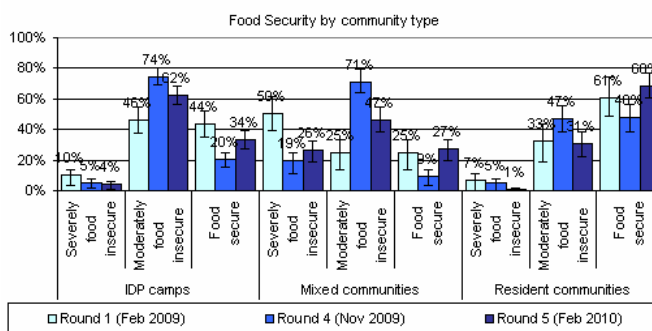


Highlights

- Data collection for the fifth round was carried out in February 2010 which is the post harvest period when food security conditions are believed to be relatively favourable. This is the first round allowing for comparison with the same period last year.
- Food security remains stable among resident and mixed communities compared with last year while slightly more IDPs are food insecure now, however less severe than last year.
- Food consumption has greatly improved compared with last year for all three population groups despite a reduction in rations for IDPs compared with last year.
- Income levels improved slightly among mixed and resident communities while remaining stable among IDPs.
- The cost of the minimum food basket reduced compared to the fourth round due to less expensive non-cereal products. However, sorghum prices in South Darfur are at record high levels and are among the highest in Northern Sudan.
- Sale of firewood/grass is the income activity that is used most by all groups in this round.

Food Security Situation

Food security for the IDPs have improved since the last round but it is worse than the same time last year when 44 percent of households were food secure compared to 34 percent now. The severity of food insecurity has however improved as some 10 percent were severely food insecure in Feb -09 compared with 4 percent in this round.

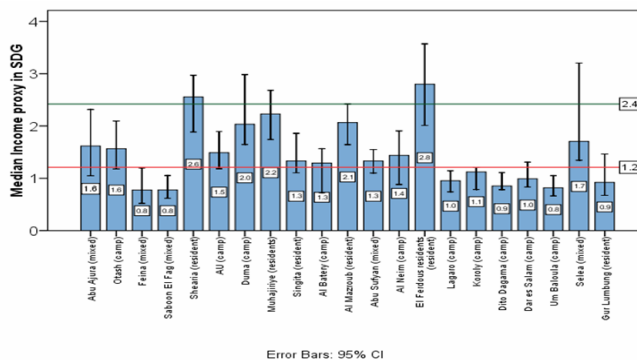


The severity for mixed communities has also greatly improved since last year when 50 percent were severely food insecure compared to 26 percent in this round. Overall food security remain the same as last year with a quarter of households food secure.

Residents are stable compared with last year in the moderate and food secure categories. Over 60 percent of residents are food secure.

The improvement in the food security situation among residents and mixed communities compared with the November 2009 round can be explained by an improvement in the income proxy that has contributed positively to households food security situation.

The food security situation in most of the sampled locations indicates an improvement since the last round. However, a statistically significant deterioration has been observed in one location (Saboon Elfagur) in East Jebel Marra. Seasonal support locations (Feina, Abu Sufyan, Saboon) have also shown a deterioration. Meanwhile an improvement in food security is noticed, however statistically not significant, in the rest of the locations. Feina and Saboon Elfagur in East Jebel Marra remain the most vulnerable location to food insecurity.



METHODOLOGY

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

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

Dietary Diversity and Consumption Score: Using a 7-day recall period, information was collected on the variety and frequency of different foods and food groups to calculate a weighted household food consumption score. Weights are based on the nutritional density of the foods. Households are classified as having either 'poor', 'borderline' or good consumption based on the analysis of the data.

The Food Security Indicator is a composite score that combines values for food consumption, relative expenditure and absolute expenditure. The lower thresholds is 15.4 while upper one is 28.2.

The Coping Strategy Index is classified into four categories: 0=no coping, 1-5=low coping; 6-10 medium coping; and 11>= high coping.

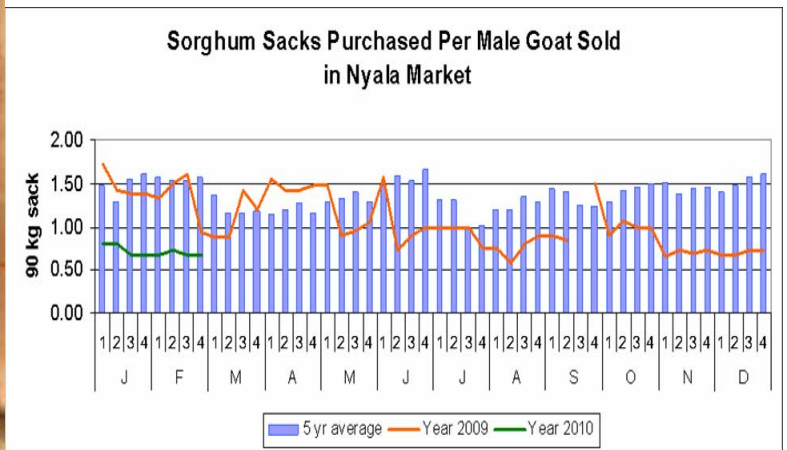
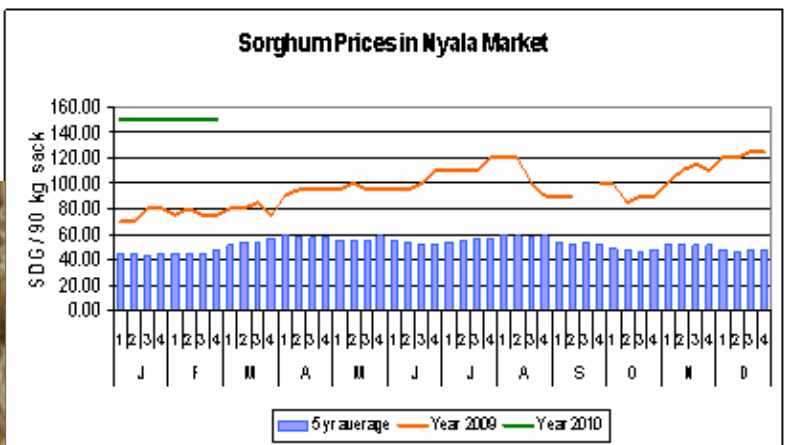
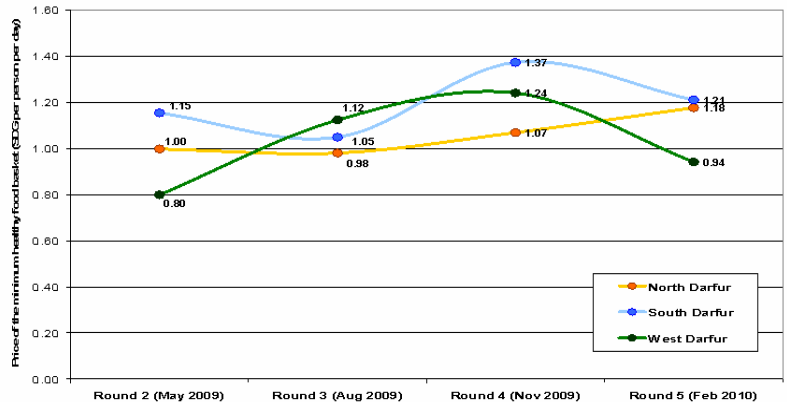
These findings are not representative for the State but only for the selected locations due to the sampling method.

Market Situation

The minimum healthy food basket decreased to 1.21SDG (Sudanese pounds) compared to 1.4 SDG in round four . Non cereal prices in the basket have decreased apart from the dry tomatoes.

The market prices for sorghum have increased even further and are currently one of the highest in Northern Sudan. The price in February was 150 SDG/90kg bag which is higher than post harvest prices of last year when it was 80 SDG/bag. The increase in cereal prices is attributed to less supply due to poor harvest of 2009/2010 agricultural season. In general cereal prices are expected to continue increasing due to the limited supply.

The term-of-trade between goat and sorghum in Nyala market has been stable since end of October 2009, despite increased cereal prices. This means that livestock prices have also increased in this period which is attributed to an increase in demand as herds increase this time of the year. The term of trade is much lower than the same time last year when it followed the five year average.



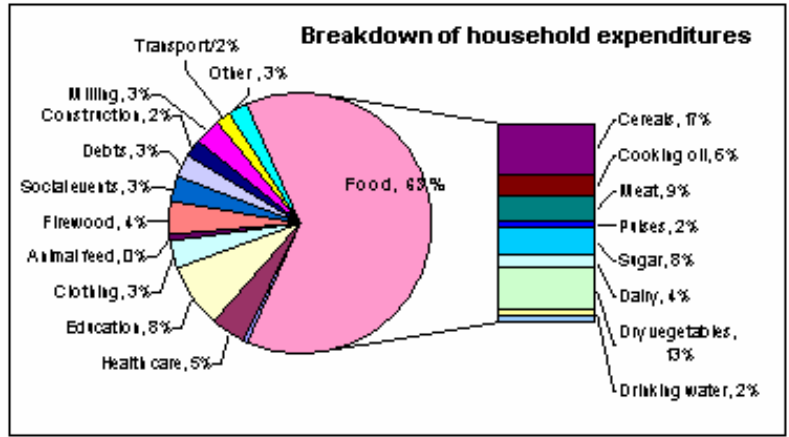
Agriculture

The proportion of cultivating households are similar to the findings of the pre-harvest survey conducted in last October 2009. It shows that the proportions of cultivating IDPs seem to have increased. This is mainly attributed to the slight improvement in the security situation compared to previous agricultural season.

There is a larger proportion of IDPs cultivating groundnuts (cash crop) than the other groups. This was also observed during the 2008 Darfur Food Security and Livelihood Assessment (DFSLSA).

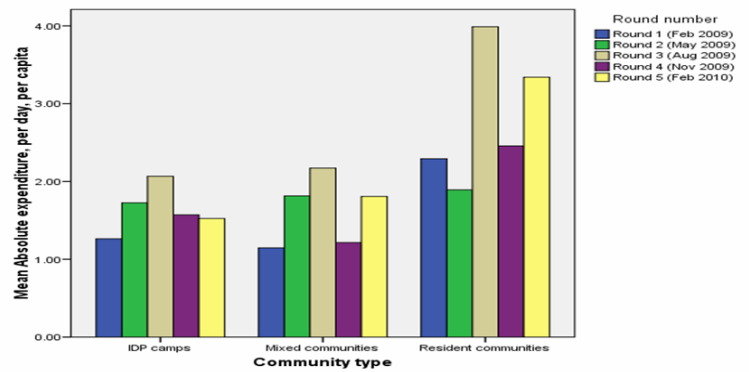
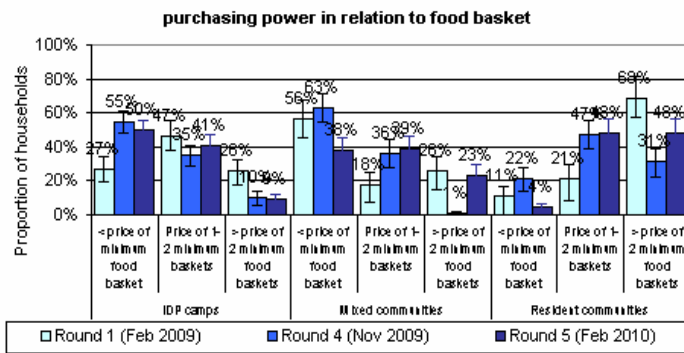
Expenditure (income proxy) and Purchasing Power

Among all sampled households, an average of 63 percent of monthly expenditures was allocated to food items. This percentage decreased slightly compared to round four which was 66 percent. This is most likely attributed to the reduction in the food basket prices in the state and the availability of some food items from their own production. The most frequently purchased food items are cereals 17 percent, dry vegetables 13 percent, meat 9 percent, and sugar 8 percent. Meanwhile the main non-food items expenditures are education, 8 percent, health care 5 percent and firewood/cooking fuel 4 percent.



Income levels (using expenditure) show that IDPs have a relatively even income over the year with a slight increase in August last year. Mixed communities and residents have an increased income level compared with the same time last year as well as compared to last round. Both groups like the IDPs had their highest income in August last year which is the season for weeding when job opportunities increase.

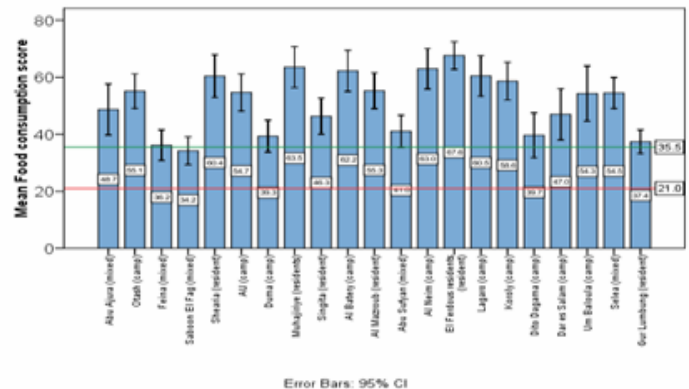
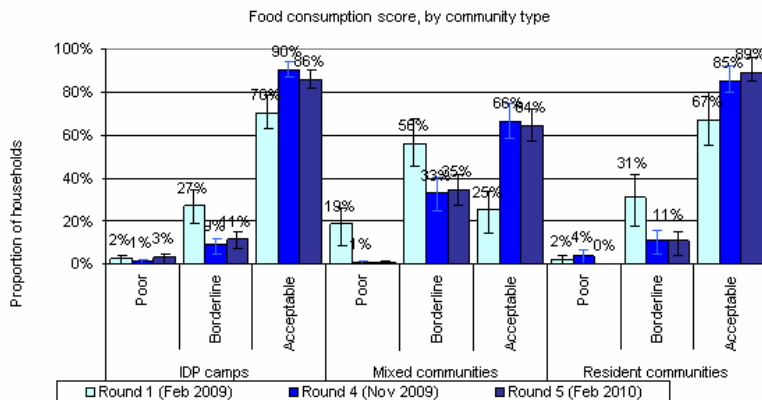
Half of all IDPs cannot afford the minimum food basket in this round. This is a huge increase compared with same time last year when 27 percent had a poor purchasing power. This is attributed to a higher cost of the basket and not an equal increase in income. Mixed communities have an improved purchasing power compared with last year and the last round which is supported by their increased income. Residents on the other hand have fallen down to the middle group compared with last year despite an increase in the mean income level.



Food Consumption

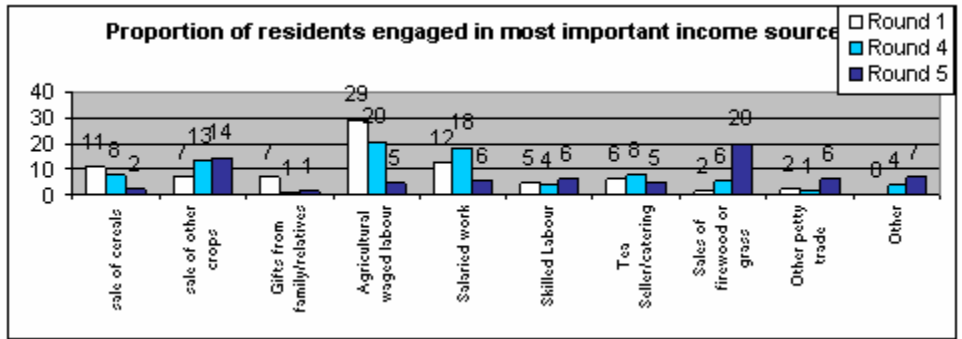
All groups experienced a statistically significant improvement of food consumption in February 2010 compared with same time last year. This is particularly true for the mixed communities where 64 percent enjoy a good consumption in this round compared with only 25 percent in February last year. The vast majority of IDPs maintain an acceptable consumption despite the fact that the ration has reduced compared with last year. Consumption remains stable for all groups compared with the last round in November 2009.

All sampled locations show acceptable food consumption and only Saboon Alfagur has a borderline consumption. None of the locations has a significant change in food consumption compared to round four. The stability in the households' dietary intake can be attributed to the availability of assorted food items during the post-harvest period.

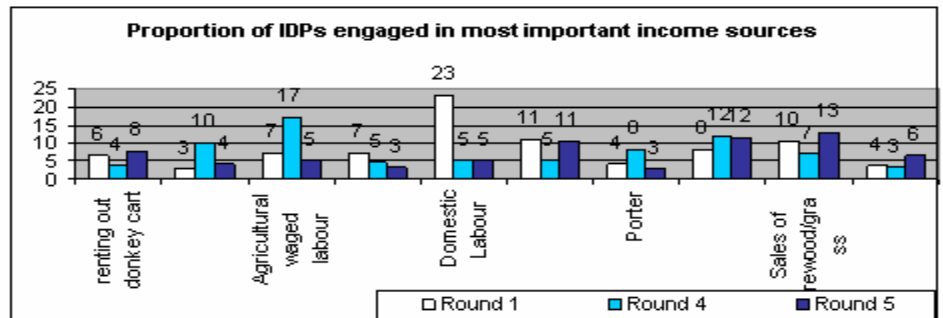


Income Sources

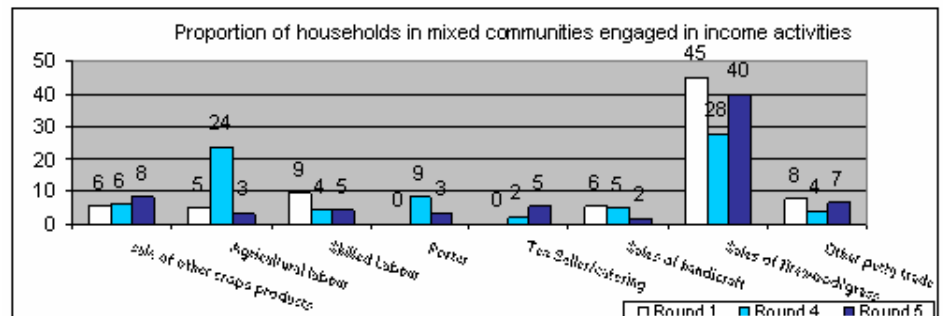
Some 80 percent of residents are engaged in the five largest income sources in each round. Almost a third of all households received some income from agricultural labour in February last year. It was also the activity most households were employed in during November 2009. However in this year only 5 percent of the households are engaged in agriculture. This will most likely change in the coming months as the preparation of land begins before the rains. In this round, one in five households among the residents are engaged in firewood collection. Sale of other crops is the second most important income source where 14 percent of households receive some income. Last year, the residents were selling more cereal which 11 percent of the households received income from while only some 2 percent have cereals to sell in this round, indicating a reduction in stocks and thus one reason for the increased cereal prices.



The income sources that most IDPs used in round five were sale of firewood, handicraft, construction, and renting out donkey carts. These were equally used in February 2009. However domestic labour gave a quarter of all IDP households an income last year while this greatly reduced in the next rounds. In the last round in November 2009 some 17 percent of IDPs received some income from agricultural labour.



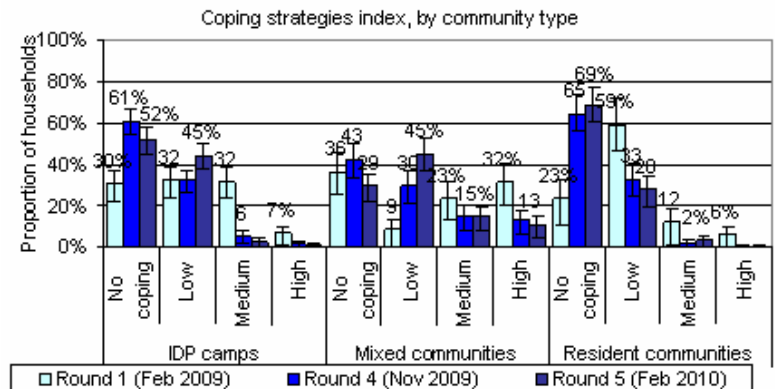
Some 80 percent of all households in mixed communities are engaged in the same handful of activities. The activity that is used by far the most is sale of firewood and grass and has remained the most important in all rounds where a third to almost half of all households receive some income from this activity. Twenty-four percent of households were engaged in agriculture during the fourth round.



Coping Strategy Index

The proportion of households who did not face any food shortage and thus did not use any coping strategy in February has considerably improved compared with the same time last year among the resident. It has also significantly improved among IDPs where some 52 percent of the households did not face food shortages in this round compared to 30 percent in February last year. The proportion of households in mixed communities not facing food shortage has remained stable.

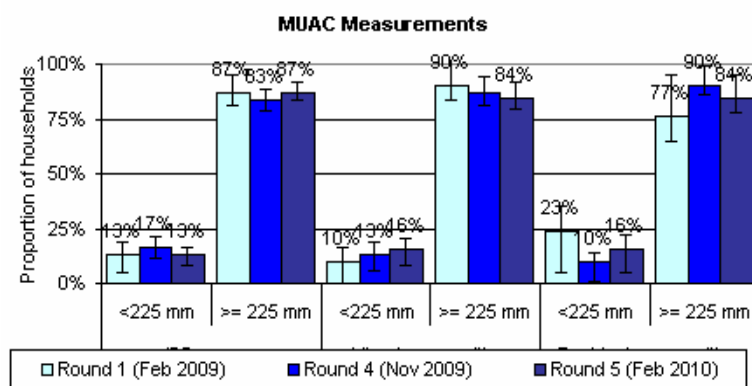
Looking at the severity among those households who did use coping to compensate for food shortages or lack of money to purchase food has improved among all three population groups since last year. The majority of IDPs have a low impact index now while the average index indicated medium severity last year. Mixed communities have moved from high severity to low and the same pattern is seen among residents.



Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC)

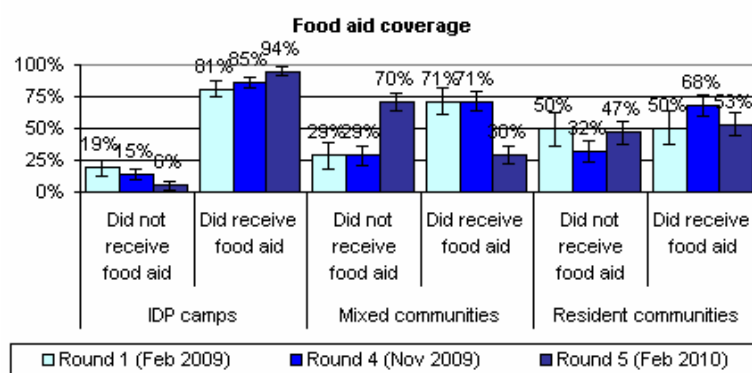
MUAC was measured on 450 women, of which 71 were pregnant, in the child bearing age in this round. The results indicate that 13 percent of adult females among IDPs in camps have a MUAC below the Ministry of Health cut-off point (225mm) compared to 17 percent reported in round four. In mixed communities, the trend continues to be stable while the situation of resident women have deteriorated with 16 percent low MUAC compared to 10 percent during the fourth round. There is no significant change compared with last year.

None of the sampled locations have a mean MUAC below the cut off point of 225mm. There is no statistical significant change in MUAC measurements in all sampled locations in round five compared to round four and that of round one in February 2009.



Food Assistance

Food assistance coverage in the fifth round reveals that 94 percent of assessed IDPs did receive food aid in this round. Only some 30 percent of mixed communities and 53 percent residents received food aid which is in accordance with the down-sizing of the food assistance during the post-harvest period. Both mixed communities and resident groups in South Darfur are assisted only during the lean period with seasonal support. Compared with last year, the food assistance coverage for mixed communities has greatly reduced.



The percentage of households who sold parts of their entitlement remain similar to round four among all community types. However, the percentage considerably decreased compared to first round in 2009. This could be explained by the fact that some resident and mixed communities were excluded of WFP's original emergency operation in this round. Also, the ration for IDPs has reduced from 70 percent EMOP ration in February 2009 to 62 percent now.

Some 40 percent of IDPs, 29 percent of mixed communities and 58 percent of resident communities have reported selling of food assistance. This is very similar to the proportion who reported having sold food assistance in round four.

Population Movements/Insecurity

Following the fighting in East Jebel Marra during February 2010, displaced populations have been reported from Kara, Leiba and Feina villages moving to Gibbu, Dillu, and Gurlambanje. Since access by the humanitarian community to the area is not granted, the numbers of the displaced population is still unknown as well as their food security situation.

Regarding returnee movements, 228 households (1,055 individuals) from Gereida IDP camps have returned to their places of origin in Joghana, Donkey Dereisa, Um al Khairat, Kil Kil and Eshiraya. Another 630 households (3,180 individuals) from Bileil and 697 households (3,485 individuals) from Zam Zam (North Darfur) returned to Labado town.

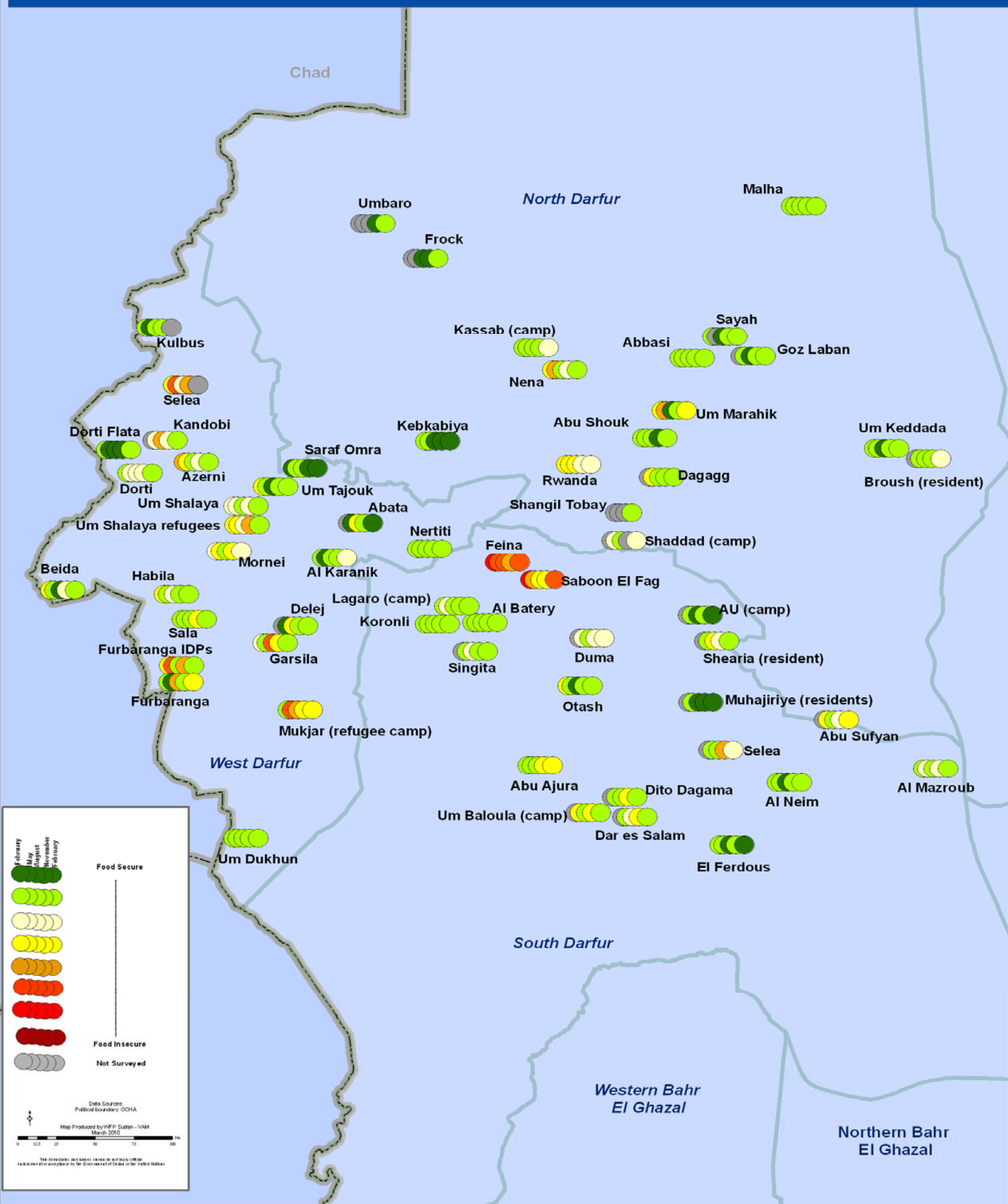
Demographics:

- A total 526 households were interviewed.
- 41% are female headed households.
- Average household size is 7 persons.
- The residential status of the households included in the sample are:
 - 59% IDPs in camps
 - 20% IDPs outside camps
 - 20% residents
 - 1% returnees

For further information, please contact:
 Bakri Osman (bakri.osman@wfp.org) or Yvonne Forsen (Yvonne.forsen@wfp.org)
UNITED NATIONS WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME—SUDAN

Annex 1 – Profile of Sentinel sites

| Sentinel Site name | Geographical area | Community type | Livelihood Zones | Last distribution |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---|-------------------|
| Abu Ajura | Rural Nyala | Mixed Community | Economy Zones (Rain-fed Agricultural/Millet in North/Sorghum in South/ Groundnut as Cash crop. | No GFD |
| Otash (camp) | Rural Nyala | Mixed Community | IDPs in Big camps/ Have access to big markets and labour opportunities/ social services available. | Jan –2010 |
| Feina | East Jebel | Rural residents | Rocky clay soil/ Access to vegetable crops (Potatoes, tomatoes and okra) as cash crops/ sorghum & millet zone | Oct –2009 |
| Saboon El Fag | East Jebel | Rural residents | Rocky clay soil/ Access to vegetable crops (Potatoes, tomatoes and okar) as cash crops/ sorghum & millet zone | Oct –2009 |
| Shearia | Sharia | IDPs | Agro pastoral/ sandy soil, rainfed/groundnuts main cash crops/ volatile security situation | Jan 2010 |
| AU camp | Sharia | IDPs | Agro pastoral/ sandy soil, rainfed/groundnuts main cash crops/ volatile security situation | Jan –2010 |
| Duma camp | Muhajeria | Rural residents | Agro pastoral/ sandy soil, rainfed/groundnuts main cash crops/ volatile security situation | Oct –2009 |
| Muhajiriye (residents) | Muhajeria | Rural residents | Agro pastoral/ sandy soil, rainfed/groundnuts main cash crops/ volatile security situation | Jan –2010 |
| Dibis | Kass | IDPs | Access to low land/groundnut & tomatoes as cash crops | No GFD |
| AI Batory camp | Kass | Rural residents | No access to land/ labour opportunity and small business | Jan –2010 |
| AI Mazroub | Adilla | Mixed Community | Sandy soil/ poor cereal production/cash crops is groundnut/ shortage of drinking water | Oct-2009 |
| Abu Sufyan | Adilla | IDPs | Sandy soil/ poor cereal production/cash crops I s groundnut/ shortage of drinking water | Oct-2009 |
| AI Neim Camp | El Dafen | Rural residents | Sandy soil/ poor cereal production/cash crops is groundnut/ shortage of drinking water | Jan –2009 |
| Assalaya | El Dafen | IDPs | Sandy soil/ poor cereal production/cash crops is groundnut/ shortage of drinking water | Jan –2010 |
| Lagaro camp | Kass | IDPs | IDPs in Big camps/ labour opprtunities/ social services available. | Jan –2010 |
| Koroly camp | Kass | IDPs | No access to land/ Labour opportunity and small business | Jan –2010 |
| Dito Dagama camp | Gereida | IDPs | Limited labour opportunities/limited access to farms due to security | Jan –2010 |
| Dar es Salam | Gereida | Mixed Community | Limited labour opportunities/limited access to farms due to security | Jan –2010 |
| Um Baloula | Gereida | IDP | Limited labour opportunities/limited access to farms due to security | Jan –2010 |
| Selea | Sharia | IDP | Rainfed Agricultural/ Millet in North/Sorghum in South/ Groundnut as Cash crop. | Oct –2009 |



Legend

February
 May
 August
 November
 February

Food Secure

Food Insecure

Not Surveyed

Data Source: Public boundary: OCHA
 Map Produced by VFP Sudan - VAM March 2010

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Km

The information on this map is not to be used for any purpose other than that for which it was originally intended. The Government of Sudan is not responsible for any use of the information on this map.

Annex 3 – Results by Indicator by sentinel site

| Food consumption and expenditure indicator | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Location | Round 1 (Feb 2009) | Round 2 (May 2009) | Round 3 (Aug 2009) | Round 4 (Nov 2009) | Round 5 (Feb 2010) |
| Abu Ajura (mixed) | 32 | 30 (-7%) | 31 (3%) | 25 (-20%) | 24 (-2%) |
| Otash (camp) | 23 | 36 (58%) | 42 (17%) | 30 (-27%) | 33 (9%) |
| Feina (mixed) | 15 | 16 (11%) | 17 (8%) | 21 (21%) | 15 (-28%) |
| Saboon El Fag (mixed) | 15 | 20 (31%) | 23 (18%) | 24 (1%) | 16 (-32%) |
| Shearia (residents) | | 33 | 39 (19%) | 32 (-18%) | 43 (33%) |
| AU camp | | 32 | 23 (-29%) | 27 (18%) | 33 (23%) |
| Duma camp | | 28 | 35 (26%) | 25 (-28%) | 27 (8%) |
| Muhajiriye (residents) | | 34 | 42 (25%) | 39 (-9%) | 38 (-1%) |
| Singita (residents) | | 30 | 27 (-8%) | 29 (7%) | 29 (-1%) |
| Al Batory camp | 37 | 35 (-5%) | 31 (-12%) | 34 (11%) | 32 (-6%) |
| Al Mazroub (residents) | 29 | 27 (-6%) | 28 (6%) | 29 (1%) | 31 (9%) |
| Abu Sufyan (mixed) | | 23 | 29 (26%) | 26 (-10%) | 23 (-13%) |
| Al Neim camp | 36 | 35 (0%) | 38 (7%) | 36 (-5%) | 32 (-12%) |
| El Ferdous (residents) | 35 | 36 (4%) | 43 (18%) | 36 (-18%) | 39 (11%) |
| Lagaro camp | 30 | 28 (-7%) | 31 (12%) | 35 (12%) | 30 (-15%) |
| Koroly camp | 29 | 33 (12%) | 35 (5%) | 31 (-10%) | 33 (6%) |
| Dito Dagama camp | | 23 | 35 (54%) | 25 (-29%) | 29 (15%) |
| Dar es Salam (camp) | | 31 | 28 (-10%) | 25 (-11%) | 31 (26%) |
| Um Baloula (camp) | | 36 | 31 (-14%) | 24 (-23%) | 32 (36%) |
| Selea (mixed) | | 33 | 34 (4%) | 22 (-37%) | 25 (17%) |
| Gur Lumbung (mixed) | | | | | 18 |

| Food consumption score | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Location | Round 1 (Feb 2009) | Round 2 (May 2009) | Round 3 (Aug 2009) | Round 4 (Nov 2009) | Round 5 (Feb 2010) |
| Abu Ajura (mixed) | 50 | 59 (18%) | 52 (-12%) | 55 (5%) | 49 (-11%) |
| Otash (camp) | 44 | 63 (45%) | 65 (2%) | 60 (-7%) | 55 (-8%) |
| Feina (mixed) | 26 | 33 (28%) | 30 (-8%) | 38 (25%) | 36 (-4%) |
| Saboon El Fag (mixed) | 27 | 37 (37%) | 34 (-8%) | 41 (21%) | 34 (-17%) |
| Shearia (residents) | | 51 | 47 (-9%) | 55 (17%) | 60 (10%) |
| AU camp | | 43 | 39 (-9%) | 54 (39%) | 55 (2%) |
| Duma camp | | 53 | 60 (14%) | 50 (-17%) | 39 (-21%) |
| Muhajiriye (residents) | | 51 | 65 (28%) | 58 (-10%) | 64 (9%) |
| Singita (residents) | | 49 | 48 (-2%) | 51 (6%) | 46 (-10%) |
| Al Batory camp | 67 | 60 (-11%) | 60 (0%) | 64 (7%) | 62 (-2%) |
| Al Mazroub (residents) | 48 | 50 (5%) | 49 (-2%) | 54 (9%) | 55 (3%) |
| Abu Sufyan (mixed) | | 48 | 52 (9%) | 51 (-2%) | 41 (-20%) |
| Al Neim camp | 59 | 61 (4%) | 64 (4%) | 66 (3%) | 63 (-4%) |
| El Ferdous (residents) | 62 | 65 (5%) | 69 (6%) | 64 (-6%) | 68 (5%) |
| Lagaro camp | 49 | 49 (0%) | 60 (22%) | 66 (11%) | 60 (-8%) |
| Koroly camp | 52 | 57 (10%) | 58 (3%) | 63 (8%) | 59 (-7%) |
| Dito Dagama camp | | 42 | 54 (28%) | 48 (-11%) | 41 (-14%) |
| Dar es Salam (camp) | | 51 | 45 (-11%) | 47 (3%) | 47 (0%) |
| Um Baloula (camp) | | 63 | 52 (-17%) | 43 (-18%) | 54 (27%) |
| Selea (mixed) | | 50 | 57 (13%) | 50 (-12%) | 54 (10%) |
| Gur Lumbung (mixed) | | | | | 37 |

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

| Proportion of expenditures spent on food | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Location | Round 1 (Feb 2009) | Round 2 (May 2009) | Round 3 (Aug 2009) | Round 4 (Nov 2009) | Round 5 (Feb 2010) |
| Abu Ajura (mixed) | 56% | 69% (24%) | 62% (-11%) | 77% (24%) | 73% (-4%) |
| Otash (camp) | 70% | 60% (-15%) | 49% (-18%) | 69% (40%) | 57% (-17%) |
| Feina (mixed) | 72% | 73% (2%) | 68% (-7%) | 66% (-3%) | 81% (22%) |
| Saboon El Fag (mixed) | 70% | 69% (-2%) | 60% (-13%) | 64% (7%) | 76% (19%) |
| Shearia (residents) | | 53% | 47% (-13%) | 61% (30%) | 47% (-22%) |
| AU camp | | 46% | 64% (40%) | 69% (8%) | 56% (-19%) |
| Duma camp | | 68% | 61% (-11%) | 72% (18%) | 60% (-16%) |
| Muhajiriye (residents) | | 53% | 51% (-4%) | 51% (0%) | 57% (12%) |
| Singita (residents) | | 62% | 65% (5%) | 64% (-2%) | 59% (-6%) |
| Al Batory camp | 59% | 58% (-2%) | 63% (9%) | 62% (-2%) | 66% (6%) |
| Al Mazroub (residents) | 64% | 70% (9%) | 65% (-7%) | 70% (8%) | 64% (-9%) |
| Abu Sufyan (mixed) | | 74% | 63% (-14%) | 70% (11%) | 67% (-4%) |
| Al Neim camp | 53% | 58% (9%) | 57% (-3%) | 62% (10%) | 68% (9%) |
| El Ferdous (residents) | 63% | 63% (1%) | 57% (-10%) | 63% (11%) | 60% (-5%) |
| Lagaro camp | 58% | 63% (8%) | 64% (2%) | 62% (-2%) | 68% (9%) |
| Koroly camp | 62% | 59% (-4%) | 56% (-5%) | 70% (24%) | 59% (-15%) |
| Dito Dagama camp | | 66% | 49% (-26%) | 66% (35%) | 53% (-20%) |
| Dar es Salam (camp) | | 57% | 58% (2%) | 66% (14%) | 52% (-20%) |
| Um Baloula (camp) | | 57% | 57% (1%) | 64% (12%) | 56% (-13%) |
| Selea (mixed) | | 56% | 60% (7%) | 79% (30%) | 78% (0%) |
| Gur Lumbung (mixed) | | | | | 77% |

| MUAC | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Location | Round 1 (Feb 2009) | Round 2 (May 2009) | Round 3 (Aug 2009) | Round 4 (Nov 2009) | Round 5 (Feb 2010) |
| Abu Ajura (mixed) | | 262 | 241 (-8%) | 263 (9%) | 246 (-6%) |
| Otash (camp) | 260 | 260 (0%) | 264 (2%) | 246 (-7%) | 254 (3%) |
| Feina (mixed) | 260 | 264 (2%) | 259 (-2%) | 240 (-7%) | 257 (7%) |
| Saboon El Fag (mixed) | 252 | 275 (9%) | 254 (-8%) | 237 (-7%) | 257 (8%) |
| Shearia (residents) | | 260 | 264 (1%) | 250 (-5%) | 238 (-5%) |
| AU camp | | 249 | 250 (0%) | 259 (4%) | 231 (-11%) |
| Duma camp | | 248 | 259 (4%) | 236 (-9%) | 248 (5%) |
| Muhajiriye (residents) | | 265 | 278 (5%) | | 285 |
| Singita (residents) | | 260 | 255 (-2%) | 250 (-2%) | 255 (2%) |
| Al Batory camp | 271 | 267 (-2%) | 262 (-2%) | 253 (-4%) | 250 (-1%) |
| Al Mazroub (residents) | 251 | 260 (4%) | 257 (-1%) | 252 (-2%) | 272 (8%) |
| Abu Sufyan (mixed) | | 269 | 260 (-3%) | 263 (1%) | 259 (-2%) |
| Al Neim Camp (camp) | 243 | 254 (5%) | 274 (8%) | 251 (-9%) | 246 (-2%) |
| El Ferdous (residents) | 256 | 245 (-4%) | 265 (8%) | 263 (-1%) | 254 (-3%) |
| Lagaro camp | 255 | 246 (-3%) | 258 (5%) | 245 (-5%) | 258 (5%) |
| Koroly camp | 261 | 270 (4%) | 264 (-2%) | 243 (-8%) | 266 (10%) |
| Dito Dagama camp | | 251 | 262 (4%) | 267 (2%) | 258 (-3%) |
| Dar es Salam (camp) | | 260 | 260 (0%) | 243 (-7%) | 255 (5%) |
| Um Baloula (camp) | | 245 | 268 (9%) | 258 (-4%) | 259 (1%) |
| Selea (mixed) | | 254 | 254 (0%) | 250 (-2%) | 250 (0%) |
| Gur Lumbung (mixed) | | | | | 262 |