

Highlights

- The fifth round coincided with the post harvest period when food security is assumed still to be relatively good. This round is also the first round that allows for comparison with the same period last year.
- IDPs and residents have a similar food security situation compared with February 2009 while mixed communities have significantly more households in the food secure category compared to last year.
- In terms of food consumption, mixed communities have a significantly higher proportion of households in the acceptable category and remain stable among IDPs and residents compared with same time last year.
- The cost of the minimum healthy food basket has reduced compared to the last three rounds, which is attributed to lower prices of sugar, dry tomatoes and onions common during this time of the year.
- The income levels for IDPs and mixed communities are similar to that of February 2009, while residents have less income than last year, most likely attributed to lower income generated from the sale of cereals due to the poor harvest.
- Consequently, the purchasing power for IDPs and mixed communities remain the same as in February 2009 and greatly improved since the last round. Residents' purchasing power has also greatly improved since last round but is slightly lower than the same time last year.
- As a result of insecurity there have been population movements and displacements in Nertiti, Zalingi and Mukjar cluster.

METHODOLOGY

- ⇒ Purposively selected sentinel sites covering IDPs in camps, residents and mixed communities. Complemented with market price monitoring and seasonal metrological and agricultural information.
- ⇒ 575 households were surveyed. Replacement sites are used when insecurity prevents visits to original sites.
- ⇒ Dietary Diversity and Consumption Score: Using a 7-day recall period, information was collected on the variety and frequency of different foods and food groups to calculate a weighted household food consumption score. Weights are based on the nutritional density of the foods. Households are classified as having either 'poor', 'borderline' or good consumption based on the analysis of the data.

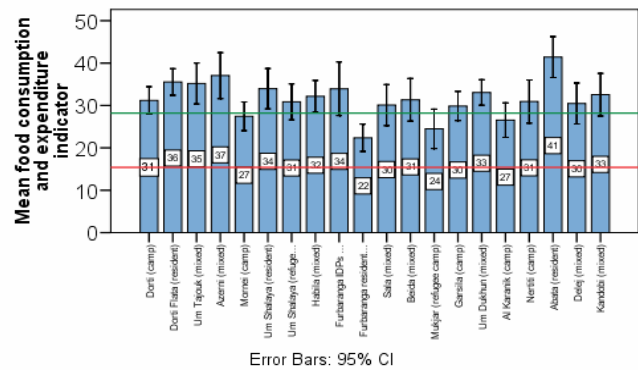
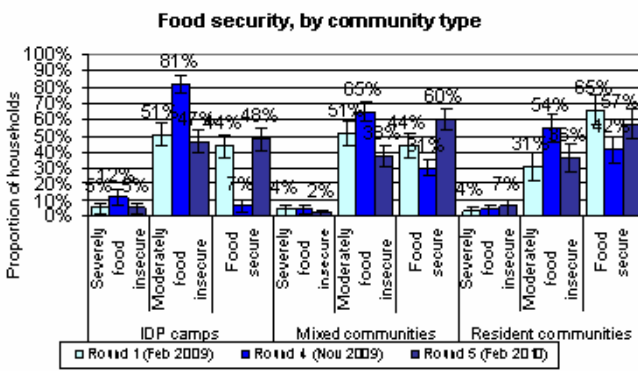
Food Security Situation

The year-to-year food security trend shows a stable situation for IDPs and residents. Mixed communities on the other hand have significantly more households in the food secure category than last year which is encouraging. IDPs remain more food insecure than the other two population groups.

The results in this round indicate that the overall food security situation has significantly improved for all three population groups, IDPs, mixed communities and residents compared to the last round (November 2009). The reduction in prices of food (not cereals) this time of the year as well as increased income are contributing factors to the improvement, particularly for mixed communities and IDPs.

By location, the mean food consumption and expenditure composite indicator in February 2010 shows that all locations have a score above the lower threshold and the bulk (80 percent) have a mean above the highest threshold, indicating that the situation is relatively good from a food security point of view.

Azerni (mixed), Um Shalaya refugees, Furbaranga IDPs and Abata residents (rural area) have a significant improvement in the food security situation compared to both last round and the same time last year. Mornei (IDP camp) has also significantly improved compared to the last round but remains similar to the same time last year.



- ⇒ The Food Security Indicator is a composite score that combines values for food consumption, relative expenditure and absolute expenditure. The lower thresholds is 15.4 while upper one is 28.2.
- ⇒ The Coping Strategy Index is classified into four categories: 0=no coping; 1-5=low coping; 6-10 medium coping; and 11>= high coping.

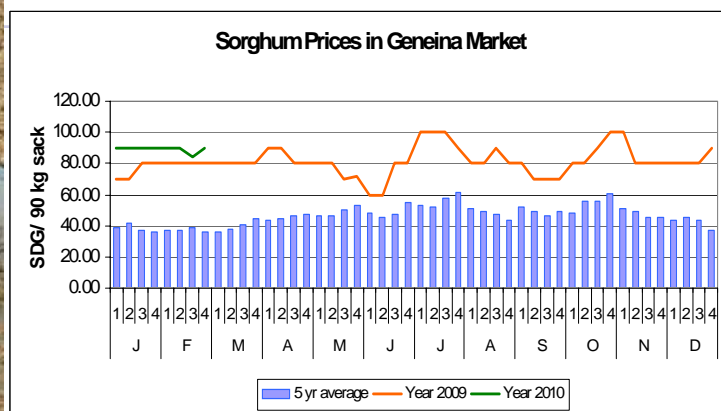
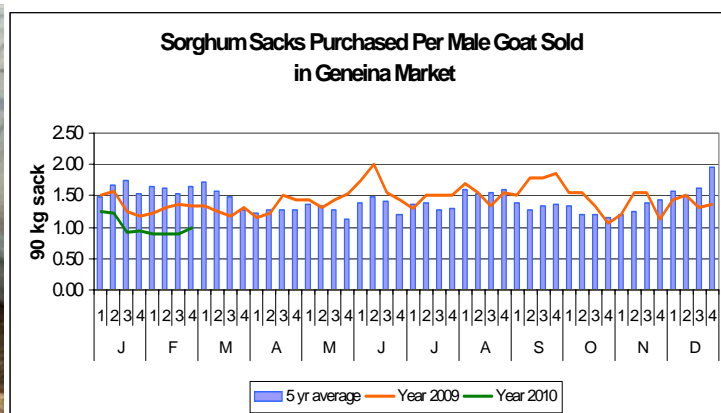
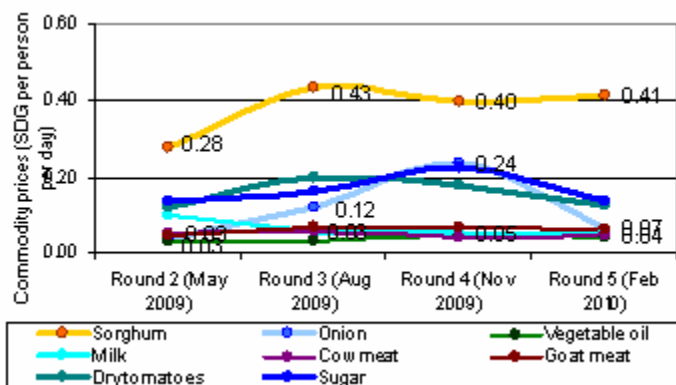
These findings are not representative for the State but only for the targeted locations due to the sampling method.

Market Situation

The cost of minimum healthy food basket in February-2010 was 0.94 SDG per day per person and has reduced by 24 percent compared to last round in November 2009 despite high sorghum prices and is the result of lower prices of sugar, dry tomatoes and onions that are part of the basket.

Cereal prices are at an upward trend since last round even though they remained relatively stable during January and February. Prices peaked at an all time high in July and October last year but reduced during the harvest.

The Terms of Trade (TOT) of a goat (number of bags of cereal for one goat) has reduced compared to last round in November 2009 when it was following the 5 year average and is lower than same time last year. One goat equals now one bag (90kg) of sorghum. This is due to the relatively poor harvest of the 2009/2010 season which keeps the cereal prices very high and has reduced livestock prices since the beginning of this year.



Agriculture

As reported in the fourth round, people cultivated larger areas of land compared to the 2008/2009 agricultural season. This was attributed to a relatively stable security situation in 2009, increased efforts from farm protection committees and support by the humanitarian community as well as the anticipation of high cereal prices which encouraged farmers to clear more land. However the poor rain pattern in some locations of the state did lead to an overall reduction in agricultural production.

The fifth round looked at verifying some information gathered in November and found that the mixed communities have produced more cash crops (groundnuts and sesame) than residents and IDPs. The favourable high prices of cash crops encouraged the farmers in mixed communities in particular to cultivate more compared to other crops, which has had a good impact on their mean income and consequently food consumption score. Preparation of land will begin before the next round in May and thus it will be important to capture farmers' plans for the coming agricultural season.

Expenditure (income proxy) and Purchasing Power

The total proportion of expenditure spent on food was 61 percent of the entire monthly expenditure, a reduction by 5 percent from the last round mainly attributed to the reduced cost of the minimum healthy food basket and the fact that this is the post harvest period when people still consume some of their own production.

The proportion of expenditure on non food items are (8 percent) on education, 5 percent on fuel for cooking and 4 percent on milling cost.

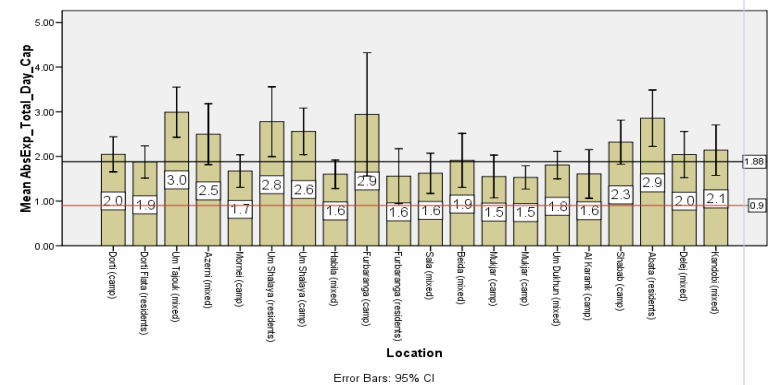
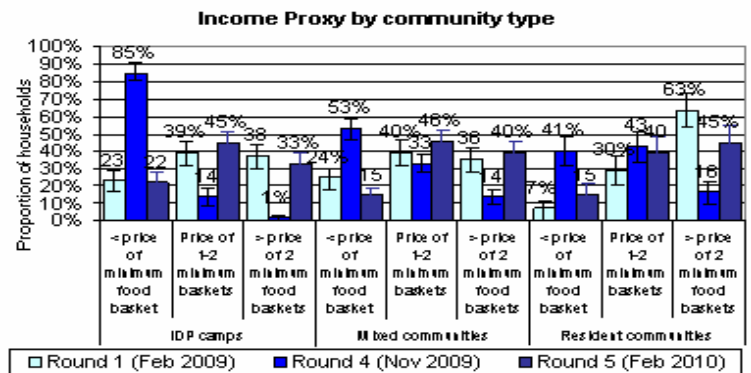
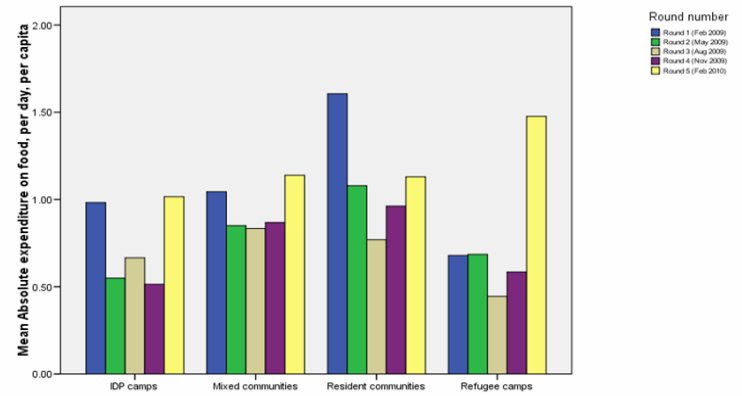
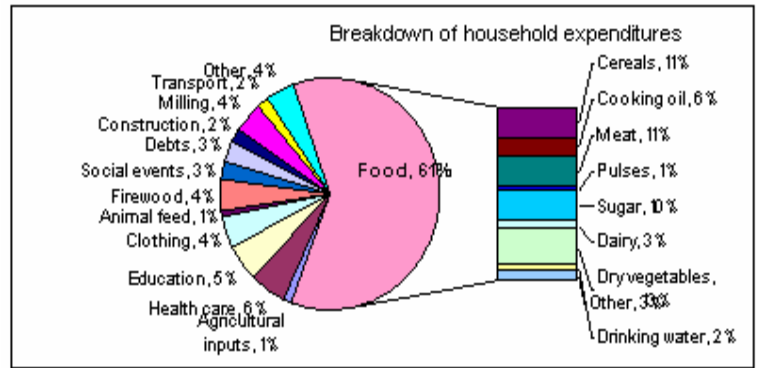
The income level for IDPs, as shown in the second graph in this section, has increased compared with the November round but is similar to that of February 2009.

Mixed communities have also a similar income level as in February last year and slightly greater than in November. Residents however have less income levels than last year but greater than the last two rounds.

The purchasing power expressed as income proxy compared with the cost of the minimum healthy food basket show that for IDPs and mixed communities it remained the same as in February 2009 and greatly improved compared with the last round.

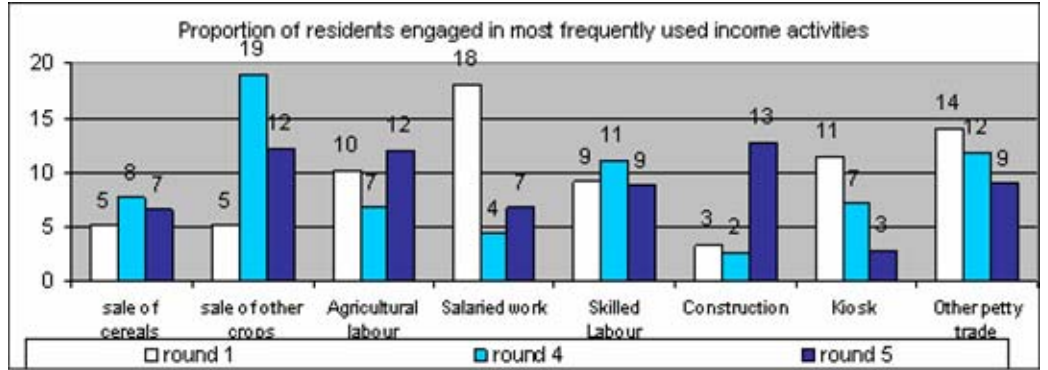
Residents have also greatly improved since last round but have a slightly lower purchasing power now than same time last year.

None of the locations has a mean income proxy below the threshold of the minimum healthy food basket. 10 locations out of 20 have significantly improved compared to same period last year. All locations have an improved income apart from Furbaranga (residents) and Sala where the poorest harvest were reported in the 2009/2010 rainy season.

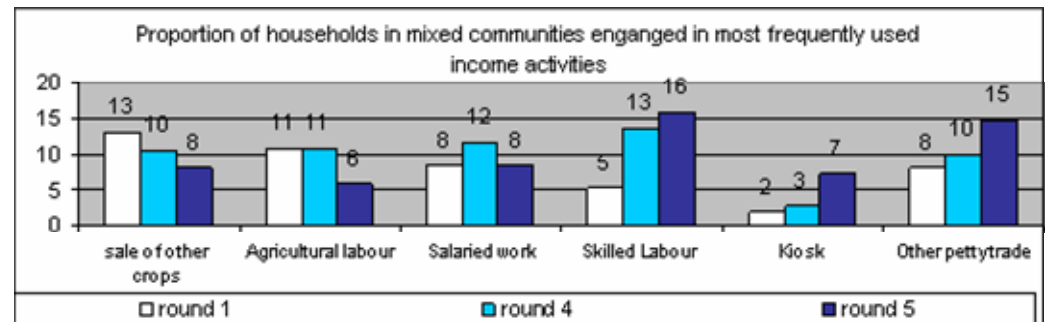


Income Sources

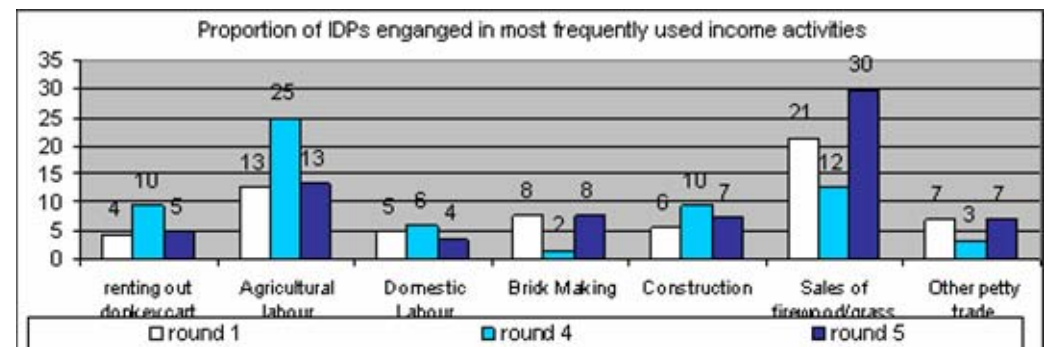
Some 80 percent of the residents are engaged in just a hand full of income activities. The agricultural sector (including sale of cereals, other crops and daily labour) is the largest sector that households are engaged in. Construction is employing 13 percent of all resident households in this round.



The income activities used by households in mixed communities are relatively stable between the rounds. Sale of crops, salaried, skilled work and petty trade remain large throughout the year.



While the residents' and the mixed communities' income sources are comparatively sustainable, IDPs depend to a large extent on firewood collection. In this round, a third of all interviewed IDP households are engaged in selling firewood and grass. Agricultural labour has remained the second largest income activity throughout the rounds.

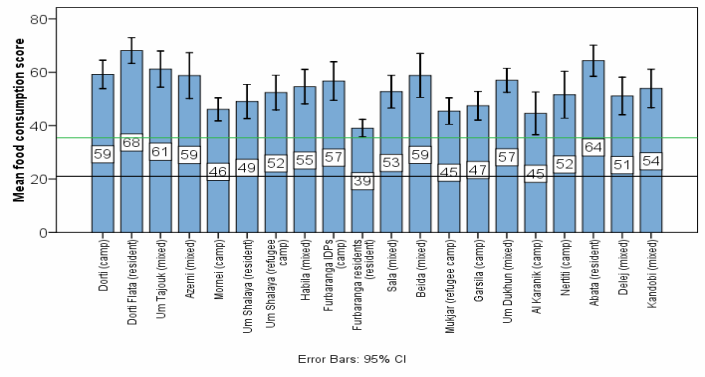
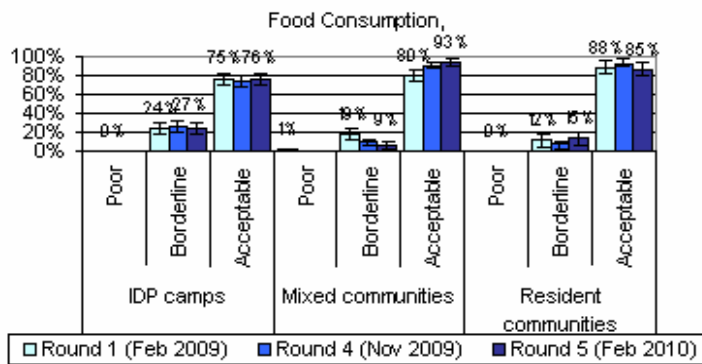


Food Consumption and Sources

Mixed communities have a significantly higher proportion of households in the acceptable food consumption category compared to the same time last year and is the highest among the three population groups. Some 93 percent of the mixed communities have an acceptable food consumption in this round. Residents compared to the same period last year have a similar situation where some 85 percent have an acceptable consumption. IDPs also remain stable compared to same time last year and some 75 percent have an acceptable consumption. It should be noted that none of the population groups have any households with poor food consumption. However, some 25 percent of the IDPs have a borderline consumption.

Food assistance greatly influence the food consumption score and thus it should be kept in mind that mixed communities in West Darfur receive half EMOP rations throughout the year. IDPs received a 70 percent EMOP ration in February 2009 and a 62 percent ration now and thus despite the reduction in ration the food consumption score remained the same.

By location, all have a mean food consumption score above the acceptable threshold, There is statistically significant improvement in Dorti camp, Furbaranga IDPs and Garsila compared to both last round and the same time last year, which might be attributed to food aid in Dorti and Furbaranga IDPs camps as well as an increased income in Garsila.



DEMOGRAPHICS UPDATE

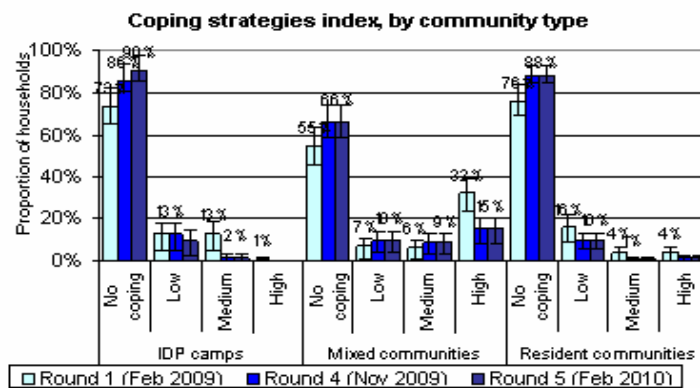
- ⇒ 575 households were interviewed
- ⇒ 25% were female-headed households.
- ⇒ Average household size is 6 persons.

Coping Strategy Index

The proportion of households who have not experienced any food shortage or lack of money to buy enough food among all three population groups has increased compared with the same period last year. The situation compared to last round in November remains stable.

The severity of strategies used by the small proportion of households who did face food shortage has improved since same period last year among IDPs where the majority have a low index and only 1 percent has a medium high index.

Mixed communities have greatly improved in terms of severity where 32 percent last year were having a high risk index compared to 15 percent in this round.

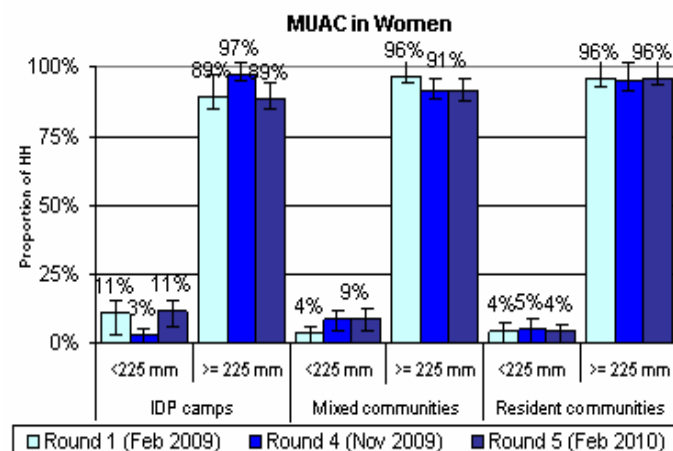


⇒ The residential status of households included in the sample are:

- 40% resident
- 30% IDPs in camps
- 15% IDPs outside camps
- 9% refugees in camps
- 5% returnees

Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC)

MUAC was measured on 522 women in the productive age 18-45 years. The MUAC has been stable and acceptable in the different community types since last year using the threshold of 225 mm as per Sudanese Ministry of Health guidelines. Also for the pregnant women (79 in this round) had an average MUAC value above the threshold.



Food Aid Utilization

The proportion of households who reported selling food aid reduced among IDPs from 20 percent last round to 14 percent in February 2010 and is also less than the same time last year. For mixed communities the level of selling was similar to last round and last year.

The proportion of resident households who reported selling food aid has come down from 17 percent last round to 6 percent in this round, which is attributed to the seasonal support modality. Residents did not receive support in round 5.

Pulses and oil remain the commodities sold mainly for milling cost 5 percent, firewood 2 percent and 2 percent for education/school fees.

Population movement

The inter-SLA clashes in Jebel Marra resulted in a huge influx of people into Nertiti IDP camp and also some fled to Guldo. Some 201 households (1,240 individuals) were verified in Nertiti. A further interagency verification will take place in March.

There were also inter-tribal clashes between Misseriya and Naweiba Arab tribes in the area around Nertiti (80 km south east of Zalingi), and an influx of people took place in two Zalingi IDP camps (Teyba and Hassa Hissa). Some 1,297 household (6,174 individuals) were registered in Teyba camp, while 219 individuals were registered in Hassa Hissa IDP camp, all of the verified new IDPs will receive 15 days food emergency ration in March 2010.

A new IDP camp has been identified by HAC, called Um Zaifa, (south Zalingi UNAMID compound) and is situated not far from Teyba IDP camp. All the above-mentioned IDPs are expected to move to the new IDP camp which is anticipated to increase in size, as there are still more arrivals coming to Zalingi.

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Annex 1 – Profile of Sentinel sites

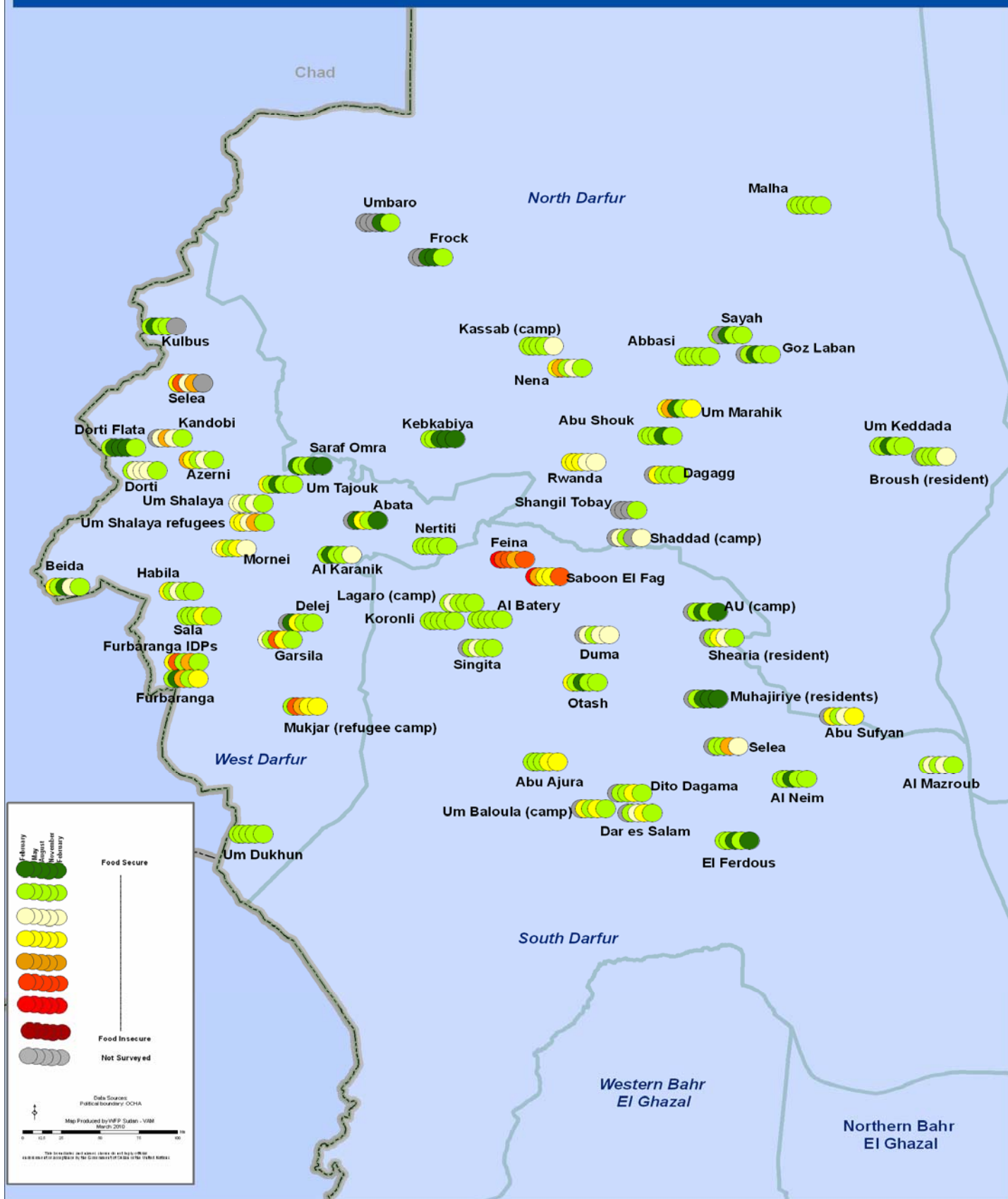
Name of Site	Geographical characteristics	Residential category	Livelihood zone	Last General Food Distribution
Dorti Camp	Geneina town IDP camp	IDPs in camp	IDP Camp in urban setting – Agro-Pastoral North	February 62% EMOP ration
Dorti Falata	Geneina satellite village	Local residents	Agro-pastoral North	Seasonal Support
Kulbus	Northern Corridor	Local residents	Agro-pastoral North	Seasonal Support
Selea	Northern Corridor	Mixed community	Agro-Pastoral North	January 50% food ration
Kandobi	Northern Corridor	Mixed community	Agro-pastoral North	February 50% food ration
Um Tajouk	Geneina East –	Mixed community	Wadi	February 50% food ration
Azerni	Geneina East	Mixed community	Wadi	February 50% food ration
Mornei	Geneina East	IDPs in camp	IDPs in Rural Setting – Wadi	February 62% EMOP ration
Um Shallaya	Geneina East	Local residents	Wadi	Seasonal Support
Um Shallaya Refugees	Geneina East	Refugees in camp	Refugees in Rural Setting – Wadi	February 62% ration
Habila	South/Southwest Corridor	Mixed community	Agro-pastoral South	Received 50% ration for two months in January
For Baranga IDPs	South/Southwest corridor	IDPs in camp	IDPs in Urban Setting – Agro-pastoral South	Received 50% ration for two months in January
For Baranga Residents	South/Southwest Corridor	Local residents	Agro-Pastoral South	Seasonal Support
Sala	South/Southwest Corridor	Mixed community	Agro-Pastoral South	Received 50% ration for two months in January
Beida	South/Southwest Corridor	Mixed community	Agro-Pastoral South	Received 50% ration for two months in January
Mukjar Refugees	South/East corridor	Refugees in camp	Refugees in Urban Setting – West-Jebel Marra Lowland	February 62% ration
Garsila	South/East corridor	IDPs in camp	IDPs in Urban Setting – West-Jebel Marra Lowland	February 62% ration
Delej	South/East corridor	Mixed community	West-Jebel Marra Lowland	February 62% ration
Um Dokhon	South/East corridor	Mixed community	Cattle Agro-pastoral	February 62% ration
Al Karanik	Zalingi town IDP camp	IDPs in camp	IDPs in Urban Setting – West-Jebel Marra Lowland	February 62% ration
Shabab	Zalingi town IDP camp	IDPs in camp	IDPs in Urban Setting – West-Jebel Marra Lowland	February 62% ration
Abata	Zalingi Satellite village	Local residents	West-Jebel Marra Lowland	Not under GFD

Annex 2 – Results of the 5 rounds of 2009/10



World Food Programme

Darfur Food Security Monitoring system
Results for the February-May-August-November rounds of 2009, February 2010



Annex 3 – Result by indicator by sentinel site

Food consumption and expenditure indicator

Location	Round 1 (Feb 2009)	Round 2 (May 2009)	Round 3 (Aug 2009)	Round 4 (Nov 2009)	Round 5 (Feb 2010)
Dorti Camp (camp)	32	26 (-19%)	28 (7%)	28 (2%)	31 (11%)
Dorti Flata (residents)	32	40 (26%)	38 (-6%)	38 (1%)	36 (-6%)
Kulbus (residents)	32	39 (19%)	36 (-7%)	32 (-12%)	
Selea (mixed)	24	17 (-26%)	26 (49%)	20 (-24%)	
Um Tajouk (mixed)	24	30 (22%)	39 (32%)	31 (-22%)	35 (15%)
Azerni (mixed)	19	23 (22%)	29 (25%)	26 (-11%)	37 (44%)
Mornei (camp)	27	23 (-15%)	33 (46%)	22 (-33%)	27 (24%)
Um Shalaya Town (residents)	26	27 (3%)	30 (11%)	26 (-14%)	34 (31%)
Um Shalaya refugee (camps)	24	24 (1%)	26 (9%)	21 (-19%)	31 (45%)
Habila (mixed)	24	29 (21%)	28 (-5%)	32 (15%)	32 (1%)
Furbaranga IDP (camp)	24	17 (-27%)	35 (103%)	19 (-46%)	34 (79%)
Furbaranga residents (residents)	37	42 (13%)	21 (-50%)	31 (47%)	22 (-28%)
Sala (mixed)	32	36 (11%)	30 (-15%)	23 (-22%)	30 (28%)
Beida (mixed)	24	32 (32%)	39 (22%)	28 (-30%)	31 (14%)
Mukjar Refugee (camps)	33	18 (-46%)	21 (19%)	23 (11%)	24 (5%)
Garsila (camp)	25	28 (12%)	18 (-37%)	23 (29%)	30 (29%)
Um Dukhun (mixed)	30	30 (1%)	31 (2%)	31 (1%)	33 (6%)
Al Karanik (camp)	29	39 (37%)	34 (-15%)	29 (-14%)	27 (-9%)
Nertiti (camp)	30	38 (25%)	36 (-3%)	31 (-14%)	31 (-1%)
Abata (residents)		39	25 (-37%)	29 (19%)	41 (41%)
Delej (mixed)		39	24 (-39%)	34 (41%)	30 (-9%)
Kandobi (mixed)		27	20 (-24%)	28 (36%)	33 (17%)

Food consumption score

Location	Round 1 (Feb 2009)	Round 2 (May 2009)	Round 3 (Aug 2009)	Round 4 (Nov 2009)	Round 5 (Feb 2010)
Dorti Camp (camp)	60	47 (-21%)	46 (-3%)	49 (6%)	59 (21%)
Dorti Flata (residents)	61	74 (21%)	69 (-7%)	70 (1%)	68 (-3%)
Kulbus (residents)	53	71 (33%)	59 (-16%)	59 (-1%)	
Selea (mixed)	45	37 (-18%)	42 (15%)	38 (-9%)	
Um Tajouk (mixed)	39	48 (21%)	61 (27%)	55 (-9%)	61 (11%)
Azerni (mixed)	42	44 (4%)	43 (-3%)	55 (28%)	59 (7%)
Mornei (camp)	50	39 (-22%)	53 (36%)	43 (-19%)	46 (8%)
Um Shalaya Town (residents)	49	45 (-8%)	51 (12%)	47 (-8%)	49 (5%)
Um Shalaya refugee (camps)	43	43 (-1%)	44 (4%)	43 (-3%)	52 (23%)
Habila (mixed)	52	47 (-10%)	42 (-9%)	55 (30%)	55 (-1%)
Furbaranga IDP (camp)	45	35 (-22%)	50 (44%)	35 (-31%)	57 (63%)
Furbaranga residents (residents)	66	74 (12%)	36 (-52%)	52 (45%)	39 (-25%)
Sala (mixed)	52	52 (0%)	41 (-21%)	46 (11%)	53 (15%)
Beida (mixed)	47	55 (16%)	59 (8%)	49 (-17%)	59 (20%)
Mukjar Refugee (camps)	51	42 (-19%)	44 (5%)	43 (-2%)	45 (6%)
Garsila (camp)	44	46 (5%)	40 (-14%)	38 (-5%)	47 (26%)
Um Dukhun (mixed)	57	50 (-13%)	52 (4%)	60 (17%)	57 (-6%)
Al Karanik (camp)	47	60 (30%)	51 (-16%)	45 (-12%)	45 (0%)
Nertiti (camp)	50	58 (16%)	55 (-6%)	53 (-3%)	52 (-3%)
Abata (residents)		51	41 (-19%)	58 (40%)	64 (12%)
Delej (mixed)		58	42 (-27%)	61 (46%)	51 (-17%)
Kandobi (mixed)		50	34 (-32%)	52 (54%)	54 (3%)

Cells contain mean values and the percent change of the mean compared to the preceding monitoring round is shown in parenthesis. Red cells indicate statistically significant deterioration and green cells statistically significant improvement compared to the preceding monitoring round.

Annex 4 – Result by indicator by sentinel site

Income proxy (total income per person per day)

Location	Round 1 (Feb 2009)	Round 2 (May 2009)	Round 3 (Aug 2009)	Round 4 (Nov 2009)	Round 5 (Feb 2010)
Dorti Camp (camp)	2.4	1 (-60%)	1 (9%)	1.1 (5%)	2 (87%)
Dorti Flata (residents)	2.1	1.5 (-28%)	1.6 (6%)	2 (24%)	1.9 (-7%)
Kulbus (residents)	2.1	1.9 (-8%)	2.2 (15%)	1.7 (-26%)	
Selea (mixed)	1.6	0.5 (-70%)	0.9 (97%)	1.1 (20%)	
Um Tajouk (mixed)	1.5	0.8 (-44%)	1.4 (69%)	1 (-29%)	3 (199%)
Azerni (mixed)	1.5	0.8 (-50%)	1.1 (43%)	1.2 (8%)	2.5 (110%)
Mornei (camp)	1.5	0.6 (-61%)	1.1 (83%)	0.7 (-34%)	1.7 (131%)
Um Shalaya Town (residents)	1.8	1.2 (-33%)	1.1 (-14%)	1.3 (21%)	2.8 (118%)
Um Shalaya refugee (camps)	1.1	1.1 (1%)	0.7 (-34%)	0.9 (21%)	2.6 (199%)
Habila (mixed)	1.6	2 (29%)	1.7 (-19%)	2 (21%)	1.6 (-20%)
Furbaranga IDP (camp)	2.1	0.9 (-58%)	2.5 (184%)	0.9 (-64%)	2.9 (228%)
Furbaranga residents (residents)	3.8	2.8 (-26%)	1 (-66%)	2 (115%)	1.6 (-24%)
Sala (mixed)	2.6	1.5 (-43%)	2.5 (66%)	1.3 (-47%)	1.6 (21%)
Beida (mixed)	1.6	1.5 (-3%)	3 (95%)	1.3 (-55%)	1.9 (43%)
Mukjar Refugee (camps)	1.2	1.3 (11%)	0.9 (-32%)	0.6 (-30%)	1.5 (144%)
Garsila (camp)	1.1	1.6 (51%)	0.8 (-48%)	0.6 (-34%)	1.5 (172%)
Um Dukhun (mixed)	1.8	2.1 (14%)	1.7 (-20%)	1.5 (-10%)	1.8 (20%)
Al Karanik (camp)	1.2	1.9 (62%)	2.3 (19%)	1.5 (-35%)	1.6 (9%)
Nertiti (camp)	1.8	1.5 (-18%)	2.6 (72%)	1.7 (-35%)	2.3 (37%)
Abata (residents)		2.9	1.9 (-33%)	1.4 (-27%)	2.9 (102%)
Delej (mixed)		2.6	1.3 (-51%)	1.6 (22%)	2 (31%)
Kandobi (mixed)		0.7	0.7 (2%)	1.4 (94%)	2.1 (58%)

Proportion of expenditures spent on food

Location	Round 1 (Feb 2009)	Round 2 (May 2009)	Round 3 (Aug 2009)	Round 4 (Nov 2009)	Round 5 (Feb 2010)
Dorti Camp (camp)	67%	65% (-3%)	60% (-8%)	61% (3%)	67% (9%)
Dorti Flata (residents)	68%	58% (-15%)	59% (1%)	60% (3%)	64% (6%)
Kulbus (residents)	58%	59% (1%)	56% (-5%)	64% (13%)	
Selea (mixed)	70%	74% (5%)	60% (-19%)	72% (20%)	
Um Tajouk (mixed)	63%	55% (-13%)	46% (-16%)	61% (32%)	63% (2%)
Azerni (mixed)	79%	67% (-15%)	54% (-20%)	73% (36%)	54% (-26%)
Mornei (camp)	67%	63% (-6%)	53% (-16%)	69% (30%)	62% (-9%)
Um Shalaya Town (residents)	69%	60% (-12%)	58% (-4%)	65% (13%)	53% (-18%)
Um Shalaya refugee (camps)	67%	65% (-3%)	60% (-8%)	71% (19%)	63% (-11%)
Habila (mixed)	76%	60% (-21%)	58% (-3%)	62% (6%)	59% (-5%)
Furbaranga IDP (camp)	73%	74% (2%)	51% (-31%)	70% (37%)	61% (-12%)
Furbaranga residents (residents)	65%	57% (-12%)	66% (16%)	61% (-8%)	68% (12%)
Sala (mixed)	60%	48% (-21%)	54% (14%)	71% (30%)	62% (-12%)
Beida (mixed)	71%	58% (-18%)	51% (-13%)	64% (26%)	66% (3%)
Mukjar Refugee (camps)	52%	80% (54%)	73% (-10%)	65% (-10%)	68% (5%)
Garsila (camp)	63%	60% (-5%)	76% (27%)	61% (-20%)	57% (-6%)
Um Dukhun (mixed)	68%	60% (-10%)	60% (-1%)	66% (10%)	59% (-10%)
Al Karanik (camp)	58%	48% (-17%)	54% (13%)	56% (4%)	63% (12%)
Nertiti (camp)	60%	49% (-19%)	52% (8%)	60% (14%)	61% (3%)
Abata (residents)		42%	65% (53%)	67% (3%)	50% (-26%)
Delej (mixed)		48%	66% (37%)	61% (-7%)	61% (-1%)
Kandobi (mixed)		64%	65% (1%)	66% (2%)	59% (-11%)

MUAC

Location	Round 1 (Feb 2009)	Round 2 (May 2009)	Round 3 (Aug 2009)	Round 4 (Nov 2009)	Round 5 (Feb 2010)
Dorti Camp (camp)	288	270 (-6%)	256 (-5%)	242 (-5%)	270 (11%)
Dorti Flata (residents)	257	254 (-1%)	257 (1%)	252 (-2%)	251 (0%)
Kulbus (residents)		277	266 (-4%)	260 (-2%)	
Selea (mixed)		281	256 (-9%)	256 (0%)	
Um Tajouk (mixed)	276	279 (1%)	285 (2%)	270 (-5%)	253 (-7%)
Azerni (mixed)	260	268 (3%)	275 (2%)	270 (-2%)	257 (-5%)
Mornei (camp)	259	282 (9%)	282 (0%)	269 (-5%)	251 (-6%)
Um Shalaya Town (residents)	255	277 (9%)	275 (-1%)	260 (-6%)	259 (0%)
Um Shalaya refugee (camps)	269	273 (1%)	276 (1%)	261 (-6%)	259 (-1%)
Habila (mixed)	260	271 (4%)	265 (-2%)	256 (-4%)	278 (9%)
Furbaranga IDP (camp)		276	260 (-6%)	258 (-1%)	262 (2%)
Furbaranga residents (residents)		287	251 (-13%)	274 (9%)	277 (1%)
Sala (mixed)	260	272 (5%)	260 (-4%)	257 (-1%)	251 (-3%)
Beida (mixed)	278	288 (3%)	269 (-7%)	259 (-3%)	280 (8%)
Mukjar Refugee (camps)		272	283 (4%)	269 (-5%)	260 (-3%)
Garsila (camp)	256	272 (6%)	267 (-2%)	269 (1%)	263 (-2%)
Um Dukhun (mixed)	262	268 (2%)	271 (1%)	271 (0%)	262 (-3%)
Al Karanik (camp)	247	271 (9%)	267 (-1%)	267 (0%)	265 (-1%)
Nertiti (camp)	272	259 (-5%)	272 (5%)	248 (-9%)	261 (5%)
Abata (residents)		269	262 (-3%)	272 (4%)	263 (-3%)
Delej (mixed)		264	270 (2%)	265 (-2%)	260 (-2%)
Kandobi (mixed)		279	250 (-11%)	257 (3%)	276 (7%)