
World Food Programme Emergency Report 2006
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(A) Highlights

- (a) This week marks the end of the WFP emergency report in its current format. Henceforth WFP will provide updates and analytical information on selected operations through the WFP Monthly Operational Priorities that will be posted on WFP's website ([www.wfp.org/newsroom/emergency report](http://www.wfp.org/newsroom/emergency-report)) starting in November. Subscribers to the emergency report who wish to receive an e-mail version of the monthly Operational Priorities should send an e-mail to the Operational Reporting Group at ODMR@WFP.org.
- (b) During the reporting period (15-21 October), WFP and cooperating partners provided 2,387 tons of food to 210,910 beneficiaries in various locations in West Darfur.
- (c) Preliminary findings for the Darfur Emergency Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (EFSNA) are in: The EFSNA mission in Darfur was conducted by WFP, UNICEF and FAO to assess the food security and nutrition status of IDPs and vulnerable residents and identify interventions for 2007. Preliminary findings for EFSNA revealed malnutrition levels in Darfur have stabilized in 2006 and food insecurity has improved slightly. However, 70 percent of the conflict-affected population is considered food insecure.
- (d) Kenya has launched a UN joint flash appeal to provide six months of assistance for an influx of some 80,000 new Somali refugees into Kenya by the end of the year.
- (e) In DR Congo, at least 33,800 displaced persons in Gethy (Ituri district) will not be assisted in November due to insufficient food stocks in the pipeline.
- (f) While hungry people elsewhere on the continent attract world attention, southern Africa's food problems are equally tragic. A massive funding shortfall is forcing food aid cuts to some 4.3 million people across southern Africa who remain chronically vulnerable despite this year's good harvests across the region. WFP has a US\$ 60 million funding shortfall, which comes just as the annual "lean season" approaches, when people have to wait until next March or April for the next harvest.
- (g) Due to a lack of donor support, WFP across the southern Africa region begun to reduce the level of food assistance since September. After the good harvests, WFP scaled down general food assistance to concentrate on people with the most chronic needs –

such as those living with HIV/AIDS, mother and child nutrition centres, and school-feeding projects. Despite some abundant rains this year, millions of people were too poor to buy seeds and fertilisers to grow food or buy grains once they were harvested. In Zimbabwe alone, the May 2006 vulnerability assessment identified 1.4 million people as being in critical need of food assistance. Yet in October, WFP was forced to scale down operations in the country to roughly half of the 900,000 people. Further reductions may have to be imposed unless donor contributions are received. Zimbabwe is one of seven countries under a regional WFP operation, which began in January 2005 and is scheduled to continue through December 2007. The other countries under the operation are Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland and Zambia. They are facing similar shortfalls.

(B) Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe: (1) Lebanon

(1) Lebanon

- (a) The overall security situation in Lebanon remained stable during the reporting period (14 – 20 October). The issue of unexploded ordinances and mines continued to cause concern and to threaten humanitarian missions in the south.
- (b) Preparations for the closure of operations and of the Lebanon office continued throughout the reporting period. The programme unit in the Tyre sub-office closed on 20 October, thus shutting down all WFP operations in Tyre. WFP signed the hand-over document with UNMACC on 14 October.
- (c) A total of 1,087 tons of food commodities was dispatched during the reporting period and the third round of food distributions across Lebanon was completed. The logistics cluster has continued with the deliveries from Beirut of food and other relief supplies for UNICEF and WFP. Over the upcoming week, the last distributions will take place.

(C) East & Central Africa: (1) Burundi (2) Congo (DR) (3) Ethiopia (4) Kenya (5) Somalia (6) Tanzania (7) Uganda

(1) Burundi

- (a) Two months after the signing of the ceasefire agreement between the Government of Burundi (GoB) and the Front for National Liberation (FNL), the FNL spokesperson claims that combatants are still in the provinces of Bujumbura rural and Bubanza and Kibira forest pending the start of the cantonment operation. The spokesman dismissed claims by the GoB that combatants had started gathering in the Randa pre-cantonment site, Bubanza province.
- (b) In line with WFP's efforts to progressively bridge relief to more development-oriented programmes, WFP in partnership with World Vision launched food-for-education distributions of wet rations for 26 primary schools located in three communes of Cankuzo province. Eighteen thousand children will be regularly provided with lunch in that province.
- (c) WFP has made a desk review in preparation of a market study to be conducted in coordination with the statistics institute of Burundi (ISTEEBU). Field missions to collect basic data will be undertaken in the coming weeks. The results of the study will assist WFP in planning further food requirements.
- (d) Under the food-for-work scheme, activities for six projects including road rehabilitation, multiplication of seeds, soil protection and marshland rehabilitation have been launched in Kayanza and Cankuzo provinces.
- (e) During the period (16 - 22 October) a total of 613 tons of food commodities was distributed to 142,495 beneficiaries. Food distributions to returnees included both

Burundians and Rwandan asylum seekers.

(2) Congo (DR)

- (a) Over 6,600 displaced persons are still encamped in Kotoni, 15km from Bunia (Ituri district). A joint WFP, UNHCR, OCHA and UN Mission in DR Congo (MONUC) needs assessment mission reported the living conditions of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain precarious. The mission recommended the need to extend assistance in food, water and sanitation to these vulnerable people. In Gethy, Ituri district the influx of displaced persons continues. A total of 46,800 individuals were registered by German Agro Action on 20 October and are entitled to WFP food assistance. However, WFP has only enough food to cover the needs of 13,000 people.
- (b) With the airlifting of WFP food from Goma to Punia's nutritional centres, therapeutic and supplementary feeding activities resumed. A total of 486 patients were admitted, of whom 25 in the therapeutic feeding centre and 461 in the supplementary feeding centre. In Kindu, malnutrition is aggravated by the ongoing measles epidemics and the lack of potable water.
- (c) More than 84,900 beneficiaries (mainly resettled displaced persons) in central Katanga province will receive 583 tons of food to cover their needs for one month. The 15-bloc train with 583 tons of WFP food, which left Lubumbashi on 13 October reached Bukama port on 15 October. Reports indicated food had been loaded onto barges for Kilumbe, Malemba N'Kulu and Katala in central Katanga. Food distribution in the areas will be handled by Première Urgence, Ami des personnes en Détresses and Action Mieux Etre.
- (d) 2,700 beneficiaries received 24 tons of food from WFP warehouse in Beni, North Kivu province. The bulk of the beneficiaries were displaced persons in Kazanzi, Kitsimba and Musandava. Food distribution was carried out by Norwegian Refugee Council.
- (e) In South Kivu province, WFP released 45 tons of assorted food commodities for 14,300 malnourished children in therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes on the Kavumu-Katana axis and in Bagira.

(3) Ethiopia

- (a) Recent reports from WFP Gode sub-office indicate that regular field monitoring visits and the ongoing flood impact assessment have been somewhat impeded by the current deyr or small rains in Denan district of Gode zone and West Imey district of Afder zone, Somali region. The road from Gode to Hargelle in Afder zone has also become impassable for the same reason. Although the geographic coverage of these rains is not yet fully known, they will definitely alleviate existing water shortages where substantial precipitations have already been received.
- (b) The karma, or main rains, in Afar region, have generally performed better than in the past few years and this is having a positive impact on the overall food security situation in the region. Livestock have considerably recovered and milk production, particularly from camels and goats, has improved considerably. The situation is rather different in parts of zone two. Recent reports indicate that only three days of good rainfall were received during the whole karma season in Berhale, Dalol and parts of Erebti districts, with little or no impact on water availability, especially for human consumption. It is recommended to initiate emergency water trucking services to the most severely affected areas of the zone.
- (c) Even though heavy rains/storms followed by flash or river flooding were the main anomalies observed during the just ended rainy season in Oromiya region, crops in low-lying areas have experienced moisture stresses. These include the lowlands of

Gole Oda, Meyu Muluke, Bedeno, Fedis, Babile districts in East Harerge zone, the low-lying areas of Boke, Kuni, Habro, Daro Lebu and Gemehis districts in West Harerge zone and four lowland villages in Merti woreda of Arsi zone. There is some concern that crop yields in these and similar areas elsewhere are likely to be depressed significantly and hence impact food security in the coming year.

- (d) With regards to targeted supplementary feeding for enhanced outreach strategy (TSF/EOS), the distribution of 2,683 tons of supplementary food (CSB and oil) for 96,320 beneficiaries was concluded in Tigray region by mid-October. In Ahmara region, the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau (DPPB) is currently transporting supplementary food to the distribution centres for the second distribution under the fourth screening cycle. This will target 103,824 beneficiaries with 2,894 tons of food. In Oromiya region, the DPPB has allocated 2,631 tons of supplementary food for the second distribution round under the third screening cycle. This will target 94,448 beneficiaries; actual distributions will start by next week in most zones. Distributions of 1,745 tons of supplementary food are on-going for 7,318 beneficiaries in Beneshangul Gumuz region. In Gambella region, due to the current security situation and Regional Health Bureau (RHB) limited capacity, the bi-annual screening did not take place. After discussion with RHB and UNICEF, it has been agreed that next screening will only occur in December 2006.
- (e) In pastoral areas, although screening was completed by mid-October in a total of twelve districts, the DPPB is awaiting for data from the RHB to initiate the distribution. All conditions are in place for this purpose, including zone two of Afar region where the programme is being implemented for the first time. In Somali region, the RHB has experienced delays in undertaking the screening; however, teams are now on the ground in 30 districts where they will conduct screening and EOS package distributions.
- (f) For three days last week, all focal persons from WFP sub-offices and DPPB regional bureaux met in Addis Ababa for the regular quarterly TSF/EOS review meeting. Two days were dedicated for extensive discussions on monitoring and a review of monitoring requirements versus achievements from the government side was undertaken between WFP and DPPBs. The issue of collaboration with NGOs under the TSF/EOS was also discussed during the meeting.

(4) Kenya

- (a) As the conflict between the Transitional Federal Government and the Union of Islamic Courts in neighbouring Somalia deepens, a UN joint flash appeal was launched to provide six months of assistance for an influx of some 80,000 new refugees into Kenya by the end of the year. For its part, WFP requires a total of US\$ 19.2 million to provide food assistance for as many as 315,000 refugees living in both Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps for six months. However, with several new donations totalling US\$ 9.5 million in October and an additional advance to the Kenya operation from WFP's revolving Immediate Response Account (IRA), WFP has sufficient food stocks to provide full assistance to an increasing population into the first quarter of 2007. The outstanding IRA loan will however need to be repaid from new pledges. In addition, as donations take four months to arrive in the camps and the uncertainty of how many refugees will flee if the situation in Somalia further deteriorates, WFP is urging donors to provide the remaining US\$ 9.7 million now.
- (b) An estimated 35,000 Somalis fled to Kenya since the beginning of the year, bringing the total number of refugees living in the three camps of Dadaab to 160,000. At the request of the Government of Kenya, UNHCR has temporarily suspended its operations at the Somalia-Kenya border in order to establish a more efficient screening and registration process for new arrivals at the border and prevent already registered refugees in the

Dadaab camps as well as local Kenyans from registering as new arrivals. While recent assessment missions have indicated that the 2,300 individuals remaining at the transit centre in the border town of Liboi are in adequate health, the very limited assistance being provided and the lack of movement from Liboi to the refugee camps is of growing concern to WFP and the other agencies. WFP has locally procured a total of 100 tons of high energy biscuits which are being manufactured and will be moved to the camps as early as next week should the situation warrant emergency rations.

- (c) Meanwhile, a case of polio has been diagnosed in the camp. This case of a three-year-old girl who reportedly received all necessary vaccinations is the first case of polio in Kenya in more than 20 years and health agencies have been quickly mobilized to respond to the threat.

(5) Somalia

- (a) The tense security situation, which disrupted relief food distributions in Buale, Sakow and Salagle areas in south Somalia last week is now normalizing after a heavy fight between Somalia's Union of Islamic Courts (UIC) and militias loyal to Barre Hirale (current Transitional Federal Government (TFG) Defence Minister) on October 22 in the outskirts of Buale the capital of middle Juba region in southern Somalia. Barre Hirale's militia was reportedly defeated, the militia commander killed and heavy casualties recorded. The security situation has somewhat improved after the fight paving way for resumption of humanitarian activities, however access to food distribution points remains a major challenge.
- (b) The International Contact Group on Somalia led by the United States met with officials of the TFG and the UIC on October 19, in Nairobi the Kenyan capital, to discuss Somalia's political future. The US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs chaired the meeting, which was aimed at urging both parties to attend the third round of Khartoum peace talks scheduled to take place on 30 October. The US set up the contact group which is comprised of Britain, Italy, Kenya, Norway, Sweden, Tanzania, the United States, the African Union, the European Union, the League of Arab States, the United Nations, as well as Eastern Africa's Intergovernmental Authority on Development after the take over of Mogadishu by the UIC.
- (c) The on-going deyr rains in south Somalia are currently limiting access to most parts of the region. The poor road condition that has further deteriorated due to the current heavy rainfall has rendered most roads in Buale district impassable. A team of WFP food aid monitors deployed to Buale to monitor the planned fourth round relief food distributions has not been able to reach Buale and are stranded in Salagle. In addition relief food commodities dispatched to the areas since October 20, have not arrived at their destinations as most of the WFP hired trucks transporting food have been immobilized due to the impassable roads. Both insecurity that gripped the area last week and deteriorating road conditions have hampered the current relief food distributions in the area. As of October 24, only 2,025 tons of 13,800 tons of assorted relief commodities planned for the fourth round distributions have been distributed. The current situation is likely to continue until end of December 2006 when the deyr rains are expected to stop.
- (d) Tension remains high around Baidoa the seat of the TFG as heavy fight between the TFG and the UIC may ensue at the end of the holy month of Ramadan. WFP is watching the situation very closely.
- (e) Meanwhile, UN international staff relocated from south and central Somalia have not returned due to continued political and security tension in the region. The rivalry between the TFG and the UIC which has heightened in recent months, has continued to force thousands of Somalis to flee to Kenya.

(6) Tanzania

- (a) UNICEF, WFP and UNHCR in collaboration with nutritional and health cooperating partners (International Rescue Committee (IRC), Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS), Norwegian Peoples Aid (NPA)) conducted the 2006 annual nutrition survey in the refugee camps of north-western Tanzania from 14 September – 5 October 2006. The purpose of the survey was to monitor and determine the current nutritional situation in the refugee camps in addition to providing inputs to the November 2006 Joint Assessment Mission (JAM). Although the survey covered 468 children under-five years in each of the 11 refugee camps with a targeted total of 5,148 children, the final data analysis is based on 2,989 children. The preliminary findings yet to be confirmed in the final report due end of October/early November suggest 3.1 percent (Weight for Height Z-Score) global acute malnutrition rate with a confidence interval (CI) ranging from 2.5 – 3.7, a slight increase compared to 2.8 percent (95 percent CI 2.4 - 3.3) reported in 2005. The global acute malnutrition rate falls within the acceptable level according to the WHO guidelines. The findings also revealed a slight decrease in underweight (19.7 percent) and stunting (33.9 percent) compared to 22.0 percent and 36.2 percent reported in 2005 respectively. UNICEF plans to do a similar nutritional survey in refugee hosting communities in November 2006.
- (b) The WFP combined joint Emergency Food Security Assessment/Coping Strategy Index (EFSA/CSI) survey exercise started on 16 October and ended on 24 October 2006. The results of the survey will help in better understanding the household food security as well as refugees' coping strategies during periods of food shortages and/or rations reductions. The EFSA/CSI questionnaire has been finalized with technical assistance from the WFP Regional Office and the survey based on selected refugee households from the UNHCR database.
- (c) On 16 October, WFP began a review study of local food markets in refugees host areas in north-western Tanzania as recommended in the 2005 Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) report among other things. The aim is to quantify the market value to both Tanzanians and the refugee population. This information should then be used to negotiate agreements with the local authorities for reliable access to markets.
- (d) A donor mission comprising representatives from the embassies of France, Ireland, the Netherlands, USA, the South African High Commissioner in Dar es Salaam and an official from the US Embassy in Kampala, Uganda visited Mtendeli, Nduta and Kanembwa Burundian refugee camps as well as refugee host area projects in Kibondo district and Nyarugusu Congolese refugee camp in Kasulu district. The mission was jointly organized by UNHCR, WFP and UNICEF.
- (e) WFP continues to provide reduced food rations due to shortfall in stocks resulting from intermittent and inadequate donor funding. As a result, refugees receive a daily food ration equivalent 1,825 Kcal which is 86 percent of the recommended SPHERE standard for minimum nutritional requirements. It is expected that WFP will continue to distribute reduced rations until additional resources are available to WFP.
- (f) During the period 19 - 25 October, WFP distributed approximately 2,045 tons of food to about 300,000 refugees under general feeding, representing a 14-day ration. In addition, over 10,000 vulnerable food insecure Tanzanians received food assistance under the home-based care centres, Compulsory Basic Education of Tanzania (COBET) schools and supplementary/therapeutic programmes.
- (g) An estimated shortfall of 23,614 tons (US\$ 13.4 million) exists up to the end of September 2007.

(7) Uganda

- (a) The President of Uganda travelled to Juba, Southern Sudan on 21 October and met with negotiators from the rebel Lord's Resistance Army for the first time in an effort to support the peace talks, which are aimed at reaching a peaceful resolution of the 20-year insurgency and are mediated by the Government of Southern Sudan.
- (b) At least 41 people were killed in a series of ambushes mounted by gunmen in Southern Sudan on 18 October. Eight passenger vehicles were burned during the attacks. In a related development, the Ugandan government has halted all traffic destined to Southern Sudan following the attacks.
- (c) WFP hosted a delegation from the US Senate Appropriations Committee. They visited Gulu sub-office and observed the various activities being undertaken. They were extremely impressed by the scale and effectiveness of WFP's operations. The members of this delegation are instrumental in allocating WFP some US\$ 1.2 billion annually.
- (d) Results of a WFP/International Medical Corps (IMC)/Kitgum District Department of Health Services nutrition survey conducted in 30 internally displaced persons (IDPs) camps in Kitgum district in August/September indicate Global Acute Malnutrition at 7.2 percent among children aged 6-59 months.
- (e) UNHCR has temporarily suspended the voluntary repatriation of Sudanese refugees following several violent attacks by armed gunmen in Southern Sudan last week. UNHCR said voluntary repatriation will resume after the security situation in Southern Sudan improves.
- (f) A donor mission comprising representatives from USA, Belgium, France and Sweden, together with the UNHCR Director for External Relations and the UNHCR Uganda Deputy Representative visited Adjumani and Moyo districts from 17 to 19 October. The delegation met and held discussions with UNHCR's implementing partners, Office of the Prime Minister, respective district authorities and WFP staff.
- (g) The WFP-supported food for assets projects that commenced implementation in Yumbe district, north-western Uganda in July/August have completed 48 teacher's houses in 21 schools, 51 kitchens in 14 schools and 65 pit latrines in 17 schools.
- (h) WFP food distribution continues to reach 1.27 million displaced persons, 165,000 refugees and other vulnerable persons. During the week 13 to 20 October, WFP distributed 4,464 tons of food assistance to 439,927 vulnerable persons.

(D) West Africa: (1) Cote d'Ivoire (2) Liberia

(1) Cote d'Ivoire

- (a) The political situation still remained very tense during the reporting period (19 – 25 October) while waiting for the new UN resolution that will be taken by the UN Security Council and will take effect from 1 November 2006. Main political leaders disagree on how the country will be managed after the 31 October to go towards presidential elections statements.
- (b) The security situation was fairly calm overall the country despite the political tension. Nevertheless its development is unpredictable when the new UN resolution for the post 31-October period will be adopted. Some local newspapers mentioned that the Forces Nouvelles armed forces (FAFN) are on maximum alert as well as the Defence and Security Forces (FDS).
- (c) Toxic waste crisis: 12 people have been killed and 104,000 have sought medical care. UN agencies are assisting the Government with the preparation of a study on the possible effects of toxic waste dumping on the food chain.
- (d) During the reporting period, WFP continued to prepare for the out of season agriculture

programme in Man, Odiene and Bouaké. As part of the partnership between WFP/FAO, FAO is distributing seeds and agricultural tool kits while WFP will provide 1 or 2-month food-for-work rations according to the food pipeline availability. WFP also delivered 186 tons of food for a 10-day ration to be distributed through the key partner Réseau Moulikat to 1,280 persons living with HIV/Aids and 385 vulnerable orphans.

- (e) During September 2006, WFP delivered a total of 549 tons of various commodities to 96,053 beneficiaries.
- (f) As of 25 October 2006, the regional protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) (Cote d'Ivoire, Burkina, Ghana, Mali) has been resourced up to a total of US\$ 46.5 million against current operational requirements of US\$ 69.6 million (33.2% shortfall).

(2) Liberia

- (a) The security situation in the country was relatively calm during the reporting week (16-22 October) with significant reduction in reports of crime related activities. The torrential rainfall which continues to deteriorate road conditions in remote areas particularly the south-east and north-west will continue to partially disrupt road access and hamper food delivery to beneficiaries in affected areas.
- (b) During the reporting period, WFP and partners distributed 965 tons of food commodities to 117,141 beneficiaries under various programme categories including emergency school feeding, refugees, resettlement, nutrition, food for work (FFW) and food for training (FFT) activities. WFP and partners delivered 702 tons of food under the emergency school feeding programme, targeting 105,980 people in several counties. As previously reported, food delivery to schools in parts of the south-east of the country (particularly Sinoe and Grand Kru) is still not possible due to deteriorating road conditions. It is hoped however that food delivery to schools in these counties will be possible before the end of November.
- (c) FFW and FFT support during the reporting period targeted 7,638 project participants in Bong and Lofa Counties. A total of 154 tons of food were distributed.
- (d) A total of 1,040 tons of assorted food commodities were dispatched from WFP warehouses in Monrovia to various distribution sites in continuation of October 2006 distributions.
- (e) The Liberia operation (West Africa Costal PRRO 10064.3) still faces a total food shortfall of 7,241 tons of food commodities valued at US\$ 7.9 million over the next six months, November 2006 to April 2007. The pipeline break will start in November with cereals and sugar followed by breaks in salt and CSB in February. Severe shortfalls will be experienced starting March 2007 affecting all commodities.

(E) Southern Africa: (1) Angola (2) Lesotho (3) Madagascar (4) Malawi (5) Mozambique (6) Swaziland (7) Zimbabwe

(1) Angola

- (a) A severe funding crisis in the Angola protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 10433.0 – Food Assistance for Education and Health in Conflict-Affected Communities of Angola - continues to curtail transportation and distribution of food to vulnerable Angolans. An estimated 470,000 persons, mostly children in primary schools, were receiving WFP assistance before the reduction. Discussions are ongoing to decide how the previously identified vulnerable groups can best be integrated into the Government's own social safety net and welfare schemes.

(2) Lesotho

- (a) From 15-25 October 2006, WFP and cooperating partners provided food to just over 45,520 people. Beneficiaries were participants in HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, mother and childcare, orphans and other vulnerable children's programmes, vulnerable group feeding and food-for-work and food-for-assets projects. Distributions were done in collaboration with World Vision, the Red Cross Society, Patriot Vision in Action and the Christian Health Association of Lesotho

(3) Madagascar

- (a) Current WFP stocks are low. Only 500 tons of food is available for current interventions. Another 1,000 tons of pre-positioned stock is available for emergency rapid response at the onset of the cyclone season in December. WFP is appealing to donors and partners to increase awareness and put in place a plan to mitigate possible shocks during the cyclone season.
- (b) Last week, WFP organized a field visit to the food insecure south with the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) and representatives of the French Embassy. The goal was to assess vulnerability and food needs for the drought affected areas and to explore potential funding mechanisms.

(4) Malawi

- (a) WFP hosted a high profile mission from the Swedish and Canadian Governments from 17 to 21 October 2006. The purpose of the mission was to visit projects that have been supported by the two governments and to explore other types of activities that can be supported. The mission visited a wellness centre, refugee camp, a nutrition rehabilitation unit, school feeding programmes and food distribution sites in the southern districts of Malawi.
- (b) According to reports from WFP sub offices in Blantyre and Lilongwe districts, maize is getting scarce on the local markets in some parts of Balaka, Machinga, Mangochi districts south of the country. The average price of maize is Mk25/kg (US\$ 0.18).
- (c) Following up on the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee recommendations which highlighted areas with high proportion of households missing food entitlements, the government in conjunction with UNICEF is conducting an assessment of centres for scale-up of emergency supplementary feeding. The centres are all located in the central districts of Kasungu, Ntchisi and Dowa.
- (d) WFP is reviewing the Country Programme (CP) which ends in December 2007. The new programme will run for four years from 2008 to 2011. An appraisal mission is currently holding consultations with Government officials, donors NGOs and beneficiaries.

(5) Mozambique

- (a) The pipeline situation remains extremely fragile, despite ration cuts. About US\$ 10 million is required for the 'lean season' food assistance needs for 461,000 people through March 2007. Should the situation remain unchanged, commodity pre-positioning plans for the imminent rainy season will be significantly affected as roads become inaccessible once the rains begin.

(6) Swaziland

- (a) Swaziland's rainfall pattern for the 2006/2007 farming season is expected to be normal throughout the country. The National Meteorological Service rainfall outlook up to December 2006 for the Middleveld, eastern Lowveld and Lubombo Plateau indicates that chances of normal and below normal rainfall are high. Above normal rainfall is

expected in the Highveld during the season.

- (b) Agriculture extension officers in the Lowveld are encouraging farmers to plant summer and winter crops simultaneously as soon as substantial rains are received. The Lowveld has received erratic rains so far this season, which has slowed down farming activities. Meanwhile, extension officers in the Lubombo are still encouraging farmers to plant drought-tolerant crops, such as sorghum and cotton.

(7) Zimbabwe

- (a) During October, due to resource shortfall WFP is only able to assist some 331,000 people through school feeding, support for orphans and home based care for the chronically ill, as well as for displaced and vulnerable people in both rural and urban areas. In November with a slight improvement in resource situation WFP plans to provide assistance to an estimated 550,000 people.
- (b) WFP food security monitoring for October confirms that cereal availability continues to decline. Weekly price monitoring shows an increase in maize grain prices, with a 25 percent increase in Harare and a 50 percent increase in Masvingo Province (southern Zimbabwe). The high prices of basic commodities remain unaffordable for the very poor, both rural and urban dwellers.
- (c) There is an increase in agricultural activity as a result of the recent rains, with the main activities ranging from land preparation to planting early maize. However, farmers complained of the high cost of agricultural inputs and many expressed hope for assistance from Government and NGOs.

(F) Asia: (1) Korea (DPR) (2) Philippines

(1) Korea (DPR)

- (a) Following the test of a nuclear device by DPRK on 9 October, the UN coordinator declared the suspension of all travel by the UN staff outside Pyongyang. The ban on travel was lifted the following day. Inside Pyongyang there are no noticeable changes in the security situation.
- (b) On 14 October 2006 the UN Security Council passed resolution 1718 condemning the test and calling for North Korea to give up all nuclear weapons programs. The resolution also imposed sanctions on military equipment, materials that can be used in the production of nuclear weapons or weapons of mass destruction and luxury goods. There was no direct prohibition of humanitarian assistance.
- (c) In many focus counties of DPRK, with mobilisation of workers maize harvesting is completed and transported to the threshing halls. The harvesting of paddy is in progress and most of the harvested paddy is still in the farms awaiting transportation to community farms. Food security is precarious as sources of food are limited before the harvest is distributed.
- (d) In response to DPRK request to assist flood-affected people in Songchon county of North Phyongan province, WFP supplied 109 tons of wheat flour and 13 tons of oil. A mission consisting of WFP and National Coordination Committee visited Songchon county town and witnessed distribution of the wheat flour at a public distribution center.
- (e) WFP teams conducted a total of 64 field visits during September 2006, totalling 230 visits since the beginning of the project. The government declared that one of the focus counties would be inaccessible to WFP and asked to shift the materials at the production unit to Pyongyang.
- (f) WFP and the National Co-ordinating Committee held the first quarterly meeting to review progress of project implementation and to discuss about implementation of next

quarter. The possibility of geographical expansion of WFP projects to additional counties was discussed.

- (g) The recent events obviously have the potential to impact upon WFP's ability to attract new contributions to the PRRO. Currently the PRRO valued at US\$ 102 million is only funded 10% and without new contributions forthcoming in the immediate future, there will be pipeline breaks occurring in January 2007.

(2) Philippines

- (a) After a bomb explosion which killed a number of people in Makilala, Cotabato and the discovery of unexploded bombs in a market in Tacurong City, Sultan Kudarat last week, only essential UN travel was permitted for Mindanao. Embassies also issued warnings and safety precautions to their nationals regarding the possibility of any terrorist attacks. As a precautionary measure, security forces have been placed on a heightened state of alert and have been deployed in large numbers throughout the Metro Manila areas.
- (b) During the reporting period (1-15 October) distributions took place as part of the emergency operation (EMOP) for the five provinces. An estimated 1,365 tons of food is expected to reach 236,000 beneficiaries in the coming month.
- (c) WFP sub offices in Cotabato and Iligan are working closely with cooperating partners to generate and validate community proposals for food for work (FFW) and food for training (FFT) projects. A total of 42 projects with 2,100 participants have been identified, requiring 325 tons of rice.
- (d) As the EMOP is only 23% funded, pipeline breaks are expected from January 2007.

(G) Latin America and Caribbean: (1) Ecuador (2) Guatemala (3) Honduras

(1) Ecuador

- (a) The Volcanic activity of the Tungurahua is considered to be moderate to high. The provinces of Tungurahua, Chimborazo, and Bolívar remain under UN security phase 1.
- (b) WFP started the emergency food rations distribution to communities affected by the Tungurahua volcanic eruption. Overall, 5,000 families will be assisted.

(2) Guatemala

- (a) Heavy rains caused floods and landslides in the departments of Escuintla and Huehuetenango. Families have been evacuated by the National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (CONRED) and initial assessments are taking place. CONRED reports that a total of 574 families, or 3444 people, have been affected in the last 48 hours by the rains and landslides in 4 communities.
- (b) The whole national territory remains on a Yellow Alert, except for the departments of Escuintla and Santa Rosa, which remain on an Orange Alert. The municipality of Nueva Concepción, and the affected communities in the Port of San Jose are on Red Alert.
- (c) WFP is coordinating with governmental institutions and UN agencies. At the moment no immediate food assistance is required. A Food Security Assessment will take place next week in the affected areas.
- (d) A total of 176 tons of food have been distributed in the departments of Quetzaltenango, Huehuetenango and Solola to 4036 families.
- (e) A total of 97 tons of food was dispatched for the emergency operation (EMOP) in the departments of el Quiche and Huehuetenango.

(3) Honduras

- (a) Continuous rainfall in most of the regions in Honduras has saturated the soil and produced landslides in hilly areas, mainly in the departments of Lempira and Comayagua, and floods in the lowlands of the southern coast, Valle department, increasing the damage to infrastructure, agricultural land, and therefore the vulnerability of people currently living in temporary shelters.
- (b) 240 families were directly affected by the overflow of the Goascoran River which flooded 15 communities in the municipality of Alianza, Valle. A state of emergency was therefore declared in that municipality.
- (c) In the central region, floods and landslides caused the destruction of the main road between Comayagua and La Libertad. Some 30 families living near the Comayagua river were evacuated.
- (d) In Lempira department (western region) a landslide caused the interruption of transit in the municipalities of Mapulaca, La Virtud, Guarita, Tambla, Candelaria y Gualcince, and according to government estimations, several kilometers of road had been destroyed in the South of Lempira.
- (e) Based on the damage assessment's results, WFP will deliver food aid to the most affected areas in Valle, in the modality of food for work (FFW), which will be used to support the rehabilitation of the infrastructure and agricultural sector.
- (f) The second phase of the inter-institutional plan to assist the population affected by rats' plague has begun. This stage includes medical and food assistance.

(H) Stand-Alone Countries: (1) Sudan

(1) Sudan

- (a) Insecurity continued in South Darfur during the reporting period (15–21 October) as humanitarian workers and internally displaced people (IDPs) were harassed and humanitarian and commercial convoys were attacked, affecting the work of UN/INGO and other humanitarian agencies. On 15 October, armed bandits attacked and looted a commercial vehicle carrying passengers from Nyala to Kass, the assistant driver was killed.
- (b) North Darfur: In Kabkabiya the security situation has slightly improved; as a result Oxfam has resumed providing assistance to the area. It has been reported that during the reporting period Birmaza was air bombed.
- (c) The security situation in West Darfur remains volatile with several incidents reported throughout the state. Clashes between rebels in Tina and Karyare in North Darfur have spilled over to Kulbus in West Darfur, resulting in the evacuation of 18 INGO staff. On 15 October, an INGO vehicle was carjacked by armed men in Dorti IDP camp and an INGO vehicle traveling from Kulbus to Geneina was carjacked in Selea, neither vehicle has been recovered. On 17 October, ten armed men forced entry and stole nine bags of sugar and other non-food commodities from a WFP Rubhall in Nertiti.
- (d) South Sudan: Two ambush incidents by unknown armed persons were reported along the Juba-Torit and Juba-Nimule roads in Central Equatoria State. A total of 38 people were subsequently killed and 8 vehicles burnt. Movement of UN staff was suspended for 48 hours along these roads. Furthermore, the Ugandan rebels, Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), clashed with Dinka cattle herders and Ugandan People's Defense Forces (UPDF) on 15 and 17 October respectively along the same roads, causing more tension.
- (e) An influx of IDPs was received in Oriny village, Warrap state, from Manyou County as a

result of repeated attacks by nomads, near Kodok, Kaka, Wadakona and other small Shilluk villages. The attacks were a continuation of the fight that started last June in Shilluk areas. WFP's cooperating partner, World Vision International, is planning to carry out an assessment in the area in the coming weeks.

- (f) On 20 October, local authorities in Panliet, Gogrial West County in Warrap State reported the death of 22 people following an outbreak of meningitis. Health agencies are taking the necessary measures to control the situation. Furthermore, an outbreak of the disease was reported in Baryar IDP camp in Western Bahr El Ghazal State.
- (g) East Sudan: The Government of Sudan has lifted the State of Emergency in the eastern states following the signing of a peace agreement with the rebel movement, the Eastern Front, on 14 October. The lifting of the State of Emergency is expected to facilitate movement within the eastern states of Sudan and across the borders with Eritrea. It is also expected to allow access for humanitarian and development institutions to many areas in Red Sea and Kassala States that were previously subject to restrictions.
- (h) Some 3,681 tons of food was dispatched to food distribution points in South and West Darfur. Food deliveries to the following areas are complete: Hamedia, Saga, Geredia, Tayba, Shababe, Kalma, Derege, Otash, Nyala Town, Zalengi NCA and Hassa Hessa. North Darfur: A total of 3,728 tons of food was dispatched to food distribution points in North Darfur. West Darfur: A total of 1,488 tons of food was dispatched to food distribution points in West Darfur.
- (i) WFP dispatched 410 tons of food to South Sudan by road from Koboko in Uganda to several locations in Lakes and Western Bahr El Ghazal States. In addition, the WFP truck fleet transported 87 tons of food commodities from the following hubs: 76 tons from Rumbek, Lakes State, nine tons from Wau, Western Bahr El Ghazal State and two tons Malakal (Upper Nile State) two tons to several locations in Upper Nile, Lakes and Western Bahr el Ghazal States.
- (j) Darfur: The Emergency Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (EFSNA) mission in Darfur was conducted by WFP, UNICEF and FAO to assess the food security and nutrition status of IDPs and vulnerable residents and identify interventions for 2007. Preliminary findings for EFSNA revealed malnutrition levels in Darfur have stabilized in 2006 and food insecurity has improved slightly. However, 70% of the conflict-affected population is considered food insecure.
- (k) South Darfur: New arrivals in Otash Camp have received a 15 day emergency food ration. In addition, supplementary and blanket feeding programmes have been established targeting 3,278 beneficiaries (2,500 children under five for blanket feeding and 778 women and children for supplementary feeding). The market price survey in Nyala revealed a decrease in the price of food aid sorghum from 3,000 SD to 2,000 SD per sack and groundnut from 4,500 SD to 3,500 SD.
- (l) North Darfur: Food distributions for El Salam Camp, Um Kadada, Melitt, Shaddad, Shangil Tobaya, El Fasher Town and Um Galbag are complete. The implementation of the food for education (FFE) programme was successfully completed for the first term. The lessons learned are being collated to assist in improving FFE for next term. The State Ministry of Education (SoME) reported an increase of over 2,000 students attending schools under FFE in North Darfur. In Kabkabiya Town, 1,070 new students have enrolled, bringing the total number of students to 11,433.
- (m) West Darfur: WFP and cooperating partners provided 2,387 tons of food to 210,910 beneficiaries in various locations in West Darfur. SMOE and WFP organized a meeting for the parent teacher association (PTA), steering committee and community members to discuss the implementation of FFE in El Geneina. The community and PTA members agreed on assisting FFE with the provision of cooks, firewood and any additional support needed. The market price survey in Mukjar revealed a decrease in sorghum

from 3,500 to 3,000 SD per sack.

- (n) South Sudan: WFP provided about 70,200 beneficiaries with 600 tons of food commodities in South Sudan during the reporting period as follows: 400 tons to 34,850 beneficiaries under general food distribution; 150 tons to 33,100 school children through FFE; 30 tons to 1,860 beneficiaries through institutional feeding programmes and; 40 tons to 400 beneficiaries through food for work (FFW).
- (o) UNHCR plans to repatriate 611 refugees from Kakuma refugee camp in Kenya as of November 2006. The refugees will be transported to Wau in Western Bahr El Ghazal state and then to their final destinations. WFP will assist the returning refugees upon their arrival and support their re-integration in their communities. During the reporting period, WFP provided 100 tons of food to about 8,000 returnees in Wulu, Makundi, Domolto, Bahrelghel and Cuiebet in Lakes state, Lologo in Central Equatoria, Diem Zubier in Western Bahr El Ghazal and Torit town in Eastern Equatoria.
- (p) The 2007 Annual Needs and Livelihood Assessment (ANLA) is in progress in all planned locations in South Sudan and will be completed by 27 October. Data processing commenced and analysis for the emergency operation projections will be completed by 4 December. The final ANLA report will be presented to Government counterparts, donors and NGOs on 18 December 2006.
- (q) East Sudan: On 22 October, Port Sudan and surrounding areas experienced heavy rainfall which caused some flooding resulting in minor damage, however, there were no losses reported for WFP. Preparations are ongoing in Kassala for the upcoming WFP-led annual needs assessment and the joint assessment mission that will take place in November. Representatives from WFP, UNHCR and the Commission of Refugees met in Showak on 17 October to review roles and responsibilities of all parties as well as logistical arrangements of the joint assessment mission planned to be carried out in the refugee camps.
- (r) Eritrean asylum seekers continued to arrive in Sudan through Wad Sharifey reception centre. During the week, UNHCR together with the Commission of Refugees screened and granted refugee status to 201 Eritrean asylum seekers who were transferred to Kilo 26 refugee camp. During the week WFP dispatched about 37 tons of food commodities to four of the 12 refugee camps to cover October food requirements.
- (s) Three Areas: A verification exercise on the returnee data gathered from village leaders and chiefs in Kauda, South Kordofan is being undertaken at village level by WFP's cooperating partner, Save the Children-US. WFP aims at identifying the total number of returnees eligible to receive food assistance before the food aid intervention for October-December 2006 is implemented. This exercise is expected to continue until December as road accessibility improves and return movement becomes active.
- (t) A joint team comprising of WFP, OCHA, Save the Children-US and the Sudanese Rehabilitation Recovery Commission conducted a mission to Wunpeath village in Abyei area following reported flooding in the area. The team reported that the village has been heavily flooded and that although the October harvest has been secured, the second harvest planned for December will be affected. WFP will discuss with local authorities the food security situation and the existing coping mechanisms.
- (u) UNHCR and the Sudan Rehabilitation and Recovery Commission in Kurmuk, southern Blue Nile reported spontaneous return of five refugees to Kurmuk from Bonga Camp in Ethiopia. These returnees, who are on transit to Chalie area, are part of a large spontaneous return expected to commence by the end of rainy season. WFP continues to support returnees in Blue Nile state. During the reporting period WFP provided about 45 tons of food to 1,926 returnees in Kurmuk and surrounding villages under general food distribution and FFE.

- (v) Central, East and Three Areas (CETA): Preparations for the annual livelihood and needs assessment are ongoing in CETA areas. A two-day training workshop was conducted in Khartoum for team leaders from 18–19 October. The assessment generally aims for the following: (a) Identify the needs of vulnerable people from selected locations and households across Sudan; (b) Assess the general food security situation and determine type and magnitude of humanitarian assistance required; (c) Assess factors that inhibit sufficient food production and determine factors that limit access to markets; (d) Identify specific vulnerability factors, vulnerable areas and estimate numbers of people affected and; (e) Identify opportunities for multi-sectoral development relief.
- (w) Other areas: ADRA conducted a health and nutrition survey in four selected IDP camps (Goz El Salam, Kadogli, Al Laya and Dun Kug) located on the outskirts of Kosti in White Nile State in September 2006. The survey results indicate that the prevalence rate of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) among the under-fives in all camps was 17.3%, with GAM rates from 11.1% (Kadogli camp) to 22.4% (Goz El Salam camp). The high percentage indicates that the nutrition status is extremely serious, with a rate above the 15% of the emergency threshold; meanwhile, severe acute under nutrition was recorded among 3.6% of the children. The survey report indicated that the precarious nutritional situation is due to many factors and recommended that ADRA should reconsider launching a new food security program with an innovative strategy and that ADRA should create a small loan scheme for IDPs in order to initiate small sustainable productive projects.
- (x) Since May 2006, WFP has supported nutritional programs in the three main regional hospitals in the state by providing food for caretakers of under-fives in addition to institutional feeding programmes that target a monthly average of 1,200 beneficiaries. Following the serious results of the survey undertaken by ADRA, WFP plans to develop a new programme intervention plan to be implemented in coordination with all stakeholders in the state.
- (y) Emergency Operation 10503.0: As of 21 October, WFP's Emergency Operation has received 89% of the required US\$ 746 million for 2006. This will cover requirements for the rest of the year, and provide a substantial carryover stock for distribution in the first quarter of 2007. However, the operation still faces shortfalls in cereals and corn-soya blend (CSB), amounting to almost 80,000 tons within the first three months. Furthermore WFP still requires donations of up to US\$ 200 million for pre-positioning stocks for the rainy season.
- (z) Humanitarian Air Service (WFP-HAS) Special Operation: The prevailing security situation in Darfur has necessitated the implementation of contingency planning in order to ensure an effective, efficient and timely response to the basic needs of the conflict-affected population. As access has increasingly become more limited, the need for additional air capacity is now imperative. Funding was recently confirmed for the deployment of two additional WFP-HAS helicopters for West Darfur and North Darfur, which would allow the humanitarian community to benefit from the resulting increased transport to support rapid needs assessments as well as monitoring activities. The WFP-HAS operation still needs some US\$ 9 million to guarantee operations through to February 2007.

Note: All tonnage figures in this report refer to metric tons

WFP Weekly Emergency Report

This week marks the end of the WFP emergency report in its current format. Henceforth WFP will provide updates and analytical information on selected operations through the WFP Monthly Operational Priorities that will be posted on WFP's website ([www.wfp.org/newsroom/emergency report](http://www.wfp.org/newsroom/emergency-report)) starting in November. Subscribers to the emergency report who wish to receive an e-mail version of the monthly Operational Priorities should send an e-mail to the Operational Reporting Group at ODMR@WFP.org.

For information on resources, donors are requested to contact **Valerie Sequeira**:

Valerie.Sequeira@wfp.org

tel: +39 06 6513 2009

Via Cesare Giulio Viola 68, Parco dei Medici, 00148 Rome - Italy

Media queries should be directed to **Brenda Barton** at:

Brenda.Barton@wfp.org

tel: +39 06 6513 2602

Via Cesare Giulio Viola 68, Parco dei Medici, 00148 Rome - Italy