

Highlights

- Food security situation among IDPs, residents and mixed communities have greatly improved compared to November 2009.
- As a result of good rains this year cereal production is anticipated to last around 4 months for the average household.
- The proportion of those who cannot afford the minimum food basket has much reduced compared with November 2009.
- MUAC on children was included in the Darfur FSMS for the first time. Results show that 11 (IDPs) to 16 percent (residents) of the children are malnourished. Some 5 percent of the children living in mixed communities and residents have the entry criteria for therapeutic feeding.

METHODOLOGY

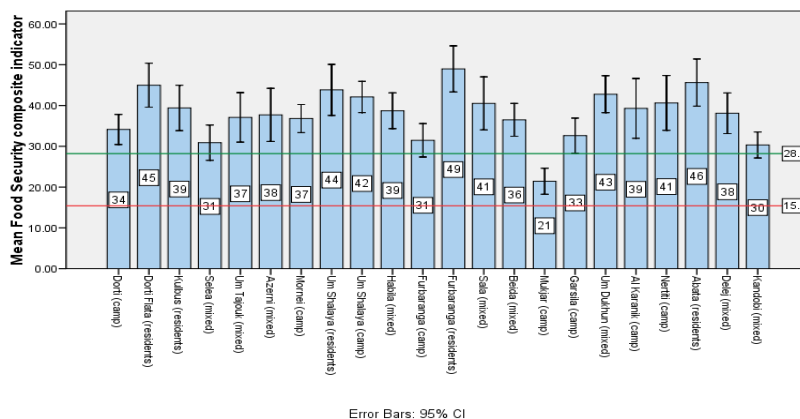
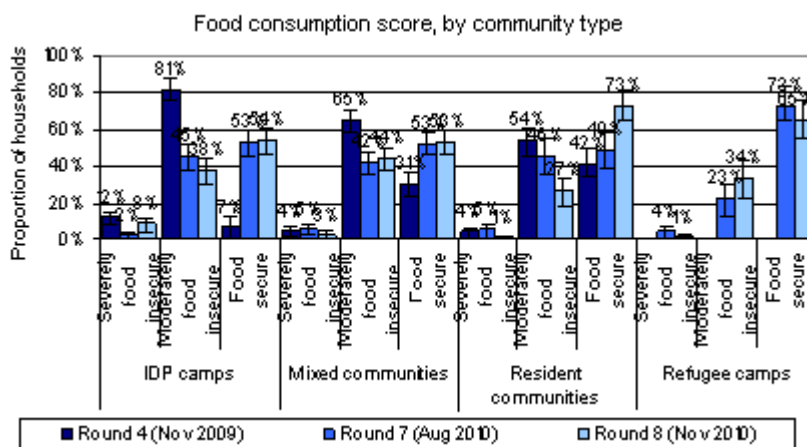
- ⇒ Purposively selected sentinel sites covering IDPs in camps, residents and mixed communities. Complemented with market price monitoring and seasonal metrological and agricultural information.
- ⇒ 655 households were surveyed. Replacement sites are used when insecurity prevents visits to original site.

Food Security Situation

Food security situation among IDPs, residents and mixed communities have greatly improved since November 2009 and have been stable compared to last round in August for IDPs and mixed. For residents it has also improved since August this year. Around 54 percent of both IDPs and mixed communities are food secure and 73 percent of the residents while the remaining are mainly moderately food insecure.

The food security situation for refugees continues to be stable compared to last round. No comparison with last year is possible as the number of records were not enough. Some 65 percent of the refugees are food secure and 34 percent moderately food insecure while only 1 percent are severely food insecure.

The food consumption and expenditure composite indicator that is used to determine food security status by location show that apart from Mukjar camp, all locations (represent 95 percent) have a score above the maximum threshold of (28.2) thus they all fall in the food secure group. There is no location that is below the minimum threshold of (15.4) which would indicate severe food security..



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

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

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

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

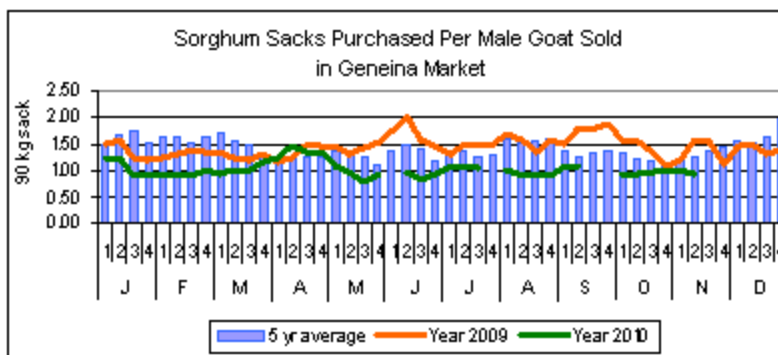
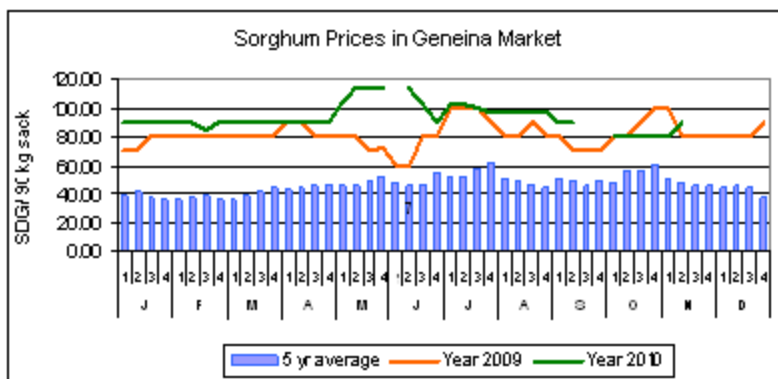
Market Situation

The cost of the minimum healthy food basket has slightly reduced by 14 percent from 1.3SDG to 1.1SDG compared to last round. However the price remained similar to same time last year in November 2009 which is real terms is a reduction as inflation is not accounted for. The lower basket price is a result of lower prices of dry tomatoes, onion, sugar and vegetable oil.

Sorghum prices on the other hand remain similar to that of last round which was higher than the 5 year average.

Data collection took place at the beginning of the harvest period. However those who harvested did not send much cereal to markets and thus the price remained high. Most likely, because of some early harvested crops such as okra, groundnuts, watermelon etc the households has enough income so they did not have to sell their new cereal. High cereal prices also encouraged majority of households not to sell their cereal put to keep it for consumption instead.

The terms of trade (Tot), number of sorghum bags you get for one goat in Geneina market has been relatively stable throughout 2010 but is lower than last year and the five year average.



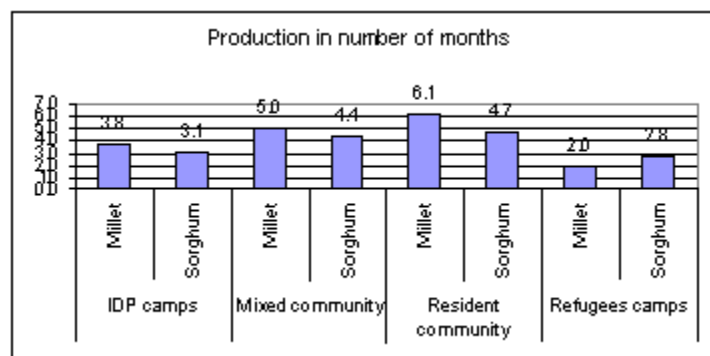
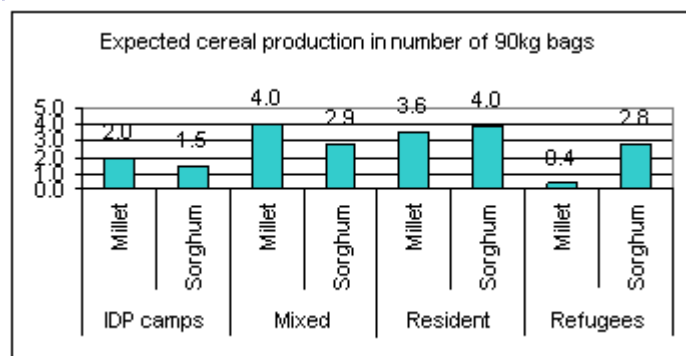
Agriculture

The large majority of households cultivate in West Darfur. Over 80 percent of households in resident-, mixed communities and refugees cultivate this season. Only some 42 percent of IDPs have however access to land and cultivate.

Abnormal rains this year encouraged a high proportion of households to engage in cultivation and the high cereal prices have resulted in an increase of the area cultivated for cereal (sorghum and millet) compared to last year. The average area cultivated by IDPs and refugees was approximately 0.25 Mukhamas of both sorghum and millet. This is low but expected since they have limited access to lands. Average area cultivated by mixed communities was 0.5 and around 1.5 mukhamas for sorghum and millet respectively. However the average area cultivated by resident was approximately 1 mukhamas for both sorghum and millet.

The expected cereal production (in bag of 90 kg) for IDPs is 1.5 bags of sorghum and 2 bags of millet. Mixed communities expect 3 bags of sorghum and 4 bags of millet, while expected production is 4 bags of both sorghum and millet for resident communities. The high expected production for resident and mixed communities is attributed to the good rains and reduced amount of pests this season.

When asking the households how long their own production would last them, the average number of months of sorghum and millet for cultivating IDPs will last approximately 3 to 4 months for a family of five. For refugees the cereal production will last around 2 months and some 7 months for residents and mixed.



Income Sources

This section indicates the importance of the various income sources for the households. The most important income sources for the IDP household remain wage labour which contribute with 45 percent of their income this round. Firewood collection and salaried work have also been vital sources for IDPs.

It is noted that since last round wage labour (construction, domestic labour, brick making etc) and business (petty trade, kiosk, tea seller etc) have been the most important sources of income to all population groups. This indicates a high level of competition of over the same job opportunities.

Sale of crops and firewood collection have been the second sources of income for refugees and mixed communities are getting as much as 23 percent of their income from sale of crops which is similar to last round but better than November 2009. Due to the good harvest the contribution of firewood collection has reduced to 5 percent comparing 14 percent same time last year. Sale of crops contributed by 17 percent which is the same as last year. The contribution from sale of livestock slightly decreased to 5 percent compared to 10 percent in last round but is similar to last year.

Expenditure (income proxy) and purchasing power

The proportion of expenditure on food has been stable compared with last round and is approximately 60 percent.

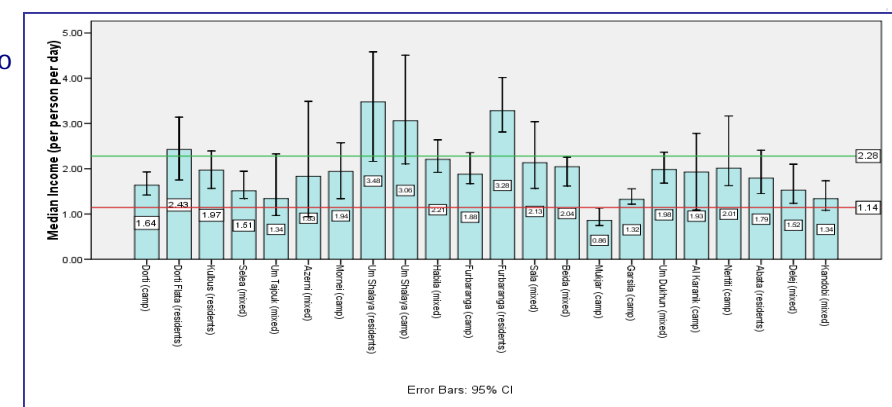
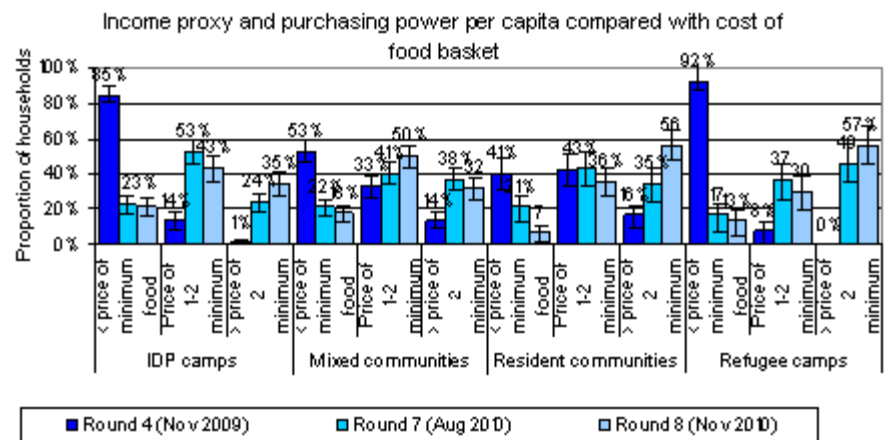
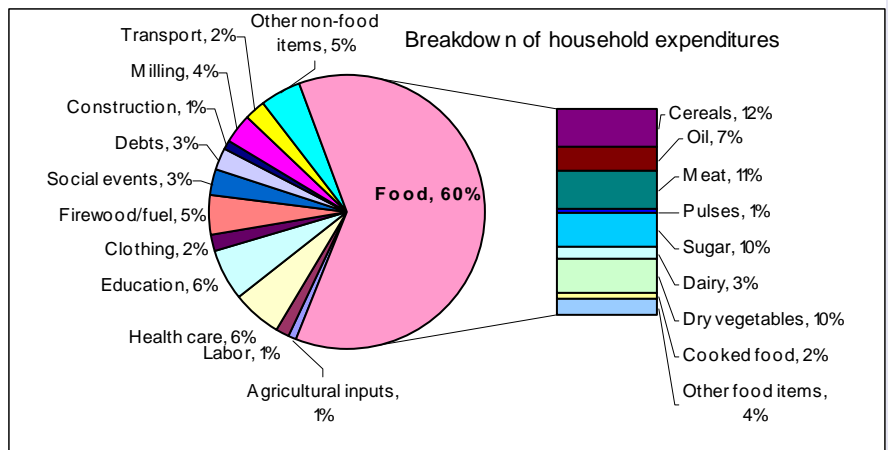
The majority of households' expenditure on food was on very basic food commodities such cereal, meat, dry vegetables, sugar and vegetable oil.

The largest non food expenditures were on 6 percent on ducation, health care, firewood and other food items. Four percent of the overall expenditure is spent on milling.

The purchasing power is estimated by the income level compared to the cost of the minimum healthy food basket. The cost of food basket has slightly reduced as mentioned previously and so a high proportion of households can afford the basket.

The proportion of those who cannot afford the basket remain similar to last round. However the situation has much improved compared with November 2009 for all groups and as many as 85 percent of the IDPs could not afford the basket. In this round some 23 percent of IDPs, 18 percent of mixed, 7 percent of residents and 13 percent of refugees cannot afford the basket

By location, Furbaranga camp, Azerni and Um Tajouk have seen their income level reduce. All other locations have a similar income to previous round in August.



Food Consumption

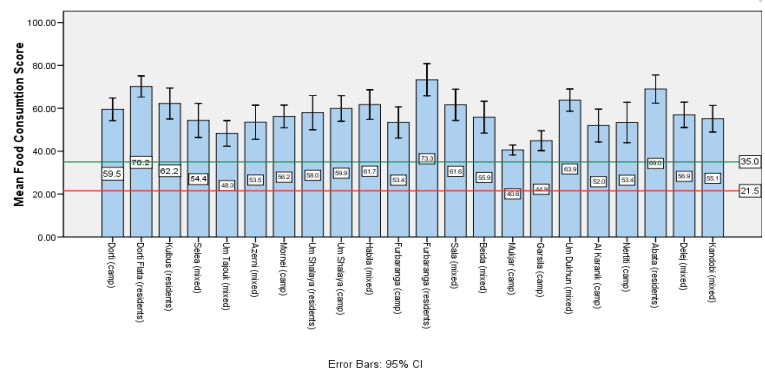
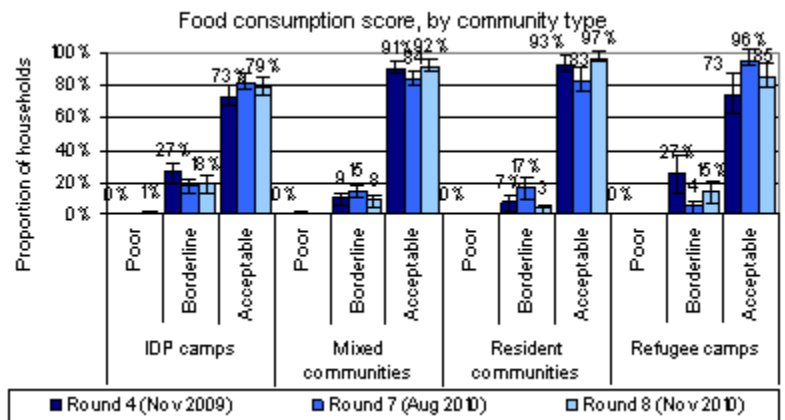
Food consumption remain unchanged for all population groups compared to last round and last year. High proportion of IDPs and refugees around 80 percent and around 95 percent of mixed and resident communities are in the acceptable food consumption category. There is no resident or refugee household who have a poor food consumption and only 1 percent of IDPs and mixed communities.

By location, as indicated all location (100 percent) have food consumption score (FCS) above the maximum threshold of (35). There is no location below the minimum threshold of (21.5).

However there Furbaranga camp has a mean score that reduced compared to last round in August 2010 but it is similar to November 2009 and are by no means alarming. There are also two locations Furbaranga resident and Sala who have a mean score that significantly improved compared to last round and same time last year.

Apart from Abata (Zalingi rural area) all the sampled locations received food assistance from World Food Programmer (WFP), which has positively impacted on their food consumption.

IDPs, mixed communities and refugees receive food assistance on a monthly basis. Some of the resident communities received their last seasonal support ration in October 2010. Subsequently the reliance on their own production as well as to market is higher among the of residents.

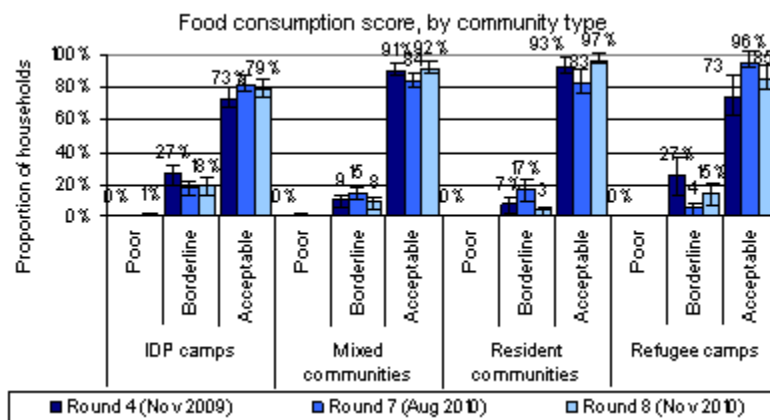


Coping Strategy Index

The proportion of households who do not face any food shortage or lack of money to purchase food for in West Darfur is very high among all population groups (IDPs, mixed, resident and refugees). Between 94 and 85 percent of the population did not apply any type of coping behavior during the one month prior to the assessment. Moreover those who faced shortage in food or money to buy food applied low risk coping behavior.

Eleven (11) percent of IDPs, 9 percent of mixed communities, 6 percent of resident and 17 percent of refugees used low risk coping. None of the households in mixed communities, residents or refugees used moderately or high risk coping. Only 5 percent of IDPs use moderate or high risk coping in this round.

The proportion of these groups have been similar to that of last round and also that of November 2009.



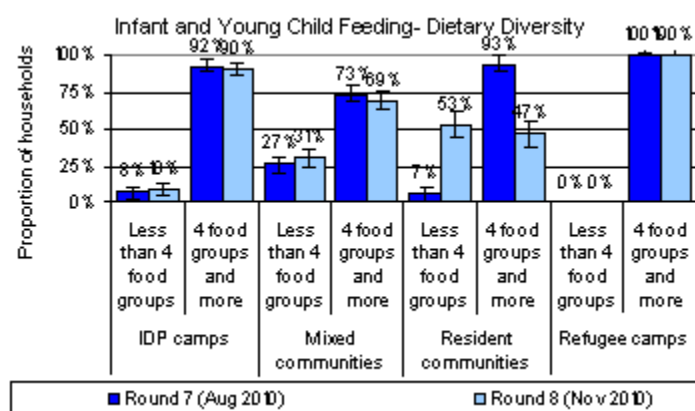
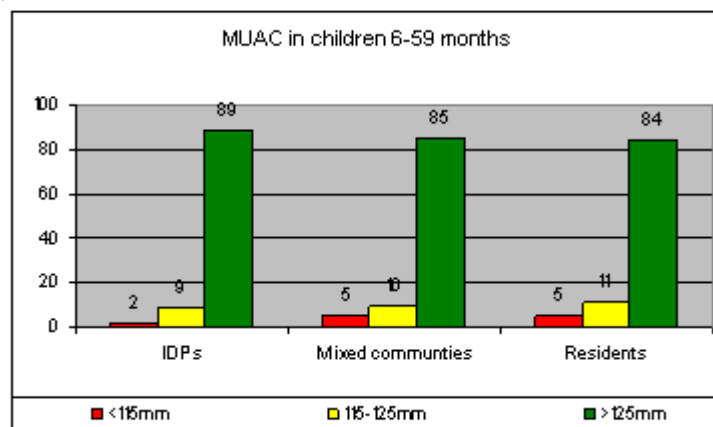
DEMOGRAPHICS UPDATE

- ⇒ 655 households were interviewed
- ⇒ 27% were female-headed households.
- ⇒ Average household size is 6 persons.
- ⇒ The residential status of households included in the sample are:
 - 42% resident
 - 29% IDPs in camps
 - 15% IDPs outside camps
 - 12% refugees in camps

Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) and Dietary Diversity

MUAC on children was included in the Darfur FSMS for the first time. Measurements were undertaken on 709 children in the age of 6-59 months. Results show that 11 (IDPs) to 16 percent (residents) of the children are malnourished. Some 5 percent of the children living in mixed communities and residents have the entry criteria for therapeutic feeding.

For the infant and young feeding practices, data was collected on 327 children 6-23 month with a 24 hours recall period. The proportion of households that provided their children with less than 4 food groups remain the same as last round for IDPs and children in mixed communities. The situation for resident children has however deteriorated where some 53 percent of the children do not consume food from four food groups.

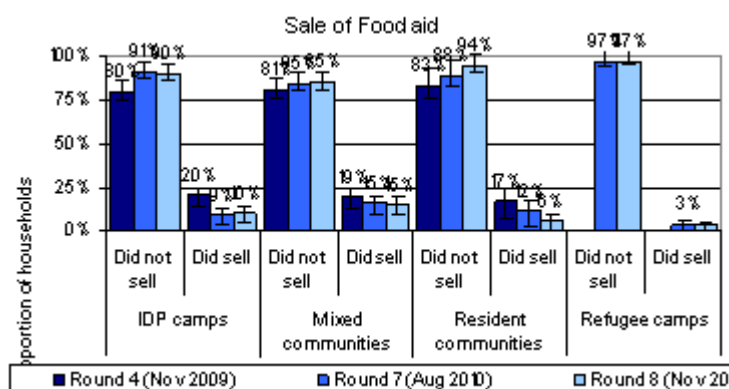
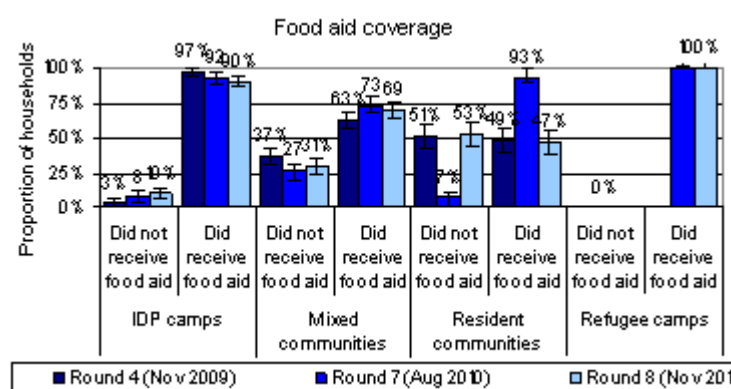


Food Aid

The proportion of households who received food assistance in the recall period of three months was similar to last round and also the same to last year for IDPs, mixed communities and refugees. However the proportion significantly decreased among resident households compared to last round, but it is comparable to same time last year. This is attributed to the new targeting strategy. Residents received seasonal support starting June every year which ends in October.

The proportion of households who sold food assistance have been similar compared to last round for all population groups. However, the proportion slightly reduced compared to November 2010.

Among refugees only some 3 percent of the households reported selling food assistance. The main food items being sold was cooking oil and pulses.



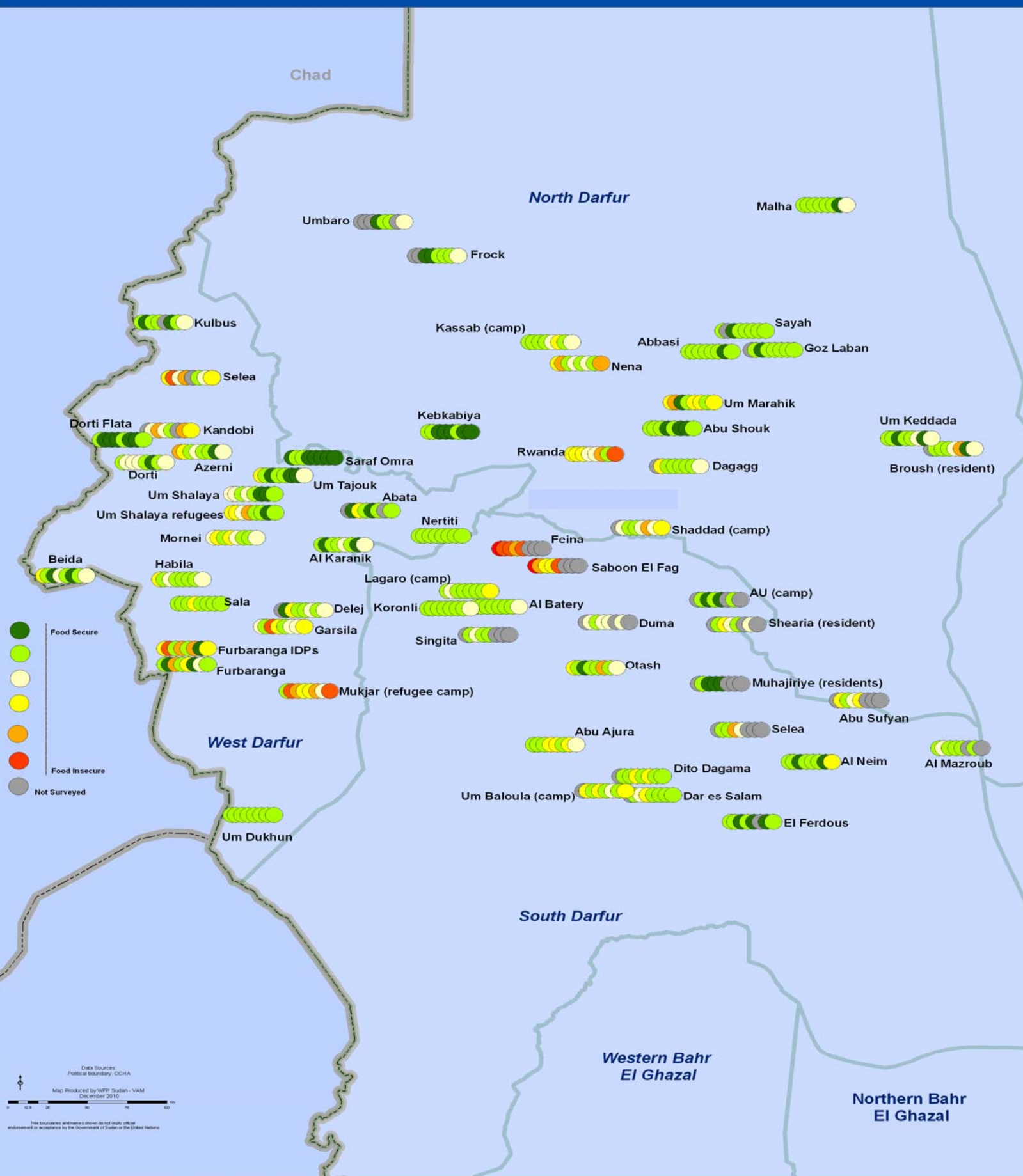
Population movement

There has not been any population movement reported during the report period.

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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	One month ration in Nov-10
Dorti Falata	Geneina satellite village	Local residents	Agro-pastoral North	One month ration in Oct-10
Kulbus	Northern Corridor	Local residents	Agro-pastoral North	One month ration in Oct-10
Selea	Northern Corridor	Mixed community	Agro-Pastoral North	One month full ration in Nov-10
Kandobi	Northern Corridor	Mixed community	Agro-pastoral North	One month full ration in Nov-10
Um Tajouk	Geneina East –	Mixed community	Wadi	One month full ration in Nov-10
Azerni	Geneina East	Mixed community	Wadi	One month full ration in Nov-10
Mornei	Geneina East	Mixed community	Wadi	One month full ration in Nov-10
Um Shallaya	Geneina East	Local residents	Wadi	One month ration in Oct-10
Um Shallaya Refugees	Geneina East	Refugees in camp	Refugees in Rural Setting – Wadi	One month ration in Nov-10
Habila	South/Southwest Corridor	Mixed community	Agro-pastoral South	One month ration in Nov-10
For Baranga IDPs	South/Southwest corridor	IDPs in camp	IDPs in Urban Setting – Agro-pastoral South	One month ration in Nov-10
For Baranga Residents	South/Southwest Corridor	Local residents	Agro-Pastoral South	One month ration in Oct-10
Sala	South/Southwest Corridor	Mixed community	Agro-Pastoral South	One month ration in Oct-10
Beida	South/Southwest Corridor	Mixed community	Agro-Pastoral South	One month ration in Oct-10
Mukjar Refugees	South/East corridor	Refugees in camp	Refugees in Urban Setting – West-Jebel Marra Lowland	One month full ration in Nov-10
Garsila	South/East corridor	IDPs in camp	IDPs in Urban Setting – West-Jebel Marra Lowland	One month ration in Nov-10
Delej	South/East corridor	Mixed community	West-Jebel Marra Lowland	One month ration in Nov-10
Um Dokhon	South/East corridor	Mixed community	Cattle Agro-pastoral	One month ration in Nov-10
Al Karanik	Zalingi town IDP camp	IDPs in camp	IDPs in Urban Setting – West-Jebel Marra Lowland	One month ration in Nov-10
Shabab	Zalingi town IDP camp	IDPs in camp	IDPs in Urban Setting – West-Jebel Marra Lowland	One month ration in Nov-10
Abata	Zalingi Satellite village	Local residents	West-Jebel Marra Lowland	Non GFD site



Annex 3 – Results of the rounds of 2009/10

Food Consumption and Expenditure Indicator

Location	Round 1 (Feb 2009)	Round 2 (May 2009)	Round 3 (Aug 2009)	Round 4 (Nov 2009)	Round 5 (Feb 2010)	Round 6 (May 2010)	Round 7 (Aug 2010)	Round 8 (Nov 2010)
Dorti (camp)	32	26 (-19%)	28 (7%)	28 (2%)	31 (11%)	39 (25%)	32 (-17%)	34 (5%)
Dorti Flata (residents)	32	40 (26%)	38 (-6%)	38 (1%)	36 (-6%)	48 (35%)	39 (-18%)	45 (14%)
Kulbus (residents)	32	39 (19%)	36 (-7%)	32 (-12%)		40	32 (-20%)	39 (21%)
Selea (mixed)	24	17 (-26%)	26 (49%)	20 (-24%)		30	27 (-11%)	31 (15%)
Um Tajouk (mixed)	24	30 (22%)	39 (32%)	31 (-22%)	35 (15%)	40 (14%)	44 (9%)	37 (-16%)
Azerni (mixed)	19	23 (22%)	29 (25%)	26 (-11%)	37 (44%)	36 (-2%)	46 (28%)	38 (-19%)
Mornei (camp)	27	23 (-15%)	33 (46%)	22 (-33%)	27 (24%)	37 (36%)	34 (-8%)	37 (7%)
Um Shalaya (residents)	26	27 (3%)	30 (11%)	26 (-14%)	34 (31%)	44 (31%)	47 (6%)	44 (-7%)
Um Shalaya (camp)	24	24 (1%)	26 (9%)	21 (-19%)	31 (45%)	34 (9%)	41 (21%)	42 (4%)
Habila (mixed)	24	29 (21%)	28 (-5%)	32 (15%)	32 (1%)	33 (2%)	29 (-11%)	39 (34%)
Furbaranga (camp)	24	17 (-27%)	35 (103%)	19 (-46%)	34 (79%)	21 (-37%)	43 (100%)	31 (-26%)
Furbaranga (residents)	37	42 (13%)	21 (-50%)	31 (47%)	22 (-28%)	45 (101%)	26 (-42%)	49 (86%)
Sala (mixed)	32	36 (11%)	30 (-15%)	23 (-22%)	30 (28%)	33 (11%)	30 (-11%)	41 (36%)
Beida (mixed)	24	32 (32%)	39 (22%)	28 (-30%)	31 (14%)	39 (24%)	29 (-24%)	36 (24%)
Mukjar (camp)	33	18 (-46%)	21 (19%)	23 (11%)	24 (5%)	20 (-18%)	26 (27%)	21 (-16%)
Garsila (camp)	25	28 (12%)	18 (-37%)	23 (29%)	30 (29%)	26 (-12%)	28 (6%)	33 (17%)
Um Dukhun (mixed)	30	30 (1%)	31 (2%)	31 (1%)	33 (6%)	30 (-9%)	35 (18%)	43 (21%)
Al Karanik (camp)	29	39 (37%)	34 (-15%)	29 (-14%)	27 (-9%)	35 (32%)	39 (11%)	39 (1%)
Nertiti (camp)	30	38 (25%)	36 (-3%)	31 (-14%)	31 (-1%)	33 (5%)	35 (7%)	41 (17%)
Abata (residents)		39	25 (-37%)	29 (19%)	41 (41%)	35 (-15%)		46
Delej (mixed)		39	24 (-39%)	34 (41%)	30 (-9%)	25 (-16%)	33 (30%)	38 (15%)
Kandobi (mixed)		27	20 (-24%)	28 (36%)	33 (17%)	26 (-21%)	21 (-18%)	30 (43%)

Food Consumption Score

Location	Round 1 (Feb 2009)	Round 2 (May 2009)	Round 3 (Aug 2009)	Round 4 (Nov 2009)	Round 5 (Feb 2010)	Round 6 (May 2010)	Round 7 (Aug 2010)	Round 8 (Nov 2010)
Dorti (camp)	60	47 (-21%)	46 (-3%)	49 (6%)	59 (21%)	67 (13%)	56 (-17%)	60 (6%)
Dorti Flata (residents)	61	74 (21%)	69 (-7%)	70 (1%)	68 (-3%)	68 (-1%)	66 (-2%)	70 (6%)
Kulbus (residents)	53	71 (33%)	59 (-16%)	59 (-1%)		70	59 (-16%)	62 (6%)
Selea (mixed)	45	37 (-18%)	42 (15%)	38 (-9%)		61	50 (-18%)	54 (9%)
Um Tajouk (mixed)	39	48 (21%)	61 (27%)	55 (-9%)	61 (11%)	66 (8%)	63 (-5%)	48 (-23%)
Azerni (mixed)	42	44 (4%)	43 (-3%)	55 (28%)	59 (7%)	58 (-2%)	67 (16%)	54 (-20%)
Mornei (camp)	50	39 (-22%)	53 (36%)	43 (-19%)	46 (8%)	66 (43%)	56 (-15%)	56 (0%)
Um Shalaya (residents)	49	45 (-8%)	51 (12%)	47 (-8%)	49 (5%)	69 (40%)	65 (-5%)	58 (-11%)
Um Shalaya (camp)	43	43 (-1%)	44 (4%)	43 (-3%)	52 (23%)	58 (11%)	64 (10%)	60 (-7%)
Habila (mixed)	52	47 (-10%)	42 (-9%)	55 (30%)	55 (-1%)	61 (12%)	52 (-15%)	62 (19%)
Furbaranga (camp)	45	35 (-22%)	50 (44%)	35 (-31%)	57 (63%)	41 (-28%)	66 (62%)	53 (-19%)
Furbaranga (residents)	66	74 (12%)	36 (-52%)	52 (45%)	39 (-25%)	69 (77%)	46 (-34%)	73 (60%)
Sala (mixed)	52	52 (0%)	41 (-21%)	46 (11%)	53 (15%)	59 (12%)	52 (-12%)	62 (19%)
Beida (mixed)	47	55 (16%)	59 (8%)	49 (-17%)	59 (20%)	67 (13%)	44 (-35%)	56 (28%)
Mukjar (camp)	51	42 (-19%)	44 (5%)	43 (-2%)	45 (6%)	40 (-12%)	43 (6%)	41 (-5%)
Garsila (camp)	44	46 (5%)	40 (-14%)	38 (-5%)	47 (26%)	49 (3%)	37 (-24%)	45 (21%)
Um Dukhun (mixed)	57	50 (-13%)	52 (4%)	60 (17%)	57 (-6%)	52 (-9%)	58 (12%)	64 (11%)
Al Karanik (camp)	47	60 (30%)	51 (-16%)	45 (-12%)	45 (0%)	57 (28%)	53 (-6%)	52 (-2%)
Nertiti (camp)	50	58 (16%)	55 (-6%)	53 (-3%)	52 (-3%)	51 (-1%)	42 (-17%)	53 (27%)
Abata (residents)		51	41 (-19%)	58 (40%)	64 (12%)	62 (-3%)		69
Delej (mixed)		58	42 (-27%)	61 (46%)	51 (-17%)	51 (0%)	55 (7%)	57 (4%)
Kandobi (mixed)		50	34 (-32%)	52 (54%)	54 (3%)	46 (-15%)	36 (-21%)	55 (52%)

Absolute income (per day per person)								
Location	Round 1 (Feb 2009)	Round 2 (May 2009)	Round 3 (Aug 2009)	Round 4 (Nov 2009)	Round 5 (Feb 2010)	Round 6 (May 2010)	Round 7 (Aug 2010)	Round 8 (Nov 2010)
Dorti (camp)	2.4	1 (-60%)	1 (9%)	1.1 (5%)	2 (87%)	3.7 (80%)	1.9 (-48%)	1.9 (-2%)
Dorti Flata (residents)	2.1	1.5 (-28%)	1.6 (6%)	2 (24%)	1.9 (-7%)	5.9 (217%)	3 (-49%)	2.6 (-15%)
Kulbus (residents)	2.1	1.9 (-8%)	2.2 (15%)	1.7 (-26%)		4.2	1.8 (-57%)	2.2 (25%)
Selea (mixed)	1.6	0.5 (-70%)	0.9 (97%)	1.1 (20%)		2.3	1.8 (-24%)	1.7 (-3%)
Um Tajouk (mixed)	1.5	0.8 (-44%)	1.4 (69%)	1 (-29%)	3 (199%)	3.4 (15%)	4 (17%)	2.4 (-39%)
Azerni (mixed)	1.5	0.8 (-50%)	1.1 (43%)	1.2 (8%)	2.5 (110%)	2.9 (17%)	4.2 (45%)	2.4 (-43%)
Mornei (camp)	1.5	0.6 (-61%)	1.1 (83%)	0.7 (-34%)	1.7 (131%)	2.9 (77%)	2.1 (-30%)	2.3 (11%)
Um Shalaya (residents)	1.8	1.2 (-33%)	1.1 (-14%)	1.3 (21%)	2.8 (118%)	4 (42%)	4.1 (3%)	3.6 (-11%)
Um Shalaya (camp)	1.1	1.1 (1%)	0.7 (-34%)	0.9 (21%)	2.6 (199%)	2.8 (9%)	3.1 (12%)	3.5 (11%)
Habila (mixed)	1.6	2 (29%)	1.7 (-19%)	2 (21%)	1.6 (-20%)	2.2 (36%)	2 (-8%)	2.3 (15%)
Furbaranga (camp)	2.1	0.9 (-58%)	2.5 (184%)	0.9 (-64%)	2.9 (228%)	1.8 (-38%)	4 (117%)	2.1 (-47%)
Furbaranga (residents)	3.8	2.8 (-26%)	1 (-66%)	2 (115%)	1.6 (-24%)	5.3 (240%)	2 (-62%)	3.5 (73%)
Sala (mixed)	2.6	1.5 (-43%)	2.5 (66%)	1.3 (-47%)	1.6 (21%)	2.7 (66%)	2.2 (-20%)	2.5 (17%)
Beida (mixed)	1.6	1.5 (-3%)	3 (95%)	1.3 (-55%)	1.9 (43%)	3.3 (72%)	2.3 (-31%)	2.2 (-1%)
Mukjar (camp)	1.2	1.3 (11%)	0.9 (-32%)	0.6 (-30%)	1.5 (144%)	1.5 (0%)	1.4 (-11%)	1 (-31%)
Garsila (camp)	1.1	1.6 (51%)	0.8 (-48%)	0.6 (-34%)	1.5 (172%)	1.4 (-9%)	1.6 (17%)	1.4 (-11%)
Um Dukhun (mixed)	1.8	2.1 (14%)	1.7 (-20%)	1.5 (-10%)	1.8 (20%)	2.1 (14%)	2.4 (15%)	2.5 (8%)
Al Karanik (camp)	1.2	1.9 (62%)	2.3 (19%)	1.5 (-35%)	1.6 (9%)	2.7 (67%)	2.4 (-10%)	2.6 (9%)
Nertiti (camp)	1.8	1.5 (-18%)	2.6 (72%)	1.7 (-35%)	2.3 (37%)	2.5 (9%)	2.3 (-9%)	2.6 (12%)
Abata (residents)		2.9	1.9 (-33%)	1.4 (-27%)	2.9 (102%)	2.4 (-15%)		2.3
Delej (mixed)		2.6	1.3 (-51%)	1.6 (22%)	2 (31%)	1.8 (-10%)	2.1 (15%)	1.7 (-21%)
Kandobi (mixed)		0.7	0.7 (2%)	1.4 (94%)	2.1 (58%)	2.8 (29%)	1.2 (-57%)	1.5 (24%)
Proportion of expenditures spent on food								
Location	Round 1 (Feb 2009)	Round 2 (May 2009)	Round 3 (Aug 2009)	Round 4 (Nov 2009)	Round 5 (Feb 2010)	Round 6 (May 2010)	Round 7 (Aug 2010)	Round 8 (Nov 2010)
Dorti (camp)	67%	65% (-3%)	60% (-8%)	61% (3%)	67% (9%)	61% (-9%)	64% (5%)	71% (10%)
Dorti Flata (residents)	68%	58% (-15%)	59% (1%)	60% (3%)	64% (6%)	48% (-24%)	63% (30%)	61% (-3%)
Kulbus (residents)	58%	59% (1%)	56% (-5%)	64% (13%)		62%	66% (6%)	64% (-3%)
Selea (mixed)	70%	74% (5%)	60% (-19%)	72% (20%)		72%	70% (-3%)	72% (2%)
Um Tajouk (mixed)	63%	55% (-13%)	46% (-16%)	61% (32%)	63% (2%)	57% (-10%)	55% (-2%)	58% (5%)
Azerni (mixed)	79%	67% (-15%)	54% (-20%)	73% (36%)	54% (-26%)	57% (5%)	54% (-4%)	61% (12%)
Mornei (camp)	67%	63% (-6%)	53% (-16%)	69% (30%)	62% (-9%)	61% (-2%)	61% (-1%)	65% (6%)
Um Shalaya (residents)	69%	60% (-12%)	58% (-4%)	65% (13%)	53% (-18%)	51% (-5%)	51% (0%)	60% (18%)
Um Shalaya (camp)	67%	65% (-3%)	60% (-8%)	71% (19%)	63% (-11%)	63% (0%)	59% (-6%)	65% (9%)
Habila (mixed)	76%	60% (-21%)	58% (-3%)	62% (6%)	59% (-5%)	66% (12%)	69% (5%)	65% (-5%)
Furbaranga (camp)	73%	74% (2%)	51% (-31%)	70% (37%)	61% (-12%)	73% (19%)	60% (-17%)	72% (20%)
Furbaranga (residents)	65%	57% (-12%)	66% (16%)	61% (-8%)	68% (12%)	55% (-19%)	69% (27%)	62% (-11%)
Sala (mixed)	60%	48% (-21%)	54% (14%)	71% (30%)	62% (-12%)	63% (2%)	67% (6%)	63% (-6%)
Beida (mixed)	71%	58% (-18%)	51% (-13%)	64% (26%)	66% (3%)	60% (-9%)	61% (3%)	64% (5%)
Mukjar (camp)	52%	80% (54%)	73% (-10%)	65% (-10%)	68% (5%)	74% (8%)	65% (-13%)	75% (15%)
Garsila (camp)	63%	60% (-5%)	76% (27%)	61% (-20%)	57% (-6%)	67% (17%)	56% (-17%)	57% (2%)
Um Dukhun (mixed)	68%	60% (-10%)	60% (-1%)	66% (10%)	59% (-10%)	63% (6%)	61% (-2%)	60% (-2%)
Al Karanik (camp)	58%	48% (-17%)	54% (13%)	54% (4%)	63% (12%)	58% (-8%)	49% (-14%)	57% (15%)
Nertiti (camp)	60%	49% (-17%)	52% (8%)	60% (1%)	64% (3%)	58% (-6%)	49% (-16%)	56% (14%)
Um Shalaya (residents)		42%	65% (53%)	67% (3%)	50% (-26%)	62% (24%)		57%
Delej (mixed)		48%	66% (37%)	61% (-7%)	61% (-1%)	72% (18%)	63% (-13%)	58% (-8%)
Kandobi		64%	65% (1%)	66% (2%)	59% (-11%)	70% (19%)	68% (-3%)	72% (6%)

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