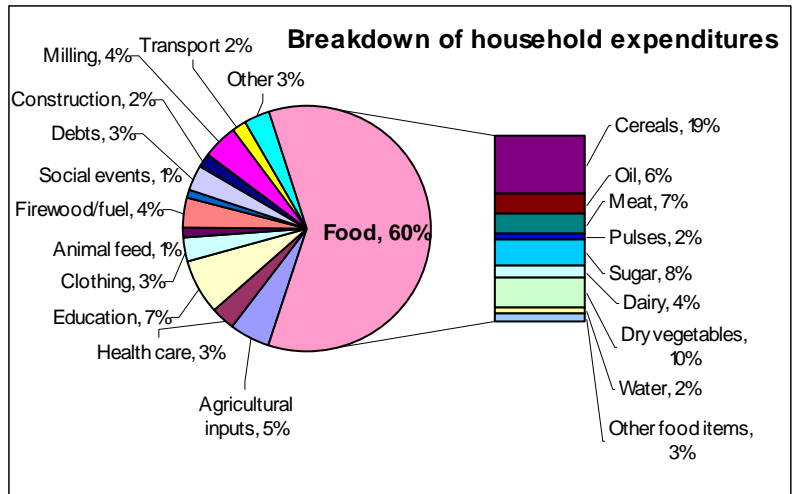
The average area planted by cultivating IDPs in camps is 1 mukhamas, 4 mukhamas for mixed communities and 5 mukhamas for resident communities.

The main sources of seeds for IDPs in this agricultural season are market purchase (66 percent) and donations (18 percent). For resident communities, 73 percent of the seeds come from the markets and 26 percent from donations.



Expenditure (income proxy) and Purchasing Power

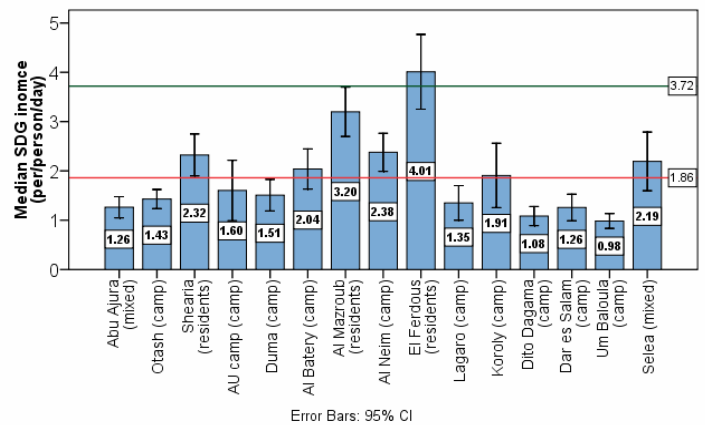
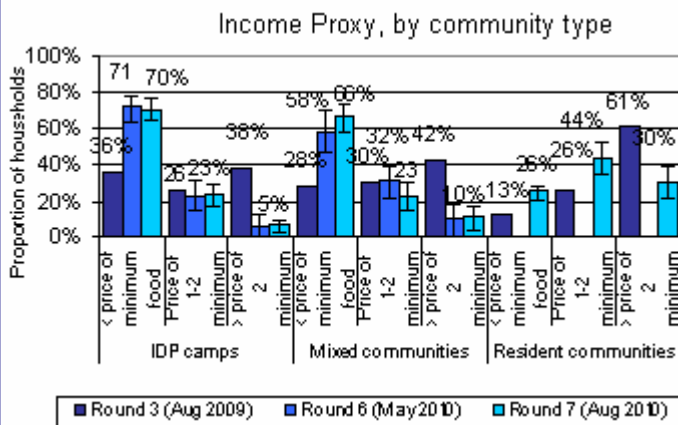
Among all the sampled households, an average of 60 percent of monthly expenditures are allocated to purchase food items. The percentage has decreased compared to 68 percent in round six (May 2010) and is almost the same as in August 2009 (56 percent). This is attributed to the start of the seasonal support food distribution and the increase of households expenditure on education because at the start of the school year. In addition, there is an increase in the percentage of households expenditure on agricultural inputs due to seasonality. The most frequent food items that are purchased are cereals (19 percent), dry vegetables (10 percent) and sugar (8 percent).



Meanwhile the main non-food expenditures are education (7 percent), agricultural inputs (5 percent), firewood/fuel (4 percent) and milling (4 percent).

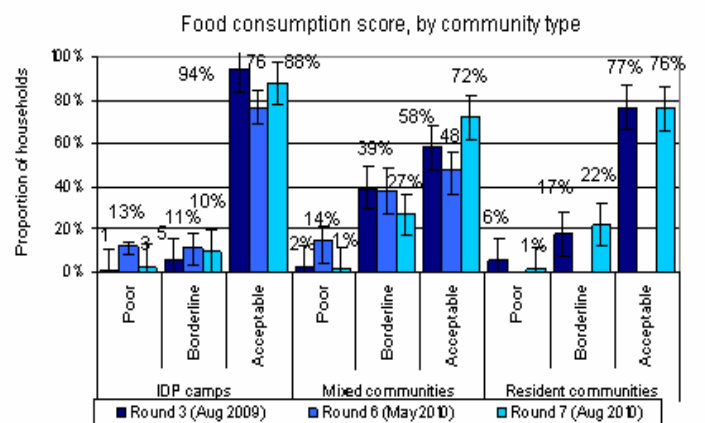
The purchasing power in this round has deteriorated compared to same time last year, resulting in 70 percent of IDPs and 66 percent of mixed communities who are not able to afford the minimum food basket, compared to only 36 percent and 28 percent in August 2009. Also among the residents a deterioration is seen in purchasing power compared to last year and this is mainly caused by the increased market prices.

There is a slight increase in income in most surveyed locations due to increased opportunities of agricultural wage labour, however all IDPs in camps still have the lowest expenditure among the three population categories per capita due to limited income opportunities.



Food Consumption

Food consumption by community type shows that IDP and resident communities have an acceptable consumption throughout the rounds, and the proportion of households with poor food consumption has decreased in August 2010 to 3 percent and 1 percent respectively. Mixed communities, however, fluctuate from round to round based on seasonality factors and resumption and suspension of food assistance, but has improved again compared to last round. More households have an acceptable food consumption now compared with August last year. However, nearly one in three households among mixed communities has a borderline consumption.



Mean dietary diversity scores by locations improved in August 2010 in most of locations. Statistically significant improvement in consumption scores have been recorded in Otash IDPs and Selea in round seven compared to round six in May.

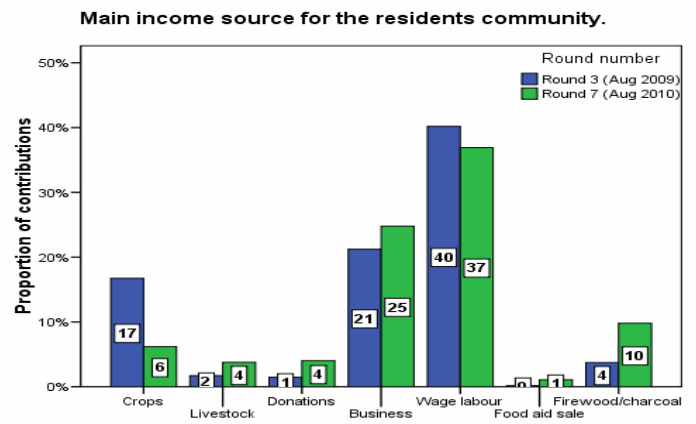
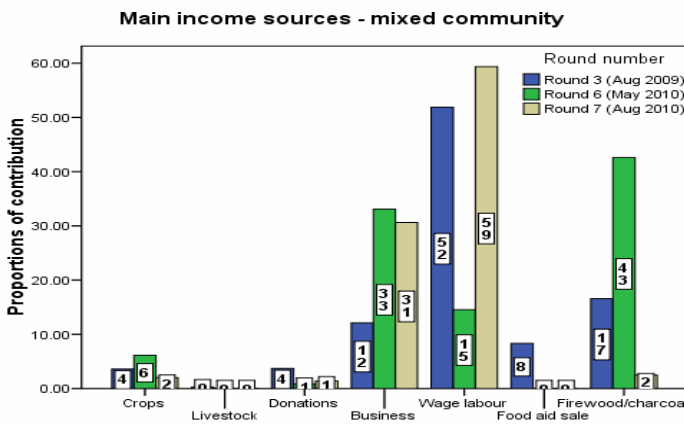
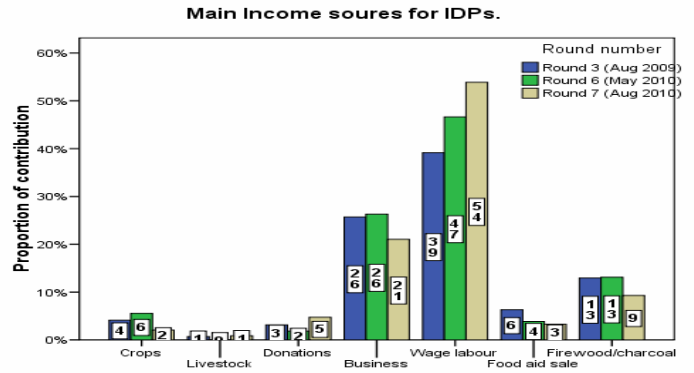
Income Sources

The main income sources in round seven are similar for all the three population groups but with different levels of contributions to the overall income.

Agricultural wage labor contributes 54 percent to the income of IDPs, small business 21 percent, firewood/charcoal 9 percent and donations 5 percent. IDP communities have less diversified type of income sources compared to the other groups. Throughout the rounds the main income sources remain similar, as well as their percentage share.

Among the mixed communities, agricultural wage labor also contributes most of the income with 59 percent in this round. Its percentage share has increased significantly compared to last round, which is mainly due to the good expectations on the farming season. The reliance on firewood collection for the mixed communities (2 percent) has greatly decreased from last round due to the increased focus on farming activities.

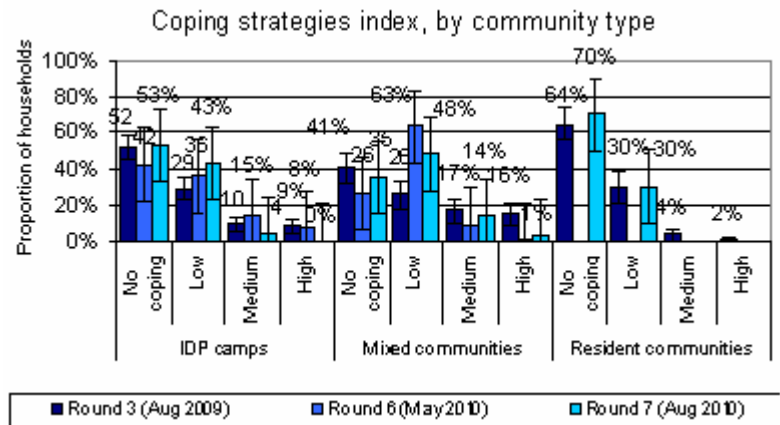
The resident communities have more diversified income sources than the other community groups as they don't all rely on the same activities. The main income contributors are wage labor (37 percent) and small business (25 percent) supplemented with firewood/charcoal collection (10 percent), as well as sale of crops (6 percent) and livestock (4 percent).



Coping Strategy Index

The proportion of households among the mixed communities who faced food shortage during August 2010 has decreased compared to May 2010. However, comparing the groups to the same time last year, there is an increase of households engaging in various coping strategies. Most of them use low or medium risk strategies.

Among the IDPs there is an increase in households engaging in low risk strategies this round compared to last round and August 2009. At the same time, there is a reduction in the proportion of households using either medium or high coping strategies in this round compared to May 2010.



The resident communities are better off where as many as 70 percent are not engaging in any coping strategy, and the remaining 30 percent are engaged only in low risk coping strategies.

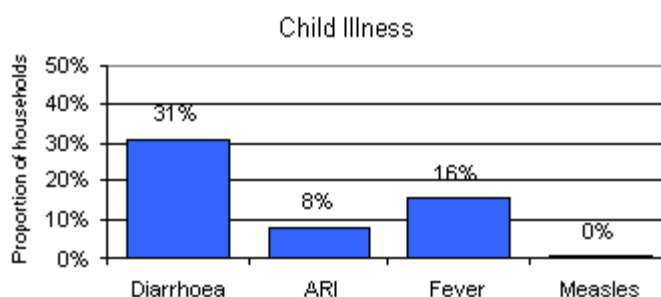
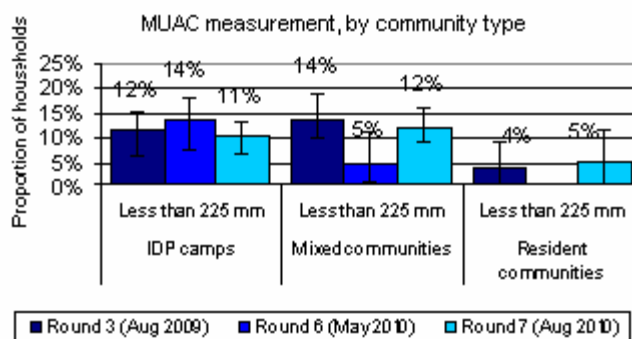
Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC), Child Health and Dietary

A total of 473 women had their MUAC measured. The proportion of women with a MUAC below 225 mm has decreased among IDPs in round seven compared to round six and to August 2009. However, the proportion of women with low MUAC has greatly increased among mixed communities compared to last round and decreased slightly compared to last year.

Two infant and young child feeding indicators have been included in the FSMS from this round. These are minimum dietary diversity and morbidity.

For the dietary diversity findings, only 12 percent of the IDP children (age 6-23 months) eat a minimum of four food groups in the 24 hours prior to the interview. The remaining 88 percent have thus a poor diet in terms of micro nutrient intake.

The health status of a total of 212 children in the state was included in this assessment. Of these children, 31 percent had diarrhoea in the last two weeks prior to the interviews, 16 percent had fever and 8 percent respiratory infection.



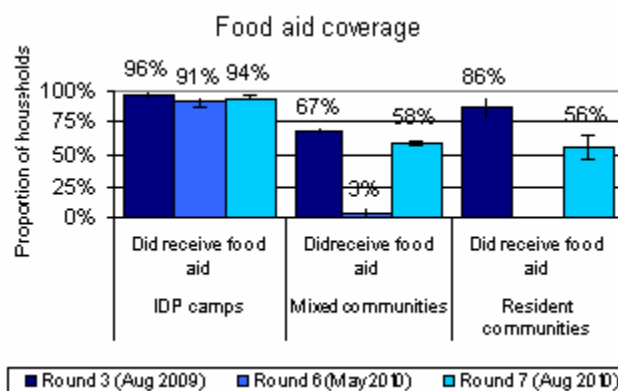
Food Assistance

When it comes to food assistance some 94 percent of the IDPs receive food assistance and this is stable over the rounds since they receive food aid all year round. The ration has however been reduced and was 70 percent of the EMOP ration in August last year and 50 percent in this round.

Some 58 percent of the mixed communities receive food aid in this round through seasonal support. This is slightly less than last year.

Also fewer residents receive seasonal support this year compared with last year. Some 56 percent of the residents receive food assistance in round seven compared with nearly 90 percent last year.

Among the food assistance recipients, 37 percent of the IDPs, 52 percent of the mixed communities and 62 percent of the residents report that they sell part of their food assistance in



Demographics:

- A total 575 households were interviewed.
- 45% are female headed households.
- Average household size is 7 persons.
- The residential status of the households included in the sample are;
 - 72% IDPs in camps
 - 10% IDPs outside camps
 - 17% residents
 - 1% returnees

Population Movements/Insecurity

As a result of the tribal conflict between Rezaigat and Mesairia in South-West Kass, 93 households were reported displaced into Kass town. They are now all settled with their relatives and no request for food assistance has been made.

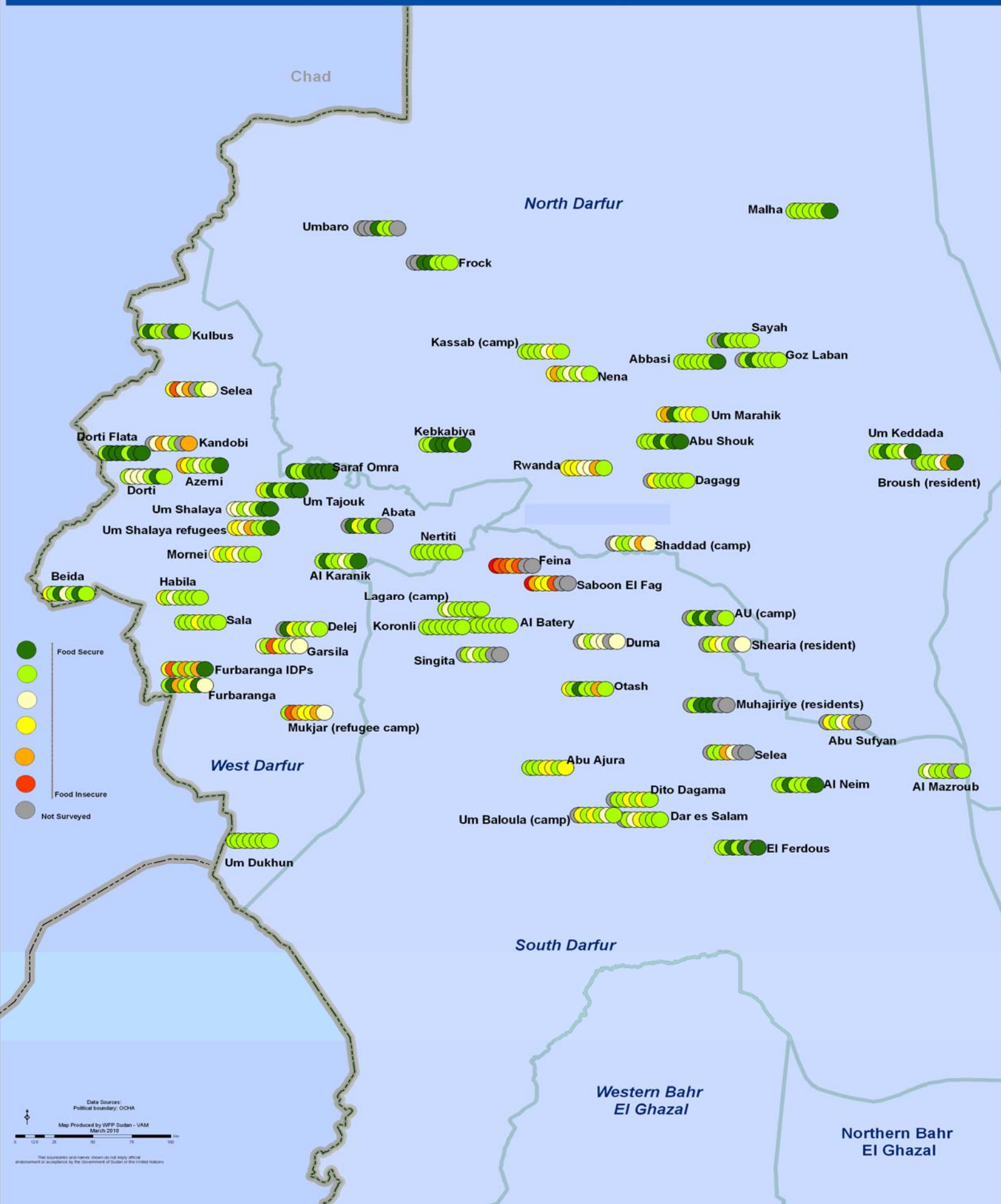
For further information, please contact:

Bakri Osman (bakri.osman@wfp.org) or Yvonne Forsen (Yvonne.forsen@wfp.org)

UNITED NATIONS WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME—SUDAN

Annex 1 – Profile of Sentinel sites

Sentinel Site name	Geographical area	Community type	Livelihood Zones	Last distribution
Abu Ajura	Rural Nyala	Mixed Community	Economy Zones (Rain-fed Agricultural/Millet in North/Sorghum in South/ Groundnut as Cash crop.	Pending distribution FFSS
Otash (camp)	Rural Nyala	Mixed Community	IDPs in Big camps/ Have access to big markets and labour opportunities/ social services available.	GFD July 2010
Feina	East Jebel	Rural residents	Rocky clay soil/ Access to vegetable crops (Potatoes, tomatoes and okra) as cash crops/ sorghum & millet zone	Pending distribution FFSS
Saboon El Fag	East Jebel	Rural residents	Rocky clay soil/ Access to vegetable crops (Potatoes, tomatoes and okra) as cash crops/ sorghum & millet zone	Pending distribution FFSS
Shearia	Sharia	IDPs	Agro pastoral/ sandy soil, rainfed/groundnuts main cash crops/ volatile security situation	FFSS July 2010
AU camp	Sharia	IDPs	Agro pastoral/ sandy soil, rainfed/groundnuts main cash crops/ volatile security situation	GFD July 2010
Duma camp	Muhajeria	Rural residents	Agro pastoral/ sandy soil, rainfed/groundnuts main cash crops/ volatile security situation	GFD July 2010
Muhajiriye (residents)	Muhajeria	Rural residents	Agro pastoral/ sandy soil, rainfed/groundnuts main cash crops/ volatile security situation	FFSS July 2010
Dibis	Kass	IDPs	Access to low land/groundnut & tomatoes as cash crops	FFSS July 2010
AI Batory camp	Kass	Rural residents	No access to land/ labour opportunity and small business	GFD July 2010
AI Mazroub	Adilla	Mixed Community	Sandy soil/ poor cereal production/cash crops is groundnut/ shortage of drinking water	FFSS July 2010
Abu Sufyan	Adilla	IDPs	Sandy soil/ poor cereal production/cash crops is groundnut/ shortage of drinking water	Pending distribution FFSS
AI Neim Camp	El Daien	Rural residents	Sandy soil/ poor cereal production/cash crops is groundnut/ shortage of drinking water	GFD July 2010
Assalaya	El Daien	IDPs	Sandy soil/ poor cereal production/cash crops is groundnut/ shortage of drinking water	FFSS July 2010
Lagaro camp	Kass	IDPs	IDPs in Big camps/ labour opportunities/ social services available.	GFD July 2010
Koroly camp	Kass	IDPs	No access to land/ Labour opportunity and small business	GFD July 2010
Dito Dagama camp	Gereida	IDPs	Limited labour opportunities/limited access to farms due to security	GFD July 2010
Dar es Salam	Gereida	Mixed Community	Limited labour opportunities/limited access to farms due to security	GFD July 2010
Um Baloula	Gereida	IDP	Limited labour opportunities/limited access to farms due to security	GFD July 2010
Selea	Sharia	IDP	Rainfed Agricultural/ Millet in North/Sorghum in South/ Groundnut as Cash crop.	FFSS July 2010



Annex 3 – Results by Indicator by sentinel site

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)	Round 6 (May 2010)	Round 7 (Aug 2010)
Abu Ajura (mixed)	32	30 (-7%)	31 (3%)	25 (-20%)	24 (-2%)	29 (22%)	22 (-25%)
Otash (camp)	23	36 (58%)	42 (17%)	30 (-27%)	33 (9%)	22 (-34%)	31 (42%)
Feina (mixed)	15	16 (11%)	17 (8%)	21 (21%)	15 (-28%)		
Saboon el Fag (mixed)	15	20 (31%)	23 (18%)	24 (1%)	16 (-32%)		
Shearia (residents)		33	39 (19%)	32 (-18%)	43 (33%)		34
AU camp (camp)		32	23 (-29%)	27 (18%)	33 (23%)		27
Duma (camp)		28	35 (26%)	25 (-28%)	27 (8%)		27
Muhajiriye (residents)		34	42 (25%)	39 (-9%)	38 (-1%)		
Singita (residents)		30	27 (-8%)	29 (7%)	29 (-1%)		
Al Batery (camp)	37	35 (-5%)	31 (-12%)	34 (11%)	32 (-6%)	29 (-11%)	35 (22%)
Al Mazroub (residents)	29	27 (-6%)	28 (6%)	29 (1%)	31 (9%)		37
Abu Sufyan (mixed)		23	29 (26%)	26 (-10%)	23 (-13%)		
Al Neim (camp)	36	35 (0%)	38 (7%)	36 (-5%)	32 (-12%)	37 (16%)	42 (16%)
El Ferdous (residents)	35	36 (4%)	43 (18%)	36 (-18%)	39 (11%)		46
Lagaro (camp)	30	28 (-7%)	31 (12%)	35 (12%)	30 (-15%)	29 (-2%)	31 (7%)
Koroly (camp)	29	33 (12%)	35 (5%)	31 (-10%)	33 (6%)	32 (-1%)	33 (2%)
Dito Dagama (camp)		23	35 (54%)	25 (-29%)	29 (15%)	25 (-12%)	33 (32%)
Dar es Salam (camp)		31	28 (-10%)	25 (-11%)	31 (26%)	31 (-3%)	37 (20%)
Um Baloula (camp)		36	31 (-14%)	24 (-23%)	32 (36%)	23 (-29%)	29 (27%)
Selea (mixed)		33	34 (4%)	22 (-37%)	25 (17%)	14 (-44%)	29 (108%)
Gur Lumbung (mixed)					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 (Aug 2010)
Abu Ajura (mixed)	50	59 (18%)	52 (-12%)	55 (5%)	49 (-11%)	52 (6%)	45 (-13%)
Otash (camp)	44	63 (45%)	65 (2%)	60 (-7%)	55 (-8%)	41 (-26%)	50 (22%)
Feina (mixed)	26	33 (28%)	30 (-8%)	38 (25%)	36 (-4%)		
Saboon el Fag	27	37 (37%)	34 (-8%)	41 (21%)	34 (-17%)		
Shearia (residents)		51	47 (-9%)	55 (17%)	60 (10%)		46
AU camp (camp)		43	39 (-9%)	54 (39%)	55 (2%)		37
Duma (camp)		53	60 (14%)	50 (-17%)	39 (-21%)		46
Muhajiriye		51	65 (28%)	58 (-10%)	64 (9%)		
Singita (residents)		49	48 (-2%)	51 (6%)	46 (-10%)		
Al Batery (camp)	67	60 (-11%)	60 (0%)	64 (7%)	62 (-2%)	55 (-11%)	59 (8%)
Al Mazroub	48	50 (5%)	49 (-2%)	54 (9%)	55 (3%)		58
Abu Sufyan		48	52 (9%)	51 (-2%)	41 (-20%)		
Al Neim (camp)	59	61 (4%)	64 (4%)	66 (3%)	63 (-4%)	68 (8%)	69 (1%)
El Ferdous	62	65 (5%)	69 (6%)	64 (-6%)	68 (5%)		68
Lagaro (camp)	49	49 (0%)	60 (22%)	66 (11%)	60 (-8%)	58 (-5%)	58 (0%)
Koroly (camp)	52	57 (10%)	58 (3%)	63 (8%)	59 (-7%)	65 (11%)	58 (-11%)
Dito Dagama (camp)		42	54 (28%)	48 (-11%)	41 (-14%)	45 (9%)	57 (28%)
Dar es Salam (camp)		51	45 (-11%)	47 (3%)	47 (0%)	50 (7%)	56 (12%)
Um Baloula (camp)		63	52 (-17%)	43 (-18%)	54 (27%)	41 (-25%)	47 (15%)
Selea (mixed)		50	57 (13%)	50 (-12%)	54 (10%)	36 (-33%)	52 (44%)
Gur Lumbung (mixed)					37		

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)	Round 7 (Aug 2010)
Abu Ajura	1.8	1.9 (3%)	2.3 (23%)	1.5 (-36%)	1.7 (19%)	2.2 (30%)	1.3 (-44%)
Otash (camp)	1.2	2 (67%)	2.7 (35%)	1.6 (-38%)	1.6 (-2%)	1.4 (-10%)	1.4 (-1%)
Feina (mixed)	0.8	0.6 (-34%)	0.8 (42%)	0.7 (-6%)	1.1 (49%)		
Saboon el Fag (mixed)	0.6	0.7 (17%)	1.3 (91%)	0.8 (-38%)	1 (27%)		
Shearia		1.5	5 (241%)	2.2 (-56%)	4.2 (95%)		2.3
AU camp (camp)		2	1.1 (-45%)	1.3 (22%)	1.6 (21%)		1.6
Duma (camp)		1.6	2.4 (51%)	1.8 (-26%)	2.5 (43%)		1.5
Muhajiriye (residents)		2	3.2 (59%)	2.9 (-10%)	2.8 (-6%)		
Singita (residents)		2.1	1.8 (-14%)	1.9 (4%)	1.9 (-1%)		
Al Batery (camp)	1.7	2 (13%)	1 (-47%)	1.5 (42%)	1.4 (-6%)	1.1 (-18%)	2 (79%)
Al Mazroub (residents)	2	2.3 (18%)	2.3 (-2%)	2.3 (0%)	2.3 (1%)		3.2
Abu Sufyan		1.6	1.6 (1%)	1.9 (20%)	1.4 (-28%)		
Al Neim (camp)	1.3	1.9 (49%)	2.4 (26%)	2.2 (-6%)	1.7 (-23%)	1.7 (-4%)	2.4 (43%)
El Ferdous (residents)	2.7	2.9 (9%)	4.8 (61%)	2.5 (-47%)	3.3 (34%)		4
Lagaro (camp)	1.3	1.3 (1%)	1.1 (-14%)	1.6 (40%)	1.1 (-29%)	1.3 (17%)	1.4 (4%)
Koroly (camp)	1.5	1.7 (21%)	1.7 (-6%)	1.7 (5%)	1.2 (-33%)	1.3 (13%)	1.9 (44%)
Dito Dagama (camp)		0.7	1.2 (79%)	0.7 (-43%)	1 (55%)	0.8 (-19%)	1.1 (28%)
Dar es Salam (camp)		1.3	1 (-23%)	0.7 (-27%)	1.3 (83%)	0.8 (-40%)	1.3 (57%)
Um Baloula		1.4	0.9 (-32%)	0.7 (-30%)	1.1 (69%)	0.6 (-46%)	1 (64%)
Selea (mixed)		2.5	2.8 (11%)	1.3 (-55%)	2.4 (92%)	1.5 (-41%)	2.2 (51%)
Gur Lumbung (mixed)					1.3		

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 (Aug 2010)
Abu Ajura	56%	69% (24%)	62% (-11%)	77% (24%)	73% (-4%)	69% (-5%)	74% (7%)
Otash (camp)	70%	60% (-15%)	49% (-18%)	69% (40%)	57% (-17%)	69% (20%)	60% (-13%)
Feina (mixed)	72%	73% (2%)	68% (-7%)	66% (-3%)	81% (22%)		
Saboon el Fag (mixed)	70%	69% (-2%)	60% (-13%)	64% (7%)	76% (19%)		
Shearia (residents)		53%	47% (-13%)	61% (30%)	47% (-22%)		53%
AU camp (camp)		46%	64% (40%)	69% (8%)	56% (-19%)		59%
Duma (camp)		68%	61% (-11%)	72% (18%)	60% (-16%)		66%
Muhajiriye (residents)		53%	51% (-4%)	51% (0%)	57% (12%)		
Singita (residents)		62%	65% (5%)	64% (-2%)	59% (-6%)		
Al Batery (camp)	59%	58% (-2%)	63% (9%)	62% (-2%)	66% (6%)	66% (0%)	62% (-6%)
Al Mazroub (residents)	64%	70% (9%)	65% (-7%)	70% (8%)	64% (-9%)		62%
Abu Sufyan (mixed)		74%	63% (-14%)	70% (11%)	67% (-4%)		
Al Neim (camp)	53%	58% (9%)	57% (-3%)	62% (10%)	68% (9%)	61% (-11%)	56% (-8%)
El Ferdous (residents)	63%	63% (1%)	57% (-10%)	63% (11%)	60% (-5%)		54%
Lagaro (camp)	58%	63% (8%)	64% (2%)	62% (-2%)	68% (9%)	67% (-1%)	65% (-3%)
Koroly (camp)	62%	59% (-4%)	56% (-5%)	70% (24%)	59% (-15%)	67% (13%)	64% (-4%)
Dito Dagama (camp)		66%	49% (-26%)	66% (35%)	53% (-20%)	64% (21%)	60% (-7%)
Dar es Salam (camp)		57%	58% (2%)	66% (14%)	52% (-20%)	55% (5%)	52% (-5%)
Um Baloula (camp)		57%	57% (1%)	64% (12%)	56% (-13%)	64% (15%)	58% (-10%)
Selea (mixed)		56%	60% (7%)	79% (30%)	78% (0%)	85% (8%)	69% (-19%)
Gur Lumbung (mixed)					77%		

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)	Round 7 (Aug 2010)
Abu Ajura (mixed)		262	241 (-8%)	264 (10%)	246 (-7%)	257 (4%)	243 (-5%)
Otash (camp)	253	260 (3%)	257 (-1%)	246 (-4%)	256 (4%)	251 (-2%)	237 (-6%)
Feina (mixed)	260	264 (2%)	259 (-2%)	240 (-7%)	257 (7%)		
Saboon el Fag	252	275 (9%)	254 (-8%)	237 (-7%)	257 (8%)		
Shearia (residents)		260	264 (1%)	252 (-5%)	238 (-6%)		234
AU camp (camp)		249	250 (0%)	262 (5%)	231 (-12%)		233
Duma (camp)		248	259 (4%)	236 (-9%)	245 (4%)		235
Muhajiriye		265	276 (4%)	120 (-57%)	285 (138%)		
Singita (residents)		260	255 (-2%)	250 (-2%)	255 (2%)		
Al Batery (camp)	271	267 (-2%)	267 (0%)	253 (-5%)	250 (-1%)	252 (1%)	250 (-1%)
Al Mazroub	243	260 (7%)	257 (-1%)	252 (-2%)	272 (8%)		249
Abu Sufyan		269	260 (-3%)	263 (1%)	259 (-2%)		
Al Neim (camp)	229	254 (11%)	274 (8%)	251 (-9%)	246 (-2%)	238 (-3%)	253 (6%)
El Ferdous	240	245 (2%)	265 (8%)	263 (-1%)	254 (-3%)		266
Lagaro (camp)	255	246 (-3%)	258 (5%)	245 (-5%)	258 (5%)	260 (1%)	263 (1%)
Koroly (camp)	261	270 (4%)	264 (-2%)	243 (-8%)	272 (12%)	248 (-9%)	264 (7%)
Dito Dagama (camp)		251	262 (4%)	267 (2%)	249 (-7%)	269 (8%)	243 (-10%)
Dar es Salam (camp)		260	264 (1%)	242 (-8%)	250 (3%)	272 (9%)	257 (-5%)
Um Baloula (camp)		245	268 (9%)	256 (-4%)	258 (1%)	270 (4%)	260 (-4%)
Selea (mixed)		254	254 (0%)	250 (-2%)	250 (0%)	234 (-6%)	249 (6%)