Darfur Comprehensive Food Security Assessment

SUDAN, 2012-2013

World Food Programme

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2012/13 comprehensive food security assessment was conducted in December 2012. The primary objectives of the assessment are to update food security and vulnerability situation of the Darfur population, to assess risk factors for food insecurity and vulnerability, and to identify pockets of vulnerability where assistance and targeting may be required in the future programmes.

Female-headed households and households with less educated heads are more likely to be food insecure. Food insecure households tend to engage in those income generating activities that bring meagre earnings, including agricultural wage labour and sales of firewood and/or grasses. By resident type, IDPs are more likely to be food insecure compared to residents. Poverty, measured by household asset ownership, also has a strong association with food insecurity. The most vulnerable population faces multiple accounts of deprivation: i.e. female-headed households with no education who rely on marginal economic activities such as firewood/grass collection.

Higher proportions of food insecure population are found in *North, West* and *Central Darfur* states (17, 16 and 14 percent respectively). Households in *South* and *East Darfur* are better off than the others, which could be due to the fact that they are more reliant on agriculture activities and the survey was conducted during a very good agricultural season. This is reinforced by the fact that the 2011/12 C-FSA was conducted when the agricultural season was poor and thus the food security outcomes were worse.

Insecurity, fluctuations in agricultural outputs, and increases in food prices are identified as the major risk factors. Market prices of food items have significantly increased over the past four years. Insecurity limits households' access to food, causing insufficient and unstable food supply to markets and price increases. Agricultural production in Darfur fluctuates by season, depending on the quantity and distribution of rainfall. The recent increases in the cost of production and fuel prices may affect the agricultural production negatively in the future. Most of the food insecure households rely on market purchases for their food needs and are therefore vulnerable to increases in food prices.

The survey results reinforce the fact that there is much to learn about the people and their livelihoods in the Darfur region. Since the data were collected in December 2012, there have been multiple conflict events across the region that have created additional displacements and also disrupted the agricultural season for many. WFP, along with other agencies should continue to provide humanitarian support through the Humanitarian Workplan framework while at the same time, continuing the dialogue with donors to support the Darfur Development Strategy when and where possible. Further studies such as the Tufts-DRA Cash Crop study (2013) and the subsequent Darfur Cereal Study (2014) which will be supported by WFP will provide additional information on livelihoods in order to better design and implement early recovery programmes. The dialogue on resilience building continues throughout Sudan and can continue with piloted activities in the region to create lessons learned for scaling up when the situation allows. WFP programmes like Safe Access to Firewood and Alternative Energy (SAFE) and Leading Farmers to Markets (F2M) have been successfully implemented and have shown longer lasting impact to empower women, address climate change and livelihoods and increase agricultural production through partnership with the Government and microfinance institutions. These can be scaled up despite the unstable political environment.

INTRODUCTION

Background

Darfur is a region in western Sudan, comprised of five states with a total population of 9.36 million persons (2012 projection). As part of the on-going peace process, the three Darfur States were divided into five states in January 2012. The former state of *West Darfur* was divided into two smaller states of *West Darfur* (capital El Geneina), and *Central Darfur* (capital Zalingei). The former state of *South Darfur* was divided into two smaller states of *South Darfur* (capital Nyala), and *East Darfur* (capital Ed Daein). *North Darfur* state is not affected by the changes.

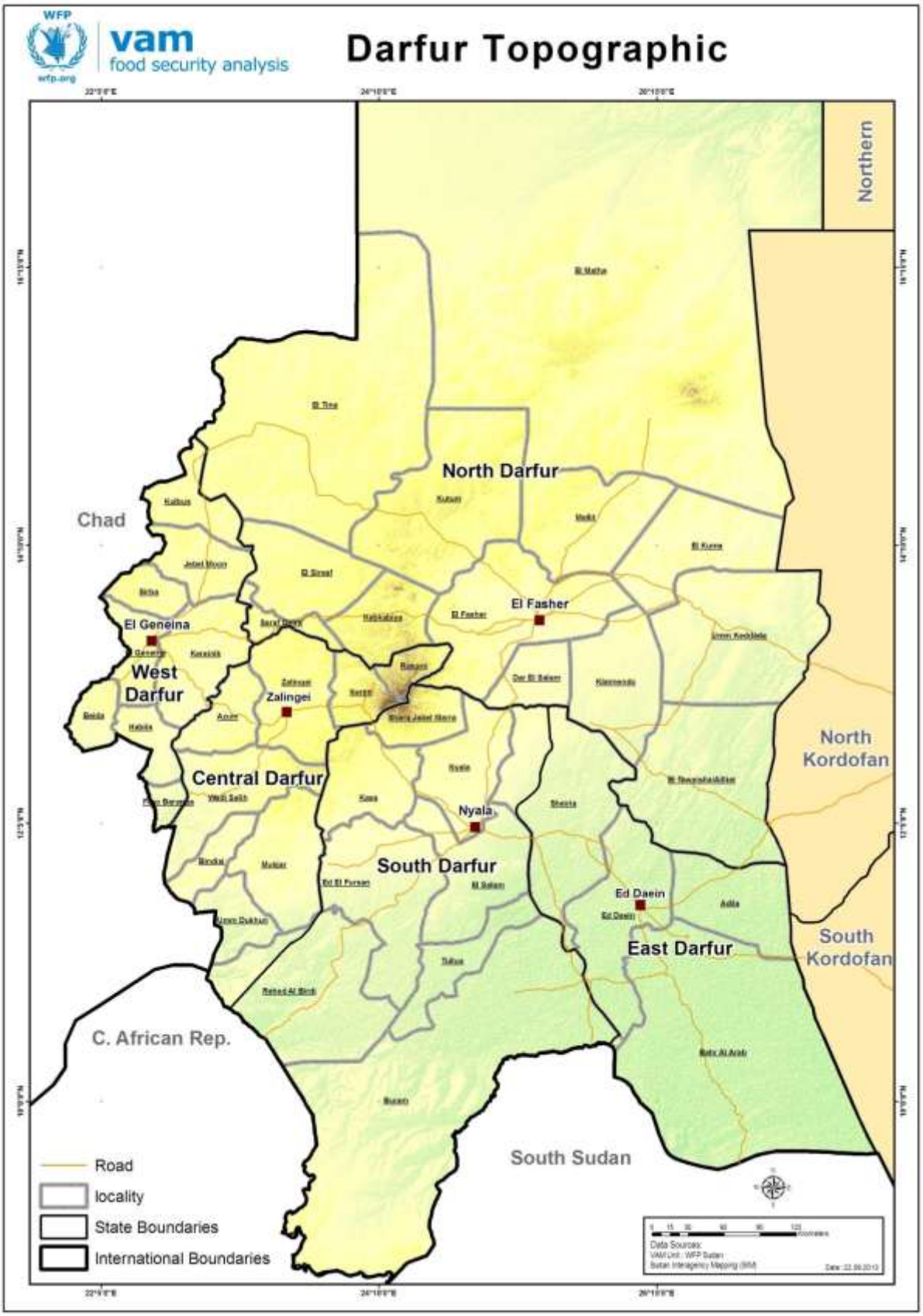
Most households in the Darfur region depend on crop production and livestock rearing for their livelihoods. Traditional rain-fed agriculture is the dominant seasonal farming activity across the region. Millet is the main staple food cultivated in the northern and eastern parts of the region while sorghum is cultivated in the south and in the lowlands (w*adi*). Livestock rearing among the agro-pastoralist groups has considerably diminished due to the conflict that erupted in 2003. Large herd owners have been affected by looting and most of the households now keep only a few domestic goats. For agro-pastoralists, the hunger season occurs during the rainy season between late June and late September when labour requirements are highest but food availability is the lowest.

Nearly all households attempt to diversify their sources of income by engaging in petty trade, firewood and grass collection and sales, domestic labour, long-distance labour migration and remittances, and gathering of wild foods. As a result of the current conflict, the disruption of households' livelihoods and coping mechanisms and subsequent displacement for many has contributed to increased food insecurity and malnutrition[1].

Conflict-affected populations including IDPs, refugees, returnees, and vulnerable residents,[2] represent the WFP's targeted beneficiaries in Darfur states. Frequent natural disasters and persistent high food prices further compound households' food insecurity. The duration of the assistance varies based on the harvest condition: poorer harvests require a longer food assistance period and the number of assisted households also increases. In addition, certain demographic groups have been targeted for specific support, including children less than five years of age, school-aged children and pregnant and lactating women. These groups are highly exposed to risks associated with the ongoing conflict as well as a broader socioeconomic condition such as limited investments in health and education services.

[1] Emergency Food Security and Nutrition Assessment in Darfur, Sudan 2006. WFP and UNICEF
[2] Vulnerable residents are identified in Darfur through the WFP Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS).

Map 1. Topographic map of Darfur



Livelihood Zones

The Darfur region consists of nine livelihood zones[3]. In this assessment, eight livelihood zones are included, because the Cattle Dominant Agropastoral livelihood zone is very sparsely populated and is therefore not incorporated in this assessment. The eight livelihood zones are:

1) **Western Agropastoral Millet**: This zone's topography is plains with sand dunes, and stony hills on the far north-west *Marra* plateau; the natural cover is north sahelian-type scattered bush and grasses. Landholdings tend to be relatively large but yields are low on the infertile sandy soils. Mean annual rainfall in much of the area is well under 300mm, which is at best marginally adequate for millet cultivation but not for cash crops such as groundnuts or sesame, although small amounts may be grown for home consumption. Rainfall is frequently erratic, with a late or hesitant start up to July, and damaging dry spells thereafter.

2) **North Darfur Tobacco**: This is a niche production zone spreading out from the western foot of *Jebel Marra*. The soil is alluvial and fertile and some 70 percent of the land area is normally covered by tobacco. Millet and sorghum are also grown and all cultivation is purely rain-fed. Rainfall is modest at an annual mean precipitation of 280-350mm.

3) **Western Wadi Cultivation**: Straddling the conjunction of *Central, North* and *South Darfur*, this zone is characterized by seasonal water-courses – *wadis* – fed by the drainage of the *Marra* highland and plateau. This allows irrigated horticulture on the fertile alluvial *wadi* soils, so that most households, whether wealthy or poor, make most of their money from market gardening. The main items are onions, tomatoes, okra and beans, with mangoes and guava as principal fruits. Market access is good with reasonable proximity to the big town markets.

4) **North Kordofan Gum Arabic Belt**: This is a plains area straddling the *North and South Kordofan* boundaries and stretching into *East* and *North Darfur*. Gum arabic grows naturally across a wide semi-arid area of the country, but this zone offers a special resource in both wild and cultivated gum arabic, thus making a major contribution to Sudan's status as the principal exporter of gum arabic in the world.

5) **Western and Central Pastoral**: This is a vast zone with a scattered and very sparse population surviving in a semi-desert ecology with mainly nomadic camel and small livestock pastoralism. It stretches across the north of Darfur and Kordofan and comprises also the pastoral part of Nile state that lies to the east of the river. Rainfall is between 50mm and 150mm per year, and insufficient for crop cultivation except in certain moisture-retaining *wadi* areas in *Darfur* and *Buttana* where poorer pastoralists with little livestock have turned to cultivation and usually manage a small millet harvest.

6) **Jebel Marra Mixed Highland Cultivation**: This is a densely populated hill and mountain formation rising out of the arid plains of *Central Darfur* to a peak of 1008 meters above sea level, with relatively cool temperatures and reliable rainfall with an annual mean of 800-1000mm of rainfall. This not only supports surplus rain fed production cereals - millet and sorghum, with wheat at higher altitudes – but also gravity-fed irrigation of gardens and orchards. There are also forest resources exploited for timber. The garden items are cultivated in a later cycle than the cereals. Tomatoes in dried form as well as fresh potatoes and onions are traded as far as *Khartoum*. Fruits, notably navel oranges, also go as far as *Khartoum*. The surplus cereals are absorbed by the domestic *Darfur* market.

7) **Western Agropastoral Millet and Groundnuts**: This zone contains most of *East Darfur and South Darfur*, with margins in *Central Darfur* and *Kordofan*. It is largely a plains area with scattered bush cover, sandy soils and average annual rainfall of 250-350mm. The rainfall is sufficient to support cereals, especially millet on these soils, as well as groundnuts, but is frequently erratic. Watermelon seed and hibiscus for the *kerkedey* drink are valuable additional produce and okra is chief amongst vegetables grown for home consumption. The other part of the economy is

[3] Livelihoods Zoning "Plus" Activity in Sudan. A special report by the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET) August 2011.

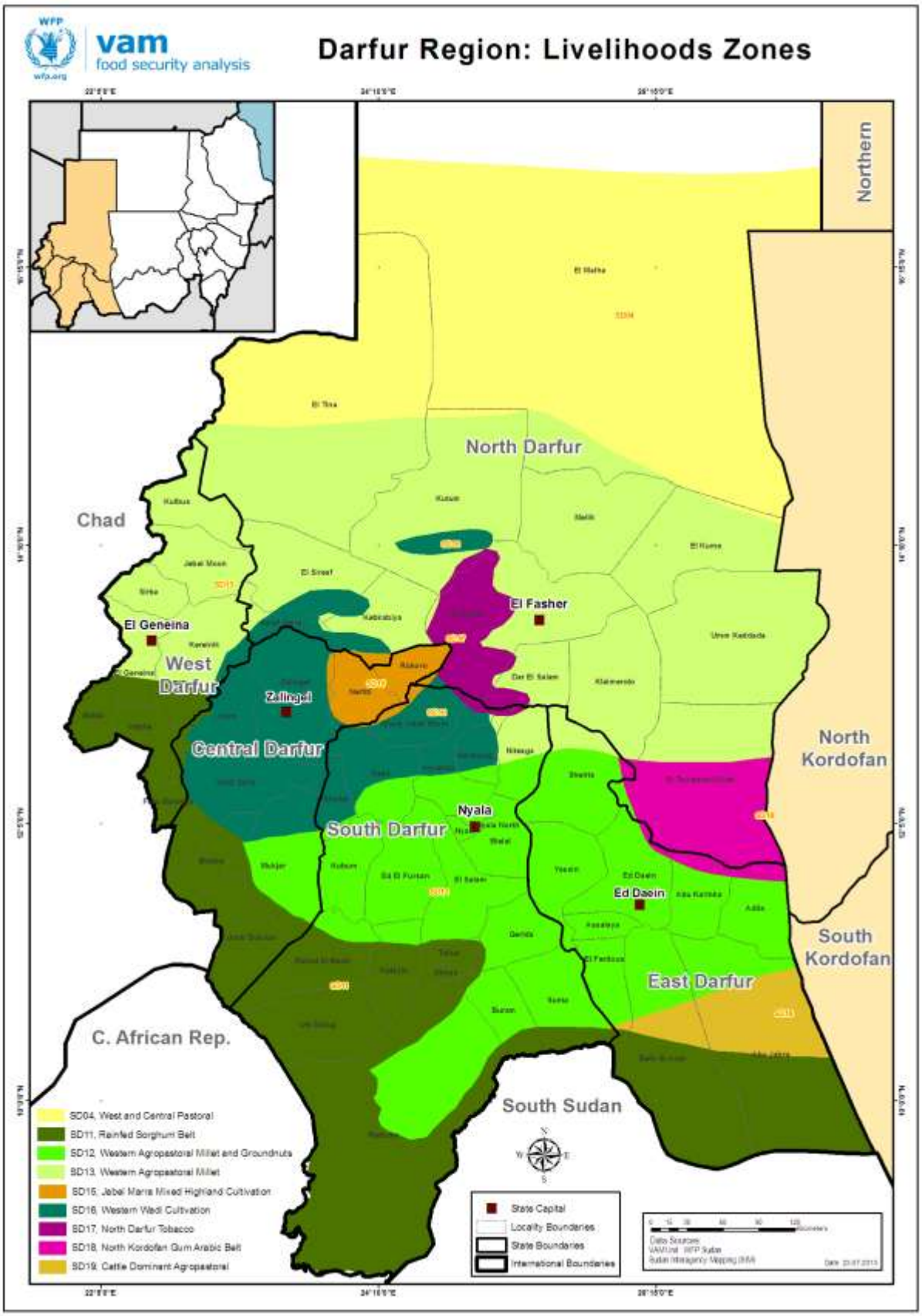
livestock-herding, and this is an area where it is overwhelmingly small stock that are kept, more sheep than goats by wealthier people, more goats than sheep by poorer people. Better off households also keep small numbers of camels and/or cattle. Conflict is caused by livestock damaging crops, notably the animals of herders from the north who pass through with cattle and small livestock on their way to southern pastures in the dry season.

8) **Rainfed Sorghum Belt**: This is a very extensive zone, of medium population density, comprising part of *West, Central* and *East South Darfur* and the greater part of *South Kordofan*. The common factors are substantial and mainly reliable rainfall with a mean annual precipitation above 600mm, and relatively fertile clay and sandy-clay soils. Sorghum is by far the main crop, but some millet is also grown, while poorer people grow more sorghum than millet. Cowpeas are commonly intercropped with the cereals. Wealthier farmers are normally fully self-sufficient in grain but choose to buy a certain amount of wheat in the form of bread as part of their diet. Poorer households are able to feed themselves from their harvest for about half the year before depending on the market and on grain received as direct payment for labour.

In 2009, the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) created a livelihood zone map of *Greater Darfur* with 17 zones, while the map created by FEWSNET and partners has nine livelihood zones. It is difficult to ascertain the livelihood zones with 100 percent accuracy, and especially the borders of the zones might not accurately reflect the situation on the ground[4].

[4] Livelihoods Zoning "Plus" Activity in Sudan. A special report by the Famine Early Warning Systems Network, 2011

Map 2. Darfur Region and Livelihood Zones



1.0 STUDY OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

The 2012/2013 Comprehensive Food Security Assessment is a follow up from the 2011/2012 Comprehensive Food Security Assessment in Darfur.

1.1 Objectives

The primary objectives of the comprehensive food security assessment in Darfur are:

- to assess and update the food security and vulnerability situation of the Darfur population;
- to explore the causes and risk factors for the food insecurity and vulnerability; and
- to identify pockets of vulnerability where assistance and targeting may be required in the future.

The assessment findings are intended to assist WFP and the Government of Sudan in determining appropriate interventions, improve geographic and social targeting and to help policymakers in exploring options for establishing a food security-based safety net programme.

1.2 Sampling

A multi-stage cluster sampling approach[5] was adopted for the assessment. For the five Darfur states, the sample frame and the primary sampling units were prepared using the 2008 population census and the information provided by the WFP Area Offices. The sample frame is the 2012 population figure that are projected based on the 2008 census, multiplied by the annual population growth rates.

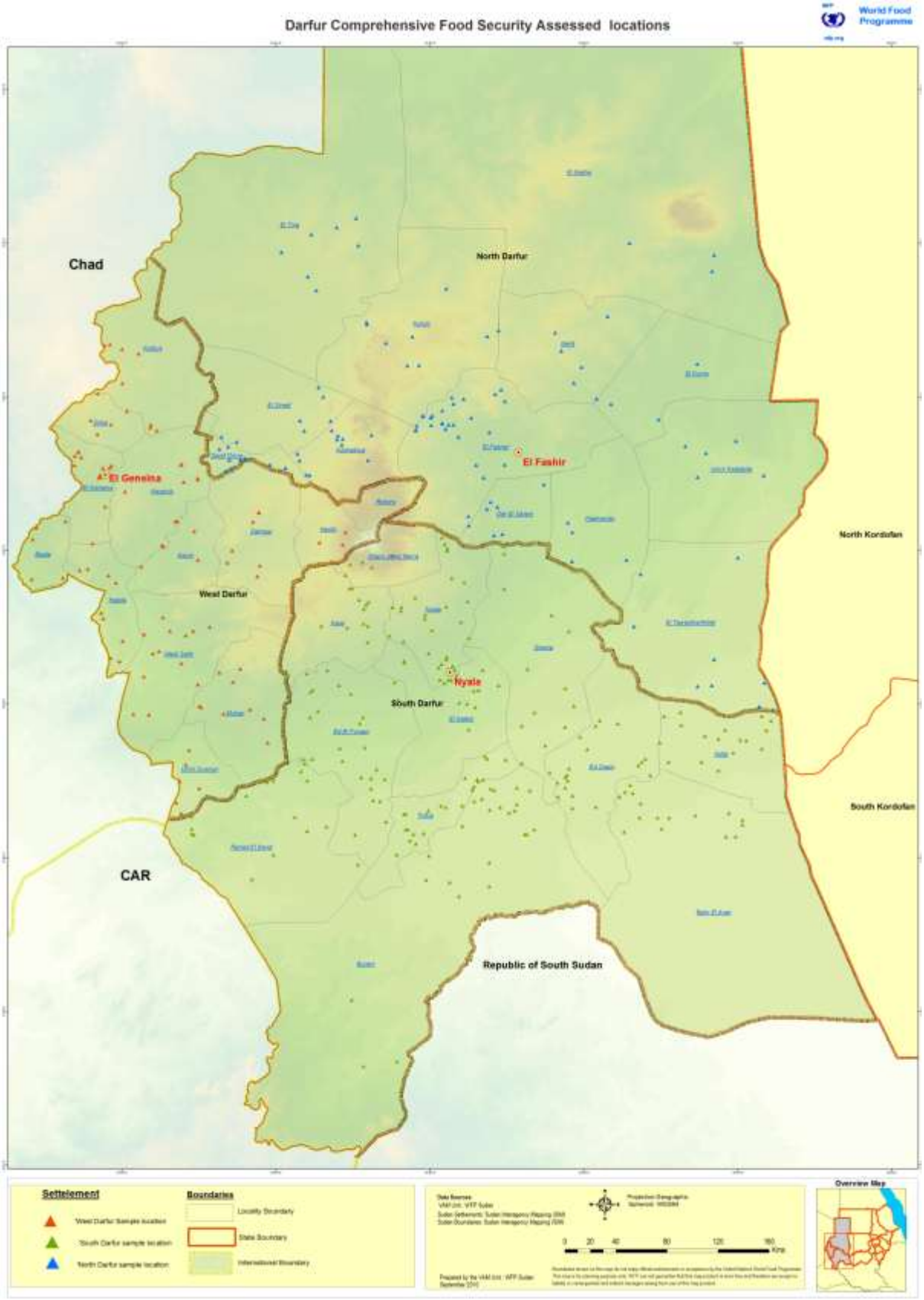
The sample universe of the assessment is the total population of the five Darfur states, and the sample size of each state is determined applying probability proportional to size (PPS), yielding a total of 563 settlements and 10,955 households with the breakdown of 2,734 households from *North Darfur*, 3,225 from *South Darfur*, 1,834 from *West Darfur*, 1,613 from Central Darfur, and 1,549 from East Darfur. Additional sites per locality were added to the proposed sampled locations to allow replacement in case of inaccessibility. The assessment covered all the 41 localities as per the old locality boundaries. There are 63 localities in total across the five Darfur states after the change in the administrative boundaries, but due to lack of population figures and boundary information of the newly established localities, the sample was drawn based on the old locality boundaries (a total of 41 localities).

At a sampled location, a minimum of 14 households were randomly selected and interviewed from each city/village. The teams would go to the centre of the community and then walk in different directions to ensure coverage of the community, selecting every nth household using interval sampling. To find the interval between households, the estimated number of households was divided by the number of interviews to be conducted from the location.

Since the survey was to be conducted in conflict areas, there was a possibility of not being able to access some of the selected locations. Hence, the sample design considered the issues of inaccessible sample locations by selecting the nearest alternative locations within the same locality and livelihood zone.

[5] Details on sampling are provided in a separate Annex document

Map 3. Darfur Food Security Assessment locations



1.3 Data collection

Over the past years, WFP has built a strong partnership with the State Ministries of Agriculture (SMA) in Darfur, and has held several workshops to build their capacity in terms of food security assessments, data collection and analysis. In all the five Darfur states, data collection was conducted by the SMA staff members.

The household questionnaire[6] contains a total of ten modules:

- Household Demographics/Circumstances
- Income and Market
- Expenditures
- Food Sources and Consumption
- Coping Strategies
- Food Aid
- Agriculture
- Household Assets
- Child Feeding and Health
- Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC)

The questionnaire design is intended to allow a good understanding of the current food security status of the population in Darfur. The design is kept mostly the same as the 2011 assessment, in order to allow comparison between the two assessments.

The questionnaire was made available in two languages, Arabic and English. The month used as a reference period for income and expenditure related questions was December 2012. A series of extensive training workshops were conducted by WFP for the enumerators on all the household survey modules.

1.4 Limitations of the Study

Insecurity remains a challenge in Darfur, and a few locations could not be reached due to insecurity. The assessment teams could not conduct data collection in four locations in Selea locality of *West Darfur*, and three locations in Kebkabiya locality of *North Darfur*. These locations were replaced with alternative sample sites.

The data collection was conducted in November/December; this is the harvesting/post-harvest season in Darfur and therefore and therefore a period of relatively better food security situation.

Since the livelihood zones were not considered in the sample design, any findings by livelihood zone are to be interpreted as indicative. The same applies to the analysis by resident type.

The number of locality in Darfur has increased to 63 from 41 after the change in the administrative boundaries. The assessment covered all the 41 localities as per the old boundaries but it was not possible to present findings as per the new boundaries due to lack of information on the newly established states.

[6] The questionnaire is found in a separate Annex document.

2.0 FOOD SECURITY AND VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

2.1 Human capital

2.1.1 Demographics

The average household size ranges from approximately 6 in *Central Darfur* to 7 in *East Darfur*. Around 20 percent of the population are children less than five years of age, and the school aged (6-15 years) and adults of working age (16-60 years) consist of close to 40 percent each.

Darfur population is characterized by a high number of female-headed households. The highest percentage of female headed households is found in *West Darfur* with 41 percent, followed by 31 percent in *North Darfur*.

Around 10 percent of the interviewed households have members with disabilities; the majority of the disabled are reportedly physical rather than mental.

Table 1. Household composition by State

	State				
	North Darfur	South Darfur	West Darfur	Central Darfur	East Darfur
Average household size	6.7	6.9	6.3	5.8	7.1
under 5, Male	11%	10%	12%	10%	10%
under 5, Female	12%	11%	11%	11%	9%
6 -1 5 yrs, Male	18%	19%	19%	21%	21%
6 -1 5 yrs, Female	17%	18%	17%	20%	18%
16 -60 yrs, Male	18%	19%	19%	17%	19%
16 -60 yrs, Female	20%	20%	21%	20%	19%
over 60 yrs, Male	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%
over 60 yrs, Female	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Gender of household head					
Male	68%	76%	59%	74%	85%
Female	32%	24%	41%	26%	15%
% of Disabled	10%	11%	10%	9%	11%

2.1.2 Displaced Populations

South Darfur has the highest percentage of IDPs (15%) followed by *West* and *Central Darfur* (both14%). Most of the IDPs in *South*, *East* and *Central Darfur* live in camps. In *North Darfur*, most of the IDPs live in communities outside of camps.

The majority of the population in Darfur are 'residents' with the highest proportion of 87 percent in *North Darfur* and the lowest of 67 percent in *Central Darfur*. *Central Darfur* has the highest percentage of nomads (13%).

Table 2. Resident type

	State				
	North Darfur	South Darfur	West Darfur	Central Darfur	East Darfur
IDPs	11%	15%	14%	14%	9%
IDPs in camp	3%	12%	7%	9%	9%
IDPs outside camps	8%	3%	7%	5%	0%
Residents	87%	77%	74%	67%	81%
Returnees	2%	7%	7%	7%	6%
Nomads	0%	1%	4%	13%	4%

2.1.3 Education

A high percentage of household heads in all the five Darfur states have not received any formal education, ranging from 41percent in *South Darfur* to 57 percent in *West Darfur*. Out of the educated heads of household, the majority of the household heads completed primary education, with only a very small percentage holding a university degree (2% or less). A higher percentage of households head in *North*, *South* and *West Darfur* holds secondary degrees or higher (some 10%), compared to *Central* and *East Darfur*(less than 5%).

Table 3. Education of household head

	State				
	North Darfur	South Darfur	West Darfur	Central Darfur	East Darfur
None	56%	41%	57%	54%	48%
Primary	32%	48%	37%	43%	38%
Secondary	10%	9%	5%	3%	12%
University	2%	2%	1%	0%	2%

2.2 Natural Capital

In Darfur, land preparation usually takes place in May, and the harvest season starts in November. As a consequence, this region has three distinct seasons: the pre-hunger season (April-May) prior to the land preparation; the hunger-season (June-September) when households have depleted the production from the previous season while the new crop is yet to arrive; and the harvest and post-harvest season (November-February).

The seasonal calendar in Darfur is outlined in Table 3 below.

Table 4. Seasonal Calendar – Darfur

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rainfed Crops					Land Preparation, Planting, Weeding						Harvest	
Hunger Season	Post-Harvest			Pre-Hunger		Hunger Season					Post-Harvest	

2.2.1 Agricultural production at household level

During the assessment, households were asked about cultivation, and a high percentage replied positively, ranging from 96 percent in *Central Darfur* to 81 percent in *East Darfur* having cultivated during the season. The main reasons for not cultivating during the season were that some

households interviewed were not farmers, or did not have access to land. This is very different from the 2011 CFSA, when a large percentage of households did not cultivate due to poor rains.

The majority of households cultivated their own land. *East Darfur* has the highest percentage (41percent) of households reporting to rent the land, while *Central Darfur* has the highest percentage of households who have received the land as gift (16%). For the households who rent the land, a high percentage in *South*, *West* and *East Darfur* repay in cash. More than half of the households in *North* and *Central Darfur* repay in kind.

Contrary to the 2011 CFSA, the majority of households indicated a positive prospect for the 2012 crop production, reporting favourable quantity and distribution of the rainfall.

Table 5. Land ownership and agriculture production per household by state

	North Darfur	South Darfur	West Darfur	Central Darfur	East Darfur
Ownership of the land cultivated					
Owned	74%	68%	74%	61%	55%
Rented	21%	26%	13%	23%	41%
Gift	4%	6%	13%	16%	4%
Means of renting					
Cash	37%	80%	64%	49%	63%
In kind	61%	17%	36%	51%	32%
Both	3%	4%	0%	0%	5%
% Household cultivated this season					
No	9%	11%	9%	4%	19%
Yes	91%	89%	91%	96%	81%
Reason for not cultivating					
No reasons given	38%	12%	6%	28%	7%
Insecurity	4%	9%	6%	3%	3%
No access to land	16%	23%	47%	25%	20%
No inputs	3%	12%	1%	1%	29%
Poor/irregular/no rains	2%	2%	1%	0%	2%
Floods	0%	1%	4%	0%	0%
Not farmers	38%	41%	36%	42%	39%
Rainfalls quantity this year as per the household					
Better	77%	92%	90%	94%	22%
Average	19%	8%	3%	2%	50%
Worse	3%	1%	7%	4%	29%
Rainfall distribution on time and geographical basis as per the household					
Good	39%	64%	39%	34%	12%
Even	39%	31%	49%	51%	20%
Uneven	21%	6%	12%	14%	68%
Source of seeds this season					
Own production	29%	53%	42%	46%	35%
Purchase	63%	40%	47%	33%	57%
FAO, NGOs, GOS	8%	7%	11%	20%	7%

A large proportion of households own livestock, and the highest percentage of households owning livestock are found in *North Darfur*. Household livestock ownership is summarised in the Table 6 below.

Table 6. Livestock ownership by state

	North	South	West	Central	East
Cattle	12%	26%	19%	31%	42%
Donkey/horse	88%	81%	86%	87%	83%
Camel	15%	2%	1%	2%	2%
Shoat	70%	50%	50%	42%	66%
Poultry	48%	51%	46%	48%	63%

2.3 Physical and financial capital

2.3.1 Housing, water and sanitation

The most common housing structure in Darfur is a thatched house. In *Central Darfur*, 14 percent of households live in a plastic shelter, which is the highest percentage of all the five Darfur states, followed by 11 percent in *South Darfur*.

Access to safe drinking water is poor across the five Darfur states with the majority of the households without access to drinking water from safe sources. Around half of the surveyed households use bush/stream as toilet facility whereas the rest of the households mostly use a traditional pit latrine/open pit. See Table 6 below for the summary of water and sanitation facility used among the interviewed households.

Table 7. Type of housing, drinking water sources and sanitation

	State				
	North	South	West	Central	East
Type of housing					
Mud/mud brick	4%	6%	9%	6%	1%
Stone/concrete/brick	1%	2%	3%	1%	1%
Thatch	93%	82%	83%	78%	86%
Plastic shelter	1%	11%	5%	14%	7%
Other	-	-	-	-	5%
Main source of drinking water					
Public tap/standpipe or piped water	3%	3%	9%	2%	19%
Borehole with hand pump/engine	29%	43%	48%	21%	9%
Protected dug well/spring	3%	3%	2%	1%	6%
Unprotected well/spring	36%	27%	30%	25%	5%
Water bladder	20%	-	3%	1%	32%
River, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal	2%	15%	6%	50%	5%
Vendor	1%	-	-	-	5%
Cart with small tank or drum	1%	3%	2%	-	4%
Kind of toilet facility					
Traditional pit latrine	42%	52%	48%	23%	70%
Improved latrine with cement slab	4%	5%	6%	5%	1%
Bush, stream	53%	42%	46%	71%	29%

2.3.2 Household Assets - Wealth Index

Wealth is the value of all natural, physical and financial assets owned by a household. Measuring wealth requires making assumptions about the value of the assets owned. Therefore, as a proxy measure, a wealth index was constructed using a series of different socio-economic measures and assets that are comparable across localities such as the types of household assets (including bed, table, chair, lantern, cooking utensils, bicycle, cart, hoe, axe, *muhurat* or donkey plough, radio/tape player, and jewellery) and livestock ownership., A principal component analysis (PCA) was conducted using the obtained variables. The first component was employed as the wealth index to derive the wealth quintiles (poorest, poorer, moderate, richer and richest).

The charts below illustrate the household asset ownership by wealth quintile. The number of assets owned increases with household wealth. For instance, a low percentage of households in the poorest wealth quintile own beds and tables, while almost all the households in the richest quintile do.

Chart 1. Asset ownership by wealth quintile – North Darfur

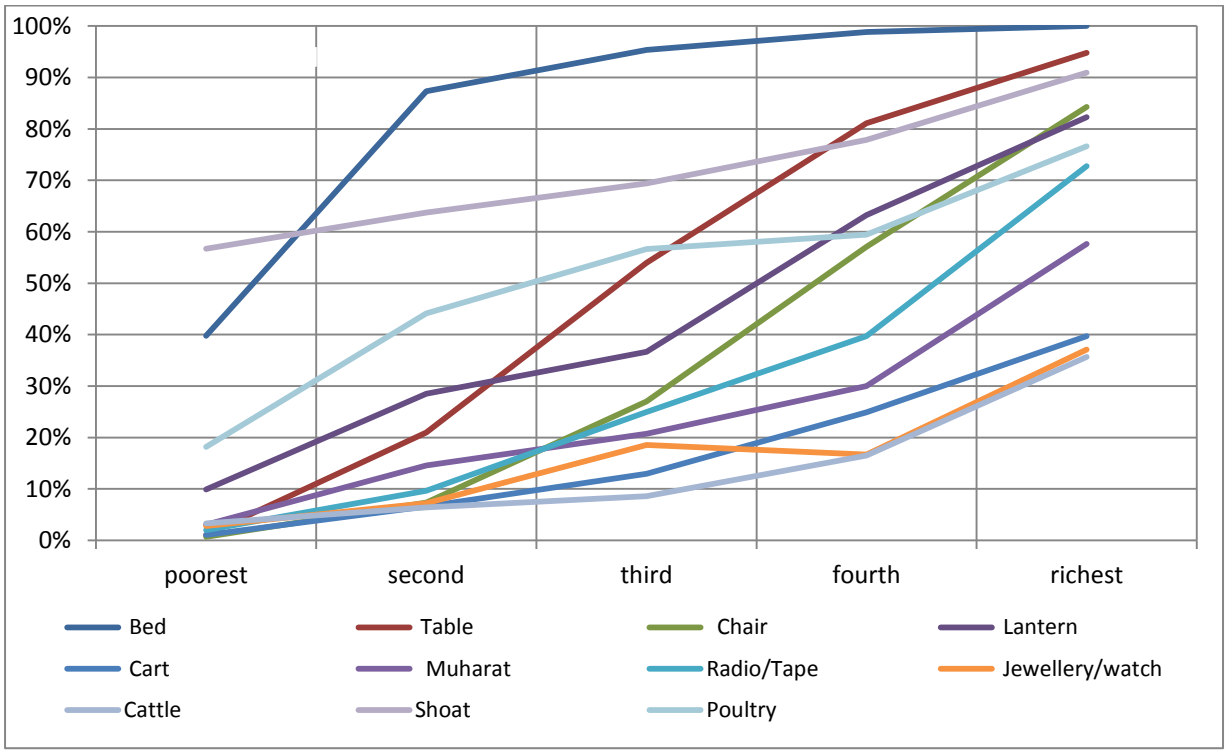


Chart 2. Asset ownership by wealth quintile – South Darfur

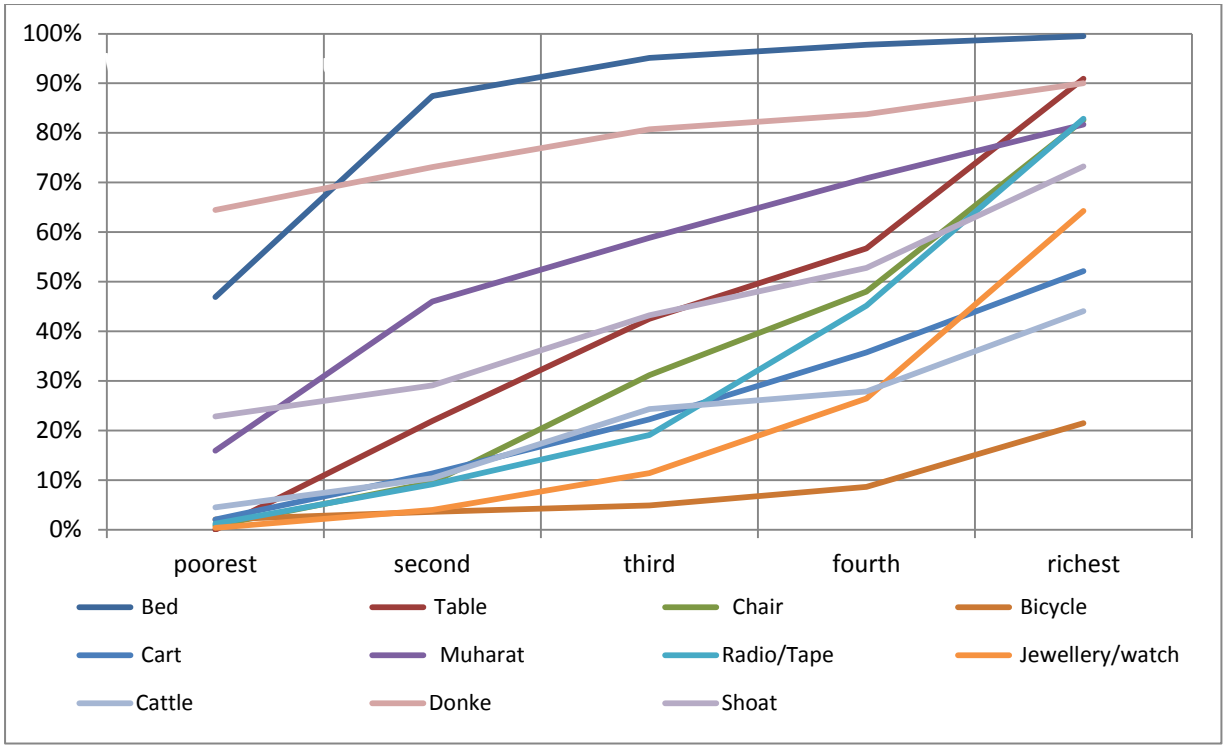


Chart 3. Asset ownership by wealth quintile – West Darfur

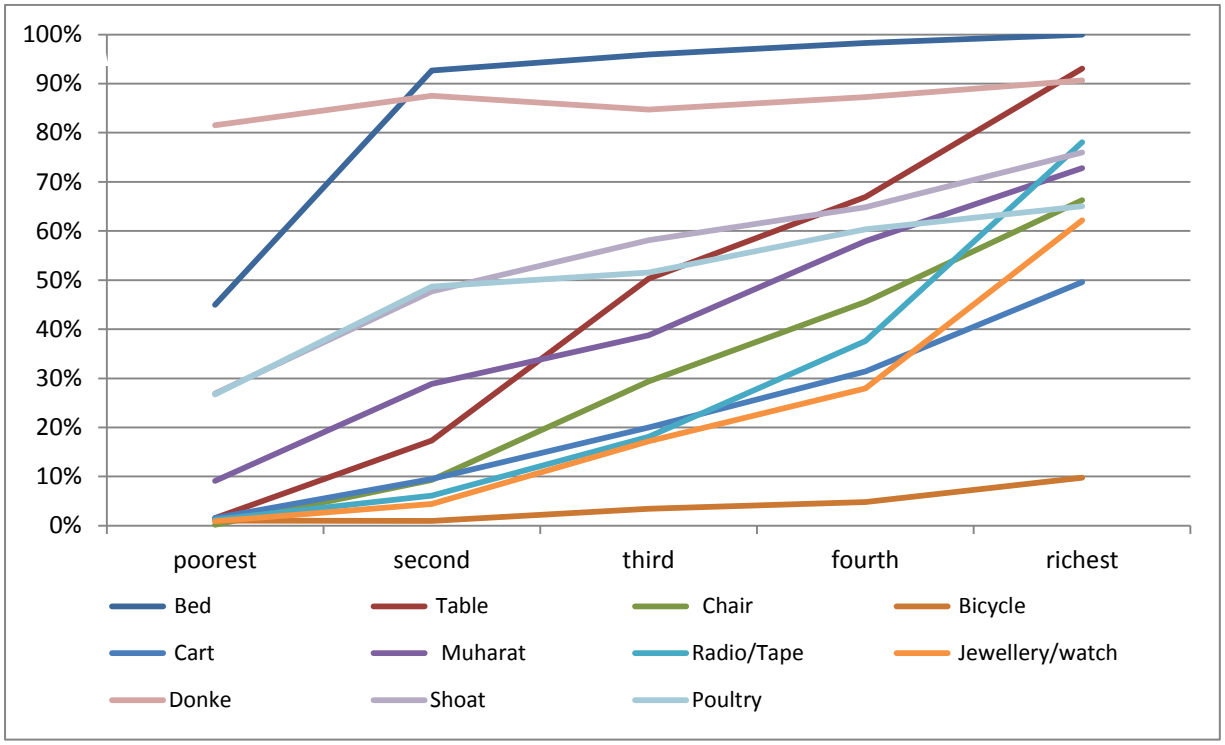


Chart 4. Asset ownership by wealth quintile – Central Darfur

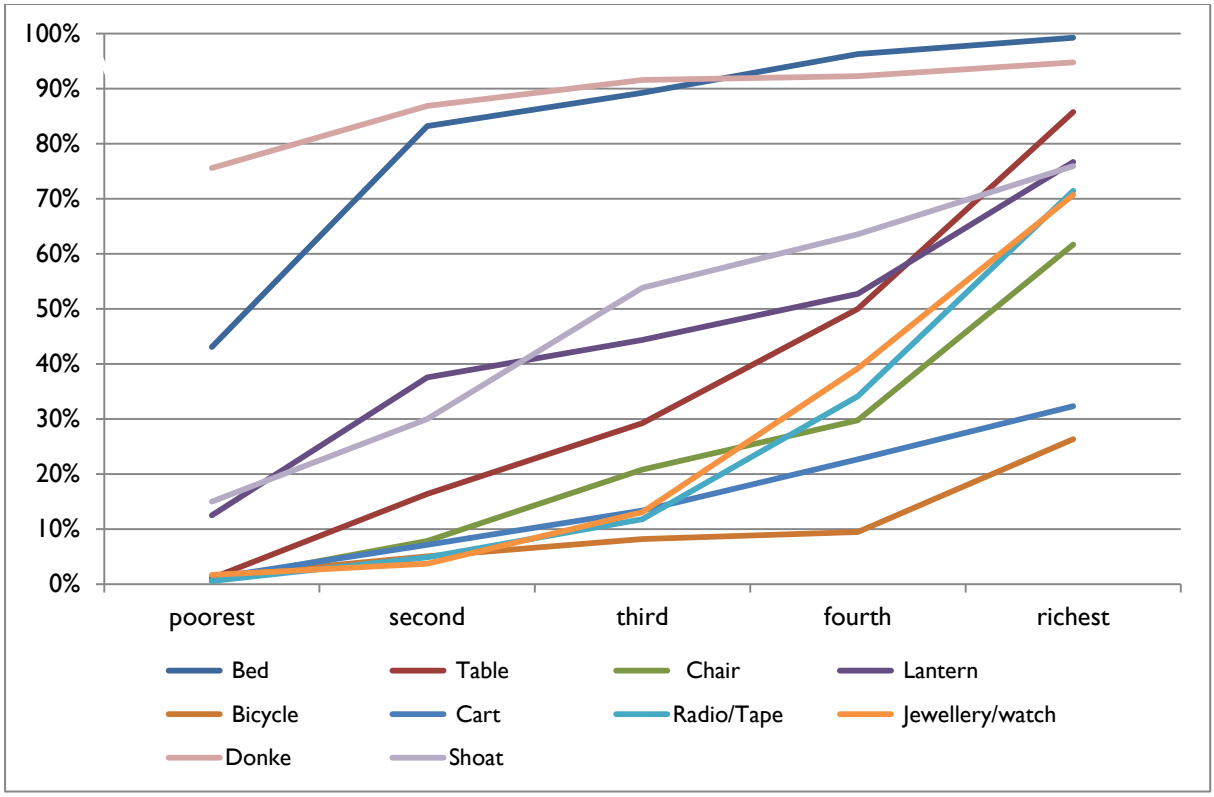
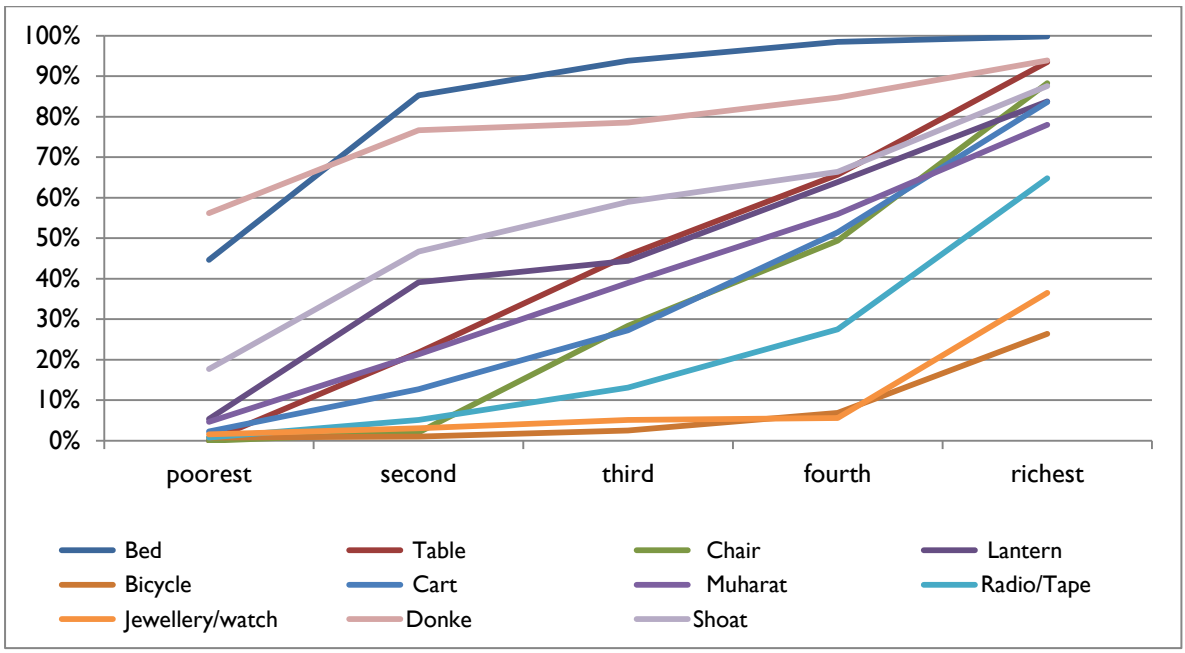


Chart 5. Asset ownership by wealth quintile – East Darfur



2.3.3 Livelihood zones

The number of households selected in each livelihood zones proportionally represents the livelihood zones in each state. Table-7 presents the distribution of population by livelihood zone. *North Darfur* is the most diverse state in terms of livelihood zones with more than half of the households in the *West Agropastoral Millet* zone and the rest found in four other zones. In *South Darfur* more than half of the households are in the *Western Agropastoralist Millet and Groundnuts* zone. Households in *West Darfur* are nearly evenly split between the *Rainfed Sorghum Belt* and the *Western Agropastoralist Millet* zones and those in *Central* are mostly in *Western Wadi Cultivation* and *Rainfed Sorghum Belt*. *East*

Darfur state is the most homogeneous with 91 percent of households in *Western Agropastoral Millet and Groundnut* zone.

Table 8. Livelihood zones by State

	State				
	North	South	West	Central	East
Jabel Marra Mixed Highland Cultivation	-	-	-	12%	-
North Darfur Tobacco	14%	-	-	-	-
North Kordofan Gum Arabic Belt	5%	-	-	-	8%
Rainfed Sorghum Belt	-	26%	42%	32%	-
West Agropastoral Millet	54%	-	50%	-	1%
West and Central Pastoral	14%	-	-	-	-
Western Agropastoral Millet and Groundnuts	-	54%	-	8%	91%
Western Wadi Cultivation	13%	20%	8%	48%	-

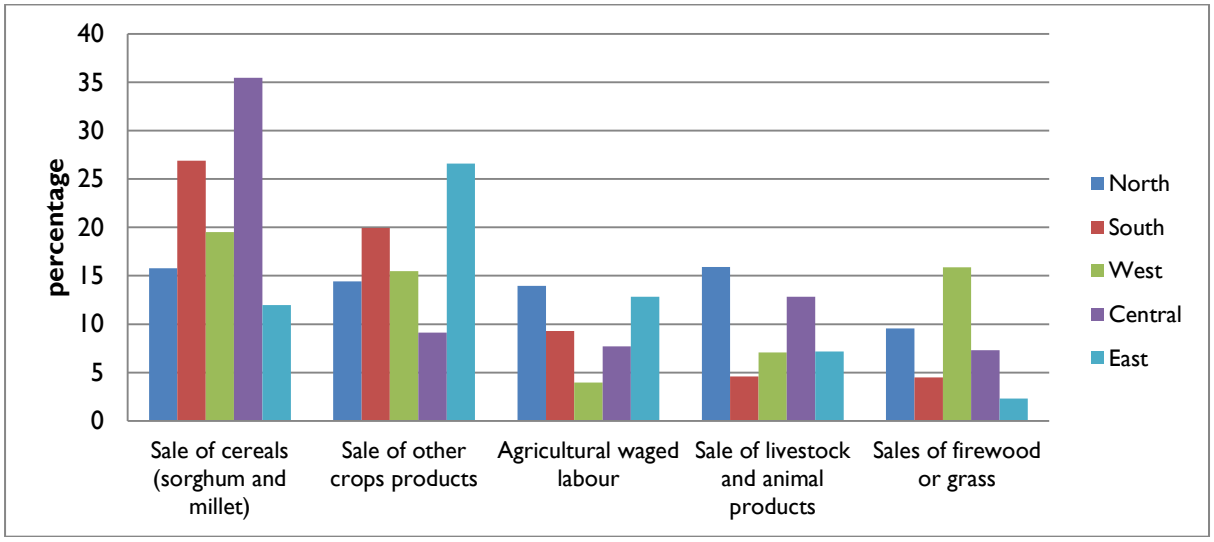
2.3.4 Livelihoods and income sources

More than 97 percent of the households across Darfur reported that their household heads were employed or engaged in some kind of income activity. For those not earning income, illness/aging was the most important reason for not working followed by lack of work opportunities.

Households were asked to list all the livelihood activities and their contribution to the total household income. About 29 percent of the households listed only one activity while 45 percent listed two activities. The rest had three or more livelihood activities with five percent of households reporting more than three sources.

The most common activities were: cereal sales (22%), sale of other crops (17%), agricultural wage labour (10%), sales of livestock or livestock products (10%), firewood/grass sales (8%), salaried work (6%), and other petty trade (6%). Sale of cereals is predominant in *Central* and *South Darfur* while sale of other crop products contribute the most in *East Darfur*. In *North* and West Darfur the share of income distributed across different sources: sale of livestock and animal products, sale of cereals, sale of other crops products in *North Darfur*; sale of cereals, sales of firewood or grass, sale of other crops products in *West Darfur*.

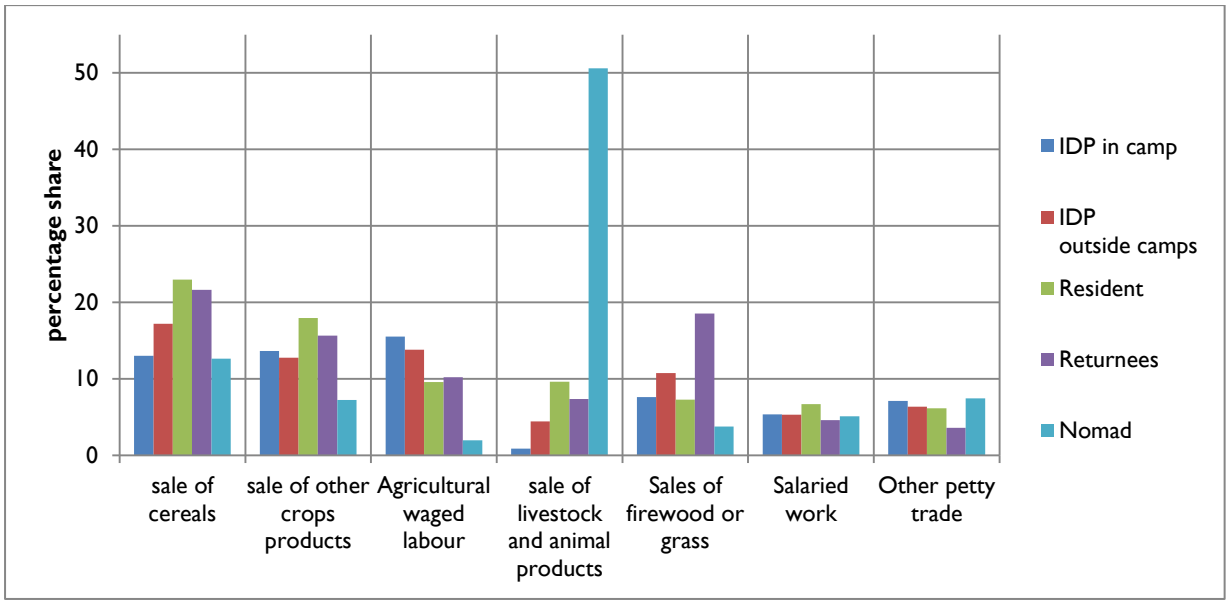
Chart 6. Average contribution to total income by sources and state



When looking at the main livelihood activities by resident type there are some notable differences. The chart below compares the share of income by resident type. Nomads are mostly involved in

sales of livestock and their products. Residents and returnees rely more on sales of cereals and other crops while IDPs do on agricultural wage labour. The share of firewood and grass sales is the highest among returnees.

Chart 7. Average contribution to total income by sources and resident type



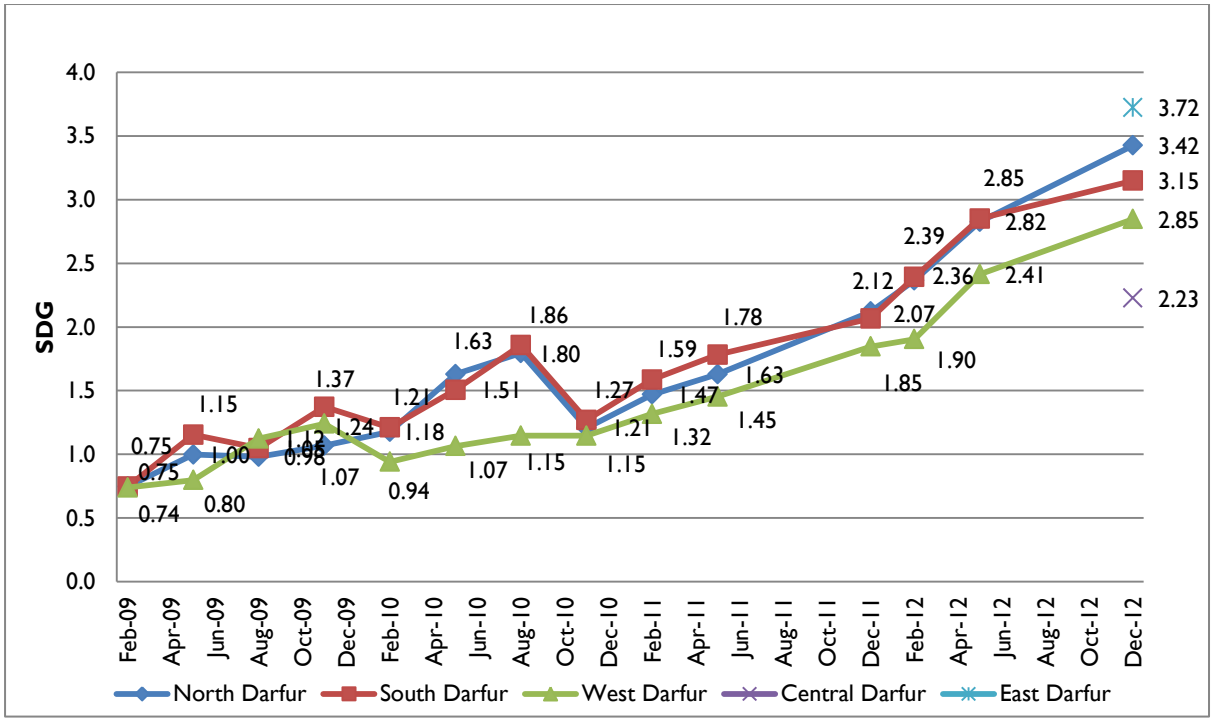
2.3.5 Expenditure

In this assessment, household the value of cash expenditures is used as the proxy of household income. The cost of the Local Food Basket (LFB) is constructed to even out the effect of price differences across states. The LFB consists of eight food items that are typically consumed across Darfur; cereals (sorghum), milk, dry vegetables, cooking oil, goat meat, cow meat, onions and sugar. The quantity of each food items for the MHFB is calculated to meet the minimum requirements of 2,100 kilocalories per person per day. The requirement in grams is then multiplied by the market prices of different food items.

Using the LFB, households are classified into three different categories based on their level of expenditure: the first group is the *poor* category, where households cannot afford to buy even one LFB; the second group is the *borderline* category, where households can afford between one and two baskets; and the third group can afford more than two baskets and are therefore the *acceptable* category.

The chart below presents the trends in the cost of the LFB per state since February 2009. Over the past four years, the cost has constantly increased. Compared to December 2011, the MHFB cost has increased by more than 50 percent in December 2012. Food commodity prices increased in 2012 despite a good harvest, mainly due to the increase in the cost of production as a result of labour shortages in major agricultural production areas across Darfur and increased transport costs as a result of high fuel prices. These labour shortages were in turn due to the repatriation of South Sudanese agricultural labourers after the separation of South Sudan and the increased labour demand in traditional gold mining in 2012. The Government increased fuel prices in June 2012 with the removal of fuel subsidies.

Chart 8. Cost of the Local Food Basket (LFB) by state



In *North* and *West Darfur*, more than half of the households cannot afford the cost of one LFB, making more than half of the population very vulnerable to future price increases. In *South Darfur*, 44 percent of the households cannot afford the cost of one LFB. In *Central* and *East Darfur*, the proportions of households that cannot afford one LFB are 39 and 27 percent, respectively.

2.3.6 Monthly share of expenditure on food

The World Bank threshold of 65 percent of expenditure share on food is applied to measure the household vulnerability to shocks in terms of food access. Less than 65 percent of the total monthly expenditure on food is considered as "acceptable", while over 65 percent is categorized as "poor" since any changes in food prices could have a detrimental outcome. The highest percentage of households that spent more than 65 percent on food is found in *Central Darfur* (63%), followed by *West Darfur* (56%), *North Darfur* (44%), *South Darfur* (31%) and *East Darfur* (27%) – *South and East Darfur* are the most productive states in the region and experienced a good harvest around the time of data collection.

2.3.7 Household dietary diversity and food frequency

Research has shown that dietary diversity[7] and frequency are a good proxy measure of food consumption and food security at household level. Food consumption data was collected and analysed using the standard WFP methodology: the variety and frequency of different foods and food groups consumed over a 7-day recall period was recorded to calculate a weighted Food Consumption Score (FCS). Weights were based on the nutritional density of the foods. Standard cut-points or thresholds were established to enable analysis of trends and to provide a benchmark for success. Households were then classified as having either 'poor', 'borderline' or 'acceptable' consumption based on the analysis of the data. The table below outlines the weights and their justification for each food/food group used to calculate the food consumption score.

7 Dietary diversity is defined as the number of individual foods or food groups consumed over a given period of time

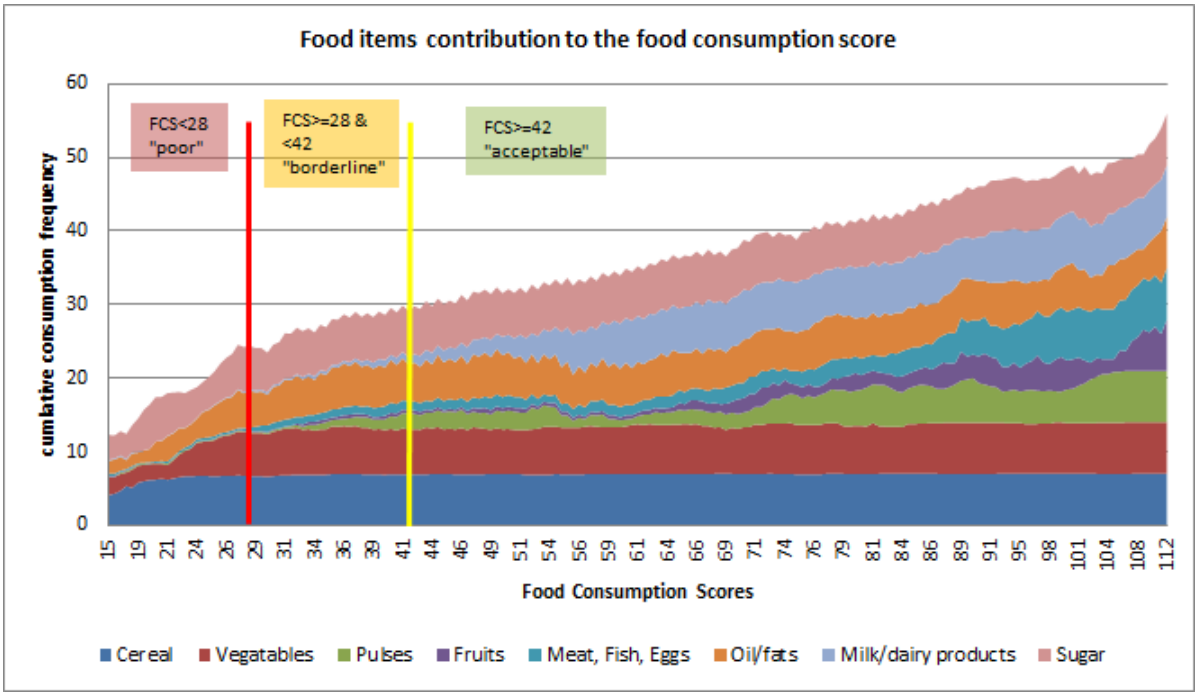
Table 9. Weights and their justification for food consumption score calculation

Food group	Weight	Justification for weight
Main staples	2	Energy dense, protein content lower and poorer quality than legumes, micronutrients.
Pulses	3	Energy dense, high amounts of protein but of lower quality than meats, micronutrients, low fat.
Vegetables	1	Low energy, low protein, no fat, micronutrients.
Fruit	1	Low energy, low protein, no fat, micronutrients.
Meat and fish	4	Highest quality protein, easily absorbable micronutrients, energy dense, fat. Even when consumed in small quantities, improvements to the quality of diet are significant.
Milk	4	Highest quality protein, micronutrients, vitamin A, energy.
Sugar	0.5	Empty calories. Usually consumed in small quantities.
Oil	0.5	Energy dense but usually no other micronutrients.

In this survey, households with a score less than 28 are classified as having poor consumption; those with a score from 28 to 42 are classified as borderline while households with a score greater than 42 are considered to have acceptable consumption. In Sudan people tend to consume sugar on a daily basis.

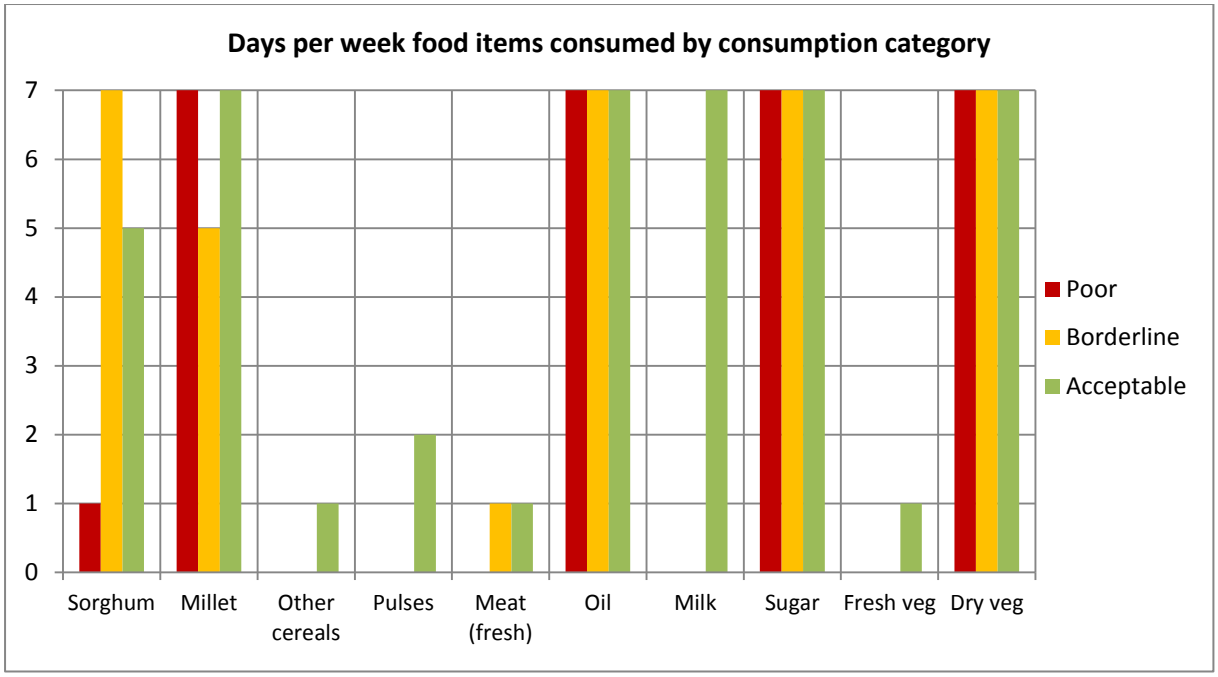
Chart 7 below illustrates the contribution of different food groups as food consumption score increases. Nearly all households eat cereals on a daily basis while sugar and vegetables are also very important in the Darfur diet, followed by the consumption of oils/fats.

Chart 9. Food items contribution to the food consumption score



Households with poor consumption consume millet, oil, sugar and dry vegetables on a daily basis. They also consume sorghum about once a week. Households with borderline consumption eat sorghum, oil, sugar and dry vegetables on a daily basis, supplemented by millet five days a week, and one day fresh meat. The households with acceptable food consumption, in addition to their frequent consumption of sorghum, millet, oils, sugar and dry vegetables, also consume milk, fresh vegetables, pulses and other cereals once a week. Compared to last year, there is a much higher consumption of millet across the food consumption categories, which can be attributed to the good harvest.

Chart 10. Weekly food consumption by food consumption group



Household dietary diversity and food frequency is mostly acceptable across the five states. *South Darfur* is the best-off in terms of food consumption, with more than 90 percent of the households with acceptable food consumption, followed by *East Darfur*. In *West* and *Central Darfur*, there is a small proportion of households with poor food consumption, and around one third of the households with borderline food consumption. Nine percent of households in *North Darfur* have poor food consumption.

Chart 11. Household food consumption classification

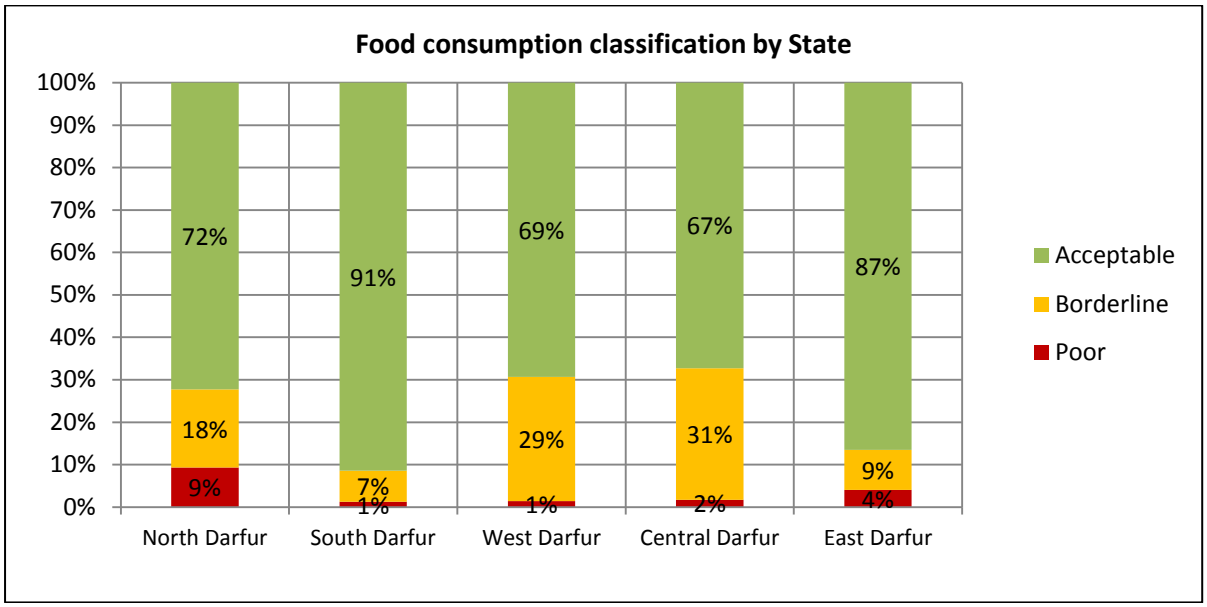
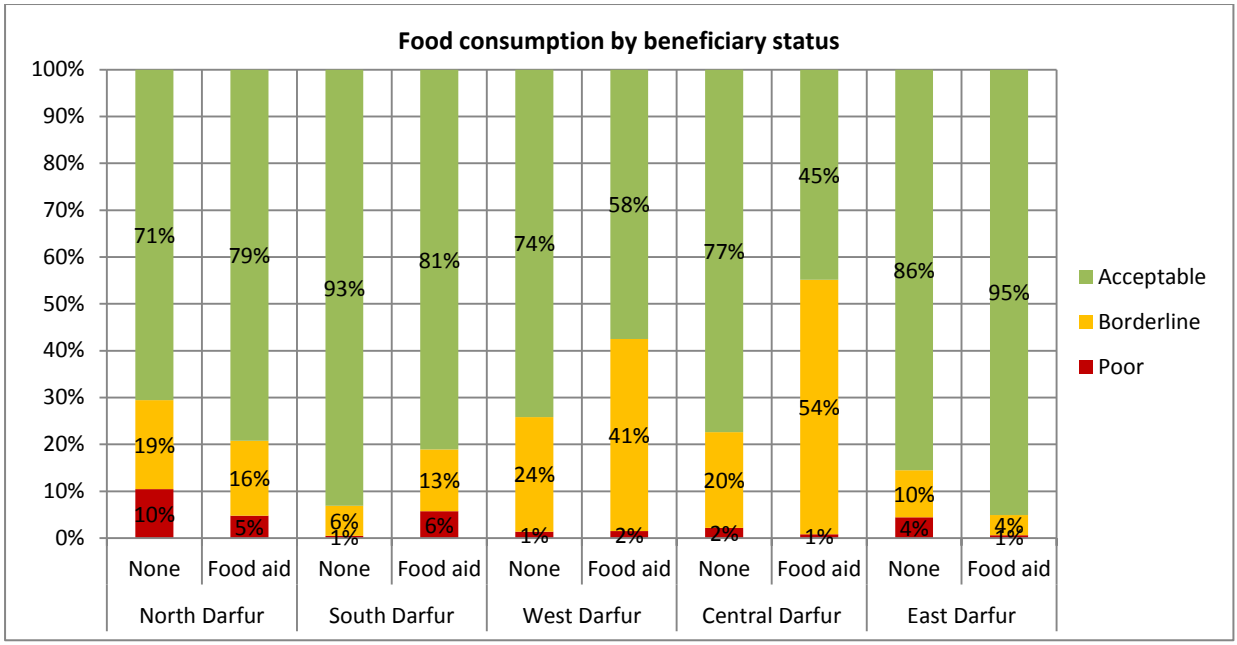


Chart 10 below shows the level of household food consumption by beneficiary status by state. For the most part, the beneficiary households have worse consumption than the non-beneficiaries with the exception of *North* and *East Darfur*. The coverage of WFP food assistance is lower in *South* and *East Darfur* (14% and 11%, respectively), compared to *Central*, *West* and *North Darfur* (31%, 29% and 20%, respectively). It is difficult to draw conclusions here without analysing the type and duration of food assistance for the beneficiary groups as well as understanding how household food consumption would be in the absence of food assistance.

Chart 12. Food Consumption Categories by beneficiary status

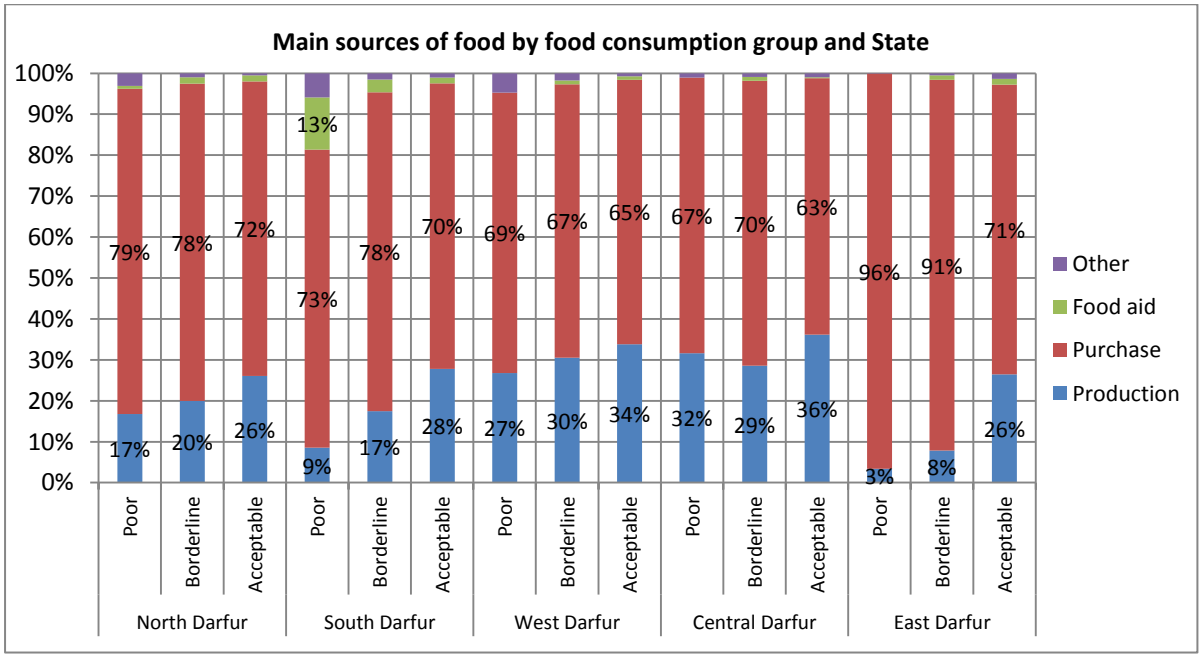


2.3.8 *Sources of food consumed*

Sources of different food items consumed are analyzed to understand how reliance on particular sources of food could affect the household food security. The main sources of food in the Darfur context are own production, market purchase, and food aid. Other sources include gifts, borrowing, in-kind payments or hunting/gathering/fishing.

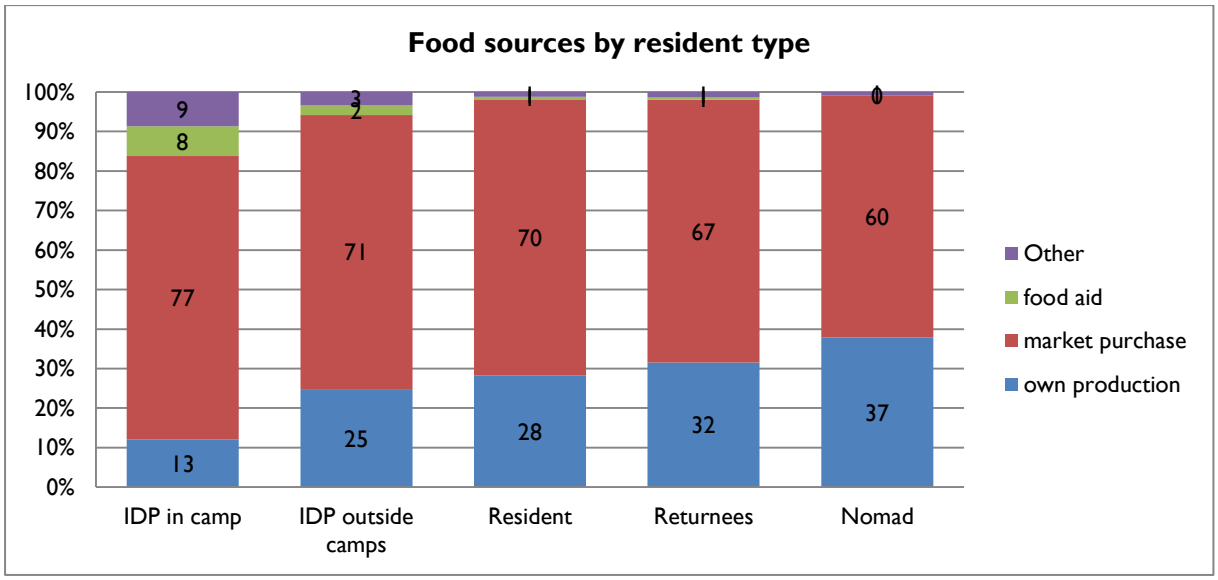
For all states and all food consumption groups, market purchases are the main source of food. Across the five states, households with acceptable food consumption tend to rely on own production. Households with poor food consumption in *South Darfur* are more reliant on food assistance compared the other states.

Chart 6. Main source of food by household food consumption groups



By resident type, IDPs in camps are the most reliant on food aid with eight percent of food consumed coming from food aid. Residents and returnees are more likely than IDPs to source food from own production.

Chart 7. Food sources by food security and resident type



3.0 HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY

3.1 Food Security

Food Security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (World Food Summit, 1996). In general, food security is a measure of food availability, food access and food utilisation for purposes of this assessment, household food security will be determined through analysis of food access indicators.

According to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), there is also a long-term and short-term aspect to food security. When a household is regularly unable to meet the food requirements of its members over a long period of time, characterised by short periods of good and bad moments, this is known as *chronic food insecurity*. The short-term problem can affect any household regardless of the current situation. Shocks like crop failure, seasonal shortages or reduced income due to illness or underemployment of productive members may temporarily reduce household access to adequate amounts of nutritious food, leading to *transitory or acute food insecurity*.

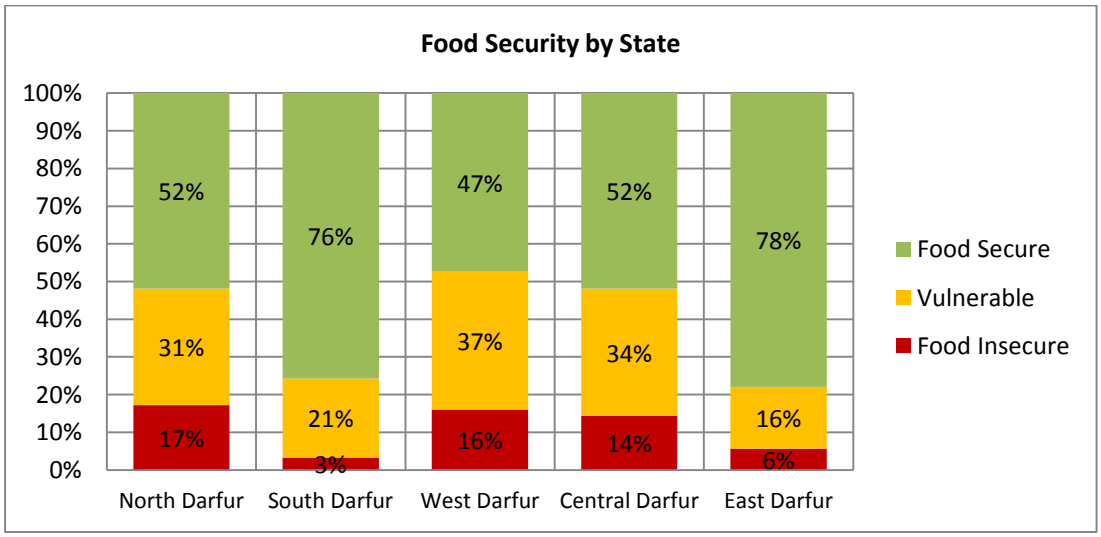
For this study, both acute and chronic food insecurity will be measured at the household level, with a focus on the food access issues and using slightly different indicators and analytical approaches in order to best understand the situation of the people in the Darfur region.

3.2 Acute Food Insecurity

In this assessment, the multi-dimensional aspects of acute food security will be measured using three different variables:

1. Ability to afford the Local Food Basket[8] (LFB), which is a proxy to measure household purchasing power;
2. Share of total monthly expenditures on food, which reflects household vulnerability to shock factors.
3. Food consumption score (FCS), which is a proxy for the household food intake in terms of The households were classified as being ***food insecure***, ***vulnerable*** or ***food secure*** based on the above-mentioned indicators. These findings were then used to draw conclusions about acute food insecurity at locality level.

Chart 8. Food Security classification by state



[8] The LFB consists of eight food items; cereals (sorghum), milk, dry vegetables, cooking oil, goat or cow meat, onion and sugar.

The prevalence of food insecurity was higher in households in *North*, *West* and *Central Darfur* (14-17 percent) while the rates were low in *South Darfur* and *East Darfur* with (3% and 6%, respectively). In addition, around one-third of the households in *North*, *West* and *Central Darfur* were vulnerable to food insecurity. Around 75 percent of households in *South* and *East Darfur* were food secure, compared to around 50 percent in *North*, *West* and *Central Darfur*.

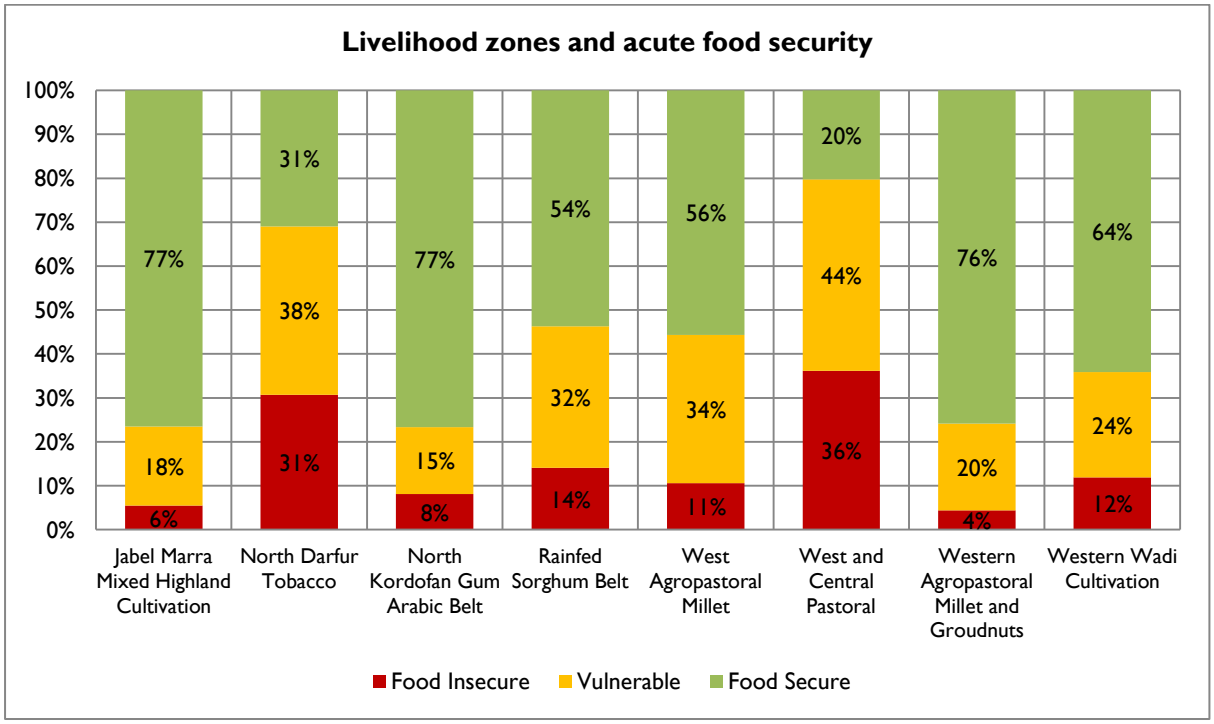
As per the projected population of 2012[9], out of the total of 9.36 million people in Darfur, 960,000 people are estimated to be food insecure and 2.51 million are vulnerable to food insecurity. The highest absolute numbers of food insecure are found in *North Darfur* while *Central Darfur* hosts the largest number of vulnerable people.

Table 10. Estimated population of food insecure households

	State					Total
	North	South	West	Central	East	
2011 Projected population	2,400,000	3,100,000	1,060,000	1,500,000	1,300,000	9,360,000
Food insecure	408,000	93,000	169,600	210,000	78,000	958,600
Vulnerable	744,000	651,000	392,200	510,000	208,000	2,505,200

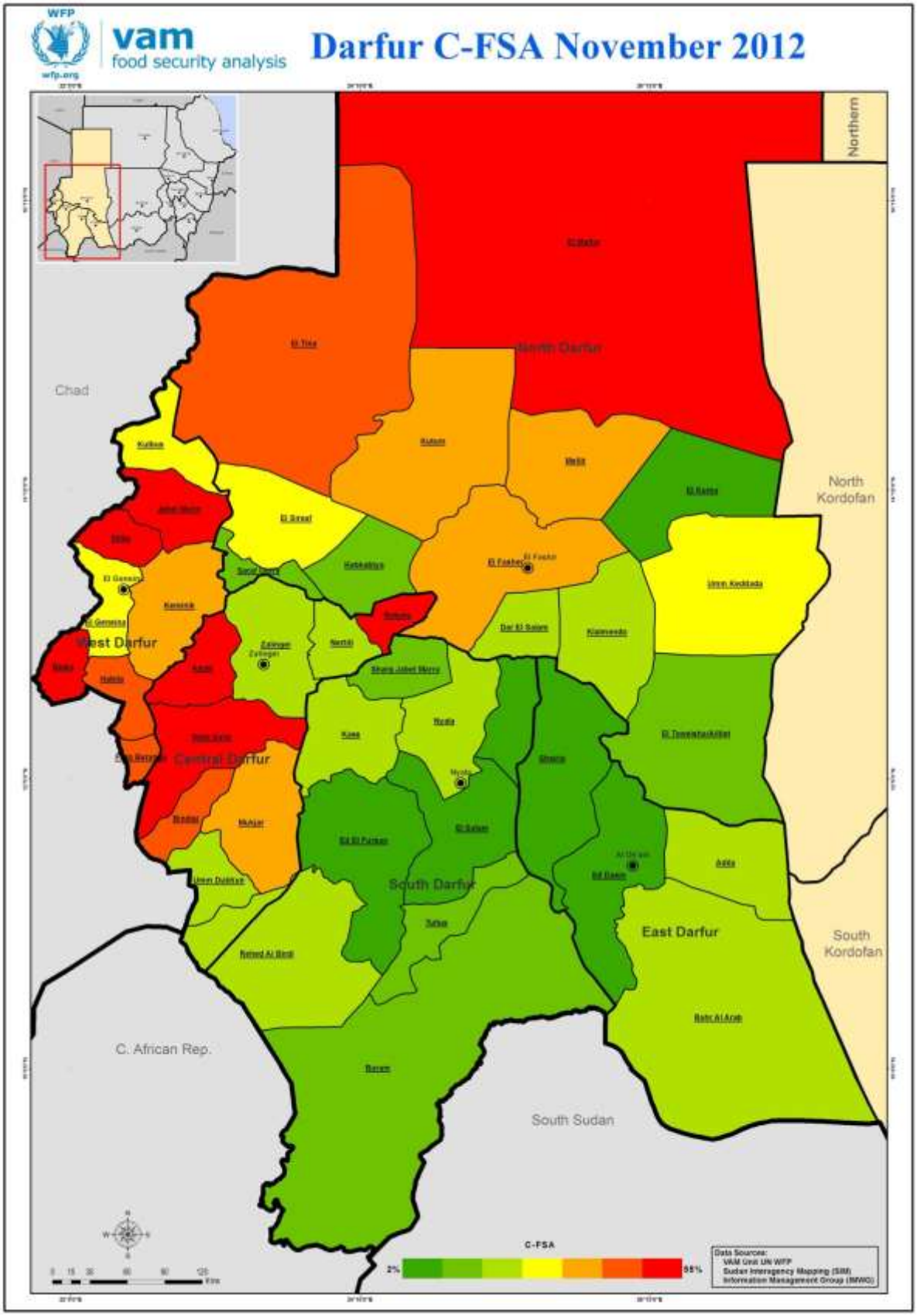
By livelihood zone, households in the *West and Central Pastoral* zone are the most likely to be food insecure (36%), followed by the *North Darfur Tobacco* zone (31%). The *West and Central Pastoral* zone has been affected by the escalation of the armed conflict in El-Seraif, hampering humanitarian access as well as commercial activities in the catchment area. In the *North Darfur Tobacco* zone, households were mostly IDPs in camps and have very limited access to income generating activities since the zone represents a pastoral area, and larger *tombac* (tobacco) farms no longer provide enough income generating opportunities for wage labourers due to the mechanization over the past years.

Chart 9. Food insecurity by livelihood zone



[9] Based on the 2008 Census

Map 4. Prevalence of acutely food insecure households by locality



3.3 Trends of food insecurity

The food security situation has improved in 2012 compared to 2011 with a reduction of food insecure households by 30 percent across Darfur. Chart 15 below compares the prevalence of food insecure households in 2011 and 2012. The largest change is found in South Darfur where the percentage reduced from 11 to 3, followed by East Darfur and Central Darfur. The improvements in households food security in 2012 is mainly attributed to a much better agricultural production in 2012 compared to the previous year when the country experienced a poor crop production. When the agricultural season is good, there are not only more crops produced, it also provides more agricultural labour opportunities for poor people in the region.

Chart 10. Food insecurity trends by state

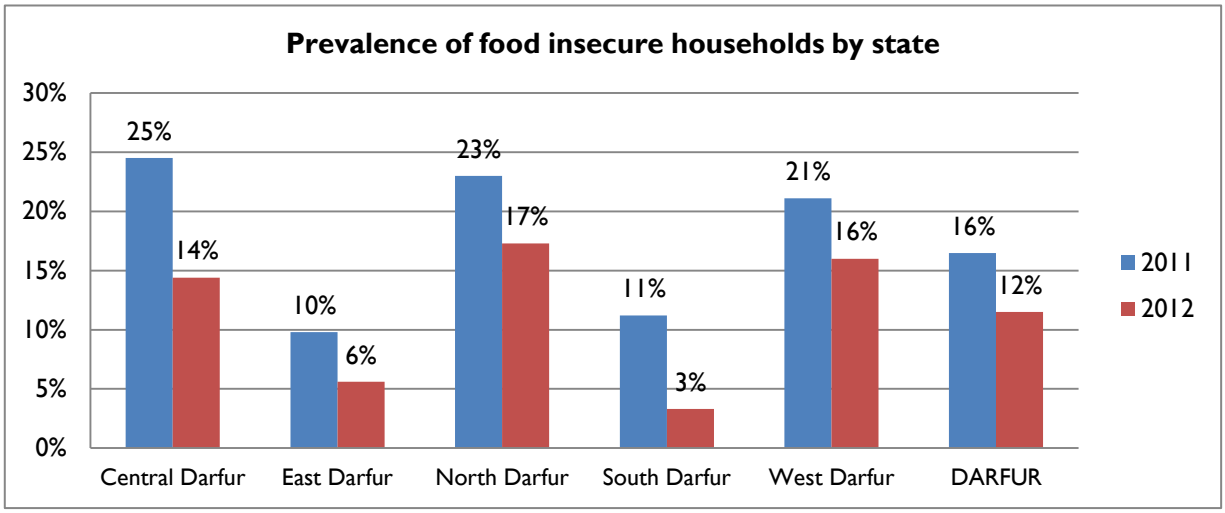


Table 11. Acute food insecurity trend by locality

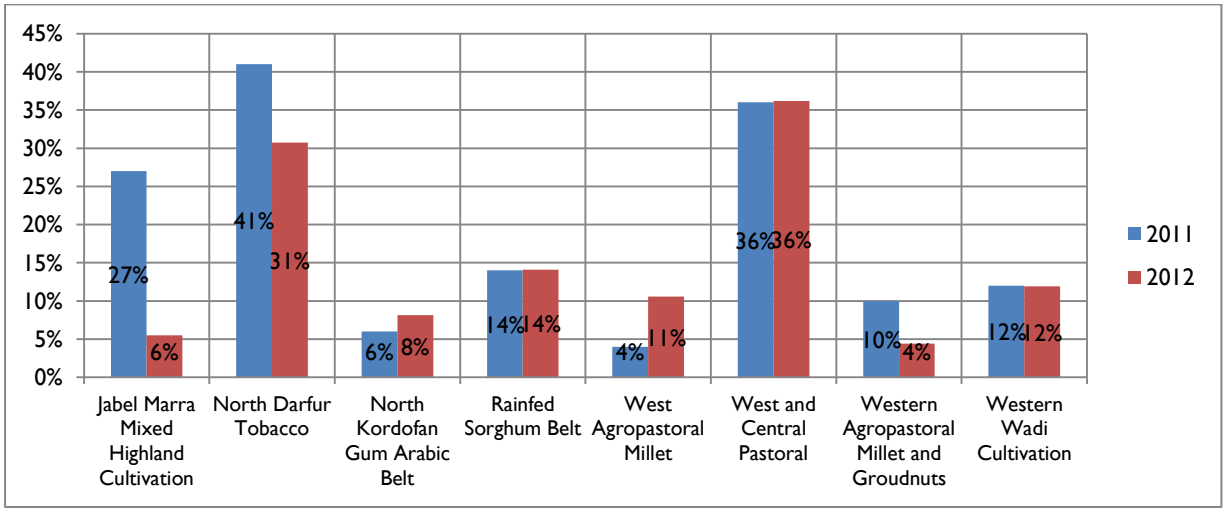
		2011	2012	% change	
North Darfur	Al Fasher	36%	26%	-27%	↑
	Al Laait & Tewisha	10%	3%	-66%	↑
	Al Teina	21%	24%	10%	→
	Dar El Salam	26%	9%	-66%	↑
	El Seraif	8%	15%	84%	↓
	Kabkabiya	13%	3%	-75%	↑
	Kalimendo	11%	10%	-7%	→
	Kuma	7%	1%	-85%	↑
	Kutum	17%	31%	85%	↓
	Malha	25%	36%	46%	↓
	Mellit	35%	12%	-65%	↑
	Saraf omra	31%	7%	-77%	↑
	Um Kadada	18%	18%	-1%	→
	Overall	*23%*	*17%*	*-25%*	↑
South Darfur	Al Salam	12%	1%	-92%	↑
	Buram	21%	5%	-75%	↑
	East Jebel Marra	10%	5%	-54%	↑
	Edd al Fursan	2%	0%	-90%	→
	Kass	11%	6%	-48%	↑
	Nyala	13%	2%	-83%	↑
	Rehed Al Birdi	9%	4%	-53%	→
	Tulus	19%	3%	-86%	↑
	Adilla	2%		N/A	
	Overall	*11%*	*3%*	*-71%*	↑

		2011	2012	% change	
West Darfur	Al Geneina	19%	6%	-67%	↑
	Beida	47%	35%	-26%	↑
	Forbaranga	29%	23%	-20%	↑
	Habillah	29%	21%	-26%	↑
	Jablmoon		20%	N/A	
	Kereinik	23%	15%	-33%	↑
	Kulbus	4%	8%	73%	→
	Sirba	14%	22%	57%	↓
	Overall	*21%*	*16%*	*-24%*	→
Central Darfur	Azum	35%	28%	-19%	↑
	Bindisi		24%	N/A	
	Mukjar	21%	11%	-49%	↑
	Niertete	27%	1%	-96%	↑
	Rokoro		23%	N/A	
	Umm Duhkun	16%	6%	-61%	↑
	Wadi Salih	22%	26%	17%	→
	Zallingi	30%	4%	-87%	↑
	Overall	*25%*	*14%*	*-41%*	
East Darfur	Adayala		13%	N/A	
	Al Deain	8%	2%	-75%	↑
	Bahr Al Arab	5%	6%	22%	→
	Shearia	18%	1%	-96%	↑
	Overall	*10%*	*6%*	*-43%*	→

The analysis by locality indicates a similar trend (Table 10). Exceptions are found: *El Sereif, Kutum* and *Malha* localities in *North Darfur* and *Sirba* locality in *West Darfur*. *El-Sereif* has been affected by increased insecurity in the latter part of 2012. *Kutum* and *Malha* localities are mostly pastoral or agro-pastoral areas with little benefit from the good crop production. The insecurity continued to hamper humanitarian access in the area throughout 2012. *Sirba* locality in *West Darfur* was affected by floods, resulting in a poor agricultural production.

By livelihood zone, the situation has improved or remained the same in most of the zones, owing to a good crop production in 2012 compared to 2011. The exception is in the *West Agropastoral Millet* zone where the situation has deteriorated significantly. This zone consists of different smaller livelihood zones such as pastoral in the north and agro-migrants in the centre where the population did not benefit directly from the good crop production, and was affected by insecurity and limited humanitarian access.

Chart 11. Food insecurity trend by livelihood zone



3.4 Chronic food insecurity

Chronic food insecurity is defined as "conditions of persistent inability to meet minimum quality and quantity of food consumption requirements as is evident even in the absence of a shock/hazard (during normal or typical years) AND/OR a high frequency of acute crises years in the past ten years"[10].

Although the assessment is designed to capture the current food security status, chronic food insecurity analysis is conducted applying the method used in the "Comprehensive Food Security Assessment in North Kordofan (WFP, August 2013)". Three continuous variables were employed to conduct the cluster analysis:

- *Food consumption score* – as a measure of households' current ability to meet quantity and quality of food consumption requirement;
- *Total number of different assets (0-17) owned* – as a measure of household wealth
- *Share of total expenditure on food* – a measure of household capacity to withstand food insecurity shocks

A total of four different groups are identified: "food secure", "food secure market dependent", "vulnerable", and "chronically food insecure". The table below presents the key characteristics of each category.

[10] IPC version 2 Manual, 2012

Table 12. Chronic food insecurity Classifications

	Percentage HHs	Mean FCS	Average number of household assets	Share of expenditure on food
Food Secure	27%	77	10	39%
Food Secure Market dependent	35%	71	9	72%
Vulnerable	16%	43	8	44%
Chronically Food Insecure	22%	39	7	77%

The percentage of chronically food insecure households is highest in West Darfur and Central Darfur (35 and 34 percent), followed by North Darfur (25 percent). East and South Darfur have the highest levels of food secure households, as classified through chronic food security analysis.

Chart 19. Chronic food insecurity by State

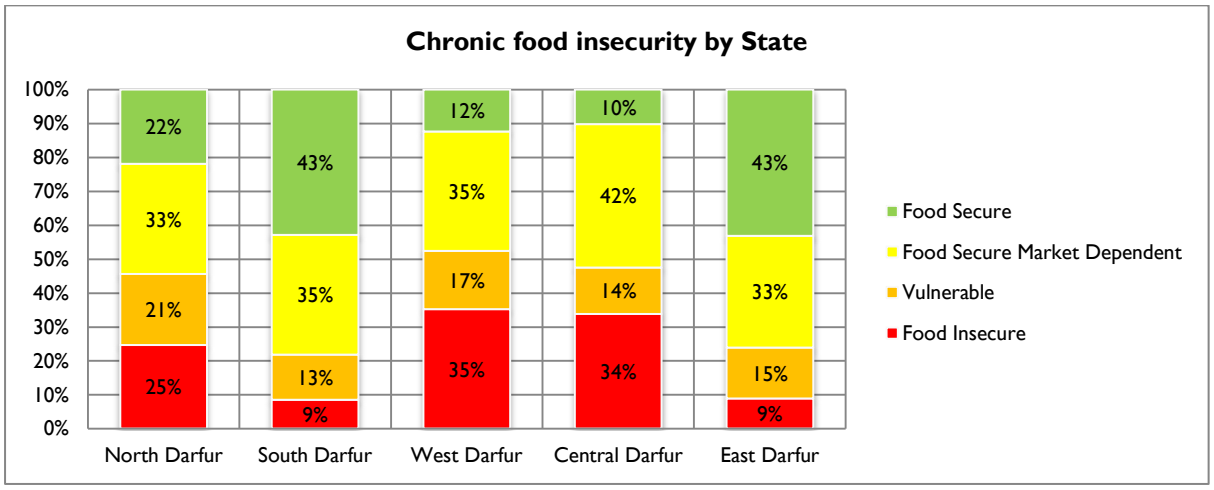
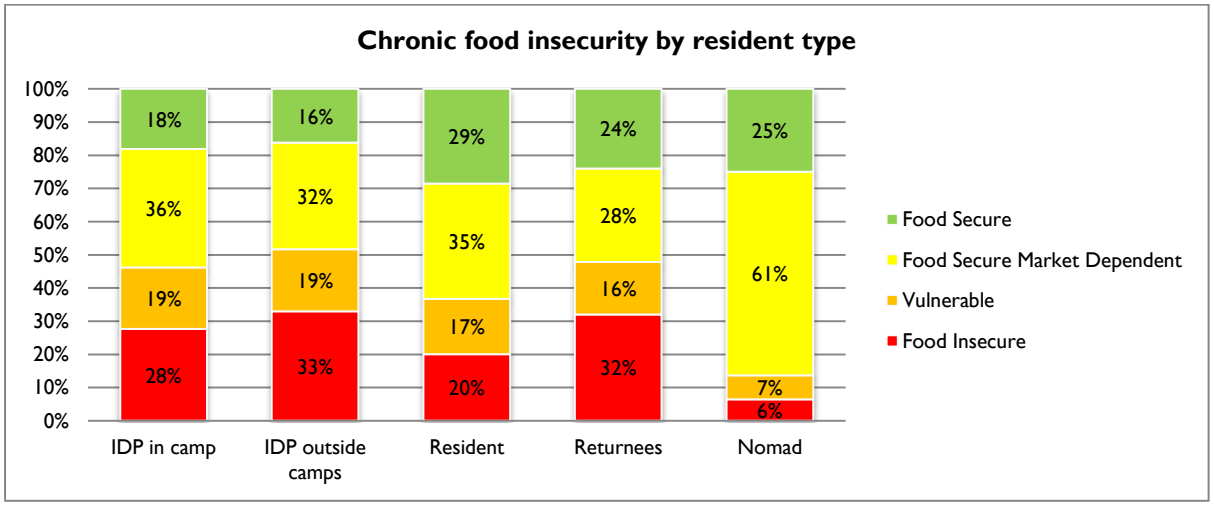


Chart 18 shows that IDPs outside of camps are the most likely to be chronically food insecure, followed by returnees and IDPs in camps. In addition, both IDP groups are the least likely to be food secure using the chronic measure. Nomads tend to be better off than the other groups, likely due to their higher asset ownership (livestock).

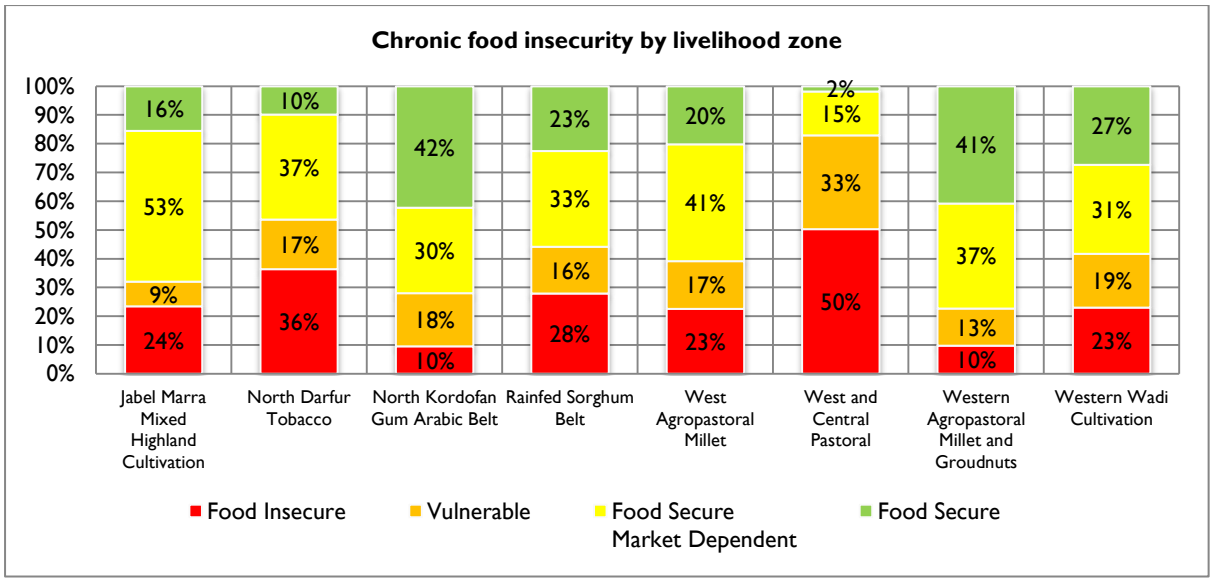
Chart 20. Chronic food insecurity by Resident type



The chart below shows the distribution of chronic food insecurity by livelihood zone. Households in the "*Western and Central Pastoral*" zone are the most likely to be chronically food insecure, followed by those in the *North Darfur Tobacco* zone. The highest percentage of food secure households is

found in the "*North Kordofan Gum Arabic Belt*", and *the "Western Agropastoral Millet and Groundnuts"* zones.

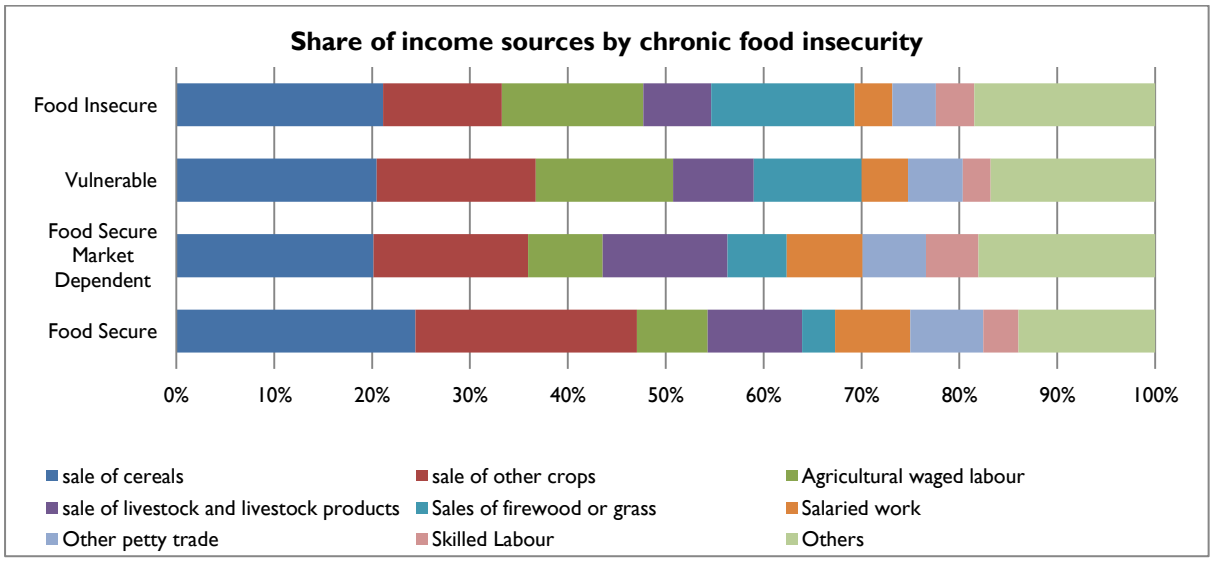
Chart 21. Chronic food insecurity by Livelihood zone



Female-headed households are more likely to be chronically food insecure: 32 percent of the female headed households are chronically food insecure compared to 18 percent for the male headed households while only 17 percent are food secure compared to 31 percent for households headed by men. Education of the head (related to income earning ability) is also related to chronic food insecurity. The percentage of food insecure households decreases with increased levels of education – 26 percent for heads with no education compared to 12 percent for those with more than secondary education.

All groups have the same basic reliance on cereals sales as a source of income but food secure households have a greater reliance on sales of cash/other crops and on salary that the others. Chronic food insecure households are more reliant on marginal sources of income such as sales of firewood or grass and agricultural wage labour which is expected.

Chart 22. Share of income by chronic food insecurity



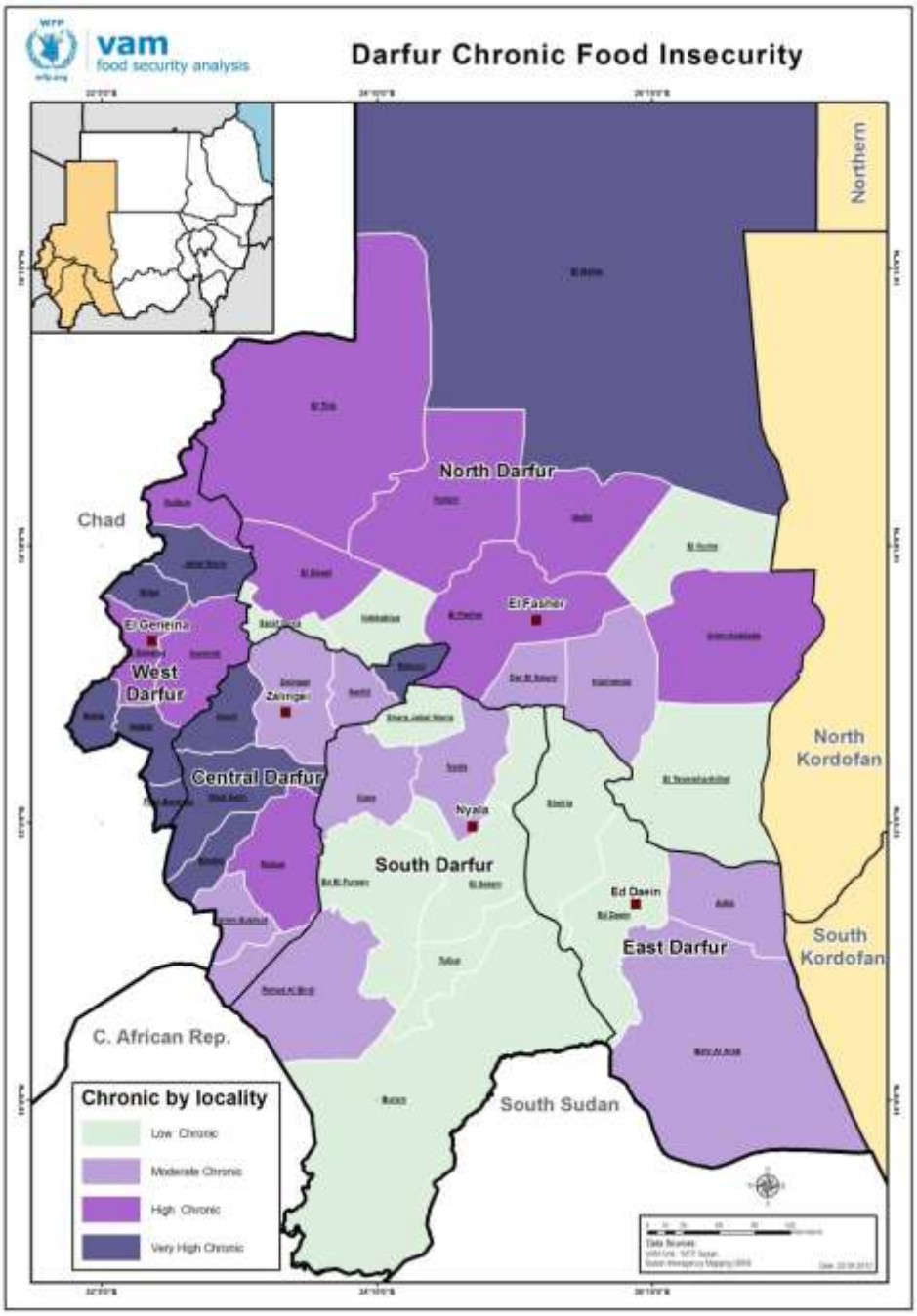
Chronic food insecurity is strongly associated with acute food insecurity. The table below illustrates that almost all the acutely food insecure households are classified as chronically food insecure. Among the "vulnerable" in the acute food insecurity classification, some are categorized as

"chronically food insecure". This group may deserve a special attention as they are particularly vulnerable to future shocks.

Table 13. Comparison of chronic and acute food security classifications

		Acute food security			*Total*
		Food Insecure	Vulnerable	Food Secure	
Chronic food security	Food Secure	-	-	27%	*27%*
	Food Secure Market Dependent	-	13%	22%	*35%*
	Vulnerable	1%	5%	10%	*16%*
	Food Insecure	10%	9%	3%	*22%*
Total		*11%*	*27%*	*62%*	*100%*

Map 5. Chronic food insecurity



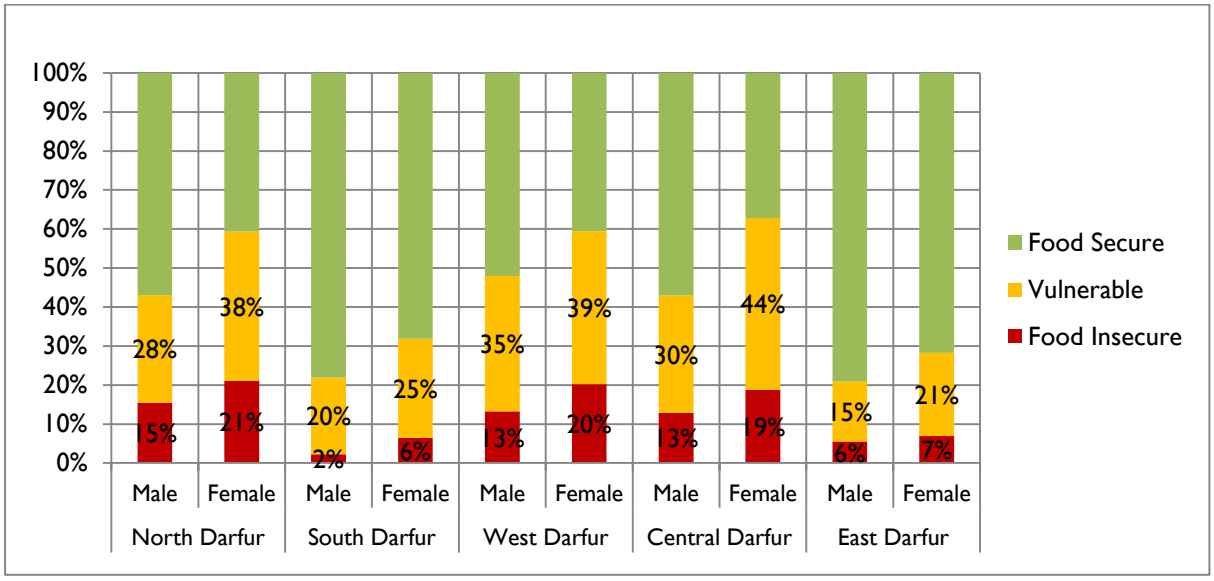
4.0 HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY PROFILING

This section explores the characteristics of acutely food insecure households to inform targeting and programme design for food assistance.

4.1 Sex of household head

In Darfur, twenty-eight percent of the households are female-headed, and the proportion is high in particular in West and North Darfur with 41percent and 32 percent respectively. Female-headed households are more likely to be food insecure: overall 16 percent of female headed households are food insecure compared to 10 percent of male headed households. The chart below illustrates the food security status of each state, segregated by sex of household head. When a female is heading the household, it usually means that the man is no longer living in the households, due to different reasons, and the household then has fewer men of working age to contribute to the household's income. It is worth noting that no major differences are found in the share of income sources and the number of income sources by sex of household heads.

Chart 23. Sex of household head and food security status



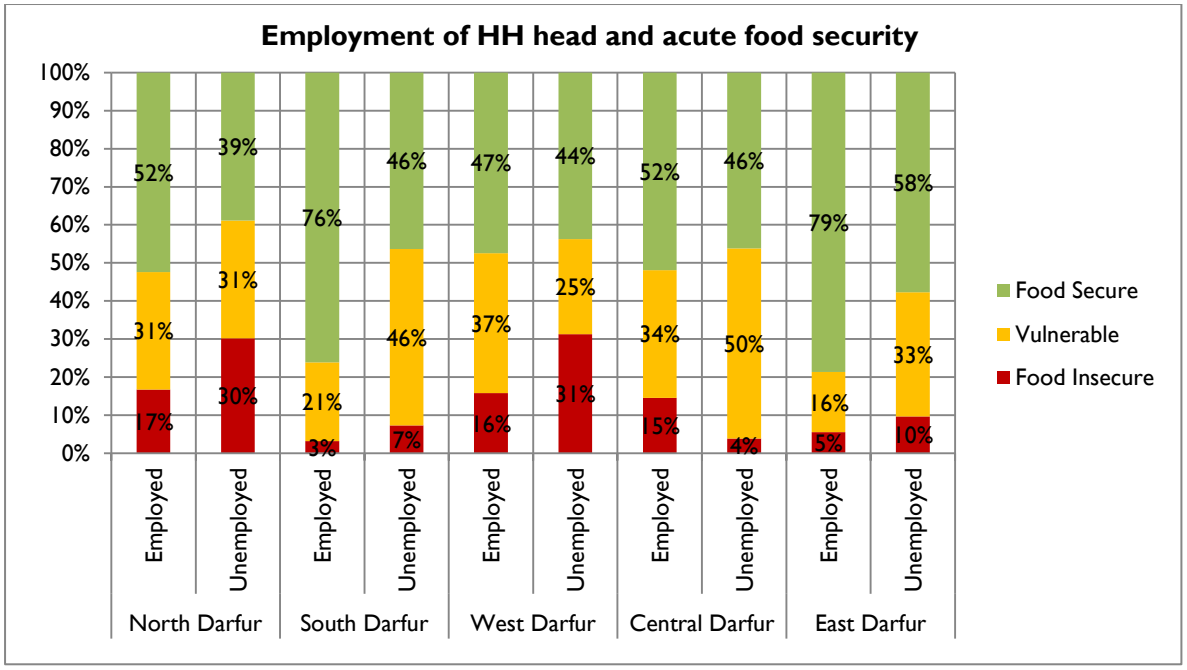
4.2 Education of household head

Education of household head is strongly associated with the food security outcome. Those households with uneducated head are more likely to be food insecure compared to those with educated household heads.

4.3 Employment and livelihood strategies

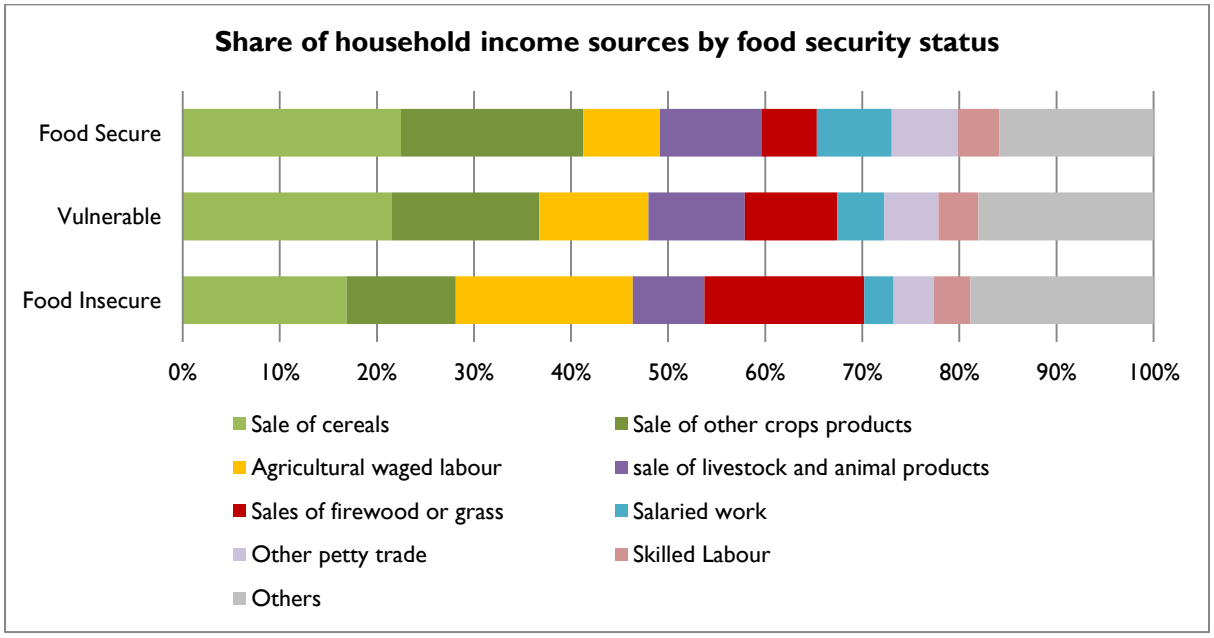
Employment has a clear effect on the food security status, and overall 21 percent of households with unemployed household heads are food insecure, compared to 11 percent of the households with employed household heads.

Chart 24. Employment of household head and food security status by state



Food insecure households are less reliant on sales of cereals or cash crops for their income, compared to food secure and vulnerable households The chart shows that they mostly rely on agricultural wage labour and the sales of firewood or grass, just as in the chronically food insecure households. Labour is their main asset and they must rely on that for income.

Chart 25. Share of household income by food security status



4.4 Resident type

By resident type, the highest prevalence of food insecure households are found among IDPs outside camp (19%), followed by IDPs in camp (15%), returnees (15%), resident (11%) and nomad (3%). The distribution of food insecure households by resident type varies by state: in *North Darfur* there are no large differences in the prevalence of food insecure households among different resident type; in *West Darfur* returnees are most likely to be food insecure, followed by IDPs outside camps and IDPs in camps; in *Central Darfur*, IDPs in camps have the highest prevalence of acute food insecurity,

followed by returnees; in *South Darfur* and *Central Darfur* IDPs in camps are more likely to be food insecure though the overall prevalence of food insecure households is low compared to other states.

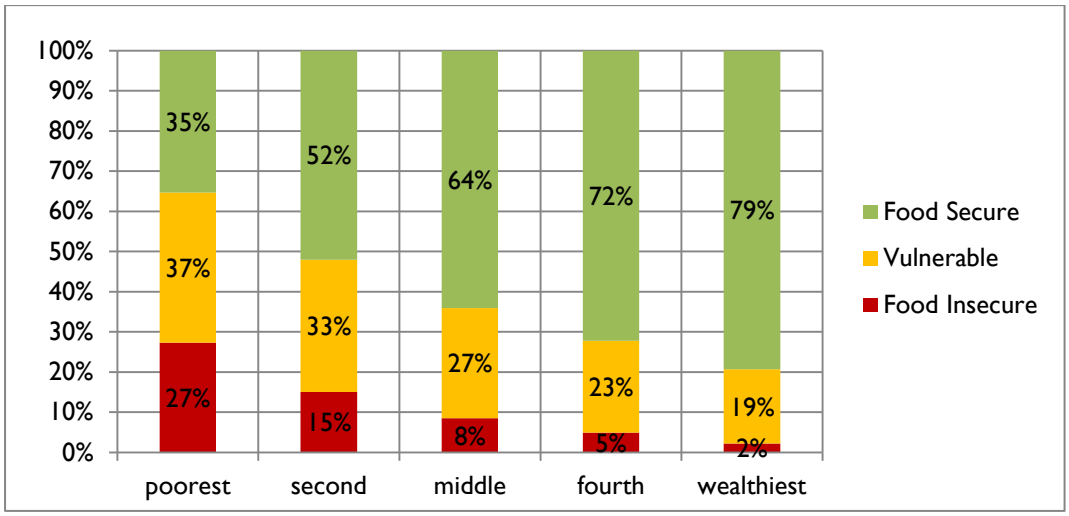
4.5 Households with members with special needs

Across the Darfur states, ten percent of households have at least one member with special needs, ranging from the lowest with nine percent in *Central Darfur* to the highest at eleven percent in *East Darfur*. No notable differences are observed in the food security status between those households with a member of special needs and the rest. Those households are distributed almost equally across different resident types (residents, IDPs in camp, IDPs outside camps, returnees), as well as sex of household heads.

4.6 Household wealth

Household wealth, measured by asset ownership, is strongly associated with the household food security status. The proportion of food insecure households decreases with wealth.

Chart 12. Wealth quintiles and food security status



The proportions of households that own agricultural productive assets (*muhurat*, carts), domestic articles (chair, bed, jewellery/watch, table and lantern) and livestock were higher among the food secure and vulnerable households compared to the food insecure households. Food insecure households own on average of 3 goats/sheep and 1 poultry, whereas the food secure households own the average of 6 and 3 goats/sheep and poultry respectively.

4.7 Food sources

Overall most households rely on purchase for their food and in all states, food insecure households rely more on purchase than the other groups, making them extremely vulnerable to increases in prices and decreases in availability on the market. This is true for all states.

4.8 Shocks and coping

In the survey a series of questions was asked to better understand at what cost a household achieves its food security outcome - which behavioural response or 'coping strategy' is adopted when faced with food insecurity shock, such as reducing the frequency of meals, reducing the portions of food consumed during meals or shifting reliance to cheaper foods, shifting reliance to less preferred or cheaper food types and other food consumption-related coping strategies.

Across the five Darfur states, twenty-three percent of households reportedly experienced a food insecurity shock. The rates are higher in *North Darfur* (26 percent), as well as *East* and *West Darfur* (25 and 23 percent respectively). The food insecure households are more likely to have faced the shock: 35 percent of them experienced the shock, in comparison to 21 percent among the

vulnerable and food secure households. Households cope mostly through relying on less preferred and less expensive foods, or borrowing food/money. While the types of coping strategies adopted by households are similar, the intensity of adopting those strategies is higher among the food insecure households compared to the food secure households.

5.0 FOOD ASSISTANCE

WFP has provided food assistance to the conflict-affected vulnerable population in Darfur. In 2012, the assistance was provided for a total 2.9 million mostly under the General Food Distribution (GFD) in kind or voucher. Since the sample is designed to provide locality level estimates of food insecurity, the following analysis simply describes the situation of households who were in the sample and who happened to receive food assistance. The Darfur food security monitoring system (FSMS) provides more detailed information on receipt and utilisation of WFP food assistance.

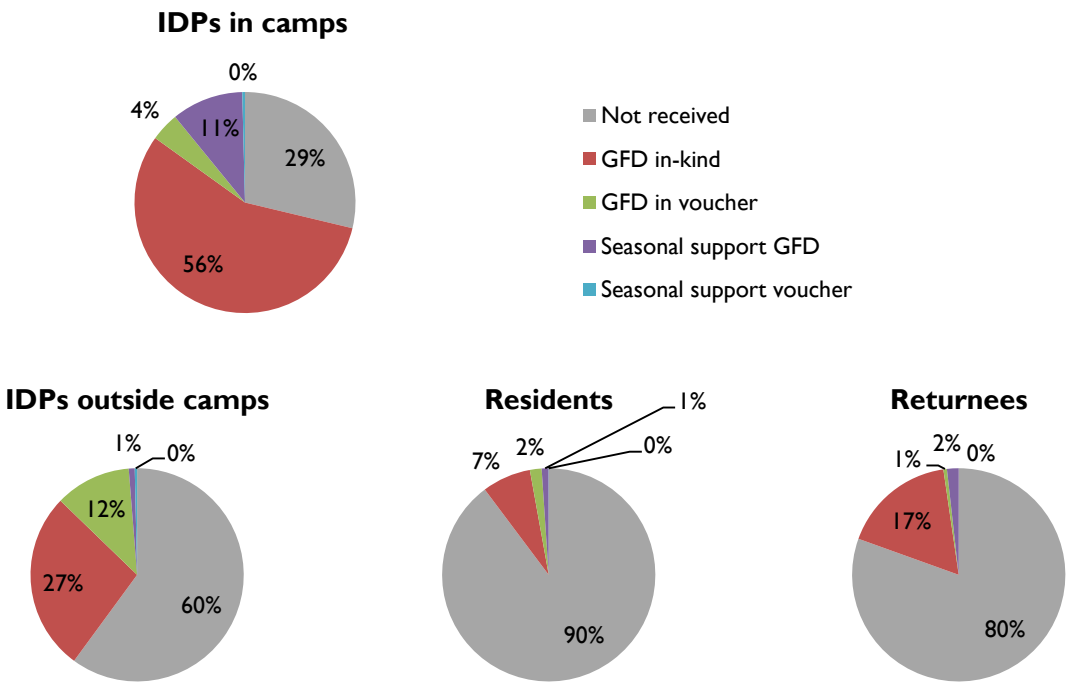
The assessment questionnaire included a module on food assistance. Households were asked if they had received WFP food assistance over the past three months. The recall period allows capturing most of the WFP beneficiaries including those who were supported through seasonal food/voucher distribution as well as GFD in kind/voucher.

Overall, twenty-percent of households received the WFP food assistance. The rate is higher in *Central Darfur* (31percent), followed by *West Darfur* (29 percent), *North Darfur* (20 percent), *South Darfur* (14 percent), and *East Darfur* (11 percent). By resident type, 72 percent of IDPs in camp received the food assistance, followed by IDPs outside camps (41 percent), returnees (23 percent) and resident (14 percent).

Among those who received the WFP food assistance, sixty percent of them received the 12-month GFD in-kind, and eleven percent of them received a 12-month GFD in voucher. Households that are supported by the in-kind seasonal support account for eight percent of the total beneficiaries while the rest may benefit from food for assets or nutrition interventions.

In *South*, *West* and *Central Darfur*, more than seventy-percent of the beneficiaries received a 12-month GFD in-kind. In *North Darfur*, the highest proportion of WFP beneficiaries received a 12-month voucher (23 percent), followed by GFD in kind (17 percent). In *East Darfur*, the most significant modality is GFD seasonal support (70 percent), followed by GFD in kind (17 percent). The differences are mainly due to the composition of resident types of the WFP beneficiaries. The chart below illustrates the WFP food assistance coverage and modalities by resident type.

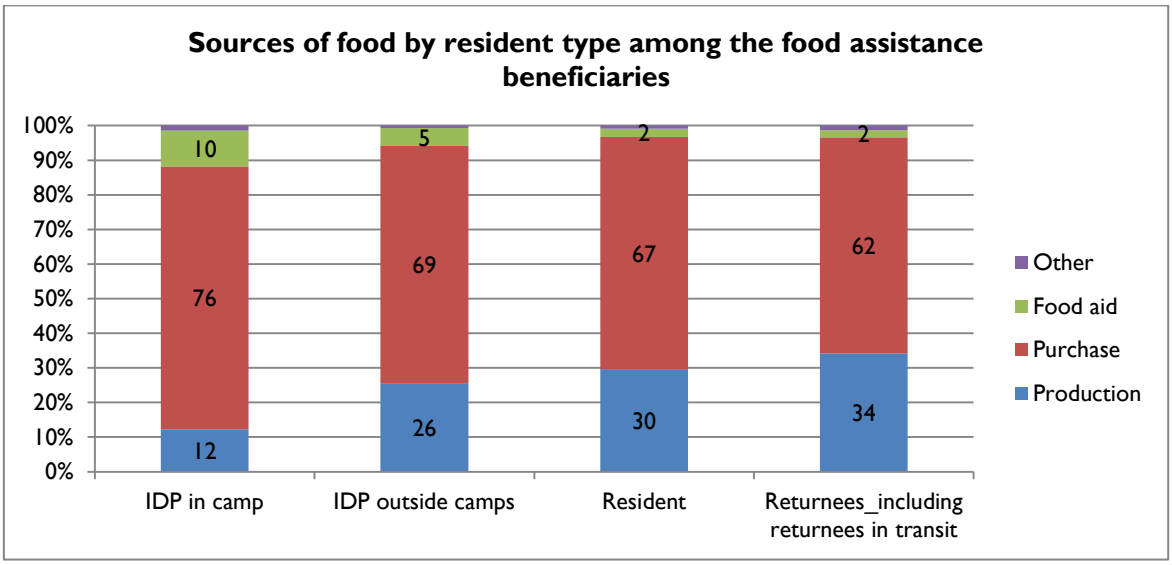
Chart 13. WFP food assistance coverage and modality by resident type



By food security status, twenty-nine percent of the food insecure households received the WFP food assistance, followed by 24 and 17 percent for the vulnerable households and food secure households respectively. Food secure households that received WFP food assistance are found mostly among IDPs in camps, which may call for a targeted intervention among the camp population. A caution is required to interpret the association between the household food security and the beneficiary status, since the assessment does not discount the effect of food assistance to classify household food security. A household can be classified as "vulnerable" or "food secure" as the result of the food assistance.

All the food assistance commodities are mostly consumed by the beneficiaries. Reliance on food assistance is higher among the IDP beneficiaries in camps compared to other beneficiaries.

Chart 14. Sources of food among the WFP beneficiaries by resident type

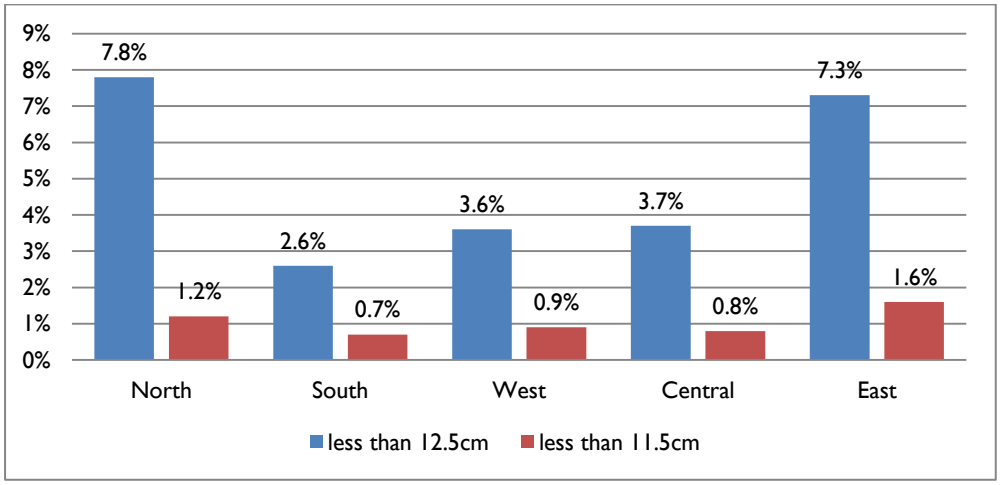


6.0 FOOD UTILIZATION AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS

6.1 Children's nutritional status

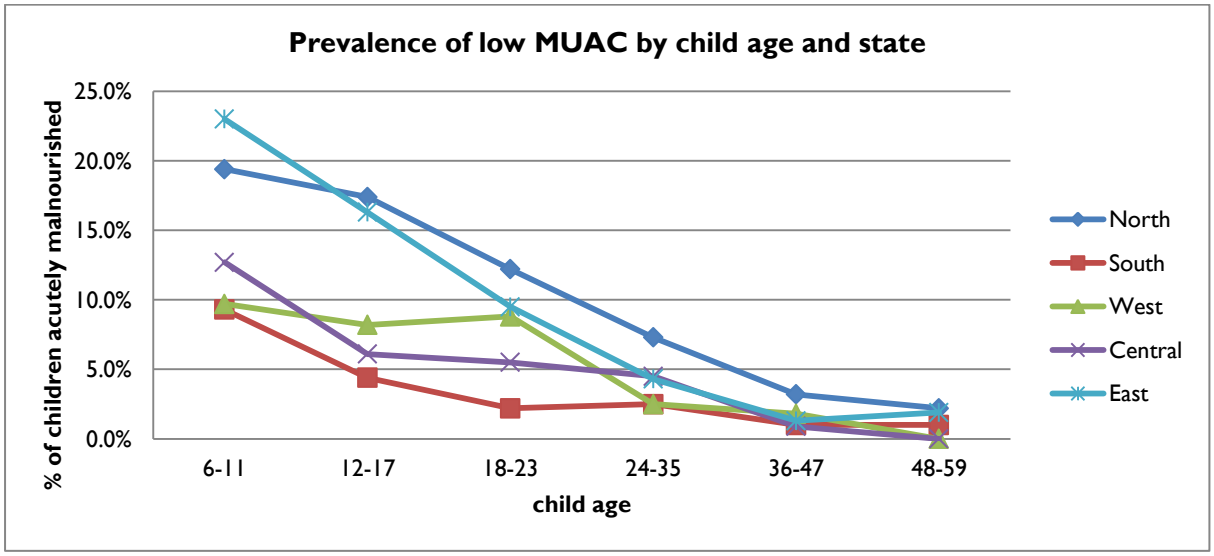
Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) was measured for a total of 14,150 children aged between 6-59 months. Using a cut-point of < 12.5 cm for global acute malnutrition (GAM), a total of 5.2 percent of the children measured were acutely malnourished, ranging from 2.6 percent in *South Darfur* to 7.8 percent in *North Darfur*. Children with 6-23 months of age were more likely to have low MUAC (11.6 percent) than those with two years of age and older (2.5 percent).

Chart 15. Prevalence of low child MUAC



The chart below shows that for all states, the prevalence of low MUAC decreases with increased age group. Children in *East Darfur* are the most likely to be malnourished in the 6-11 months age group while those in *North Darfur* are the most likely in all other age groups. Children *in South Darfur* are the best off in all age groups.

Chart 30. Prevalence of low MUAC by child age (in months) group and state

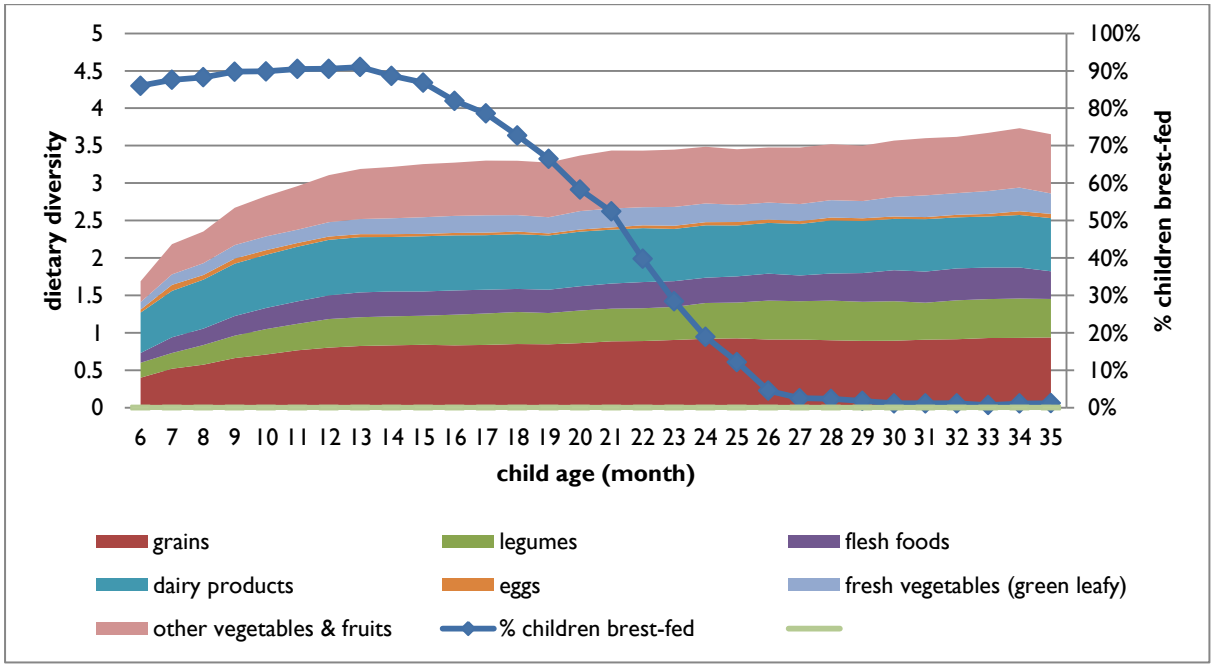


6.2 Child Feeding Practices

An important contributing factor to a child's health is the mothers feeding practices and knowledge about child health. In this assessment, mothers were asked what her child ate in the previous day. As illustrated in the chart below, breastfeeding is high among children 6-15 months and then drops considerably to around 40 percent for children 20-23 months of age. Most children are weaned by 2 years of age.

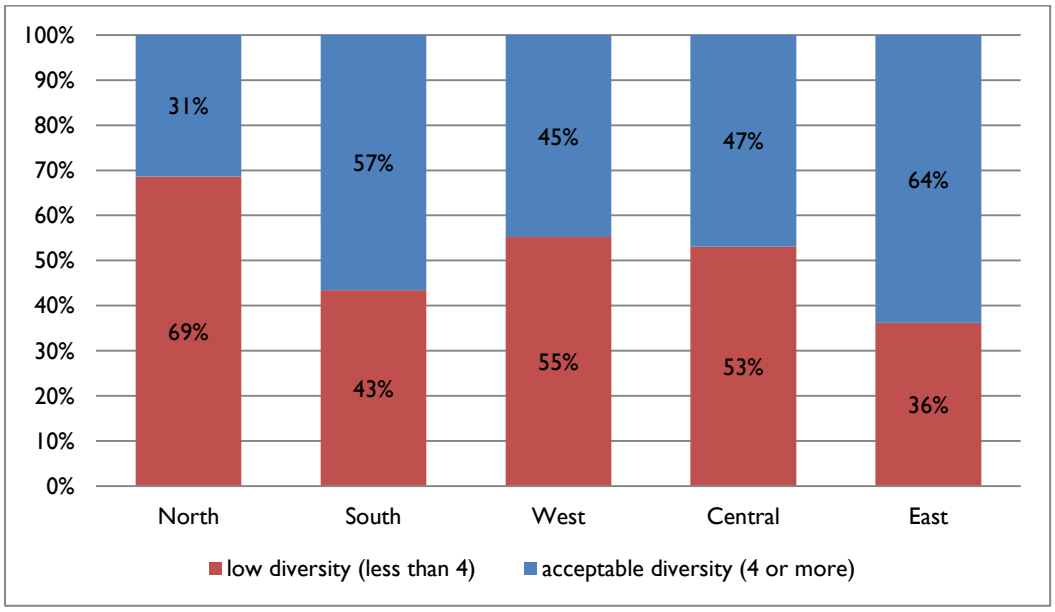
It also appears that at 6 months of age, about 40 percent of the children are eating cereals (mostly sorghum) and dairy (milk or yoghurt). Cereals continue to be introduced to the child's diet and by 20 months of age, nearly all children are eating cereals. Consumption of dairy increases gradually with age but reaches only about two-thirds of the young children in the 16-19 month age group. Meat is the third most important weaning/complementary food in the Darfur child's diet yet is not consumed on a daily basis.

Chart 31. Child feeding practices by age



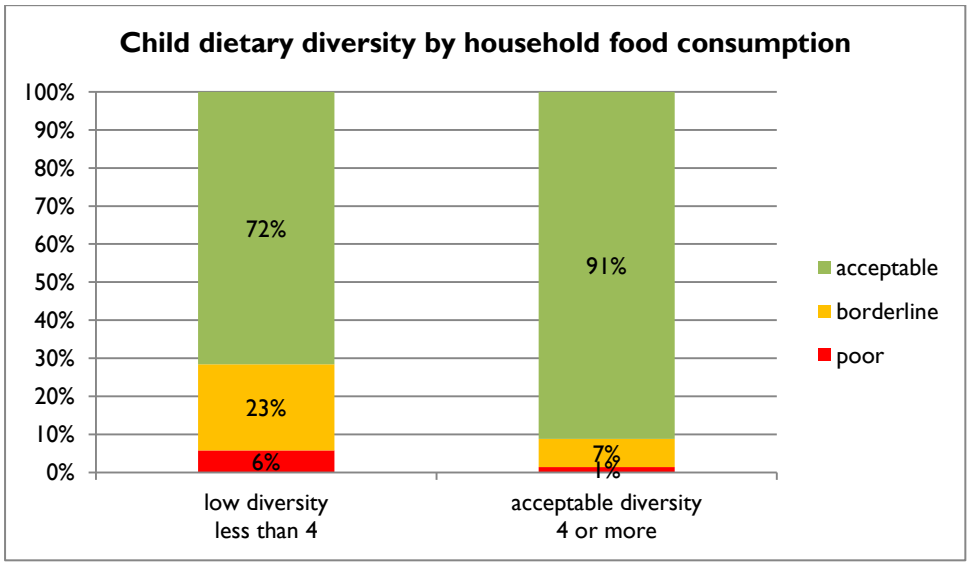
Across Darfur, the percentage of children consuming food from less than four food groups is high, especially in *North Darfur* (69 percent), followed by *West Darfur* (55 percent) and *Central Darfur* (53 percent). This means that a large number of children in Darfur do not receive enough nutrients required for growth.

Chart 32. Child dietary diversity by state



The chart below shows that child dietary diversity is associated with household food consumption. More than ninety-percent of the children eating four or more food groups are from households with acceptable food consumption. It is worth noting that seventy-two percent of the children eating less than four food groups belong to the households with acceptable food consumption, which calls for awareness raising activities on child feeding practices to improve the child malnutrition situation.

Chart 33. Child dietary diversity by household food consumption



Further analysis with wealth quintiles shows a strong association between household wealth and child dietary diversity where 66 percent of children from the wealthiest quintile were eating four or more food groups compared to 24 percent from the poorest quintile. A strong association is found between child dietary diversity and household head education level: a household with educated head of household is more likely to feed children with food with acceptable diversity.

6.3 Morbidity

To assess recent morbidity (2 week period presence), the respondents was asked if their children have experienced acute respiratory infections (ARI), diarrhoea or fever within the two weeks prior to the assessment. The child morbidity varies across state, with the lowest at 38 percent in East Darfur and the highest at 75 percent in West Darfur. A higher morbidity is observed among younger children.

Chart 34. Recent child illness by State

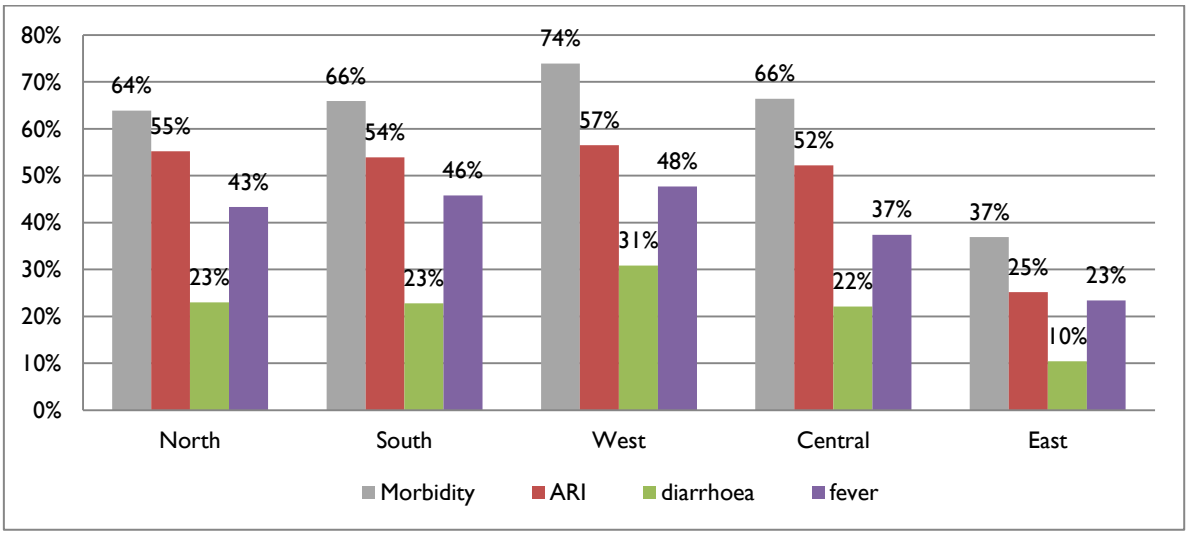
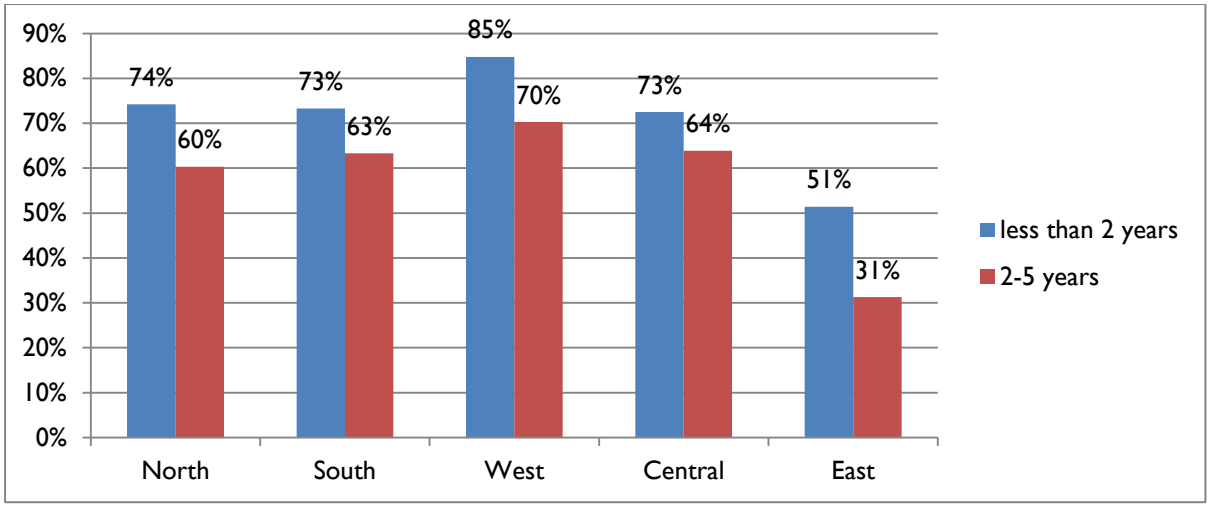


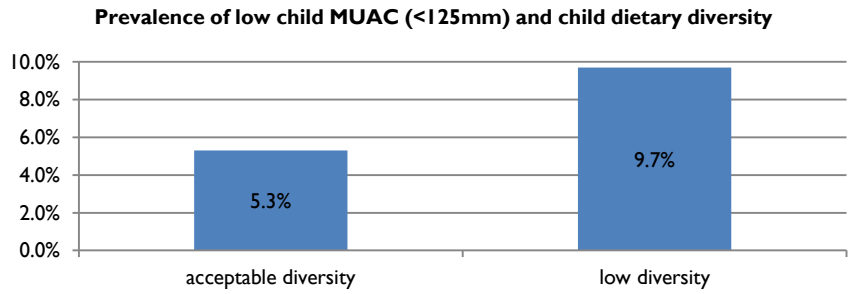
Chart 35. Child morbidity by age category

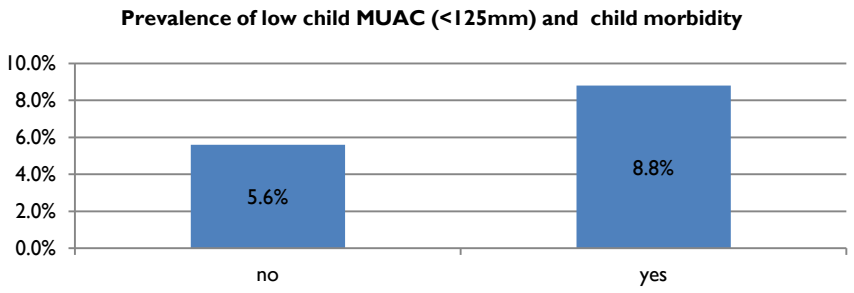
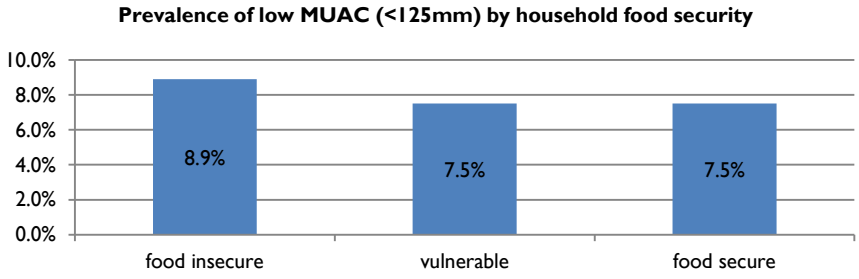
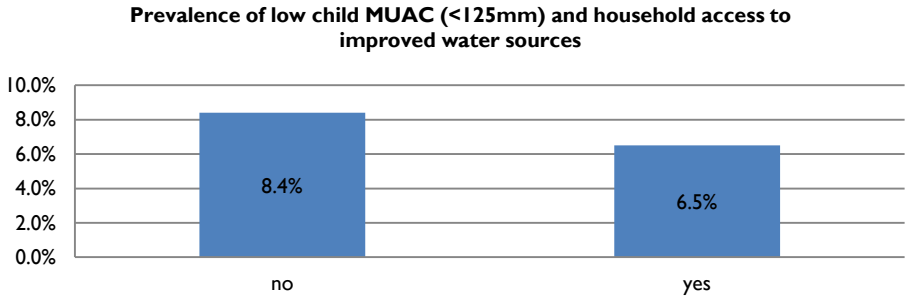
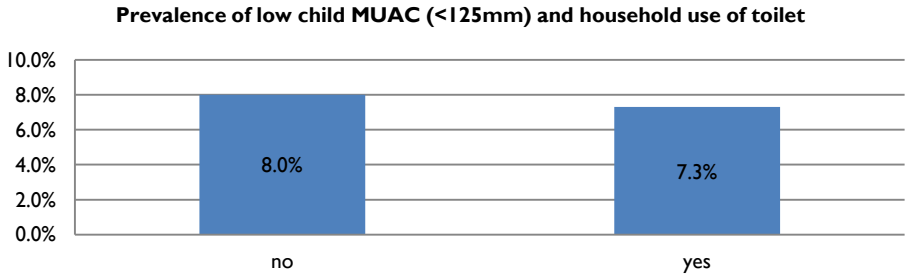
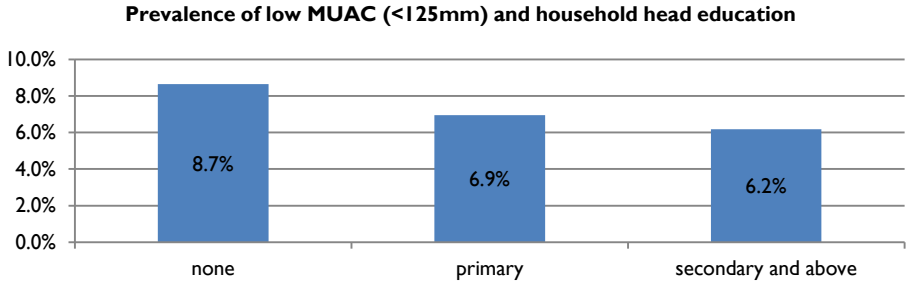


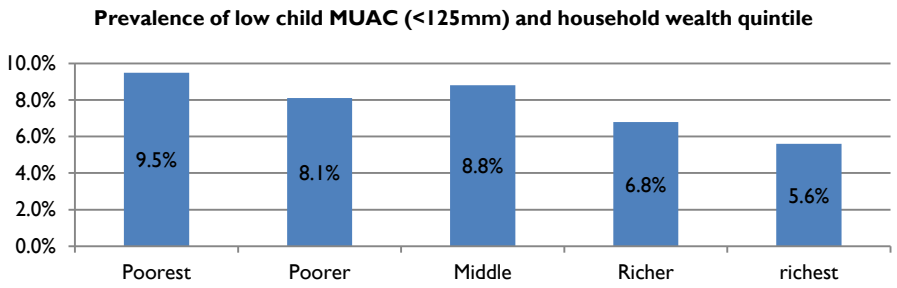
6.4 Household food security and child nutrition outcome

According to the UNICEF conceptual framework, child malnutrition is influenced by three broad factors: food, heath and care. Understanding the immediate and underlying causes of child malnutrition in a given context is critical to deliver appropriate and effective solutions.

Associations between child MUAC and those indicators related to food, health and care are explored to identify the contributing factors to child malnutrition. Note that not all the potential causes were explored due to the limitation in data availability.

IMMEDIATE CAUSES	Child dietary diversity	

	Morbidity	
BASIC CAUSES	Household food security	
	Access to improved water sources	
	Use of toilet	
UNDERLYING CAUSES	Education of household heads	

	Household wealth	

No single indicator explains the low child MUAC. This is to say that the key determinants of child malnutrition in the context of Darfur are complex, which call for a holistic approach to bring sustainable solutions.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

The food security situation in 2012/13 has shown an improvement compared to 2011, and this is mainly attributed to a good crop production. A total of 960,000 people are estimated to be food insecure and 2.5 million people are vulnerable. Despite the overall improvement, the food security situation in some pocket areas has reportedly deteriorated due to insecurity (e.g. *El Seraif* and the surroundings in *North Darfur*), or natural disasters (e.g. floods in *Sirba, West Darfur*).

Food insecure households are found among the female-headed, the less-educated heads, and/or the poor who engage in marginal economic activities such as firewood/grass collection. IDPs are more vulnerable to food insecurity compared to residents. Higher proportions of food insecure population are found in *North Darfur* (17 percent), followed by *West Darfur* (16 percent) and *Central Darfur* (14 percent). It is worth noting that geography determines livelihood options of the population living in the area. IDPs in a better-off area like *South Darfur*, for instance, are less likely to be food insecure compared to the ones in *North Darfur*. The most vulnerable households face a multiple account of deprivations in terms of demography, livelihoods and geography.

Three risk factors that affect the food insecurity and vulnerability are identified:

1. market price increases,
2. insecurity, and
3. fluctuations in agricultural production.

Market prices of food items have significantly increased over the past four years, and the trend is likely to continue in the future. Insecurity limits households' access to food, causing insufficient and unstable food supply to markets and price increases. Agricultural production in Darfur fluctuates by season, depending on the quantity and distribution of rainfall. The recent increases in the cost of production and fuel prices may have a negative impact on the agricultural production in the future. Food insecure households are more reliant on market purchase and therefore they are highly vulnerable to price increases.

To date, the WFP food assistance targets the conflict-affected population, and resident types have been used as the key targeting criteria. The modality (conditional/unconditional), as well as the duration and the amount of food assistance are primarily determined by resident type. Whereas the assistance has mitigated a further deterioration of food security among the beneficiaries, the findings suggest a scope for a refined targeting. Vulnerability contexts are not the same for each resident type though in general IDPs are more vulnerable to food insecurity compared to residents. Structural issues, including low agricultural productivity of a given geographical area, poor human capital, and limited availability of livelihood options, are among the key determinants of food insecurity.

Annex Locality Profiling[11]

State	Locality	Number of sampled households
North Darfur	Al Fasher	576
	Al Laait & Tewisha	243
	Al Teina	200
	Dar El Salam	285
	El Seraif	185
	Kabkabiya	280
	Kalimendo	100
	Kuma	94
	Kutum	261
	Malha	345
	Mellit	217
	Saraf omra	320
	Um Kadada	119
	TOTAL	*3,225*
South Darfur	Al Salam	195
	Buram	509
	East Jebel Marra	165
	Edd al Fursan	417
	Kas	355
	Nyala	419
	Rehed Al Birdi	299
	Tulus	370
	TOTAL	*2,729*
West Darfur	Al Geneina	515
	Beida	205
	Forbaranga	200
	Habillah	145
	Jablmoon	40
	Kereinik	470
	Kulbus	160
	Sirba	99
	TOTAL	*1,834*
Central Darfur	Azum	165
	Bindisi	160
	Mukjar	258
	Niertete	160
	Rokoro	40
	Umm Duhkun	145
	Wadi Salih	320
	Zallingi	364
	TOTAL	*1,612*
East Darfur	Adayala	421
	Al Deain	472
	Bahr Al Arab	358
	Shearia	290
	TOTAL	*1,541*

[11] Note that the profiling is presented using the old locality boundaries.

STATE	North Darfur													
LOCALITY	Al Fasher	Al Laait & Tewisha	Al Teina	Dar El Salam	El Seraif	Kabkabiya	Kalimendo	Kuma	Kutum	Malha	Mellit	Saraf omra	Um Kadada	North Darfur State
Acute food insecurity														
Food Insecure	26.4%	3.3%	23.5%	8.8%	14.8%	3.2%	10.0%	1.1%	31.4%	35.9%	12.4%	7.2%	17.6%	17.3%
Vulnerable	34.9%	11.1%	49.0%	46.7%	36.8%	10.0%	36.0%	13.8%	30.7%	43.5%	39.2%	14.4%	26.9%	30.9%
Food Secure	38.7%	85.6%	27.5%	44.6%	48.4%	86.8%	54.0%	85.1%	37.9%	20.6%	48.4%	78.4%	55.5%	51.8%
Chronic food insecurity														
Food Insecure	31.2%	9.9%	39.4%	16.8%	23.1%	6.1%	18.2%	4.3%	36.2%	48.4%	33.6%	7.9%	20.2%	24.7%
Vulnerable	19.5%	11.1%	19.2%	5.3%	14.3%	10.8%	43.4%	9.6%	26.5%	36.5%	29.5%	27.8%	21.0%	20.9%
Food Secure	13.2%	45.3%	2.0%	17.5%	18.1%	46.2%	26.3%	23.4%	13.8%	1.7%	12.9%	47.9%	25.2%	21.9%
Food Secure Market Dependent	36.1%	33.7%	39.4%	60.4%	44.5%	36.9%	12.1%	62.8%	23.5%	13.3%	24.0%	16.4%	33.6%	32.5%
Food consumption														
Poor	15.9%	1.6%	14.1%	0.4%	5.9%	0.4%	6.1%	0.0%	16.9%	24.9%	1.8%	4.4%	8.4%	9.3%
Borderline	21.4%	11.5%	15.2%	14.4%	14.1%	7.9%	35.4%	5.3%	26.9%	25.2%	24.4%	15.8%	17.6%	18.4%
Acceptable	62.7%	86.8%	70.7%	85.3%	80.0%	91.8%	58.6%	94.7%	56.2%	49.9%	73.7%	79.8%	73.9%	72.3%
Share of expenditure on food														
<65%	49.1%	67.9%	34.0%	34.0%	50.0%	68.9%	87.0%	54.3%	53.3%	46.7%	56.2%	85.0%	63.0%	56.0%
>65%	50.9%	32.1%	66.0%	66.0%	50.0%	31.1%	13.0%	45.7%	46.7%	53.3%	43.8%	15.0%	37.0%	44.0%
Absolute expenditure (Minimum Healthy Food Basket)														
< 1 MHFB	70.0%	8.6%	85.0%	62.8%	87.0%	13.9%	47.0%	22.3%	69.7%	94.8%	74.7%	21.6%	68.9%	57.8%
1-2 MHFB	23.4%	36.2%	14.0%	31.6%	12.4%	36.1%	41.0%	39.4%	21.5%	4.3%	18.0%	38.4%	25.2%	25.0%
> 2 MHFB	6.6%	55.1%	1.0%	5.6%	0.5%	50.0%	12.0%	38.3%	8.8%	0.9%	7.4%	40.0%	5.9%	17.2%
Wealth index (quintile)														
poorest	20.7%	6.2%	72.5%	3.2%	16.8%	17.9%	19.0%	5.3%	31.8%	58.0%	9.7%	39.7%	20.2%	26.3%
second	25.3%	12.3%	19.0%	11.2%	25.9%	16.1%	15.0%	9.6%	19.2%	22.0%	31.8%	19.4%	27.7%	20.2%
third	22.6%	21.8%	4.0%	24.6%	20.5%	22.1%	21.0%	27.7%	21.5%	11.0%	30.9%	16.2%	16.8%	19.9%
fourth	17.5%	30.5%	4.0%	33.7%	17.8%	20.7%	25.0%	24.5%	16.9%	5.8%	16.1%	13.8%	21.8%	18.2%
richest	13.9%	29.2%	0.5%	27.4%	18.9%	23.2%	20.0%	33.0%	10.7%	3.2%	11.5%	10.9%	13.4%	15.4%

STATE	North Darfur													
LOCALITY	Al Fasher	Al Laait & Tewisha	Al Teina	Dar El Salam	El Seraif	Kabkabiya	Kalimendo	Kuma	Kutum	Malha	Mellit	Saraf omra	Um Kadada	North Darfur State
Average household members	6.6	7.2	6.3	6.6	6.2	6.9	7.8	7.1	6.2	6.4	6.5	7.2	6.4	6.7
% under 5, Male	11.6%	11.0%	11.3%	12.9%	9.8%	10.9%	14.7%	10.0%	11.3%	11.1%	10.4%	11.5%	11.6%	11.4%
% under 5, Female	11.1%	9.1%	13.0%	12.3%	12.2%	10.3%	12.5%	13.8%	12.1%	11.8%	12.8%	11.5%	11.1%	11.5%
% 6 - 15 yrs, Male	18.1%	20.3%	19.3%	17.5%	19.6%	19.3%	18.9%	17.7%	17.4%	17.6%	15.6%	18.0%	16.1%	18.1%
% 6 - 15 yrs, Female	16.0%	21.3%	21.1%	15.8%	17.7%	16.0%	17.1%	14.5%	16.6%	18.2%	14.8%	19.2%	18.5%	17.4%
% 16 - 60 yrs, Male	18.8%	17.9%	14.7%	19.6%	19.0%	19.8%	14.7%	19.3%	18.1%	17.8%	20.8%	18.4%	18.2%	18.4%
% 16 - 60 yrs, Female	21.0%	17.9%	17.3%	21.3%	20.0%	21.1%	19.0%	22.1%	20.2%	19.2%	23.2%	20.0%	21.0%	20.2%
% over 60 yrs, Male	1.7%	1.3%	1.6%	0.3%	1.0%	1.0%	1.7%	1.7%	2.4%	2.0%	1.2%	0.8%	2.5%	1.3%
% over 60 yrs, Female	1.5%	1.3%	1.9%	0.3%	0.6%	1.5%	1.4%	0.7%	1.9%	2.3%	1.1%	0.4%	1.3%	1.3%
Resident type														
IDP in camp	1.7%	10.3%	2.0%	9.5%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	4.4%	0.0%	2.7%
IDP outside camps	5.7%	1.2%	3.5%	8.1%	19.5%	22.9%	1.0%	1.1%	13.4%	0.0%	0.5%	10.9%	16.8%	8.0%
Refugees in camp	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Resident	92.0%	86.8%	80.0%	82.1%	80.5%	75.4%	98.0%	93.6%	78.2%	97.7%	98.2%	83.1%	83.2%	86.8%
Returnees	0.5%	1.6%	12.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	8.4%	2.3%	0.9%	1.6%	0.0%	2.2%
Nomad	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Refugees outside camp	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
For IDP or refugee - years spent in current location														
1_2 years	13.5%	11.1%	0.0%	28.0%	30.8%	4.5%	100.0%	0.0%	2.9%	N/A	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	11.9%
3_4 years	21.6%	22.2%	0.0%	22.0%	11.5%	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	N/A	50.0%	6.4%	0.0%	12.2%
5_6 years	13.5%	59.3%	0.0%	0.0%	34.6%	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	N/A	0.0%	2.1%	23.1%	12.5%
>6 years	51.4%	7.4%	100.0%	50.0%	23.1%	82.1%	0.0%	100.0%	91.2%	N/A	50.0%	87.2%	76.9%	63.3%
Gender of household head														
Male	67.7%	88.0%	39.3%	50.0%	70.3%	91.7%	77.0%	77.7%	61.2%	71.6%	60.2%	66.1%	80.3%	68.4%
Female	32.3%	12.0%	60.7%	50.0%	29.7%	8.3%	23.0%	22.3%	38.8%	28.4%	39.8%	33.9%	19.7%	31.6%
Education level of household head														
None	47.7%	35.7%	68.3%	69.4%	78.4%	53.6%	37.0%	50.0%	56.4%	63.2%	57.5%	61.7%	45.4%	56.3%
Primary	36.1%	47.5%	23.1%	25.4%	13.5%	33.6%	45.0%	24.5%	32.0%	21.7%	36.0%	31.9%	51.3%	31.9%
Secondary	12.6%	16.0%	7.0%	4.2%	7.6%	11.8%	15.0%	19.1%	10.8%	11.9%	5.1%	5.1%	3.4%	9.9%
University	3.5%	0.8%	1.5%	1.1%	0.5%	1.1%	3.0%	6.4%	0.8%	3.2%	1.4%	1.3%	0.0%	1.9%
Type of housing														
Mud_mud brick	3.7%	0.8%	0.0%	0.7%	7.0%	12.0%	1.0%	4.3%	6.2%	0.3%	0.5%	13.4%	0.0%	4.3%
Stone_concrete_brick	1.8%	0.4%	3.0%	0.7%	0.5%	4.4%	2.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.5%	2.6%	0.0%	1.4%
Thatch	94.2%	96.7%	97.0%	98.1%	90.8%	81.8%	96.9%	92.5%	86.5%	99.1%	99.1%	81.1%	100.0%	92.9%
Plastic shelter	0.4%	1.6%	0.0%	0.4%	1.6%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	6.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	1.3%
Other	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%

STATE	North Darfur													
LOCALITY	Al Fasher	Al Laait & Tewisha	Al Teina	Dar El Salam	El Seraif	Kabkabiya	Kalimendo	Kuma	Kutum	Malha	Mellit	Saraf omra	Um Kadada	North Darfur State
Main source of drinking water														
Public tap_standpipe or piped water	5.4%	7.8%	0.5%	9.9%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	19.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%
Borehole with hand pump_engine	61.6%	0.4%	15.5%	34.5%	0.0%	42.9%	24.2%	6.4%	18.1%	0.3%	45.8%	32.7%	35.9%	28.8%
Protected dug well _ spring	3.0%	1.6%	4.0%	1.8%	5.9%	3.9%	0.0%	8.5%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	16.2%	3.1%
Unprotected well _spring	19.8%	0.0%	73.0%	53.9%	94.1%	38.6%	8.1%	7.4%	58.7%	0.6%	37.0%	59.3%	10.3%	35.6%
Water Bladder	5.4%	41.6%	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	62.6%	10.6%	14.3%	89.0%	17.1%	0.0%	33.3%	19.8%
Surface water	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%	0.0%	22.3%	5.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
Tanker truck	1.0%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	1.0%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Vendor	0.5%	8.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	1.3%
Cart with small tank or drum	0.9%	39.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	4.0%	20.2%	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%	4.8%	4.3%	5.2%
Type of toilet facility														
Traditional pit latrine/open pit	55.0%	94.2%	10.5%	20.2%	36.2%	46.0%	89.8%	86.5%	30.8%	17.2%	12.0%	41.7%	65.3%	42.3%
Improved latrine with cement slab	3.8%	4.1%	0.5%	3.2%	0.0%	19.8%	7.1%	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%	0.5%	5.1%	0.0%	4.3%
Bush, stream	41.2%	1.7%	89.0%	76.6%	63.8%	34.2%	3.1%	11.2%	66.9%	80.5%	87.5%	53.2%	34.7%	53.4%
Household members with special needs														
No	90.4%	94.2%	93.5%	95.8%	90.3%	89.3%	93.9%	84.4%	86.1%	87.7%	85.3%	86.6%	85.7%	89.7%
Yes	9.6%	5.8%	6.5%	4.2%	9.7%	10.7%	6.1%	15.6%	13.9%	12.3%	14.7%	13.4%	14.3%	10.3%
Physical	8.3%	4.1%	4.0%	3.9%	7.6%	7.1%	5.1%	13.3%	10.0%	7.6%	13.8%	10.6%	12.6%	8.1%
Mental	0.9%	1.7%	1.5%	0.4%	0.5%	3.6%	0.0%	2.2%	2.7%	2.3%	0.5%	2.8%	0.8%	1.6%
Both	0.3%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.2%	2.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.8%	0.7%
Househould head working/employment status														
Employed	98.3%	98.8%	98.5%	100.0%	97.3%	98.6%	100.0%	91.5%	95.8%	78.0%	99.1%	99.4%	95.8%	96.0%
Unemployed	1.7%	1.2%	1.5%	0.0%	2.7%	1.4%	0.0%	8.5%	4.2%	22.0%	0.9%	0.6%	4.2%	4.0%
Reasons for unemployment														
No chance of work	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	16.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
Do not know how to find a job	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Did not find a suitable job	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Illness, aging	1.7%	1.2%	1.0%	0.0%	2.2%	1.4%	0.0%	7.4%	2.3%	4.9%	0.5%	0.6%	4.2%	1.9%
Security situation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Household head main occupation														
Farming _livestock_self employed	88.6%	88.3%	83.5%	54.7%	72.9%	53.6%	75.0%	62.4%	60.7%	76.2%	76.8%	52.0%	33.9%	70.1%
Agricultural labour	3.6%	2.5%	2.1%	40.7%	3.4%	6.9%	20.0%	4.7%	4.5%	4.1%	3.3%	30.5%	18.8%	11.0%
Skilled labour	2.3%	2.5%	1.5%	1.8%	7.3%	6.2%	1.0%	5.9%	5.7%	1.9%	3.3%	11.7%	17.9%	4.7%
Non-skilled labour	2.1%	3.8%	10.8%	1.8%	11.3%	21.2%	1.0%	7.1%	16.0%	5.2%	7.1%	2.3%	21.4%	7.6%
Salary work	3.2%	2.9%	2.1%	0.7%	5.1%	11.3%	3.0%	20.0%	5.3%	11.9%	2.4%	3.4%	5.4%	5.2%
Self-employed _non farm	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	7.8%	0.7%	7.1%	0.0%	2.7%	1.4%

STATE	North Darfur													
LOCALITY	Al Fasher	Al Laait & Tewisha	Al Teina	Dar El Salam	El Seraif	Kabkabiya	Kalimendo	Kuma	Kutum	Malha	Mellit	Saraf omra	Um Kadada	North Darfur State
Average share of income sources														
Sale of cereals	12.5%	17.4%	4.0%	13.1%	18.8%	26.8%	23.5%	10.6%	11.7%	0.8%	3.2%	48.4%	8.8%	15.8%
Sale of other crops products	17.6%	49.5%	5.5%	31.2%	7.8%	13.3%	0.4%	1.2%	14.0%	0.8%	9.0%	8.3%	4.0%	14.4%
Sale of livestock and animal products	4.2%	4.8%	44.9%	9.9%	19.8%	12.5%	8.2%	27.2%	22.3%	38.3%	15.9%	1.6%	20.6%	15.9%
Remittances	4.8%	0.0%	7.4%	2.8%	2.3%	0.3%	2.4%	1.4%	8.9%	3.5%	2.3%	1.0%	1.0%	3.2%
Renting out donkey cart	1.1%	0.9%	1.9%	8.1%	2.0%	2.4%	1.1%	1.3%	0.8%	0.1%	1.9%	3.5%	0.0%	2.0%
Gifts from family/relatives	2.5%	1.2%	7.7%	0.2%	2.7%	1.8%	3.1%	0.6%	1.8%	5.6%	1.4%	0.0%	3.7%	2.4%
Sale of food aid	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
Agricultural waged labour	31.3%	9.4%	9.4%	19.5%	10.8%	7.6%	18.2%	8.7%	6.2%	4.6%	5.9%	13.1%	14.6%	13.9%
Salaried work	4.6%	3.5%	4.2%	1.1%	5.8%	12.5%	6.1%	21.1%	4.2%	8.9%	2.7%	4.2%	4.1%	5.7%
Skilled Labour	3.4%	2.7%	1.1%	1.5%	6.4%	7.0%	2.8%	3.1%	2.6%	1.6%	4.0%	5.6%	9.1%	3.7%
Wheal Barrow (driving Trolley)	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Domestic Labour	0.1%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%	1.8%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.3%
Brick Making	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.6%	3.9%	0.8%	0.0%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	2.6%	1.5%	0.0%	0.8%
Construction	0.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%	1.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	1.2%	0.3%	0.5%	3.7%	0.8%
Porter	0.3%	1.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.7%	0.6%	0.2%	0.6%	0.1%	0.4%	0.8%	0.4%
Selling Water	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	1.2%	0.4%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Tea Seller/catering	0.7%	1.6%	0.9%	0.6%	2.2%	0.2%	2.8%	2.6%	0.7%	3.7%	0.7%	2.5%	0.0%	1.4%
Kiosk	1.8%	1.1%	1.9%	1.2%	2.8%	1.5%	4.5%	4.3%	1.0%	3.9%	0.9%	2.0%	1.9%	2.0%
Ricksha Driver	0.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%
Sales of handicraft	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	1.6%	0.5%	2.2%	0.4%	4.0%	3.5%	8.7%	0.3%	2.0%	1.8%
Sales of firewood or grass	7.6%	1.6%	7.0%	6.7%	5.7%	4.5%	17.2%	4.7%	14.0%	13.3%	35.2%	0.9%	18.2%	9.6%
Traditional mining	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	2.3%	0.5%	0.0%	4.7%	2.8%	6.2%	2.7%	0.6%	3.0%	1.8%
Other petty trade	3.7%	2.0%	2.1%	1.4%	4.0%	4.0%	4.1%	2.4%	2.5%	2.3%	1.8%	4.9%	4.0%	3.0%
Begging	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Coping strategy														
No coping	81.2%	78.2%	90.0%	100.0%	42.7%	74.3%	59.0%	78.7%	81.2%	46.7%	88.0%	68.1%	57.1%	74.2%
Low coping	9.9%	19.8%	9.0%	0.0%	32.4%	23.6%	41.0%	20.2%	16.1%	34.8%	8.8%	15.3%	21.8%	17.5%
Medium coping	8.5%	1.6%	1.0%	0.0%	17.3%	2.1%	0.0%	1.1%	1.5%	13.9%	2.3%	9.1%	20.2%	6.3%
High coping	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	7.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	4.6%	0.9%	7.5%	0.8%	2.0%
Food aid received														
No	86.6%	93.4%	100.0%	54.2%	97.3%	82.1%	67.0%	73.4%	93.9%	80.0%	98.6%	57.8%	33.6%	80.4%
Yes	13.4%	6.6%	0.0%	45.8%	2.7%	17.9%	33.0%	26.6%	6.1%	20.0%	1.4%	42.2%	66.4%	19.6%
GFD in kind	3.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	6.0%	3.2%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	49.6%	3.3%
12 month voucher	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	30.0%	0.0%	4.5%
Seasonal support GFD	5.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	10.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	1.5%
Seasonal support voucher	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
FFR/FFW/FFT in kind	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	8.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	1.0%
FFR/FFW/FFT through voucher	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
School feeding	0.9%	4.1%	0.0%	45.4%	0.5%	0.0%	28.0%	1.1%	0.4%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.4%	8.2%

STATE	North Darfur													
LOCALITY	Al Fasher	Al Laait & Tewisha	Al Teina	Dar El Salam	El Seraif	Kabkabiya	Kalimendo	Kuma	Kutum	Malha	Mellit	Saraf omra	Um Kadada	North Darfur State
Area cultivated this season in Mukhammas														
Millet	6.5	4.8	4.2	6.0	2.2	1.9	9.5	7.6	3.7	5.6	8.9	2.2	7.7	5.2
Sorghum	1.5	1.3	0.1	2.3	1.0	0.6	2.8	1.4	0.8	2.6	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.5
Groundnuts	0.7	4.8	0.0	2.2	1.2	1.0	2.2	0.2	0.8		0.6	0.8	1.1	2.1
Sesame	0.9	0.7	0.1	2.2	1.1	0.4	2.3	0.2	0.9		0.5	1.3	0.3	1.1
Tombak	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.0		0.0		0.0			0.0		0.0	1.1
Watermelon seeds	0.7	4.9	0.1	1.5	2.0	0.1	1.0	0.7	0.9	2.3	1.2		0.6	1.6
Area cultivated last year in Mukhammas														
Millet	6.0	4.7	3.0	5.1	2.3	1.8	8.9	7.5	3.5	3.1	4.5	2.1	8.1	4.3
Sorghum	1.4	0.9	0.1	2.0	1.0	0.5	2.9	1.5	0.2	1.5	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.3
Groundnuts	0.7	4.6	0.0	1.9	1.8	0.3	2.2	0.1	0.6		0.4	1.0	0.8	1.9
Sesame	0.8	0.7	0.1	1.9	0.8	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.5		0.3	0.3	0.2	0.9
Tombak	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.6		0.0		0.0			0.0		0.0	0.9
Watermelon seeds	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.7		1.1	0.8
Production this season														
Millet, number of bags (90kg)	6.3	1.9	10.9	7.1	7.4	5.9	3.6	5.1	5.8	1.2	5.0	6.1	2.8	5.5
Sorghum, number of bags (90kg)	1.6	0.4	3.8	3.3	3.8	1.9	1.2	1.2	0.6	1.7	0.8	3.5	0.7	2.5
Groundnuts, number of kentar	1.4	36.1	0.3	7.8	5.5	2.8	8.4	0.3	0.9		0.9	5.0	3.1	12.8
Sesame, number of kentar	0.8	0.7	0.3	2.8	1.1	3.3	1.1	0.5	0.4		0.3	0.7	0.2	1.5
Tombak	6.4			8.5										6.8
Watermelon seeds	0.1	0.5	0.0	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.4	0.1	0.9		0.0	0.8
Source of seeds this season														
Own production	26.9%	22.9%	25.1%	31.5%	40.9%	54.2%	11.0%	21.2%	22.0%	6.8%	21.2%	48.8%	30.4%	28.9%
Purchase	65.4%	75.8%	59.6%	64.1%	54.5%	42.4%	85.7%	77.3%	61.2%	78.0%	66.8%	48.5%	63.5%	63.4%
Donation (FAO, NGOs, GOS)	7.7%	1.3%	15.2%	4.3%	4.5%	3.4%	3.3%	1.5%	16.8%	15.2%	12.0%	2.7%	6.1%	7.7%
Number of animal holding														
Cattle	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Donkey/horse	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.3	1.4	1.0	1.8	1.5
Camels	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	2.8	1.5	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.6
Goats/sheep	2.8	5.7	21.4	7.7	5.5	4.6	3.3	24.2	9.1	15.8	8.5	1.7	8.8	8.0
Poultry	2.6	4.0	1.6	4.2	2.1	2.5	3.0	4.5	1.6	0.1	4.2	2.7	3.1	2.6

STATE	North Darfur													
LOCALITY	Al Fasher	Al Laait & Tewisha	Al Teina	Dar El Salam	El Seraif	Kabkabiya	Kalimendo	Kuma	Kutum	Malha	Mellit	Saraf omra	Um Kadada	North Darfur State
Child morbidity														
no	68.3%	71.9%	71.8%	68.9%	67.7%	68.6%	49.3%	61.7%	69.7%	64.3%	77.1%	70.5%	61.6%	68.3%
yes	31.7%	28.1%	28.2%	31.1%	32.3%	31.4%	50.7%	38.3%	30.3%	35.7%	22.9%	29.5%	38.4%	31.7%
ARI	27.6%	19.5%	23.8%	25.4%	23.2%	23.9%	42.0%	30.1%	23.2%	27.7%	18.1%	23.6%	29.7%	25.2%
diarrhoea	8.6%	4.0%	6.7%	10.3%	16.9%	12.9%	19.3%	12.8%	13.0%	6.0%	9.8%	11.0%	15.7%	10.3%
fever	18.8%	18.8%	16.3%	12.4%	20.9%	21.0%	33.7%	24.1%	16.5%	29.0%	9.2%	17.4%	25.5%	19.4%
Child feeding dietary diversity														
acceptable (4<= food groups)	40.4%	19.4%	18.4%	30.2%	35.9%	37.0%	64.9%	43.4%	15.8%	6.8%	54.3%	40.3%	3.1%	31.4%
low diversity (<4 food groups)	59.6%	80.6%	81.6%	69.8%	64.1%	63.0%	35.1%	56.6%	84.2%	93.2%	45.7%	59.7%	96.9%	68.6%
Child MUAC														
>125mm	91.5%	90.6%	93.4%	89.4%	87.3%	96.5%	90.4%	97.8%	95.8%	89.1%	90.7%	96.3%	89.4%	92.2%
<=125mm	8.5%	9.4%	6.6%	10.6%	12.7%	3.5%	9.6%	2.2%	4.2%	10.9%	9.3%	3.7%	10.6%	7.8%

STATE	South Darfur									West Darfur								
LOCALITY	Al Salam	Buram	East Jebel Marra	Edd al Fursan	Kas	Nyala	Rehed Al Birdi	Tulus	South Darfur State	Al Geneina	Beida	Forbarang a	Habillah	Jablmoon	Kereinik	Kulbus	Sirba	West Darfur State
Acute food insecurity																		
Food Insecure	1.0%	5.3%	4.8%	0.2%	5.6%	2.2%	4.0%	2.7%	3.3%	6.2%	34.6%	23.0%	21.4%	20.0%	15.3%	7.5%	22.2%	16.0%
Vulnerable	14.9%	29.7%	20.0%	16.2%	27.7%	17.0%	23.2%	14.8%	21.0%	28.7%	30.7%	40.0%	41.4%	42.5%	34.3%	57.5%	50.5%	36.6%
Food Secure	84.1%	65.0%	75.2%	83.5%	66.7%	80.8%	72.8%	82.5%	75.7%	65.0%	34.6%	37.0%	37.2%	37.5%	50.4%	35.0%	27.3%	47.4%
Chronic food insecurity																		
Food Insecure	4.6%	6.3%	7.9%	2.9%	14.4%	12.5%	13.8%	5.7%	8.5%	24.5%	51.2%	41.0%	42.1%	52.5%	35.1%	20.0%	54.5%	35.2%
Vulnerable	8.2%	13.0%	9.1%	8.1%	18.4%	17.8%	16.2%	11.6%	13.3%	8.5%	21.0%	22.5%	29.0%	22.5%	26.0%	1.9%	7.1%	17.2%
Food Secure	54.4%	39.0%	44.8%	57.0%	33.1%	32.5%	46.1%	43.2%	42.8%	14.4%	4.4%	8.0%	9.0%	7.5%	17.4%	14.4%	5.1%	12.3%
Food Secure Market Dependent	32.8%	41.7%	38.2%	32.0%	34.0%	37.3%	23.9%	39.5%	35.4%	52.6%	23.4%	28.5%	20.0%	17.5%	21.5%	63.8%	33.3%	35.3%
Food consumption																		
Poor	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	1.0%	1.3%	0.5%	1.2%	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	3.4%	0.0%	1.7%	1.9%	4.0%	1.4%
Borderline	1.5%	5.3%	7.3%	0.2%	14.7%	8.6%	9.7%	10.8%	7.3%	12.4%	50.7%	44.5%	41.4%	32.5%	35.3%	10.0%	24.2%	29.2%
Acceptable	98.5%	90.4%	92.7%	99.8%	84.7%	90.5%	88.9%	88.7%	91.4%	86.8%	48.8%	55.0%	55.2%	67.5%	63.0%	88.1%	71.7%	69.4%
Share of expenditure on food																		
<65%	80.0%	68.2%	67.9%	74.9%	64.4%	64.5%	73.5%	62.5%	68.8%	37.5%	41.5%	46.0%	51.7%	45.0%	58.5%	31.9%	23.2%	44.3%
>65%	20.0%	31.8%	32.1%	25.1%	35.6%	35.5%	26.5%	37.5%	31.2%	62.5%	58.5%	54.0%	48.3%	55.0%	41.5%	68.1%	76.8%	55.7%
Absolute expenditure (Minimum Healthy Food Basket)																		
< 1 MHFB	48.7%	66.6%	53.3%	38.2%	45.6%	31.0%	47.2%	22.3%	43.8%	36.7%	80.0%	75.0%	80.0%	95.0%	51.1%	82.5%	79.8%	60.4%
1-2 MHFB	28.7%	24.4%	34.5%	42.5%	40.0%	45.2%	34.1%	46.8%	37.4%	44.9%	18.5%	21.0%	16.6%	5.0%	38.9%	15.6%	18.2%	30.7%
> 2 MHFB	22.6%	9.0%	12.1%	19.3%	14.4%	23.8%	18.7%	30.9%	18.8%	18.4%	1.5%	4.0%	3.4%	0.0%	10.0%	1.9%	2.0%	8.9%
Wealth index (quintile)																		
poorest	5.6%	1.6%	0.0%	8.1%	13.8%	15.0%	25.1%	1.3%	9.0%	21.0%	51.2%	36.5%	58.6%	55.0%	26.8%	15.6%	25.3%	31.0%
second	24.1%	9.0%	0.6%	20.0%	30.7%	23.8%	30.4%	6.5%	18.4%	20.8%	23.4%	20.5%	15.2%	30.0%	24.5%	15.0%	40.4%	22.3%
third	31.8%	15.3%	19.4%	25.3%	23.9%	19.8%	21.4%	16.4%	20.9%	18.8%	15.1%	16.5%	14.5%	7.5%	17.9%	21.9%	16.2%	17.4%
fourth	22.1%	17.9%	30.9%	21.5%	20.0%	27.1%	15.4%	34.7%	23.2%	20.8%	7.8%	12.5%	4.8%	5.0%	19.1%	21.2%	9.1%	15.8%
richest	16.4%	56.2%	49.1%	25.1%	11.5%	14.3%	7.7%	41.1%	28.6%	18.6%	2.4%	14.0%	6.9%	2.5%	11.7%	26.2%	9.1%	13.4%

STATE	South Darfur									West Darfur								
LOCALITY	Al Salam	Buram	East Jebel Marra	Edd al Fursan	Kas	Nyala	Rehed Al Birdi	Tulus	South Darfur State	Al Geneina	Beida	Forbarang a	Habillah	Jablmoon	Kereinik	Kulbus	Sirba	West Darfur State
Average household members	7.2	7.1	6.7	6.9	6.3	7.0	5.6	8.3	6.9	6.5	5.9	6.6	5.8	7.7	6.3	6.6	6.2	6.3
% under 5, Male	10.2%	11.2%	9.6%	9.5%	11.5%	9.0%	11.4%	9.7%	10.2%	11.5%	10.5%	10.5%	11.7%	14.3%	12.3%	11.7%	11.3%	11.5%
% under 5, Female	12.4%	10.0%	9.3%	11.0%	9.6%	9.5%	13.0%	10.6%	10.5%	11.3%	11.3%	11.6%	9.0%	11.3%	12.0%	10.8%	12.7%	11.3%
% 6 - 15 yrs, Male	16.6%	20.4%	14.2%	18.3%	20.7%	21.2%	15.9%	16.4%	18.6%	18.3%	19.6%	19.1%	18.1%	18.2%	18.8%	19.5%	19.1%	18.7%
% 6 - 15 yrs, Female	17.6%	17.3%	15.4%	18.0%	18.0%	18.4%	19.3%	18.1%	17.9%	17.5%	18.4%	17.9%	18.1%	16.9%	17.1%	16.9%	15.3%	17.3%
% 16 - 60 yrs, Male	18.8%	19.7%	21.6%	20.5%	18.3%	19.1%	17.7%	19.8%	19.5%	19.5%	18.1%	19.4%	18.8%	18.2%	17.1%	18.4%	19.6%	18.6%
% 16 - 60 yrs, Female	20.1%	19.1%	22.9%	19.8%	19.7%	19.9%	21.6%	22.6%	20.5%	20.3%	20.8%	21.2%	22.7%	19.7%	20.2%	20.8%	20.3%	20.6%
% over 60 yrs, Male	1.7%	1.4%	4.0%	1.7%	0.9%	1.4%	0.9%	1.1%	1.4%	0.9%	0.3%	0.2%	0.7%	1.3%	1.4%	0.9%	1.4%	0.9%
% over 60 yrs, Female	2.6%	1.1%	2.8%	1.0%	0.9%	1.4%	0.4%	1.8%	1.4%	0.8%	0.8%	0.5%	1.0%	0.0%	1.1%	1.2%	0.3%	0.8%
Resident type																		
IDP in camp	1.0%	20.8%	6.1%	0.0%	22.0%	30.1%	0.0%	0.0%	11.8%	8.2%	0.0%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%	13.8%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%
IDP outside camps	4.6%	0.6%	11.5%	6.0%	3.7%	4.1%	0.0%	1.9%	3.4%	4.9%	29.8%	7.5%	11.7%	5.0%	0.9%	0.6%	6.1%	7.1%
Refugees in camp	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Resident	51.8%	78.4%	69.7%	91.1%	66.8%	54.9%	99.3%	95.4%	77.4%	80.6%	27.8%	71.0%	70.3%	95.0%	79.4%	98.8%	79.8%	74.4%
Returnees	42.1%	0.0%	12.7%	2.2%	7.3%	10.7%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	5.0%	32.7%	1.0%	4.1%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	14.1%	7.0%
Nomad	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.2%	0.7%	2.7%	0.6%	0.0%	9.8%	10.0%	13.8%	0.0%	3.2%	0.6%	0.0%	4.1%
Refugees outside camp	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
For IDP or refugee - years spent in current location																		
1_2 years	0.0%	2.8%	100.0%	11.1%	4.5%	2.9%	N/A	14.3%	4.3%	13.3%	1.7%	6.7%	11.8%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.8%
3_4 years	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	11.1%	3.4%	0.7%	N/A	14.3%	2.2%	8.3%	11.7%	3.3%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	6.2%
5_6 years	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	18.0%	5.8%	N/A	57.1%	9.2%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
>6 years	100.0%	96.3%	0.0%	44.4%	74.2%	90.6%	N/A	14.3%	84.3%	73.3%	86.7%	90.0%	82.4%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	86.8%
Gender of household head																		
Male	60.5%	79.4%	69.5%	79.0%	76.1%	76.2%	56.5%	93.8%	75.9%	51.2%	54.6%	50.0%	51.0%	77.5%	70.6%	73.8%	61.6%	59.5%
Female	39.5%	20.6%	30.5%	21.0%	23.9%	23.8%	43.5%	6.2%	24.1%	48.8%	45.4%	50.0%	49.0%	22.5%	29.4%	26.2%	38.4%	40.5%
Education level of household head																		
None	25.1%	30.4%	44.8%	52.9%	25.9%	31.2%	66.8%	49.6%	40.5%	43.8%	71.2%	62.4%	60.8%	60.0%	67.3%	53.1%	42.4%	57.4%
Primary	68.2%	53.0%	38.8%	39.2%	64.5%	59.3%	30.2%	30.4%	48.0%	49.7%	22.9%	30.5%	32.9%	37.5%	28.2%	40.6%	52.5%	36.9%
Secondary	6.2%	14.2%	10.9%	7.2%	8.5%	7.6%	3.0%	14.4%	9.4%	5.5%	5.9%	6.6%	4.2%	2.5%	4.3%	5.6%	4.0%	5.1%
University	0.5%	2.4%	5.5%	0.7%	1.1%	1.9%	0.0%	5.7%	2.1%	1.0%	0.0%	0.5%	2.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%	1.0%	0.7%
Type of housing																		
Mud_mud brick	5.1%	0.2%	13.3%	0.5%	20.4%	9.1%	0.7%	1.1%	5.6%	14.2%	4.4%	14.5%	4.8%	2.5%	10.0%	0.0%	1.0%	9.1%
Stone_concrete_brick	0.5%	0.6%	2.4%	1.9%	3.7%	2.1%	0.7%	0.3%	1.5%	4.1%	2.4%	6.0%	2.1%	2.5%	1.7%	0.0%	2.0%	2.8%
Thatch	92.8%	80.7%	80.0%	96.4%	68.8%	76.6%	77.7%	84.2%	81.9%	79.0%	73.2%	74.5%	92.4%	95.0%	83.0%	100.0%	97.0%	83.1%
Plastic shelter	1.5%	18.5%	4.2%	1.0%	7.1%	11.5%	20.9%	13.3%	10.7%	2.5%	19.0%	5.0%	0.7%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	1.1%	0.3%	0.2%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%

STATE	South Darfur									West Darfur								
LOCALITY	Al Salam	Buram	East Jebel Marra	Edd al Fursan	Kas	Nyala	Rehed Al Birdi	Tulus	South Darfur State	Al Geneina	Beida	Forbarang a	Habillah	Jablmoon	Kereinik	Kulbus	Sirba	West Darfur State
Main source of drinking water																		
Public tap_standpipe or piped water	2.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%	21.8%	1.9%	0.0%	0.3%	3.5%	18.3%	1.0%	11.5%	5.6%	0.0%	2.1%	1.2%	17.2%	8.5%
Borehole with hand pump_engine	42.6%	69.2%	3.6%	61.5%	37.0%	62.3%	15.1%	9.0%	42.8%	28.9%	49.3%	46.0%	55.6%	100.0%	57.4%	71.2%	25.3%	47.5%
Protected dug well _ spring	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	4.1%	0.6%	1.9%	7.4%	2.2%	3.1%	5.8%	1.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	3.0%	2.5%
Unprotected well _spring	52.8%	6.9%	0.6%	33.4%	35.0%	8.6%	61.1%	31.6%	27.1%	37.3%	44.9%	23.5%	34.0%	0.0%	18.3%	21.2%	53.5%	30.2%
Water Bladder	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	5.0%	1.5%	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	1.0%	2.7%
Surface water	0.5%	14.0%	95.8%	0.2%	0.6%	21.7%	15.1%	13.6%	15.4%	2.3%	1.5%	1.5%	4.2%	0.0%	16.2%	5.6%	0.0%	5.9%
Tanker truck	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.2%
Vendor	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.7%	18.8%	2.8%	1.4%	1.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
Cart with small tank or drum	1.5%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	0.7%	0.7%	24.3%	4.9%	0.8%	0.0%	2.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Type of toilet facility																		
Traditional pit latrine/open pit	24.2%	66.3%	87.7%	44.4%	30.1%	74.1%	14.8%	68.2%	52.3%	41.3%	55.6%	56.0%	77.9%	30.0%	47.1%	35.6%	32.7%	47.7%
Improved latrine with cement slab	11.9%	3.0%	1.2%	0.5%	20.7%	5.6%	1.3%	0.8%	5.4%	5.1%	2.4%	8.5%	1.4%	40.0%	3.2%	20.6%	1.0%	6.3%
Bush, stream	63.9%	30.8%	11.0%	55.1%	49.1%	20.3%	83.9%	31.0%	42.4%	53.6%	42.0%	35.5%	20.7%	30.0%	49.7%	43.8%	66.3%	46.0%
Household members with special needs																		
No	82.5%	83.2%	90.2%	89.0%	91.5%	85.7%	96.0%	96.2%	89.1%	90.1%	91.2%	90.4%	89.0%	85.0%	90.9%	93.1%	88.8%	90.4%
Yes	17.5%	16.8%	9.8%	11.0%	8.5%	14.3%	4.0%	3.8%	10.9%	9.9%	8.8%	9.6%	11.0%	15.0%	9.1%	6.9%	11.2%	9.6%
Physical	13.9%	13.6%	4.3%	10.0%	5.4%	11.7%	2.3%	3.5%	8.5%	9.1%	6.4%	5.6%	6.9%	12.5%	6.0%	6.3%	9.2%	7.3%
Mental	2.1%	2.0%	4.3%	0.5%	3.1%	2.4%	1.7%	0.3%	1.8%	0.6%	2.5%	3.5%	4.1%	2.5%	2.8%	0.6%	1.0%	2.0%
Both	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	1.0%	0.3%
Househould head working/employment status																		
Employed	100.0%	97.4%	99.4%	98.8%	98.6%	97.1%	98.0%	99.7%	98.4%	97.9%	96.6%	98.0%	97.9%	100.0%	98.9%	99.4%	99.0%	98.3%
Unemployed	0.0%	2.6%	0.6%	1.2%	1.4%	2.9%	2.0%	0.3%	1.6%	2.1%	3.4%	2.0%	2.1%	0.0%	1.1%	0.6%	1.0%	1.7%
Reasons for unemployment																		
No chance of work	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Do not know how to find a job	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Did not find a suitable job	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Illness, aging	0.0%	1.8%	0.6%	1.2%	1.4%	2.4%	1.0%	0.3%	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%	1.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.9%	0.6%	1.0%	1.1%
Security situation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Household head main occupation																		
Farming _livestock_self employed	90.8%	70.0%	82.9%	78.5%	58.9%	52.5%	92.2%	51.6%	69.4%	32.5%	45.7%	38.3%	51.4%	97.5%	71.8%	94.3%	43.9%	53.7%
Agricultural labour	1.0%	2.6%	3.0%	0.7%	7.1%	10.3%	2.0%	14.1%	5.5%	0.2%	1.5%	4.6%	0.7%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	1.0%	1.9%
Skilled labour	3.1%	5.4%	1.8%	1.7%	5.7%	8.3%	0.0%	6.8%	4.5%	7.5%	9.6%	9.7%	9.2%	2.5%	4.1%	1.9%	7.1%	6.6%
Non-skilled labour	0.5%	11.3%	1.2%	12.8%	19.1%	19.4%	3.4%	11.4%	11.5%	47.4%	34.5%	39.8%	29.6%	0.0%	14.5%	1.3%	37.8%	29.7%
Salary work	4.1%	8.5%	11.0%	5.8%	8.6%	6.6%	2.4%	16.2%	8.0%	11.9%	8.1%	7.7%	7.0%	0.0%	4.6%	2.5%	10.2%	7.6%
Self-employed _non farm	0.5%	2.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.6%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%

STATE	South Darfur									West Darfur								
LOCALITY	Al Salam	Buram	East Jebel Marra	Edd al Fursan	Kas	Nyala	Rehed Al Birdi	Tulus	South Darfur State	Al Geneina	Beida	Forbarang a	Habillah	Jablmoon	Kereinik	Kulbus	Sirba	West Darfur State
Average share of income sources																		
Sale of cereals	37.5%	32.1%	52.9%	12.0%	20.5%	15.6%	49.4%	20.2%	26.9%	11.9%	9.0%	9.7%	15.9%	49.2%	31.7%	33.7%	13.4%	19.5%
Sale of other crops products	21.0%	25.9%	22.6%	35.9%	17.9%	2.6%	6.8%	24.4%	20.0%	5.9%	16.9%	15.3%	17.1%	29.9%	24.5%	19.6%	5.1%	15.5%
Sale of livestock and animal products	1.2%	2.0%	0.9%	5.4%	1.4%	0.4%	4.9%	18.3%	4.6%	7.8%	6.5%	5.8%	5.5%	0.3%	4.8%	19.6%	3.1%	7.1%
Remittances	0.9%	0.9%	1.3%	2.0%	1.3%	1.3%	2.3%	1.1%	1.4%	3.1%	1.0%	3.2%	0.7%	7.6%	2.0%	2.4%	2.8%	2.4%
Renting out donkey cart	1.3%	1.5%	0.0%	2.1%	5.9%	2.3%	2.0%	1.0%	2.2%	3.8%	2.9%	4.9%	4.5%	1.1%	2.7%	1.5%	0.0%	3.1%
Gifts from family/relatives	0.4%	0.8%	1.1%	2.5%	2.1%	2.0%	2.7%	0.7%	1.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.8%	1.7%	2.1%	0.6%	2.8%	1.2%	0.9%
Sale of food aid	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Agricultural waged labour	7.8%	7.4%	0.4%	9.6%	13.9%	20.4%	3.4%	4.1%	9.3%	2.7%	3.2%	8.4%	3.0%	0.6%	5.8%	1.2%	2.1%	4.0%
Salaried work	4.2%	8.2%	8.7%	5.9%	7.1%	8.5%	4.6%	11.7%	7.6%	10.9%	8.3%	5.8%	6.4%	0.0%	3.6%	4.8%	8.6%	6.9%
Skilled Labour	2.5%	3.1%	2.0%	2.6%	3.8%	4.1%	1.0%	4.1%	3.1%	6.4%	7.5%	5.4%	7.0%	0.0%	3.6%	3.9%	7.4%	5.4%
Wheal Barrow (driving Trolley)	2.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.9%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Domestic Labour	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%	1.2%	0.7%	0.3%	0.4%	1.0%	0.5%	3.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Brick Making	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.2%	1.0%	4.6%	1.0%	0.2%	1.1%	3.4%	0.3%	1.0%	2.4%	1.7%	0.7%	0.4%	1.0%	1.6%
Construction	0.0%	1.4%	0.1%	1.6%	1.0%	2.8%	1.1%	1.1%	1.3%	2.3%	1.2%	6.0%	0.3%	2.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	1.7%
Porter	0.5%	1.0%	0.2%	0.6%	0.5%	1.7%	0.1%	0.6%	0.7%	1.5%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	1.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%
Selling Water	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	1.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%
Tea Seller/catering	2.1%	1.2%	2.3%	1.4%	0.2%	2.2%	2.8%	1.4%	1.6%	1.1%	2.0%	1.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	2.6%	1.0%
Kiosk	0.7%	1.7%	4.1%	1.1%	1.7%	1.5%	1.6%	2.7%	1.8%	3.1%	1.4%	2.5%	0.6%	0.0%	2.0%	1.0%	1.5%	2.0%
Ricksha Driver	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	3.6%	0.5%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	1.2%	0.0%	1.4%
Sales of handicraft	4.3%	2.3%	0.7%	1.3%	1.1%	6.1%	0.3%	0.3%	2.1%	2.2%	0.6%	0.7%	2.2%	0.0%	1.5%	1.0%	0.8%	1.4%
Sales of firewood or grass	8.1%	1.8%	0.4%	1.6%	4.0%	14.6%	1.8%	2.4%	4.5%	19.1%	27.4%	9.1%	25.5%	2.9%	8.2%	1.6%	39.8%	15.9%
Traditional mining	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	1.8%	1.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.1%	0.7%	0.9%	0.0%	0.4%	0.8%	0.0%	1.8%	0.3%	2.9%	1.0%
Other petty trade	4.9%	7.9%	1.3%	11.7%	14.0%	5.5%	11.7%	5.1%	8.3%	7.8%	10.5%	12.6%	4.9%	0.9%	3.6%	4.3%	6.4%	6.8%
Begging	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Coping strategy																		
No coping	87.7%	77.0%	98.8%	85.7%	81.4%	67.4%	98.7%	68.0%	80.7%	68.9%	72.7%	69.5%	70.3%	95.0%	87.0%	98.8%	57.6%	76.7%
Low coping	9.2%	22.4%	0.0%	11.5%	17.5%	30.7%	1.0%	30.6%	17.8%	30.5%	25.4%	28.5%	26.2%	5.0%	11.5%	1.2%	41.4%	22.0%
Medium coping	3.1%	0.6%	1.2%	2.1%	0.6%	1.9%	0.3%	1.1%	1.3%	0.4%	2.0%	2.0%	2.1%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%
High coping	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Food aid received																		
No	100.0%	76.4%	100.0%	97.6%	63.1%	77.1%	100.0%	93.5%	86.1%	77.5%	41.0%	57.0%	43.4%	100.0%	76.0%	99.4%	86.9%	71.0%
Yes	0.0%	23.6%	0.0%	2.4%	36.9%	22.9%	0.0%	6.5%	13.9%	22.5%	59.0%	43.0%	56.6%	0.0%	24.0%	0.6%	13.1%	29.0%
GFD in kind	0.0%	20.6%	0.0%	0.0%	36.6%	13.6%	0.0%	0.0%	10.7%	10.5%	50.2%	42.5%	55.2%	0.0%	23.4%	0.0%	6.1%	23.9%
12 month voucher	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%	0.0%	1.1%	1.4%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Seasonal support GFD	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Seasonal support voucher	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
FFR/FFW/FFT in kind	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	5.1%	1.1%	3.3%	7.8%	0.5%	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	2.6%
FFR/FFW/FFT through voucher	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
School feeding	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	8.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	10.1%	9.3%	7.0%	15.2%	0.0%	9.1%	0.6%	5.1%	8.5%

STATE	South Darfur									West Darfur								
LOCALITY	Al Salam	Buram	East Jebel Marra	Edd al Fursan	Kas	Nyala	Rehed Al Birdi	Tulus	South Darfur State	Al Geneina	Beida	Forbarang a	Habillah	Jablmoon	Kereinik	Kulbus	Sirba	West Darfur State
Area cultivated this season in Mukhammas																		
Millet	2.1	2.5	7.2	2.2	1.6	2.2	2.7	4.2	2.9	2.2	1.5	1.2	1.6	3.1	2.5	4.2	1.9	2.3
Sorghum	1.9	3.6	3.3	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.0	2.2	2.1	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.6	1.0
Groundnuts	2.5	3.0	0.0	2.1	1.2	2.0	1.5	4.9	2.5	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.9
Sesame	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2
Tombak	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	0.0		0.0
Watermelon seeds	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.7		0.2
Area cultivated last year in Mukhammas																		
Millet	1.8	1.7	4.8	2.2	1.4	1.9	2.5	3.3	2.4	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.5	2.8	2.6	3.9	1.9	2.2
Sorghum	1.9	3.0	2.2	1.5	1.2	1.6	0.9	1.8	1.8	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.9
Groundnuts	2.3	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.9	1.5	1.4	3.7	2.0	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.8
Sesame	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Tombak	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.2	0.0		0.1
Watermelon seeds	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4		0.1
Production this season																		
Millet, number of bags (90kg)	5.4	8.9	37.7	4.7	5.2	6.6	4.5	12.8	9.6	4.3	3.5	4.3	3.5	6.4	6.6	9.6	3.7	5.3
Sorghum, number of bags (90kg)	6.7	14.7	16.8	4.8	5.4	5.1	3.4	20.8	9.0	2.0	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.7	3.7	2.8	1.4	2.9
Groundnuts, number of kentar	18.6	21.2		15.5	10.2	11.0	8.1	51.6	20.1	4.3	7.5	3.8	7.0	7.1	7.2	5.3	2.2	5.7
Sesame, number of kentar		10.1		1.5	2.6	5.5	14.4	1.0	9.0	2.1	0.9	1.6	1.2	0.0	1.1	1.9	10.0	1.4
Tombak															8.4			8.4
Watermelon seeds		3.8		0.6		1.5		1.0	2.4	1.0	0.0			25.6	32.2	47.4		31.8
Source of seeds this season																		
Own production	67.7%	50.0%	80.4%	67.0%	34.8%	35.2%	65.1%	37.2%	52.6%	44.4%	10.4%	20.4%	21.4%	40.0%	56.3%	74.4%	43.2%	41.8%
Purchase	27.4%	41.2%	19.6%	27.8%	52.2%	54.1%	33.8%	53.5%	40.1%	50.4%	70.1%	62.3%	59.3%	20.0%	35.5%	18.1%	52.6%	47.1%
Donation (FAO, NGOs, GOS)	4.8%	8.8%	0.0%	5.2%	13.0%	10.7%	1.1%	9.4%	7.2%	5.3%	19.4%	17.4%	19.3%	40.0%	8.2%	7.5%	4.2%	11.2%
Number of animal holding																		
Cattle	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2
Donkey/horse	1.5	1.5	3.0	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.4
Camels	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Goats/sheep	1.6	3.8	7.4	3.5	1.6	1.0	4.6	11.0	4.2	3.6	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.4	3.3	14.1	2.8	4.0
Poultry	2.6	2.7	8.1	2.2	0.9	2.1	3.6	2.1	2.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	2.2	3.9	3.5	2.0

STATE	South Darfur									West Darfur								
LOCALITY	Al Salam	Buram	East Jebel Marra	Edd al Fursan	Kas	Nyala	Rehed Al Birdi	Tulus	South Darfur State	Al Geneina	Beida	Forbarang a	Habillah	Jablmoon	Kereinik	Kulbus	Sirba	West Darfur State
Child morbidity																		
no	62.2%	71.1%	79.2%	65.6%	68.1%	68.4%	70.1%	77.2%	70.0%	60.5%	64.6%	64.2%	68.5%	53.3%	68.7%	71.2%	59.3%	64.8%
yes	37.8%	28.9%	20.8%	34.4%	31.9%	31.6%	29.9%	22.8%	30.0%	39.5%	35.4%	35.8%	31.5%	46.7%	31.3%	28.8%	40.7%	35.2%
ARI	24.1%	23.9%	4.6%	29.2%	25.4%	26.9%	27.1%	15.1%	23.4%	34.6%	28.6%	26.2%	21.1%	32.5%	18.4%	19.8%	39.1%	26.7%
diarrhoea	11.3%	6.1%	7.9%	11.3%	14.6%	10.6%	13.8%	6.4%	10.0%	15.4%	17.4%	16.8%	15.4%	14.2%	13.0%	8.1%	16.2%	14.5%
fever	23.8%	20.4%	12.5%	25.3%	18.8%	21.1%	21.0%	12.4%	19.8%	27.2%	19.0%	19.2%	19.1%	31.7%	21.1%	16.9%	24.6%	22.3%
Child feeding dietary diversity																		
acceptable (4<= food groups)	79.3%	60.0%	62.2%	71.8%	54.9%	49.6%	17.2%	58.4%	56.6%	77.5%	13.8%	30.1%	12.7%	35.1%	32.4%	55.9%	49.3%	44.8%
low diversity (<4 food groups)	20.7%	40.0%	37.8%	28.2%	45.1%	50.4%	82.8%	41.6%	43.4%	22.5%	86.2%	69.9%	87.3%	64.9%	67.6%	44.1%	50.7%	55.2%
Child MUAC																		
>125mm	99.3%	99.3%	100.0%	97.5%	97.8%	96.5%	95.5%	94.4%	97.4%	93.5%	98.0%	98.8%	98.7%	97.3%	97.4%	97.4%	94.8%	96.4%
<=125mm	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	2.5%	2.2%	3.5%	4.5%	5.6%	2.6%	6.5%	2.0%	1.2%	1.3%	2.7%	2.6%	2.6%	5.2%	3.6%

STATE	Central Darfur									East Darfur				
LOCALITY	Azum	Bindisi	Mukjar	Niertete	Rokoro	Umm Duhkun	Wadi Salih	Zallingi	Central Darfur State	Adayala	Al Deain	Bahr Al Arab	Shearia	East Darfur State
Acute food insecurity														
Food Insecure	27.9%	24.4%	10.9%	1.2%	22.5%	6.2%	26.2%	4.1%	14.4%	12.5%	1.9%	6.4%	0.7%	5.6%
Vulnerable	42.4%	40.6%	49.6%	15.6%	27.5%	40.0%	43.4%	13.4%	33.8%	21.3%	13.1%	16.4%	14.7%	16.4%
Food Secure	29.7%	35.0%	39.5%	83.1%	50.0%	53.8%	30.3%	82.5%	51.8%	66.2%	85.0%	77.2%	84.6%	77.9%
Chronic food insecurity														
Food Insecure	53.3%	41.2%	36.8%	17.5%	47.5%	17.2%	49.1%	18.4%	33.8%	14.0%	3.9%	15.0%	2.1%	8.9%
Vulnerable	26.1%	21.2%	5.0%	8.1%	10.0%	3.4%	22.8%	9.9%	13.7%	25.6%	4.3%	11.4%	21.2%	15.0%
Food Secure	7.9%	6.9%	9.3%	14.4%	20.0%	4.8%	4.4%	17.5%	10.2%	37.9%	52.0%	36.5%	44.5%	43.1%
Food Secure Market Dependent	12.7%	30.6%	48.8%	60.0%	22.5%	74.5%	23.8%	54.2%	42.3%	22.5%	39.8%	37.0%	32.2%	33.0%
Food consumption														
Poor	3.6%	1.9%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	3.8%	1.7%	11.1%	0.6%	3.1%	0.3%	4.0%
Borderline	53.9%	47.5%	18.2%	13.8%	45.0%	13.1%	56.6%	13.2%	31.0%	20.3%	3.0%	11.4%	1.7%	9.5%
Acceptable	42.4%	50.6%	81.0%	86.2%	55.0%	86.9%	42.5%	83.0%	67.3%	68.6%	96.4%	85.5%	97.9%	86.5%
Share of expenditure on food														
<65%	44.2%	39.4%	24.0%	32.5%	37.5%	14.5%	41.2%	47.1%	36.6%	77.8%	70.3%	61.3%	83.2%	72.7%
>65%	55.8%	60.6%	76.0%	67.5%	62.5%	85.5%	58.8%	52.9%	63.4%	22.2%	29.7%	38.7%	16.8%	27.3%
Absolute expenditure (Minimum Healthy Food Basket)														
< 1 MHFB	55.2%	54.4%	63.6%	8.8%	32.5%	44.1%	53.4%	8.5%	39.4%	25.2%	21.8%	22.3%	43.7%	27.0%
1-2 MHFB	37.6%	38.8%	29.5%	50.0%	42.5%	48.3%	40.6%	47.1%	41.5%	41.3%	45.2%	44.0%	55.3%	45.8%
> 2 MHFB	7.3%	6.9%	7.0%	41.2%	25.0%	7.6%	5.9%	44.4%	19.2%	33.5%	33.0%	33.7%	1.0%	27.2%
Wealth index (quintile)														
poorest	47.3%	16.2%	30.6%	15.0%	20.0%	19.3%	20.3%	14.2%	22.3%	12.0%	4.0%	14.8%	2.4%	8.4%
second	23.0%	33.1%	26.4%	28.1%	20.0%	23.4%	30.9%	24.4%	26.9%	9.4%	11.0%	23.4%	7.2%	12.7%
third	16.4%	24.4%	17.1%	28.8%	22.5%	26.9%	25.9%	28.2%	24.2%	17.9%	18.2%	25.6%	7.2%	17.8%
fourth	7.3%	16.9%	22.5%	21.2%	25.0%	19.3%	16.2%	20.5%	18.4%	23.1%	29.0%	26.2%	21.8%	25.4%
richest	6.1%	9.4%	3.5%	6.9%	12.5%	11.0%	6.6%	12.6%	8.2%	37.5%	37.8%	10.0%	61.4%	35.8%

STATE	Central Darfur									East Darfur				
LOCALITY	Azum	Bindisi	Mukjar	Niertete	Rokoro	Umm Duhkun	Wadi Salih	Zallingi	Central Darfur State	Adayala	Al Deain	Bahr Al Arab	Shearia	East Darfur State
Average household members	6.0	6.2	5.6	5.9	6.4	5.5	6.0	5.7	5.8	7.7	7.2	6.6	6.9	7.1
% under 5, Male	8.8%	10.1%	10.6%	10.7%	12.5%	9.4%	8.7%	9.3%	9.6%	8.1%	9.5%	10.3%	12.8%	9.8%
% under 5, Female	11.3%	9.7%	10.7%	10.2%	11.7%	11.9%	9.2%	11.4%	10.6%	6.9%	7.7%	10.0%	11.7%	8.7%
% 6 - 15 yrs, Male	20.3%	23.2%	21.8%	17.5%	18.4%	20.1%	22.8%	18.5%	20.5%	22.9%	22.8%	20.0%	14.3%	20.8%
% 6 - 15 yrs, Female	20.1%	21.1%	17.5%	17.6%	18.0%	19.9%	21.5%	19.2%	19.5%	19.8%	18.3%	17.6%	16.9%	18.4%
% 16 - 60 yrs, Male	16.1%	15.0%	18.1%	19.2%	15.6%	17.5%	16.0%	17.8%	17.1%	19.9%	19.3%	18.8%	18.6%	19.2%
% 16 - 60 yrs, Female	21.3%	17.9%	19.3%	20.5%	20.0%	18.6%	20.0%	19.5%	19.7%	19.2%	17.7%	18.6%	23.2%	19.4%
% over 60 yrs, Male	1.5%	1.0%	1.3%	2.0%	1.6%	1.4%	0.8%	1.8%	1.4%	1.7%	2.2%	2.1%	1.3%	2.0%
% over 60 yrs, Female	0.2%	2.1%	0.5%	2.4%	2.3%	1.1%	1.0%	2.6%	1.5%	1.6%	2.4%	2.7%	1.2%	2.0%
Resident type														
IDP in camp	0.6%	13.1%	2.3%	12.5%	17.5%	0.0%	26.2%	0.0%	8.6%	1.0%	19.3%	1.7%	13.1%	9.0%
IDP outside camps	2.4%	16.9%	8.5%	2.5%	15.0%	1.4%	4.7%	1.1%	5.2%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Refugees in camp	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Resident	74.5%	68.1%	42.6%	59.4%	57.5%	70.3%	63.1%	85.7%	66.7%	98.3%	73.3%	84.4%	63.1%	80.8%
Returnees	21.8%	1.9%	12.4%	0.6%	10.0%	4.8%	0.0%	7.4%	6.8%	0.0%	7.0%	0.3%	22.1%	6.4%
Nomad	0.6%	0.0%	34.1%	25.0%	0.0%	23.4%	5.9%	5.8%	12.6%	0.0%	0.2%	13.7%	1.7%	3.6%
Refugees outside camp	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
For IDP or refugee - years spent in current location														
1_2 years	33.3%	10.4%	11.5%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	5.5%	0.0%	5.1%	33.3%	91.7%	32.2%
3_4 years	33.3%	25.0%	7.7%	75.0%	83.3%	0.0%	3.0%	50.0%	22.0%	0.0%	14.1%	0.0%	8.3%	11.9%
5_6 years	0.0%	8.3%	7.7%	12.5%	16.7%	0.0%	8.1%	0.0%	8.7%	0.0%	28.2%	0.0%	0.0%	18.6%
>6 years	33.3%	56.2%	73.1%	8.3%	0.0%	100.0%	88.9%	0.0%	63.8%	100.0%	52.6%	66.7%	0.0%	37.3%
Gender of household head														
Male	69.5%	61.2%	82.9%	87.5%	72.5%	82.5%	59.4%	79.4%	74.1%	85.4%	81.5%	84.9%	89.4%	84.9%
Female	30.5%	38.8%	17.1%	12.5%	27.5%	17.5%	40.6%	20.6%	25.9%	14.6%	18.5%	15.1%	10.6%	15.1%
Education level of household head														
None	49.4%	51.9%	39.8%	48.1%	45.0%	48.5%	69.3%	59.6%	54.1%	38.0%	45.5%	77.4%	30.5%	48.1%
Primary	47.6%	46.2%	58.2%	48.8%	47.5%	43.4%	29.1%	36.3%	42.6%	39.3%	40.4%	20.1%	54.5%	38.0%
Secondary	2.4%	1.3%	2.0%	3.1%	7.5%	7.4%	1.3%	4.1%	3.0%	20.5%	12.6%	2.2%	12.7%	12.3%
University	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	2.2%	1.5%	0.3%	2.4%	1.6%
Type of housing														
Mud_mud brick	6.7%	5.7%	2.7%	5.6%	17.5%	5.0%	10.3%	5.2%	6.4%	0.0%	1.7%	0.8%	3.1%	1.3%
Stone_concrete_brick	2.4%	0.6%	3.9%	1.2%	0.0%	1.4%	0.3%	0.0%	1.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	3.4%	0.8%
Thatch	62.4%	90.6%	60.9%	86.9%	82.5%	63.8%	80.6%	92.6%	78.5%	93.6%	92.5%	76.3%	76.6%	86.0%
Plastic shelter	28.5%	3.1%	32.4%	6.2%	0.0%	29.8%	8.8%	2.2%	13.9%	0.5%	4.3%	10.3%	16.5%	7.0%
Other										5.5%	1.3%	12.6%	0.3%	4.9%

STATE	Central Darfur									East Darfur				
LOCALITY	Azum	Bindisi	Mukjar	Niertete	Rokoro	Umm Duhkun	Wadi Salih	Zallingi	Central Darfur State	Adayala	Al Deain	Bahr Al Arab	Shearia	East Darfur State
Main source of drinking water														
Public tap_standpipe or piped water	0.6%	12.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%	0.0%	2.2%	1.4%	59.5%	0.0%	0.3%	18.5%
Borehole with hand pump_engine	42.1%	22.6%	7.4%	23.3%	82.5%	8.5%	26.6%	14.2%	21.4%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	43.2%	8.5%
Protected dug well _ spring	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	12.8%	3.0%	0.6%	10.3%	6.5%
Unprotected well _spring	4.9%	32.1%	35.5%	10.7%	0.0%	58.2%	32.5%	11.2%	24.6%	1.2%	0.2%	8.1%	14.4%	5.0%
Water Bladder	0.0%	5.0%	1.6%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.5%	1.2%	62.5%	9.4%	47.6%	2.4%	31.5%
Surface water	52.4%	26.4%	55.1%	62.9%	7.5%	31.9%	36.2%	74.0%	50.1%	0.2%	0.9%	20.1%	1.4%	5.3%
Tanker truck	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	28.1%	5.3%
Vendor	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	4.7%	5.3%	0.0%	3.5%
Cart with small tank or drum	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.6%	22.3%	18.4%	0.0%	15.9%
Type of toilet facility														
Traditional pit latrine/open pit	23.2%	39.0%	15.3%	34.4%	47.5%	13.5%	36.2%	7.4%	23.4%	96.9%	71.0%	36.5%	73.4%	70.5%
Improved latrine with cement slab	0.6%	12.6%	9.4%	6.9%	0.0%	12.8%	0.9%	1.4%	5.1%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	2.8%	0.9%
Bush, stream	76.2%	48.4%	75.3%	58.8%	52.5%	73.8%	62.8%	91.2%	71.5%	2.4%	28.6%	63.2%	23.8%	28.6%
Household members with special needs														
No	89.1%	92.5%	95.3%	90.0%	87.5%	88.8%	93.7%	86.8%	90.9%	87.0%	86.9%	93.0%	89.8%	88.9%
Yes	10.9%	7.5%	4.7%	10.0%	12.5%	11.2%	6.3%	13.2%	9.1%	13.0%	13.1%	7.0%	10.2%	11.1%
Physical	7.3%	2.5%	2.3%	8.1%	7.5%	8.4%	4.1%	10.1%	6.2%	10.7%	11.8%	4.8%	7.5%	9.1%
Mental	2.4%	5.0%	1.2%	1.3%	2.5%	2.8%	2.2%	2.7%	2.4%	1.9%	1.1%	2.0%	2.4%	1.7%
Both	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%	0.6%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Househould head working/employment status														
Employed	100.0%	98.8%	98.4%	99.4%	97.5%	97.2%	98.8%	97.3%	98.4%	96.7%	98.7%	96.9%	92.5%	96.6%
Unemployed	0.0%	1.2%	1.6%	0.6%	2.5%	2.8%	1.2%	2.7%	1.6%	3.3%	1.3%	3.1%	7.5%	3.4%
Reasons for unemployment														
No chance of work	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.8%	1.4%	0.6%
Do not know how to find a job	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.7%
Did not find a suitable job	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.9%	0.0%	0.3%	1.4%	0.6%
Illness, aging	0.0%	1.3%	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%	2.8%	1.3%	2.2%	1.3%	1.4%	1.1%	1.9%	1.4%	1.4%
Security situation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%
Household head main occupation														
Farming _livestock_self employed	77.3%	66.9%	73.6%	71.1%	46.2%	57.4%	60.8%	68.1%	67.1%	61.5%	76.2%	68.7%	66.1%	68.6%
Agricultural labour	10.4%	3.2%	0.8%	1.3%	2.6%	1.4%	12.0%	4.0%	5.1%	7.1%	3.0%	7.5%	8.5%	6.2%
Skilled labour	4.3%	8.9%	5.6%	3.1%	0.0%	11.3%	11.4%	1.4%	6.1%	7.4%	4.5%	3.2%	4.8%	5.0%
Non-skilled labour	7.4%	16.6%	13.2%	18.2%	43.6%	22.0%	12.0%	18.9%	16.0%	10.5%	6.2%	13.8%	13.3%	10.4%
Salary work	0.6%	3.8%	6.4%	5.7%	2.6%	7.8%	3.2%	7.3%	5.1%	12.0%	9.9%	3.4%	6.3%	8.3%
Self-employed _non farm	0.0%	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%	5.1%	0.0%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	1.5%	0.2%	3.4%	1.1%	1.5%

STATE	Central Darfur									East Darfur				
LOCALITY	Azum	Bindisi	Mukjar	Niertete	Rokoro	Umm Duhkun	Wadi Salih	Zallingi	Central Darfur State	Adayala	Al Deain	Bahr Al Arab	Shearia	East Darfur State
Average share of income sources														
Sale of cereals	36.5%	37.2%	32.2%	45.8%	30.9%	15.6%	36.3%	39.7%	35.5%	8.8%	15.7%	14.3%	7.8%	12.0%
Sale of other crops products	8.5%	11.3%	15.3%	4.3%	0.9%	15.0%	10.5%	3.6%	9.1%	19.7%	31.2%	22.4%	34.4%	26.6%
Sale of livestock and animal products	2.5%	0.6%	22.0%	13.9%	7.6%	22.4%	4.3%	20.2%	12.8%	1.7%	8.1%	13.5%	5.8%	7.2%
Remittances	0.9%	2.3%	1.5%	1.1%	2.5%	2.1%	2.9%	2.5%	2.0%	1.2%	0.7%	0.5%	11.4%	2.8%
Renting out donkey cart	2.1%	2.5%	1.5%	1.0%	7.0%	1.5%	3.7%	1.8%	2.2%	0.9%	5.0%	4.5%	3.0%	3.4%
Gifts from family/relatives	0.7%	2.3%	1.0%	1.3%	1.2%	1.6%	2.1%	1.8%	1.6%	2.1%	1.7%	2.2%	1.3%	1.8%
Sale of food aid	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.7%	0.3%
Agricultural waged labour	23.2%	6.6%	5.6%	3.2%	2.5%	1.2%	11.3%	4.7%	7.7%	27.4%	5.6%	12.9%	3.3%	12.8%
Salaried work	1.6%	3.7%	7.4%	5.3%	3.1%	9.5%	3.1%	5.0%	4.9%	8.5%	8.3%	3.0%	6.3%	6.7%
Skilled Labour	6.7%	7.3%	3.7%	5.5%	0.0%	9.4%	6.5%	1.8%	5.1%	7.2%	5.0%	2.4%	3.2%	4.7%
Wheal Barrow (driving Trolley)	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Domestic Labour	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.9%	0.5%	1.3%	0.7%
Brick Making	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	1.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.5%	0.9%	0.9%	3.0%	1.2%
Construction	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%	1.2%	2.5%	0.7%	0.5%	0.1%	0.5%	1.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.7%	0.6%
Porter	0.5%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	1.1%	1.5%	0.4%	1.7%	1.2%
Selling Water	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	0.3%
Tea Seller/catering	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.2%	1.0%	3.7%	1.4%	0.6%	0.9%	6.1%	2.5%	2.3%	4.0%	3.7%
Kiosk	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	3.7%	0.2%	1.9%	0.7%	0.8%	1.7%	1.6%	0.9%	3.0%	1.8%
Ricksha Driver	0.0%	1.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	1.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Sales of handicraft	0.3%	2.0%	0.0%	0.8%	4.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	3.8%	2.6%	1.9%
Sales of firewood or grass	8.1%	5.2%	2.4%	6.0%	27.4%	1.2%	7.9%	11.6%	7.3%	2.5%	1.2%	3.3%	2.7%	2.3%
Traditional mining	0.4%	0.7%	0.5%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	1.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.1%	0.5%
Other petty trade	5.7%	14.6%	5.8%	7.5%	5.8%	14.0%	5.6%	4.7%	7.3%	5.8%	7.6%	11.7%	2.0%	7.0%
Begging	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Coping strategy														
No coping	69.7%	78.1%	95.3%	66.2%	70.0%	99.3%	65.6%	82.5%	79.0%	69.8%	97.0%	78.0%	45.7%	75.5%
Low coping	28.5%	21.2%	4.7%	30.0%	17.5%	0.7%	33.8%	15.9%	19.5%	5.7%	1.5%	19.5%	4.4%	7.4%
Medium coping	1.8%	0.6%	0.0%	3.8%	7.5%	0.0%	0.6%	1.4%	1.2%	24.5%	1.3%	2.2%	1.4%	7.9%
High coping	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	48.5%	9.3%
Food aid received														
No	60.6%	32.5%	78.7%	90.0%	65.0%	76.6%	37.8%	97.0%	68.9%	99.5%	89.0%	99.2%	64.2%	89.5%
Yes	39.4%	67.5%	21.3%	10.0%	35.0%	23.4%	62.2%	3.0%	31.1%	0.5%	11.0%	0.8%	35.8%	10.5%
GFD in kind	17.0%	61.9%	19.8%	10.0%	32.5%	20.7%	61.9%	3.0%	27.7%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	7.5%	1.7%
12 month voucher	21.2%	5.6%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Seasonal support GFD	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.5%	0.3%	23.2%	7.4%
Seasonal support voucher	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.2%
FFR/FFW/FFT in kind	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	0.5%
FFR/FFW/FFT through voucher	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
School feeding	2.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	14.3%	3.4%

STATE	Central Darfur									East Darfur				
LOCALITY	Azum	Bindisi	Mukjar	Niertete	Rokoro	Umm Duhkun	Wadi Salih	Zallingi	Central Darfur State	Adayala	Al Deain	Bahr Al Arab	Shearia	East Darfur State
Area cultivated this season in Mukhammas														
Millet	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.8	0.8	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.3	3.9	2.2	1.7	4.5	3.0
Sorghum	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.1	2.2	2.8	2.4	5.6	3.1
Groundnuts	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.7	5.9	7.2	4.2	12.9	7.2
Sesame	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1
Tombak	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Watermelon seeds	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5
Area cultivated last year in Mukhammas														
Millet	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	3.7	1.5	1.7	2.6	2.4
Sorghum	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.8	2.0
Groundnuts	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.6	5.4	4.8	2.5	6.3	4.7
Sesame	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Tombak	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Watermelon seeds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Production this season														
Millet, number of bags (90kg)	5.1	3.7	4.7	3.7	2.1	7.0	3.6	4.7	4.5	1.5	2.1	1.1	7.5	2.9
Sorghum, number of bags (90kg)	4.0	5.2	5.2	2.2	5.2	4.4	4.0	3.7	4.2	2.8	2.8	3.1	11.1	4.8
Groundnuts, number of kentar	4.3	4.0	6.7	2.5	2.2	10.5	5.2	3.6	5.1	30.7	49.6	30.2	94.0	48.4
Sesame, number of kentar	0.9	1.9	1.5	0.3		1.6	1.0	0.5	1.4	11.9	0.0		2.8	4.0
Tombak	18.2								18.2					
Watermelon seeds	3.0		1.0						1.4	0.0	0.0	2.8	15.0	1.7
Source of seeds this season														
Own production	31.5%	49.0%	62.2%	39.4%	58.3%	63.5%	37.3%	44.6%	46.4%	28.4%	49.8%	21.0%	35.3%	35.1%
Purchase	41.2%	20.9%	32.1%	47.1%	36.1%	30.2%	23.8%	39.7%	33.5%	61.5%	40.0%	74.5%	62.8%	57.4%
Donation (FAO, NGOs, GOS)	27.3%	30.1%	5.6%	13.5%	5.6%	6.3%	38.9%	15.7%	20.1%	10.1%	10.2%	4.5%	1.8%	7.5%
Number of animal holding														
Cattle	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Donkey/horse	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Camels	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Goats/sheep	0.9	1.6	5.1	2.5	2.5	6.6	3.0	3.3	3.3	4.1	7.7	5.0	4.4	5.4
Poultry	1.9	2.0	2.8	1.9	1.0	4.4	2.3	1.8	2.3	3.6	3.5	3.8	2.8	3.5

STATE	Central Darfur									East Darfur				
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Child morbidity														
no	75.6%	71.5%	80.6%	69.4%	66.7%	85.5%	71.5%	75.0%	75.1%	81.1%	78.4%	89.9%	84.0%	82.8%
yes	24.4%	28.5%	19.4%	30.6%	33.3%	14.5%	28.5%	25.0%	24.9%	18.9%	21.6%	10.1%	16.0%	17.2%
ARI	14.9%	19.6%	11.2%	28.5%	28.3%	7.6%	23.2%	22.4%	19.2%	15.9%	13.9%	7.1%	3.6%	10.9%
diarrhoea	12.1%	8.3%	7.0%	10.0%	10.8%	4.1%	8.0%	8.3%	8.3%	3.9%	5.3%	2.7%	7.2%	4.7%
fever	16.6%	15.8%	10.1%	17.1%	15.8%	9.0%	15.0%	13.7%	13.8%	9.3%	12.1%	7.4%	12.1%	10.2%
Child feeding dietary diversity														
acceptable (4<= food groups)	34.6%	43.2%	35.7%	56.5%	30.8%	44.8%	52.6%	55.9%	46.9%	52.3%	57.6%	55.3%	82.6%	63.8%
low diversity (<4 food groups)	65.4%	56.8%	64.3%	43.5%	69.2%	55.2%	47.4%	44.1%	53.1%	47.7%	42.4%	44.7%	17.4%	36.2%
Child MUAC														
>125mm	91.6%	94.5%	99.3%	94.9%	98.1%	98.7%	94.9%	97.7%	96.3%	95.1%	82.0%	92.6%	99.8%	92.7%
<=125mm	8.4%	5.5%	0.7%	5.1%	1.9%	1.3%	5.1%	2.3%	3.7%	4.9%	18.0%	7.4%	0.2%	7.3%