

**Highlights**

- November is the pre-harvest period, when food availability at household from own production and agricultural work begin to improve. In this round, the proportion of food insecure households has improved among the mixed communities compared with last year, however it has deteriorated among the IDP and residents communities. As many as 55 percent of residents and 66 percent of IDPs are food insecure this November.
- The cost of minimum healthy food basket (1.2SDG) has remarkably reduced in this round compared to last August (1.8SDG), yet it is still higher than that of last November. the reduction mainly occurred in cooking oil and dry tomato.
- The food consumption score remain stable and the large majority of households in all communities have acceptable food consumption score.
- Over one quarter of households within camp IDPs have cultivated this agricultural season and they are expecting an average cereal production of no less than three months requirement of cereal per household.
- Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) was measured in children less than 5 years of age for the first time indicating that some 5 percent of resident children are in need of therapeutic care and 3 percent of IDP children.

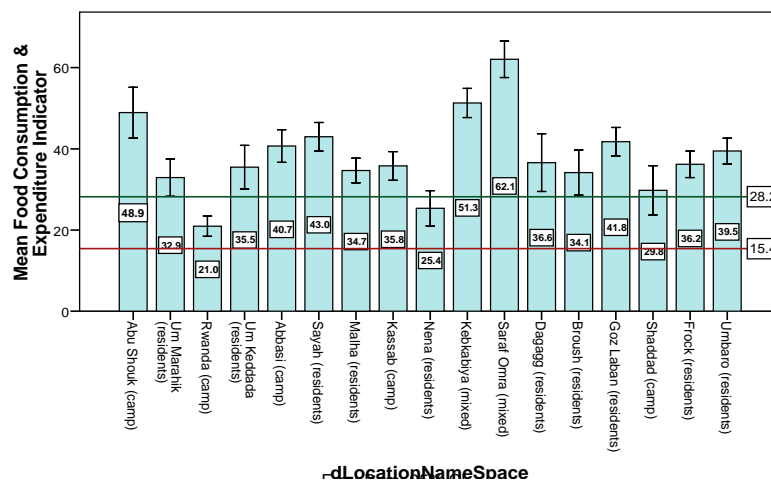
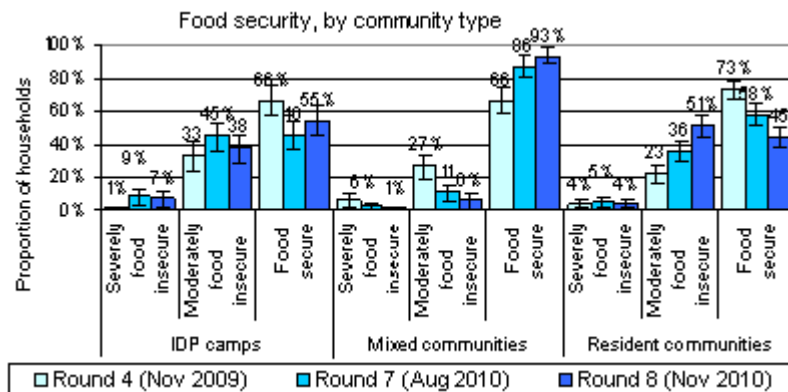
**Food Security Situation**

In this round 55% of camp IDPs are food secure compared to 66% in same month last year.

For the mixed communities 93% are food secure, this is a significant improvement compared to same month last year. This is due to a big shift from moderately food insecure towards food secure category. Comparing with last round of August 2010, the results are similar with slight improvement in food secure and slight drop in food insecure groups.

Among the resident communities there is a serious deterioration in food security compared to the last round of August as well as the same month of last year. The proportion of moderately food insecure households has increased while the proportion of severely food insecure remain stable.

By location, the food security composite indicator reveal that Rwanda camp remain in moderately food insecure category. Rwanda camp is in rural setting where income opportunities are much less than in town camps. In addition they also have less humanitarian services and the therefore food aid is sold to fund other services like education & health. Another rural IDP camp Shedad also fall in moderately and food secure category.



**METHODOLOGY**

- ⇒ Purposely 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.

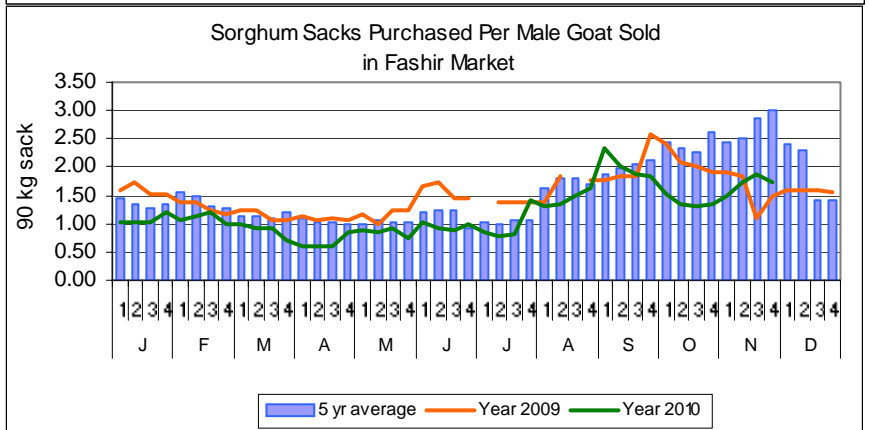
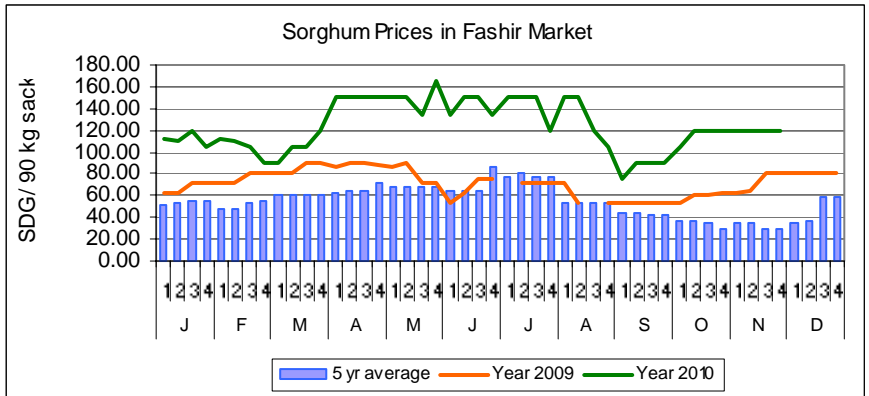
- ⇒ The Food Security Indicator is a composite score that combines values for food consumption, relative expenditure and absolute expenditure. The lower thresholds is 15.4 while upper one is 28.2.
- ⇒ The Coping Strategy Index is classified into four categories: 0=no coping; 1-5=low coping; 6-10 medium 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

This year, food aid sorghum prices in Fasher town remained above last year's and the five year average. Although WFP has responded by providing poor harvest support as early as January this year, yet prices remained high particularly from April to August. However prices started to decrease in September in response to the unusually good rainfall as well as the scaling up of WFP's seasonal support to rural areas in June/July. The favourable agricultural production this season has mainly attributed to increased availability of a variety of cash crops in the market such as watermelon, cucumber, green okra and others. The income from cash crops has the reduced cereal sales by rural residents and they are instead storing their millet until the price might be even more favourable.

The Terms of Trade, (ToT) the amount of food aid sorghum that can be purchased by selling a male goat, in November is better than that of last year, this is due to a temporary increase in livestock prices resulting from Eid El Adha festivals.



## Agriculture

The exceptionally good rainfall this season coupled with relatively calm security situation has increased the crop production prospects this year.

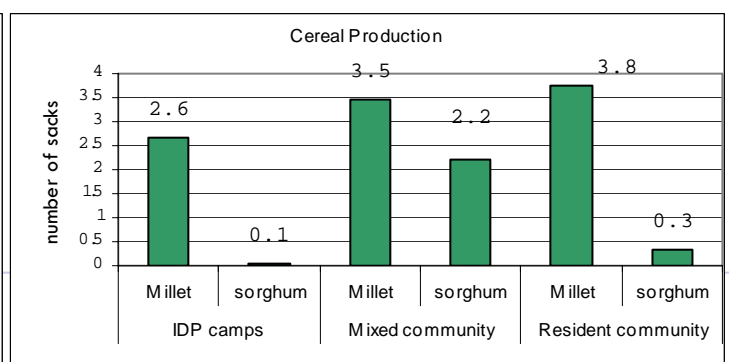
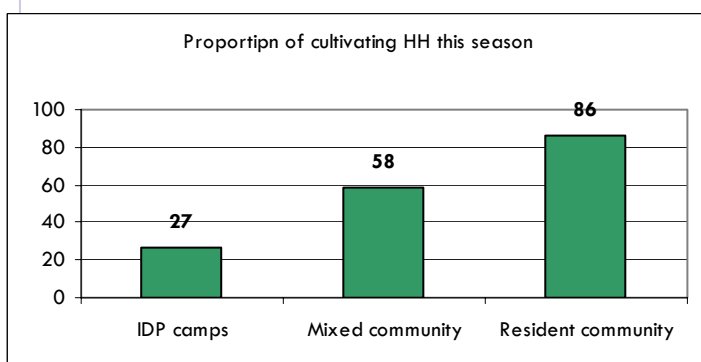
In this season more than one in four households in IDP camps have reported cultivating, compared to only 10 percent last year. An average area of 3.7 and 0.3 Mukhamas (1.25 feddan) are cultivated with millet and sorghum by IDPs. The IDPs also cultivate groundnut, an important cash crop.

Last year some 40 percent of households in mixed communities reported cultivating while as many as 58 percent are cultivating this season. An average are of 1.4 and 0.3 mukhamas are used for millet and sorghum cultivation which is larger than what was cultivated last year. Groundnut and watermelon seeds crop that cultivated by the mixed communities as cash crops.

Almost 86 percent of the residents communities have cultivated this season compared with 77 percent last year. An average area of 5.6 and 0.4 Mukhamas are used for millet and sorghum cultivation. In addition, resident communities also cultivate cash crops, such as groundnut, sesame and watermelon seeds.

Cereal production this agricultural season is better than the last 5 years'. This is due to longer rainy months, uninterrupted with dry spells and relatively calm security situation during the cultivation months of June to September. Minor pest infestation has been reported at all stages of crop growth, except in Umkedada locality where localized grass hopper and birds occurred at milking stage of millet, this led severe damage to crops in parts of the locality and unfortunately control measures taken were not effective.

IDPs who cultivated are expecting 2.6 sacks (100kg bag) of millet, equivalent of 260kg which is enough cereal to last a household of 5 for 4 months. Mixed communities and resident communities will on average produce 350kg and 380kg of millet, which is enough cereal to last a household of five for 6 months. Mixed communities are also expected to produce 2.2 sacks (90 kg bags) of sorghum which is 198kg of cereals.



## Income Sources

This section indicates the importance of different income sources, by presenting how much each source contributes to the total household's income. The income sources have been grouped into 8 main income sources, in this salaried work was set as a separate income source.

For the camp IDPs, wage labour and small business continue to be main dominant income sources, these two sources contribute more than three-fifth of household's income. In this round other income sources are salaried work and firewood and charcoal which contributes with 11 percent and 9 percent of IDP household's income.

For the mixed communities, as for the IDPs, wage labour and small business are contributing most to the overall income. Thirty three (33) percent and 28 percent of household's income come from these two sources respectively. Sale of cash crops and salaried constitute with 15 percent each of the household income.

Resident communities have more diverse income sources compared to the IDPs and households in mixed communities at a relatively even contribution. The most important sources are, firewood and charcoal, small business, salaried work, sale of livestock and wage labour. Those sources collectively contributes more than four fifth of household's income. However, the most important one being firewood collection is not sustainable and unreliable. Sale of cash crops and donations contributes 8% of income each.

## Expenditure (income proxy) and Purchasing Power

The proportion of income spent on food in this round is 57 percent., This is slightly more compared to last round in August (55 percent) and November 2009 (54 percent).

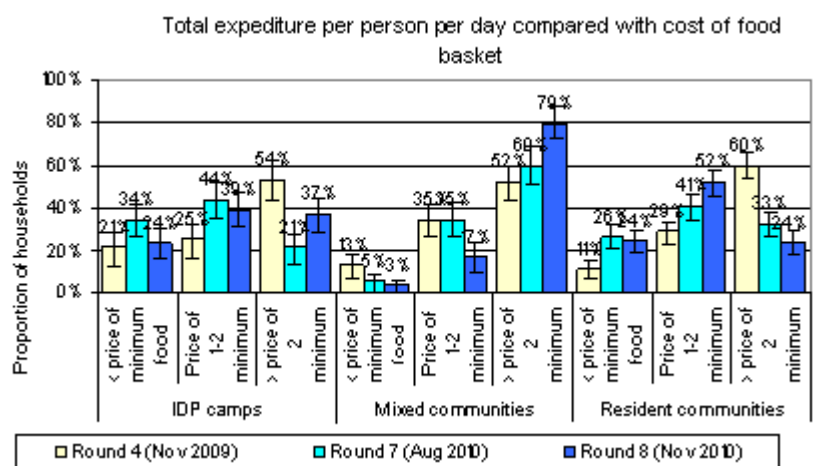
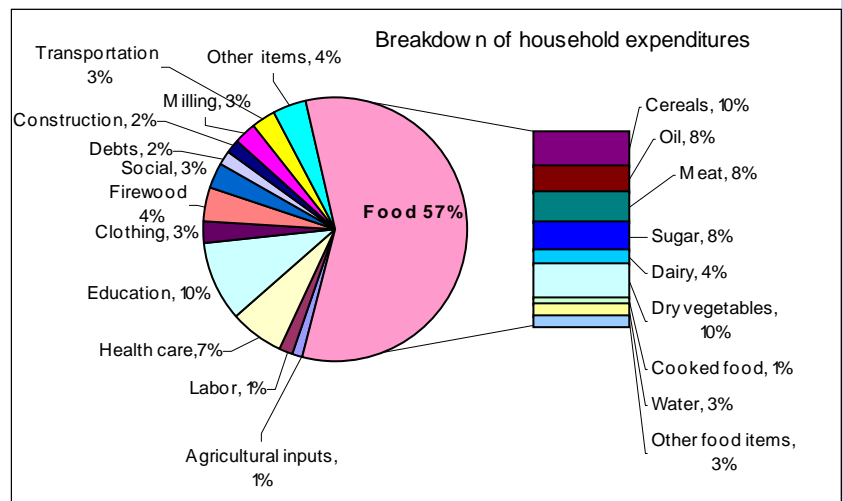
The cost of minimum healthy food basket price (MHFB) has reduced to 1.21 SDG per day per capita in this round compared to August, when it was 1.79 SDG. It is however higher than that of last November when the cost was 1.07 SDG per day/capita but this is in line with the real inflation of food items.

The key food items that household spend most on are cereals and dry vegetables (10 percent), oil, meat and sugar (8 percent). Key non food expenditure are education (10 percent ) and health care (7 percent).

The proportion of households who can't afford the minimum basket among the IDPs remain similar to that of last November. A quarter of the IDP households do not earn enough income to afford the basket. However, this has slightly reduced compared to last round in August one in three could not afford it.

Among the mixed communities only some 3 percent cannot afford the basket while the large majority (79 percent) have an income that is equivalent to over two baskets. This proportion has increased since last year and last round in August.

Among the households in resident communities some 24 percent cannot afford the basket in this round. This is more than double compared to November 2009. There is a significant shift from having enough income to purchase more than two baskets to the group that can afford 1-2 baskets. This is one measure of a household's vulnerability to change in income and market prices as well as their ability to provide the household with essential non-food items that are not included in the food basket.



## Food Consumption

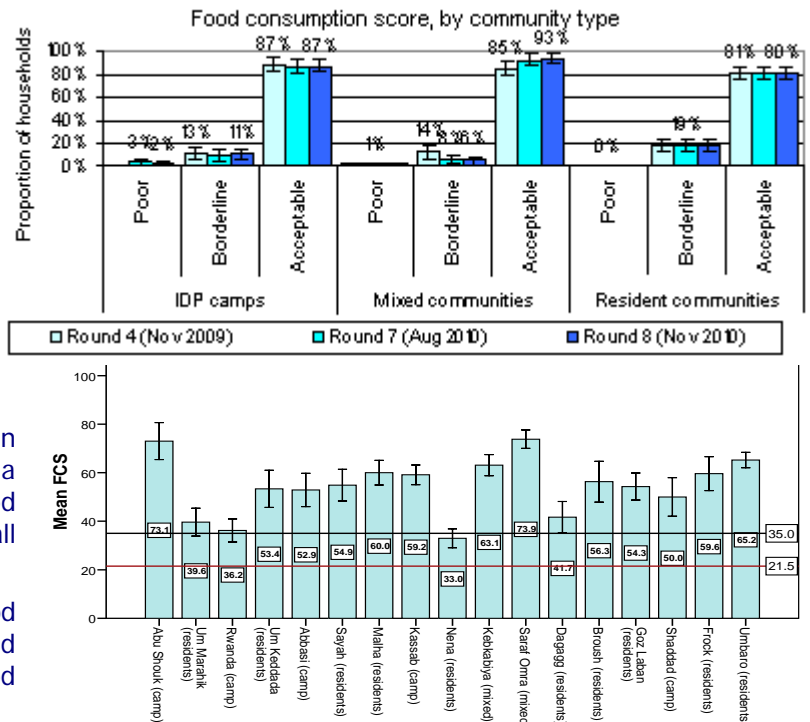
In this round, the large majority of IDPs, mixed and resident communities have an acceptable food consumption score. These results are similar to that of November 2009 and August 2010.

A very small proportion of households have a poor food consumption among all community types and no one among the resident fall into the poor consumption category.

There is slight improvement in the proportion of households in borderline group among the mixed communities compared to last November.

By location, all of the included have an acceptable consumption except Neina, Rwanda camp and Um Maraheek. The mean food consumption score in those three locations fall between borderline and acceptable thresholds.

Rwanda camp continues to have the lowest food consumption score as previously mentioned and is partly caused by household having to sell food aid to fund non-food items and services.

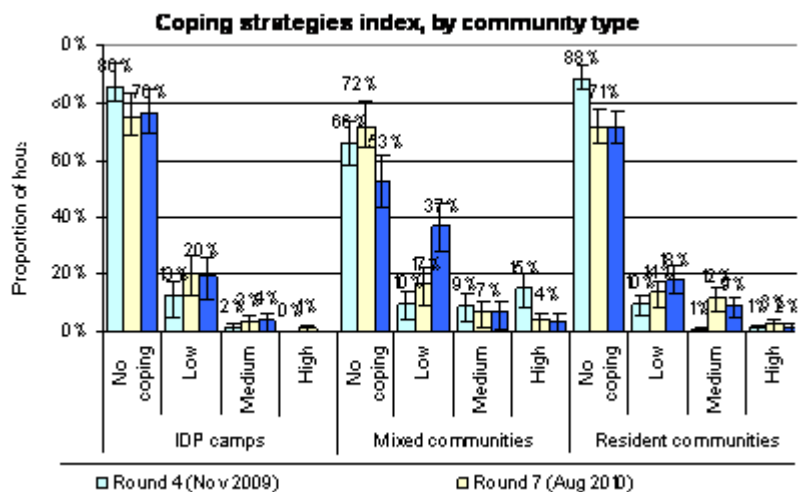


## Coping Strategy Index

The proportion of households who are not faced with food shortage or lack of money to buy food among the IDPs has reduced compared to last November. The majority of those who do use coping strategies are however using low risk strategies that are not detrimental for their health or their livelihood.

For the mixed communities, the proportion of households with no food shortage has decreased in relation to last August and to November 2009. As many as 37 percent of households are now using low risk strategies. The proportion using medium remain stable while those using high risk strategies have significantly reduced compared with November 2009.

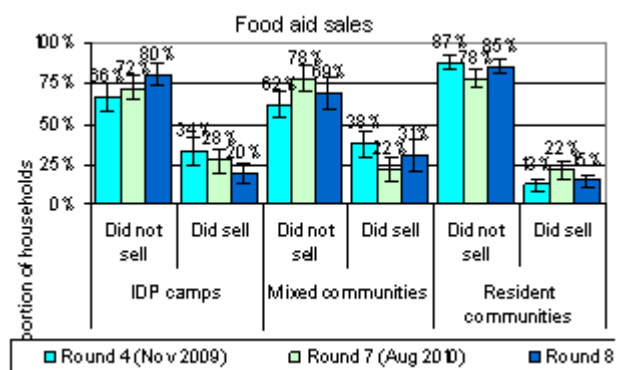
Also among the resident communities there is significant reduction in proportion of households who are not faced with food shortage compared to last November.



## Food Aid Utilization

Almost all the households in IDP camps reported receiving food aid during the past three months. For the mixed and resident communities, the vast majority of more than 90percent also reported having received food aid in the past three months. The current results are similar to those of the last two round of November 2009 and August 2010.

There are very small changes in the habit of selling food aid among residents and mixed communities while the proportion of IDPs who sell have steadily reduced since last year and could be a result of the reduced rations since last year.





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

The FSMS has changed indicator in this round from measuring MUAC on women to that of children 6-59 months of age in the households that are randomly selected in the locations that are visited four times a year.

Some 516 children in the appropriate age groups were measured for MUAC of which 40 children come from mixed communities which is felt not to be sufficient for comparison and therefore the mixed communities are not included in the graphs. (There were 155 and 361 children measured in the camp and resident communities).

Some 15 percent of resident children have a low MUAC and are therefore regarded as malnourished. As many as 5 percent require therapeutic care as their MUAC is below 115mm, an entry criteria for TFC.

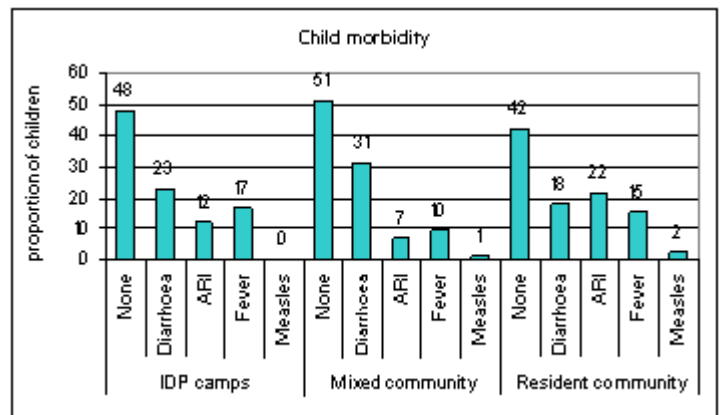
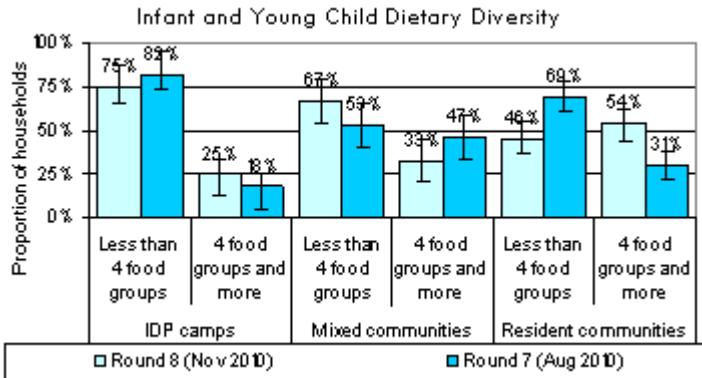
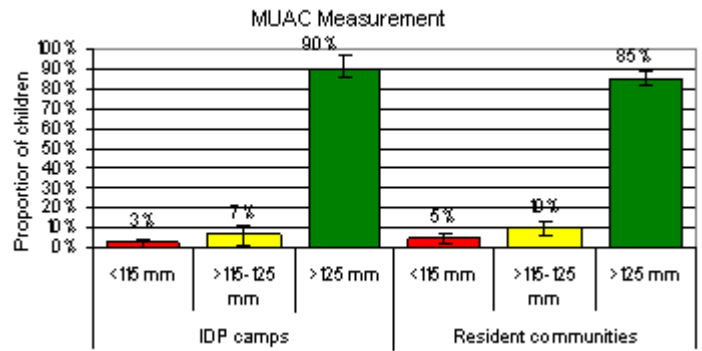
Among IDPs 10 percent have a low MUAC and thus regarded as malnourished. Three percent require therapeutic care.

The infant and child dietary diversity is collected from children 6-23 months of age and this indicator was introduced in the last round and was collected from 376 children. Results show that there is a slight increase in the proportion of children who consume less than 4 food items among the IDPs compared to August. As many as 82 percent are not consuming an adequate diet for this age group.

There is also an increase in proportion of children who eat less than 4 food items among the residents (69 percent).

However, the mixed communities continue to do much better in this round compared to the IDPs and the residents and thus also in this indicator an improvement is seen. Some 59 percent are not consuming for food groups now compared to 67 percent in last round.

When looking at child illnesses among children 6-23month of age in the two weeks prior to the assessment more than one in two have been sick, mainly with diarrhoea among IDPs and mixed communities, followed by fever. Children in resident household suffered slightly more of respiratory infections than diarrhoea.



## Population movements

In December, tensions between SLA-MM the only rebel faction that are signatory of the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA) and Sudanese Government forces .

It is likely that the areas under control by SLA-MM will become hot spots in the coming days/ weeks. The recent clashes in Khor Abechi in South Darfur has already cause displacement towards camps in North Darfur such as Shangil Tobaye and Zamzam. Although it not a large influx so far, yet the tensions are occurring during the harvest time of the main crops millet and sorghum, which deprive communities in such location from an exceptionally good production.

### DEMOGRAPHICS UPDATE

- ⇒ 495 households were interviewed.
- ⇒ 49 percent are female headed households.
- ⇒ Average household size is 6.8 persons.
- ⇒ 25% IDPs in camps.
- ⇒ 11% IDPs outside camp.
- ⇒ 63% residents
- ⇒ 1% returnee

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**UNITED NATIONS WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME—SUDAN**

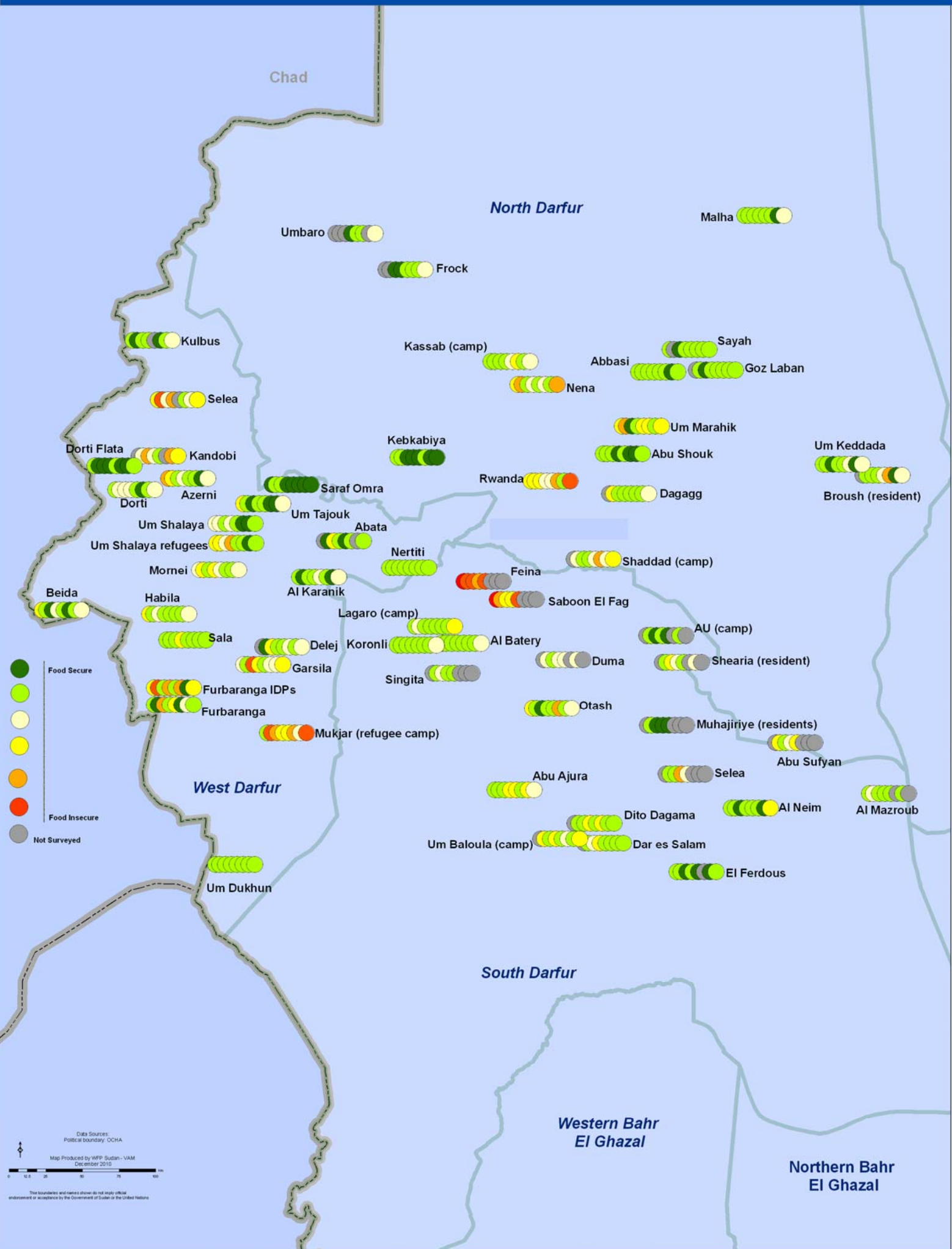
## Annex 1 – Profile of Sentinel Sites

Name of Site	Geographical characteristics	Residential category	Livelihood zone	GFD modality
Abu Shouk	Fashr town IDP camp	IDPs in Camp- in town setting	town setting camp	1 month GFD half ration=8.7Kg/person/day
Um Maraheek	rural satellite village	residents	Goz	Seasonal support in Oct 10 =8.7 Kg/person/day
Rwanda Camp	Tawaila small town	IDP camp in Rural setting	Tombac	1 month GFD half ration=8.7Kg/person/day+2months voucher ration
Shedad	Shangil Tobayi	IDP camp in Rural setting	Tombac	Seasonal support in Oct 10 =8.7 Kg/person/day
Umkedada	Umkedada town	residents	Goz	Seasonal support in Oct 10 =8.7 Kg/person/day
Burush	rural satellite village	Residents	Goz	Seasonal support in Oct 10 =8.7 Kg/person/day
Abbasi camp	Mellit town IDP camp	IDPs in a town setting	Goz	1 month GFD half ration=8.7Kg/person/day+2months voucher ration
Sayah town	Sayah	residents in small town	Goz	Seasonal support in Oct 10 =8.7 Kg/person/day
Goz Laben	rural satellite village	residents	Goz	Seasonal support in Oct 10 =8.7 Kg/person/day
Malha town	town in pastoral area	residents	pastoral	Seasonal support in Oct 10 =8.7 Kg/person/day
Kassab camp	Camp in town setting	IDP camp	Wadi	1 month GFD half ration=8.7Kg/person/day+2months voucher ration
Neina	rural satellite village	residents	Agro-migrant	Seasonal support in Oct 10 =8.7 Kg/person/day
Kebkabiya	town in Wadi zone	mixed	Wadi	2 months GFD half ration =8.7 Kg/person/day
Saraf Omra	town in Wadi zone	mixed	Wadi	2 months GFD half ration =8.7 Kg/person/day
Forock	rural satellite village	Residents	Agro-migrant	Seasonal support in Oct 10 =8.7 Kg/person/day
Umbaro	Rural village (HQ of locality)	Resident	Pastoral	Seasonal support in Oct 10 =8.7 Kg/person/day

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

2- The Wadi areas of Kutum, Kebkabiya and Saraf Omra provide a unique cultivation systems in North Darfur State, it depends on irrigation for various cash crops. Cash crops, such as onions, beans and a variety of vegetables are cultivated using shallow wells, although the area being cultivated has reduced, due to conflict and because of limited access to distant farms and reduction of engine pumps, nowadays the cultivation concentrates around the main towns of Fata Borno, Kutum, Kebkabiya, Saraf Omra and Birka Syra. However; the Wadi cultivation continues to provide income and work opportunities in winter and summer seasons.

3- Tombac is a chewing Tobacco cultivated on moist retained alluvial clay soils along the wadis (seasonal water courses), tombac cultivation & harvesting is a labour intensive activity. The area cultivated by individual households is usually very small, less than 1 feddan, but traders cultivate larger areas employing casual labourers in all stages of cultivation from terrace making, seed transplanting, leaf picking and leave fermentation. Apart from being the main cash crops in those areas it also provides work opportunities to households, importantly the work opportunities extends up to February, minimizing households sales of cereals at a time when cereals prices usually are low.



**Annex 3 – Results by Indicator by sentinel site compared with round 6**  
*Locations highlighted in blue have a statistically significant change*

MUAC_Overtime							
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 Shouk (camp)	241	264 (10%)	213 (-19%)	74 (-6.5%)	252 (240%)	253 (0%)	260 (3%)
Um Marahik (residents)	269	263 (-2%)	253 (-4%)	257 (2%)	231 (-10%)	261 (13%)	269 (3%)
Rwanda (camp)	254	256 (1%)	247 (-4%)	204 (-17%)	257 (26%)	261 (2%)	255 (-2%)
Um Keddada (residents)	250	254 (2%)	262 (3%)	247 (-5%)	259 (5%)	261 (1%)	243 (-7%)
Abbasi (camp)	265	258 (-3%)	251 (-3%)	228 (-9%)	265 (16%)	271 (2%)	260 (-4%)
Sayah (residents)	266		246	262 (7%)	282 (8%)	270 (-4%)	260 (-4%)
Malha (residents)	244	234 (-4%)	230 (-2%)	246 (7%)	248 (1%)	252 (2%)	240 (-5%)
Kassab (camp)	266	279 (5%)	258 (-7%)	253 (-2%)	266 (5%)	265 (0%)	268 (1%)
Nena (residents)	264	259 (-2%)	280 (8%)	262 (-7%)	281 (7%)	269 (-4%)	263 (-2%)
Kebkabiya (mixed)	278	270 (-3%)	247 (-9%)	263 (6%)	259 (-1%)	246 (-5%)	239 (-3%)
Saraf Omra (mixed)	268	256 (-4%)	257 (0%)	263 (2%)	251 (-4%)	237 (-6%)	262 (10%)
Dagagg (residents)		266	246 (-7%)	256 (4%)	263 (3%)	260 (-1%)	275 (6%)
Broush (residents)		259	242 (-6%)	235 (-3%)	240 (2%)	243 (1%)	245 (1%)
Goz Laban (residents)		253	259 (2%)	261 (1%)	285 (9%)	262 (-8%)	259 (-1%)
Shaddad (camp)		256	265 (4%)	255 (-4%)	265 (4%)	241 (-9%)	260 (8%)
Frock (residents)			248	248 (0%)	247 (0%)	248 (0%)	243 (-2%)
Umbaro (residents)						245	

Food Consumption & Expenditure Indicator_Overtime							
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)
Abu Shouk (camp)	37	30 (-20%)	33 (13%)	44 (21%)	36 (-18%)	39 (10%)	41 (3%)
Um Marahik (residents)	23	20 (-14%)	39 (96%)	30 (-22%)	23 (-25%)	25 (8%)	37 (49%)
Rwanda (camp)	24	23 (-5%)	23 (0%)	26 (16%)	26 (0%)	20 (-25%)	30 (56%)
Um Keddada (residents)	37	36 (-1%)	40 (10%)	34 (-15%)	31 (-10%)	26 (-14%)	39 (50%)
Abbasi (camp)	30	31 (2%)	34 (11%)	32 (-6%)	32 (-1%)	31 (-4%)	38 (24%)
Sayah (residents)	37		44	36 (-19%)	35 (-1%)	33 (-6%)	33 (-1%)
Malha (residents)	34	34 (1%)	35 (2%)	34 (-4%)	35 (3%)	35 (2%)	43 (23%)
Kassab (camp)	30	30 (0%)	29 (-2%)	31 (5%)	26 (-17%)	25 (-3%)	31 (24%)
Nena (residents)	24	20 (-16%)	29 (43%)	28 (-2%)	31 (9%)	27 (-12%)	30 (12%)
Kebkabiya (mixed)	36	36 (1%)	43 (18%)	39 (-9%)	43 (13%)	37 (-14%)	53 (42%)
Saraf Omra (mixed)	39	32 (-18%)	32 (1%)	43 (35%)	43 (0%)	42 (-3%)	49 (16%)
Dagagg (residents)		23	33 (47%)	31 (-7%)	28 (-8%)	32 (15%)	29 (-10%)
Broush (residents)		33	35 (4%)	32 (-8%)	25 (-20%)	21 (-17%)	40 (91%)
Goz Laban (residents)		37	39 (6%)	35 (-10%)	33 (-6%)	36 (8%)	35 (-3%)
Shaddad (camp)		28	35 (28%)	35 (-1%)	25 (-27%)	21 (-16%)	25 (18%)
Frock (residents)			47	45 (-5%)	30 (-33%)	33 (10%)	34 (2%)
Umbaro (residents)				45	36 (-21%)	30 (-16%)	



**Total expenditure (per day per person) Overtime**

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)
Abu Shouk (camp)	2.3	2.2 (-1%)	2.1 (-5%)	5.4 (134%)	2.1 (-61%)	3 (46%)	3.2 (7%)
Um Marahik (residents)	1.4	1.3 (-7%)	2.4 (87%)	2.3 (-7%)	1.7 (-26%)	1.6 (-8%)	3.6 (133%)
Rwanda (camp)	1.1	0.7 (-36%)	0.7 (0%)	0.7 (-9%)	2 (197%)	1.4 (-27%)	1.9 (34%)
Um Keddada (residents)	3.4	3.2 (-7%)	2.8 (-10%)	2.7 (-5%)	2.1 (-22%)	2.4 (14%)	3.3 (37%)
Abbasi (camp)	1.5	1.2 (-20%)	1.9 (63%)	1.8 (-5%)	2.1 (11%)	2.6 (27%)	3.1 (21%)
Sayah (residents)	3		3.3	3.7 (12%)	2.9 (-21%)	3.4 (15%)	3.5 (5%)
Malha (residents)	3.4	2.7 (-21%)	2.5 (-7%)	3 (18%)	2.1 (-31%)	3.5 (68%)	3.7 (6%)
Kassab (camp)	2	1.6 (-22%)	1.6 (2%)	1.8 (10%)	1 (-41%)	1.8 (68%)	2.1 (22%)
Nena (residents)	1.9	0.8 (-56%)	1.6 (85%)	1.5 (-5%)	1.4 (-1%)	2.4 (64%)	2.2 (-5%)
Kebkabiya (mixed)	2.6	2.9 (12%)	3.4 (18%)	3.2 (-7%)	4 (24%)	2.4 (-39%)	4.8 (91%)
Saraf Omra (mixed)	2.7	2.3 (-15%)	2.4 (3%)	4 (70%)	3.5 (-14%)	3.2 (-9%)	4.2 (33%)
Dagagg (residents)		1.3	1.9 (54%)	2 (3%)	1.9 (-5%)	2.2 (15%)	2.1 (-5%)
Broush (residents)		2.5	2.7 (10%)	3.1 (13%)	2 (-33%)	1.8 (-12%)	3 (67%)
Goz Laban (residents)		2.2	2.5 (14%)	3 (22%)	2.8 (-6%)	3.4 (19%)	2.9 (-14%)
Shaddad (camp)		1.3	1.9 (50%)	2 (6%)	1.2 (-39%)	1.7 (34%)	1.7 (0%)
Frock (residents)			3.2	2 (-37%)	1.4 (-30%)	1.4 (2%)	2 (36%)
Umbaro (residents)				3.5	2 (-42%)	1.6 (-21%)	

**Food Consumption Score overtime**

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)
Abu Shouk (camp)	65	42 (-36%)	39 (-7%)	43 (10%)	67 (55%)	58 (-13%)	53 (-9%)
Um Marahik (residents)	30	40 (30%)	50 (27%)	40 (-21%)	30 (-24%)	39 (28%)	46 (19%)
Rwanda (camp)	36	31 (-12%)	36 (16%)	42 (17%)	50 (19%)	38 (-25%)	41 (8%)
Um Keddada (residents)	61	62 (2%)	63 (2%)	53 (-17%)	54 (3%)	51 (-6%)	49 (-3%)
Abbasi (camp)	50	49 (-2%)	46 (-6%)	45 (-3%)	49 (9%)	50 (1%)	51 (3%)
Sayah (residents)	57		61	51 (-17%)	52 (2%)	52 (1%)	43 (-18%)
Malha (residents)	54	57 (5%)	54 (-5%)	48 (-11%)	56 (16%)	56 (1%)	55 (-2%)
Kassab (camp)	49	56 (16%)	53 (-7%)	53 (1%)	39 (-28%)	50 (29%)	48 (-3%)
Nena (residents)	44	39 (-12%)	46 (19%)	50 (9%)	54 (7%)	46 (-15%)	34 (-25%)
Kebkabiya (mixed)	58	58 (-1%)	61 (6%)	58 (-5%)	65 (13%)	58 (-11%)	70 (21%)
Saraf Omra (mixed)	56	51 (-8%)	52 (2%)	59 (13%)	61 (3%)	68 (11%)	59 (-13%)
Dagagg (residents)		42	47 (13%)	38 (-20%)	33 (-12%)	44 (33%)	36 (-20%)
Broush (residents)		57	55 (-4%)	53 (-4%)	45 (-16%)	38 (-15%)	51 (34%)
Goz Laban (residents)		57	60 (5%)	54 (-11%)	53 (0%)	57 (6%)	46 (-18%)
Shaddad (camp)		52	49 (-6%)	57 (18%)	43 (-25%)	40 (-8%)	39 (-4%)
Frock (residents)			55	63 (14%)	38 (-40%)	41 (7%)	45 (11%)
Umbaro (residents)				60	60 (0%)	48 (-20%)	

**Proportion of expenditure on food -Overtime**

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)
Abu Shouk (camp)	65%	59% (-10%)	46% (-21%)	37% (-19%)	68% (80%)	54% (-21%)	55% (3%)
Um Marahik (residents)	60%	76% (28%)	45% (-41%)	55% (22%)	61% (13%)	65% (6%)	59% (-9%)
Rwanda (camp)	63%	59% (-5%)	65% (9%)	62% (-5%)	74% (20%)	75% (1%)	59% (-21%)
Um Keddada (residents)	65%	66% (2%)	57% (-14%)	60% (6%)	67% (12%)	76% (13%)	58% (-28%)
Abbasi (camp)	63%	59% (-5%)	51% (-15%)	54% (6%)	59% (10%)	65% (9%)	59% (-9%)
Sayah (residents)	58%		46%	57% (24%)	57% (-1%)	64% (13%)	63% (-1%)
Malha (residents)	63%	64% (1%)	58% (-9%)	57% (-1%)	60% (4%)	64% (7%)	54% (-16%)
Kassab (camp)	64%	71% (12%)	67% (-6%)	65% (-4%)	60% (-7%)	76% (26%)	67% (-12%)
Nena (residents)	72%	73% (1%)	62% (-15%)	67% (8%)	65% (-4%)	69% (7%)	55% (-20%)
Kebkabiya (mixed)	59%	61% (3%)	51% (-17%)	57% (13%)	55% (-4%)	57% (4%)	52% (-8%)
Saraf Omra (mixed)	52%	63% (20%)	64% (2%)	50% (-21%)	49% (-2%)	58% (18%)	48% (-17%)
Dagagg (residents)		72%	54% (-25%)	51% (-6%)	52% (2%)	54% (4%)	57% (7%)
Broush (residents)		66%	62% (-7%)	67% (9%)	71% (5%)	74% (4%)	53% (-28%)
Goz Laban (residents)		56%	54% (-3%)	59% (9%)	64% (7%)	62% (-2%)	60% (-3%)
Shaddad (camp)		70%	50% (-28%)	60% (20%)	67% (11%)	74% (11%)	67% (-9%)
Frock (residents)			33%	41% (25%)	50% (20%)	45% (-9%)	56% (24%)
Umbaro (residents)				43%	61% (42%)	62% (1%)	