
World Food Programme Emergency Report 2006
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(A) Highlights

- (a) In Burundi, WFP has so far distributed some 2,500 tons of food under the ongoing Seed Protection Rations (SPR) campaign.
- (b) Insecurity across Darfur continued to deteriorate, with a number of security incidents reported particularly against humanitarian agencies this week.
- (c) The overall security situation throughout Afghanistan continues to impose limits on WFP operations. The on-going military operations against the insurgents in southern, south-eastern and eastern regions have prompted population displacement and are worsening the physical and food security of many people who are already chronically food insecure.

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

(1) Lebanon

- (a) No serious breaches of the ceasefire were reported during this period. However, due to logistical issues in Lebanon, the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)'s deployment of 1,000 Indonesian troops was delayed until the end of October. Unexploded ordinances (UXOs) and mines remain a key issue of concern especially in southern Lebanon. So far, nearly 580 cluster bomb sites have been identified.
- (b) WFP's preparations to close operations and the office in Lebanon by the end of October are ongoing. The hand over of inter-agency services has also started in both Beirut and Tyre. Cargo movement within Lebanon is expected to continue until 20 October, although WFP will wind down operations by 15 October. With humanitarian relief efforts winding down, the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) in Lebanon has departed from Beirut.
- (c) The German Air Force C160s, which were delivering cargo from Cyprus to Beirut, carried out their last rotations on 20 September. Since commercial traffic into Lebanon has fully returned, WFP on behalf of the humanitarian Logistics Cluster will continue providing the relevant support through commercial means. As of 20 September, WFP has stopped providing armoured vehicles to other agencies and NGOs in Tyre.

- (d) Various deliveries took place during the reporting period (16 – 22 September), from Beirut. A total of some 320 pallets of water, 160 pallets of baby hygiene kits and 200 cartons of recreational kits were delivered for UNICEF to various locations in Lebanon.
- (e) During the reporting period, 40 tons of wheat flour were delivered to the southern suburbs of Beirut; 34 tons of food commodities were dispatched in Batoulyeh, targeting 3,500 beneficiaries; 53 tons of food commodities were delivered to Bazouryeh, benefiting 9,000 people; 24 tons of food supplies were dispatched to Borj El Chimali for 7,000 beneficiaries; more than 21 tons of food commodities were delivered to Chaaytiye targeting 2,000 beneficiaries; more than 44 tons of food commodities were dispatched to Qabrikha; almost 34 tons of food commodities were dispatched to Bourghlyieh, benefiting 3,900 people.
- (f) Post distribution monitoring took place around Tyre, finding an increase in the number of people in need reported by the municipalities during the second round of distributions. In various villages north of the Litani river it was found that food is no longer considered a priority need, and as a result these villages will not be included in upcoming distributions. WFP has tentatively allocated a one-time 21 day ration for a target population of 60,000 persons in Baalbek and Hermel districts. The food distribution modalities and actual deliveries to the Baalbek district will be completed during the upcoming week.

(C) East & Central Africa: (1) Burundi (2) Congo, DR (3) Eritrea (4) Kenya (5) Rwanda (6) Somalia (7) Sudan (8) Tanzania (9) Uganda

(1) Burundi

- (a) Following the signing of the peace agreement on 7 September between the Government of Burundi (GoB) and the last remaining rebel group, Front for National Liberation (FNL), the general security situation has improved considerably throughout the country.
- (b) The lean season has started and the situation is aggravated by the exhaustion of available food from the 2006B harvest. There are particular concerns regarding the population in the north-east, whose food security situation might deteriorate in the coming months. To respond to this situation, WFP has so far distributed some 2,500 tons of food under the ongoing seed protection ration (SPR) campaign, as initiated on 11 September. WFP is closely monitoring the situation to optimize interventions.
- (c) WFP is gearing up for operations in 2007/08. The analysis of the World Bank study 'Questionnaire des Indicateurs de Base du Bien-Etre' (QUIB) and UNICEF 'Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey' (MICS) is in progress and will be instrumental in the ongoing update of the 2004 comprehensive vulnerability assessment (CVA) study. Donor and partner meetings are taking place to provide updates on the 2007/08 protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO).
- (d) During the reporting period (22-29 September 2006), WFP distributed a total of 1,901 tons of food to 280,075 beneficiaries. Most beneficiaries were assisted through the SPR operation.

(2) Congo, DR

- (a) A joint needs assessment (JNA) started on 25 September following a series of consultations on food insecurity. FAO, Government and donor representatives will participate in the field work. The JNA will last until 13 October 2006.
- (b) Displaced persons in the central area of Katanga province continued to resettle in their villages of origin. According to the NGO Solidarite, the caseload of resettling

internally displaced persons (IDPs) has increased from 40,000 to 48,200 in Bukama territory, in south Katanga, thus reducing the number of IDPs still in camps or in host families in the territory.

- (c) 1,500 rural households, victims of a deadly fire in Salambila, Maniema province, are threatened by food insecurity. Following an assessment mission in the area, FAO plans to provide rice seedlings but has requested WFP to provide an estimated 500 tons of seed protection packages to ensure an efficient use of the seeds. Access to Salambila remains problematic and the small air strip in the area can only accommodate Antonov 28 aircraft with only two tons per rotation.
- (d) A pipeline break continues to hamper WFP's activities throughout the country. In South Kivu province, only 43% of commodities planned for September are available. As a result, only beneficiaries who are malnourished and IDPs will receive food allocations. During the period 18 - 24 September, a total of 23 tons were distributed to 6,723 beneficiaries. Meanwhile, 5,100 households (over 25,600 individuals) will be provided with 213 tons of food commodities before the end of September. Targeted beneficiaries are IDPs in Kalehe, Bunyakiri and Izege. The food quantity represents one-month rations.
- (e) In the western town of Gemena, WFP availed 0.66 tons of food against the 17 tons planned for September. Food allocation to the nutrition programme has been significantly restricted. Half of the malnourished patients have received incomplete food baskets.
- (f) WFP was part of the interagency needs assessment mission carried out in the IDP camp of Komanda, Ituri district. The caseload stands at 5,380 individuals in precarious conditions. The encamped IDPs have no access to land due to prolonged insecurity. WFP will provide them with food assistance in accordance with the mission recommendations.
- (g) The preparation for the next protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) for DRC is underway. The mission will visit both Kivus, Ituri district, Katanga province, Equateur and the western part of Orientale province.

(3) Eritrea

- (a) The lack of fuel remains a major constraint in most parts of the country. WFP food distributions remain suspended and WFP still has no access to the warehouses. However, there are reports that 60,000 recently resettled internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 10,000 IDPs who remain in camps are receiving food aid from the Government of Eritrea (GoE).
- (b) The UN peacekeeping mission's mandate is due to expire on 30 September 2006. The UN Secretary-General (SG) has recommended a six-month extension of the UN Mission mandate in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE).
- (c) During a field visit to Northern and Southern Red Sea, it was observed that WFP food was distributed in the health facilities however sorghum and corn-soya blend were spoiled due to the delays in distribution by the GoE. Most centres have depleted their food stocks and are not able to continue supplementary feeding activities. There was an increase of 23% of malnourished children under five years-old admitted to therapeutic feeding centres in the same areas.
- (d) The Ministry of Health, in collaboration with WFP and UNICEF, carried out a national nutritional surveillance system (N-NSS) survey in Debub region during the third week of September 2006. The results are expected to be officially released in mid-October 2006.

(4) Kenya

- (a) The recently released findings of the long rains assessment in Kenya show that 2.41 million people still need general food distributions until March 2007 and the number of children being fed at school remains at 550,000 for the same period. Rains have reduced the number of Kenyans in need of food aid from 3.5 million to nearly 3 million people. The need for food aid is still great, particularly among nomadic herders in the north and north-east who have lost all their livestock, their only assets, in the drought.
- (b) Donor contributions have slowed considerably in recent months. WFP needs US\$ 44 million to continue feeding for six months. In particular, WFP has a shortage of cereals, which makes up most of the food ration and will completely run out from October through November 2006. A US shipment of cereals is due to arrive in December, but damage will have been done in the preceding two months, unless WFP urgently receives cash donations that will allow the purchase of cereals locally to bridge the gap and at the same time support Kenyan growers.
- (c) Somali refugees escaping the conflict between the Union of Islamic Courts and the Transitional Federal Government have pushed the number of refugees in Kenya to the highest level in a decade, threatening to exhaust food stocks unless urgent donations are made. There are now 240,000 registered refugees in Kenya, with thousands more new arrivals. Since January, an estimated 24,000 people have entered camps in Dadaab in north-eastern Kenya from neighbouring Somalia. With between 300 and 400 people arriving daily at Daadab, the number of newcomers is expected to reach 50,000 by the end of the year.

(5) Rwanda

- (a) The short rainy season from September to December has started all over the eastern province and in other areas of the country. Most farmers are preparing their fields and sowing of beans has begun in some parts of the northern and western provinces, especially in the volcanic soil areas. The major problem encountered by farmers is the high price of seeds at the market.
- (b) In some sectors of the Ngoma district hailstones destroyed banana plantations. The most vulnerable people may need food assistance since they cannot afford the high prices of food commodities due to the control in sales, which is still in place in the eastern province.
- (c) The current number of Congolese and Burundian refugees in Rwanda stands at 41,547 and 2,139 respectively. 318 tons of food was distributed to 17,508 beneficiaries in Gihembe camp, 89 tons of food to 4,909 refugees in Nyabiheke camp and 39 tons of food to 2,139 refugees in Kigeme camp. Currently 106 Rwandans expelled from Tanzania are accommodated in Kiyanzi transit camp. Following a request from the government, WFP delivered a third consignment of 23 tons of food to cover the needs of 1,000 people for one month.

(6) Somalia

- (a) On 25 September, the port city of Kismayo, Somalia's third largest city, was taken over by the Union of Islamic Courts (UIC), which now has the most strategic areas in the south and central part of Somalia under its control, including the capital city Mogadishu. The security situation in the area remains tense as protests in support and against the move have been reported despite a curfew imposed by UIC. All WFP food consignments in the city are reported intact.
- (b) WFP has revised the number of beneficiaries in order to target only the population in humanitarian emergency and in acute food and livelihood situations and to exclude populations in areas with good harvests. The population in the south targeted for general food distribution decreased from 1.1million in the first half of 2006 to some

650,000.

- (c) WFP has approved an immediate relief food distribution in the coastal areas of Puntland following the FAO food security and analysis unit report of chronic food shortages in the area. Some 750 tons of assorted food commodities has been programmed for distribution to some 22,000 vulnerable persons or 3,600 families in Karkar, Mudug and Nugal regions of Puntland. Resumption of general food distribution across Somalia particularly in the south and central areas is planned for the first week of October.
- (d) All UN international staff from south and central Somalia and from the State of Puntland were relocated on 20 and 21 September to Nairobi, Kenya or Hargeisa, Somaliland due to a direct threat against UN international staff and westerners in general in the aftermath of the recent car-bomb in Baidoa and the killing of an Italian nun in Mogadishu. UN Department of Security and Safety (UNDSS) is planning security assessments in Puntland and some parts of south and central Somalia in order to advise on possible return of the international staff.

(7) Sudan

- (a) Insecurity across Darfur continued to deteriorate, with a number of security incidents reported particularly against humanitarian agencies during the reporting period (17-23 September).
- (b) Nyala: During the reporting period, violence between rebel groups in the areas surrounding Sharia and Muhajeria raised concerns over the displacement of people in Sharia locality. Consequently, Solidarities temporarily suspended food deliveries to Sharia locality and is monitoring the situation in order to resume operations. A joint UN/NGO team assessed the immediate humanitarian needs in Deribat, 120 km east of Jebel Mara, north of Nyala. The Government of Sudan and rebel groups clashed recently in Deribat, which resulted in eight casualties and displacement of local people to Kutur in North Darfur. A convoy of seven WFP fleet trucks was ambushed by two armed men at Marayainge, 30 km from Kass town. The attackers escaped with personal belongings. There were numerous reports of attacks against international NGOs during the reporting period. An NGO clinic in Abu Jabra, Ed Dain, was burned down. In a separate incident, two armed men ambushed a convoy of two Norwegian Church Aid vehicles with four national staff on board at Khosagi, 32km from Zallingei. The staff were robbed of their personal belongings. A peaceful demonstration against the deployment of a UN peacekeeping force in Darfur was held on 20 September in a public square near Zallingei University.
- (c) El Fasher: The security situation continued to affect humanitarian operations in North Darfur. Some 11 tons of sugar and one ton of salt, in addition to German Agro Action (GAA) property, were looted from a GAA rubhall in Birmaza. CARE International also reported a foiled robbery into their warehouse. MSF-Spain evacuated three female international staff from Shangil Tobaya to El Fasher as a result of continuous threats against international staff working in the area. During the reporting period, the Commissioner for Kebkabiya called a meeting to warn UN/ international NGOs of possible attacks against humanitarian workers. A peaceful demonstration against the deployment of a UN peacekeeping force in Darfur was held in El Fasher town on 20 September.
- (d) El Geneina: The security situation in West Darfur remained unfavorable for humanitarian operations in many parts due to the continued inaccessibility of most roads. As a result, air services continue to be overstretched. Meanwhile, there were clashes between the Chadian Government and Chadian rebels in Jebel Merfain, with a number of casualties and injuries reported.

- (e) South: South Sudan celebrated International Peace Day on 21 September. In Juba, Central Equatoria, the event was attended by the Vice President of South Sudan, Riak Machar, and the Special Envoy of the UN Secretary General to Sudan, Jan Pronk. The Vice President hailed the contribution of UN agencies to peace and development in Sudan. Among others, participants from UN agencies included WFP, UNMIS, UNICEF, UNDP and UNIFEM. Similar celebrations were also held in Rumbek, Wau and Malakal. Upper Nile: The area security management team (ASMT) revised the security level from three to two in Zeraf River, Upper Nile, following a security assessment. Phom El Zeraf, however, remained at security level three due to militia threats. The increased presence of UNMIS is expected to assist in resolving the tension. Lakes: WFP operations were resumed in Pacong, Akot and Marpoudit payams in Lakes State following a one-week suspension due to inter-clan fighting between the Panyar and Nyueei clans.
- (f) East: Access constraints in Red Sea delayed the planned food dispatches for WFP food-for-education (FFE) projects in the state. WFP office in Port Sudan received a letter from the Director General of the Ministry of Education seeking clarifications regarding the delayed dispatches. The access issue has not improved despite the agreement reached between WFP and state authorities in July.
- (g) North Kordofan: A demonstration took place around the market area in El Obeid to condemn the recent increase in market prices of essential commodities as well as public transport fees. As a precautionary measure, all UN personnel and vehicles were restricted from movement particularly around the market area on that day.
- (h) Nyala: A total of 5,471 tons of food was dispatched to various locations in South and West Darfur during the reporting period. While food deliveries for September were completed in various locations, heavy rainfall at times disrupted the schedule of deliveries for next month. The ongoing rains have rendered the Nyala – Mukjar road impassable while deteriorating conditions of the road between Deleij and Garsila continue to challenge WFP deliveries to these areas. El Fasher: During the reporting period, dispatches amounted to 3,638 tons in North Darfur. El Geneina: Some 7,113 tons of food were delivered to various locations benefiting 434,688 people. This amount includes 1,522 tons of food pre-positioned in Mornie, Habila and Fur Burunga warehouses for distribution this month.
- (i) South: WFP dispatched 790 tons of food to different locations in Unity, Jonglei, Warrap, Lakes and Bahr El Ghazal states in South Sudan during the reporting period. Of the total, 410 tons of food were dispatched by road from Koboko in Uganda while 380 tons was dispatched by air (286 tons from Lokichoggio, Kenya and 94 tons from El Obeid, North Kordofan). Additionally, a WFP fleet in South Sudan transported 222 tons of food the following hubs: Juba, Central Equatoria (65 tons), Rumbek, Lakes (126 tons) and Malakal, Upper Nile (31 tons).
- (j) The emergency food security and nutrition assessment (EFSNA) fieldwork was completed on 21 September in the Darfur region. Despite ongoing insecurity, teams covered 29 out of the 30 planned clusters in North and West Darfur, and all 30 in South Darfur. The final report will be available on 14 October.
- (k) Nyala: WFP cooperating partner CARE with the support of the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) continues to register refugees/returnees who arrived during the past six weeks in Um Dokhon. Preliminary figures indicate that there are 6,000 new arrivals, raising the total number of refugees/returnees to approximately 13,000. There are sufficient stocks in Um Dokhon to cover one-month rations for all refugees/returnees. WFP will review the new figures and provide assistance accordingly. WFP cooperating partner Action Contre la Faim (ACF) completed the first distribution in Gereida internally displaced people (IDP) camp serving a total of 131,364 beneficiaries. The first post distribution monitoring in Gereida IDP camp is scheduled to start next week and

preparations are ongoing for distributions next month. Meanwhile, registration of IDPs has started in Kurunji, Kharoa Abechi and Otash.

- (l) The market price survey in Nyala showed an increase in the price for sorghum from 5,100 SD to 6,000 SD following the start of Ramadan; meanwhile the price of goats decreased. Market prices in Zallingei remained stable. In Ed Daein the price of sorghum (Fetarita) decreased and the price of millet and groundnut increased prior to the forthcoming harvest. WFP cooperating partner Samaritan's Purse reported that the established local food relief committees in Feina and Saboon Al Fagoor distributed two-month rations to 20,203 beneficiaries in spite of the security situation in the area.
- (m) El Fasher: According to WFP cooperating partners, the trend of new arrivals to El Salaam and Zam Zam camps has stabilized. Pending cases and new arrivals of IDPs continue to be verified by IOM and IRC. The FFE programme launched in North Darfur by the State Ministry of Education last week is now in operation. Some 506 tons of commodities were delivered to local councils for distribution to 6,000 students in 95 schools for the first semester. Food distribution is ongoing in Saraf Omra while 321 tons of food was distributed to 37,257 beneficiaries in Kabkabiya locality during the reporting period. WFP has handed over food distribution to GAA in Um Keddada areas. General food distribution for this month was completed in Kutum locality.
- (n) El Geneina: WFP cooperating partner Save the Children-US (SC-US) completed food distributions in Fur Burunga and distributed 862 tons of food to 68,115 beneficiaries in Mornie, Umsharaya, Romalia, Genderni and Hajer-Tama. In addition, SC-US also provided 123 tons of food to 3,422 Chadian refugees in Umsharaya and 1,299 tons of food to 101,221 beneficiaries in Sultan house, Krending 1, Kerending 2, Ardamata, Mastri, Arbokni, Dorti Flata, and Dorti Marareet. WFP cooperating partner the Sudanese Red Crescent provided food to 7,840 IDP beneficiaries in Sisi and 700 tons to 43,778 beneficiaries in Kerenik, Galala, Rosi, Muhajar and Gokar. WFP cooperating partner Catholic Relief Services (CRS) distributed 160 tons of mixed commodities to 20,990 beneficiaries in Kulbus cluster. An estimated 500 people were reported to have arrived from the south of Abu Sorouj due to ongoing insecurity. CRS will provide assistance to these people after verification. School readiness assessment data was collected and compiled for all the schools in Geneina town. During the reporting period, the food-for-education (FFE) steering committee was set up to improve coordination of activities. In addition, cooperating partners are in the process of preparing project proposals for FFE in Habila, Fur Burunga and Geneina town.
- (o) South: WFP provided 2,470 tons of food to some 238,900 beneficiaries in South Sudan during the reporting period; 1,867 tons to 173,070 vulnerable local residents through general distributions; 300 tons to 27,000 returnees through general distributions; 125 tons to 22,970 school children through FFE; 54 tons to 10,580 trainees through food-for-training (FFT); 87 tons to 4,940 beneficiaries through supplementary, therapeutic and institutional feeding programmes and; 39 tons to 348 beneficiaries through food-for-assets. WFP provided 300 tons of food to some 27,000 returnees in South Sudan during the reporting period; 93 tons to 9,980 returnees in Leer, Mayom and Abiemnhom in Unity State; 81 tons to 9,500 returnees in Midel, Bararud and Alethony in Western Bahr El Ghazal and; 74 tons to 3,640 returnees in Merikio, Buluk and Lolongo in Central Equatoria.
- (p) Following completion of training workshops in Juba, Wau and Rumbek during the reporting period, the annual needs and livelihood assessment (ANLA) data collection exercise is scheduled to start from 25 September in Lakes, Central, Western Equatoria and Western Bahr El Ghazal states. Data collection will commence in Western and Northern Bahr El Ghazal, Eastern Equatoria, Upper Nile, Jonglei and Warrap in the first week of October following completion of training workshops next week.

- (q) One-day training sessions on HIV/AIDS awareness were carried out by WFP Cooperating Partner, Diar, in several counties in Lakes state during the reporting period. A total of 9,480 training participants received 15 tons of WFP food commodities through these trainings. Other training activities included 90 traditional birth attendants and community animal health workers who received 3 tons of WFP food in Walgak, Jonglei state; 350 participants in adult education in Renk County in Upper Nile received 30 tons and; 250 beneficiaries received 5 tons through agricultural-related skills training conducted in Western Bahr El Ghazal.
- (r) WFP conducted rapid emergency distributions in Old Fangak, Upper Nile to assist 2,000 vulnerable beneficiaries with 26 tons of food commodities. WFP had not been able to access Old Fangak for a long period of time due to armed conflict in the area. An inter-agency mission team involving WFP provided 110 tons of WFP food, seeds, farming tools and other non-food items to 13,000 residents and 330 returnees in Cueibet county, Lakes. Cueibet has been affected by inter-clan fighting between the Dinka Agar from Rumbek Central and Cueibet counties since May 2006.
- (s) An inter-agency assessment mission involving WFP visited Magwi and Nimule counties in Eastern Equatoria to identify immediate and long-term needs of IDPs, returnees and host communities in these counties. The Ugandan Lord Resistance Army's insurgency in South Sudan has inhibited humanitarian and development activities in these areas. Findings of the mission will be released in the coming week. A similar assessment mission is scheduled for next week in Yambio, Ibba and Maridi counties in Western Equatoria. An inter-agency assessment mission composed involving WFP was undertaken in Bassilia in Wau county, Western Bahr El Ghazal. The mission, necessitated by reports of food shortages, reported a stable food security situation in the area. Consultations are currently ongoing between WFP and its cooperating partner, American Relief Committee (ARC), on expanding partnership in FFE, food-for-work (FFW), FFT and other development projects in Central and Western Equatoria states.
- (t) East: The joint nutrition survey exercise continued during the reporting period in Kassala state, covering the Wad Sharefyei, Girba, Kilo 26, Abuda and Shagarab camps. The survey aims to cover 12 refugee camps and concluded on 24 September. Eritrean asylum seekers continued to arrive in Kassala state. UNHCR reported that about 430 asylum seekers are currently at Wad Sharefyei reception centre to undergo screening through the refugee status determination exercise (RSD). During the reporting period, 90 individuals were granted refugee status and were relocated to Kilo 26 camp for settlement and to receive humanitarian assistance.
- (u) WFP delivered 299 tons of assorted food commodities to its cooperating partner, Sudanese Red Crescent (SRC), to cover requirements of the September general food distribution in six IDP camps of Fedayieb, Ad-Imer, Fatu, Adarman, Amara and Odi. Another 100 tons of food were delivered to two refugee camps to complete pre-positioning of stocks as part of the September food allocation. Additionally, SRC received about 6 tons of food for distribution through supplementary feeding activities in the feeding centers in IDP camps. The food will cover the requirements of 540 malnourished children under five years as well as pregnant and lactating mothers until October.
- (v) WFP provided 381 tons of food to 41,953 IDPs through general distributions in seven camps in Kassala. Another 34 tons of WFP food was distributed to 2,120 women who benefited from a one-month training on awareness raising on tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS through food-for-training activities implemented by ACORD in 20 centers. SRC provided about 14 tons of WFP food through FFE activities to 2,373 primary school children in Hamashkoreib and Kassala localities. For the first time, WFP included the deaf students category amongst those benefiting from FFE activities, as

per the field level agreement with SRC.

- (w) Three Areas: The WFP-led rolling assessment undertaken in collaboration with RRR, IOM and CARE International, was completed during the week. The assessment covered six villages in Lagawa localities that have been benefiting from WFP food assistance during the past months. Initial findings indicate that: the food security situation has improved in some of the visited villages while it is still poor in others; traditional crops would be harvested in 45-60 days in all visited areas and; various coping mechanisms exist to mitigate the current food insecurity.
- (x) WFP participated in a meeting with other agencies to discuss education-related issues in Kauda, South Kordofan. The meeting, led by UNICEF, discussed the following: increase in basic education enrolment in disadvantaged areas; plan to target 49,000 children annually; include nomadic children in the educational system and; means of enhancing capacity building in South Kordofan. In support of these efforts, WFP plans to provide financial support in addition to support through FFW activities implemented by common humanitarian fund (CHF) for the construction of two schools. WFP will also provide food assistance through FFE projects in 150 primary schools run by NRRDO and REO and will conduct food management training for education focal points in various schools in Kauda.
- (y) During the reporting period, CARE International distributed 48 tons of WFP food to 968 returnees and 3,188 vulnerable local residents in Lagawa and Kadugli localities through general food distribution, FFE and FFT. WFP provided 2,616 returnees from Kurmuk and Mayak payams with one-month and two-month rations respectively. Sixty-nine tons of food and was provided through general food distributions. According to UNHCR, an influx of returnees is expected to arrive from Ethiopia to South Blue Nile in October.
- (z) WFP continues to face logistical constraints in Kurmuk, South Blue Nile due to heavy rains that hamper operations and staff movement. A WFP team is planning to visit Keli payam with a tractor to conduct food distribution and post-distribution monitoring exercises next week.
- (aa) UN and other aid agencies are currently conducting IDP registration in Damazine, Rosaries and the surrounding villages. The Blue Nile State Government has earlier requested support for 30,000 IDPs expected to return to their areas of origin in 2007. The joint IDP assessment and registration is expected to be completed in two weeks' time. WFP together with the Sudan Rehabilitation and Recovery Commission and NGOs discussed the modalities for provision of humanitarian assistance for an estimated 9,000 new returnees arriving in Abyei from October through December 2006. A follow-up meeting is scheduled next week to agree on registration procedure and distribution modality considering the need for shift from emergency to recovery activities. During the reporting period, WFP dispatched about 123 tons of assorted food commodities for distribution to 14,133 returnees in Abyei town.
- (ab) Other areas: WFP and the Ministry of Education undertook a joint monitoring mission to the three administrative units of Sodari locality, North Kordofan during the reporting period. Findings of the mission indicated: smooth implementation of school feeding activities; WFP non-food items dispatched earlier have been received in all the visited schools; an increase in the enrollment rate in all visited schools and; all the newly targeted schools have received their complete food allocations. Another joint team comprising of WFP, the state Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Animal Resources and Irrigation undertook a mission to three basic schools and one secondary boarding school for girls in Bara and Um Ruwaba localities. The objective of the mission was to collect more information on the schools selected for the school gardening pilot project and to distribute vegetable seeds to the schools that have already met the selection

criteria. Date analysis is currently being done by the Ministry of Agriculture and results will be shared among concerned parties to agree on future plans. The project is planned to cover 14 schools in North Kordofan state. IOM and ADRA continue to monitor and register returnees at Kosti, White Nile. ADRA has registered 94 returnee families in Kosti during the reporting period. These returnees were provided with humanitarian assistance.

- (ac) WFP plans, in coordination with the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), to provide high energy biscuits to the flood-affected people in White Nile state. Registration of the affected people has already commenced and a local relief committee was established in the affected areas. WFP and HAC will commence distribution of two-week rations to 189 vulnerable beneficiaries next week.
- (ad) During the reporting period, all regional sector work plans were completed. Agencies in all Three Areas (South Kordofan, Abyei and Blue Nile) plan to make a major shift from humanitarian relief assistance to emphasizing returnee early reintegration, recovery and development programmes. UN agencies, particularly WFP, FAO and UNICEF, have strongly demonstrated the urgent need for collaborative planning in this emerging recovery and development phase.
- (ae) Emergency operation 10503.0: With an estimated monthly requirement of US\$ 60 million, disruptions in WFP's food pipeline will appear again as early as January 2007. WFP needs to fully resource the current emergency operation, that continues to face large shortfalls of US\$ 118 million, to ensure undisrupted food assistance in January, February and March. Further complicating the issue is a need to begin prepositioning four months' supply of food in March, before the rainy season hampers access into remote locations around the country, for which an estimated US\$ 200 million would be required in the coming months.
- (af) 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. WFP-HAS operation still needs some US\$ 10 million to guarantee operations through to February 2007.

(8) Tanzania

- (a) WFP continues to provide reduced rations due to lack of donor funding. The ration provides refugees with 1,810 Kcal, which is 86 % of the ration level approved by WFP. It is expected that WFP will continue distributing reduced rations until additional resources are contributed.
- (b) More than 150 small-scale farmers in the refugee host communities have been trained to improve farming practices. In the second phase of the income generating activity, a dairy cattle project will be introduced. Cows from Kagera regions with high daily production of milk will be given to farmers to improve their income and nutritional status.
- (c) General distribution covers 318,290 registered refugees. During the reporting period (21-27 September 2006), WFP distributed 1,102 tons of food through general distribution, supplementary and therapeutic feeding in refugee camps in western Tanzania. Around 5,300 vulnerable food-insecure Tanzanians in the host communities surrounding the camps were also supported with the WFP food, including access to

camp-based health care facilities, school feeding, food-for-training and feeding for vulnerable people.

- (d) An estimated shortfall of 28,639 tons (US\$ 16.2 million) is forecast until the end of August 2007.

(9) Uganda

- (a) The Government of Uganda (GoU) and the Lord's resistance Army (LRA) have resumed negotiations in Juba, Southern Sudan. The GoU will set up a legal committee to advise the Government on legal issues arising from the peace talks.
- (b) The annual inter-agency assessment in the Karamoja region that is normally conducted in September/October has been deferred to November 2006. The assessment will validate the crop supply situation in the region.
- (c) WFP is currently distributing a three-month return package to 32,979 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Aloi camp in Lira district. WFP food distribution continues to reach 1.45 million displaced persons, 165,000 refugees and other vulnerable persons. During the period 15 - 21 September, WFP distributed 3,055 tons of food assistance to 350,264 vulnerable persons.

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

(1) Cote d'Ivoire

- (a) The protracted peace process is deadlocked and political tension is likely to rise over the next few weeks. A mini summit organized by the UN Secretary General concluded that the presidential election scheduled for October 2006 will not be possible. The Ivorian Popular Front (FPI), President Gbagbo's party, demanded the departure of all military French forces and called for the dissolution of the International Working Group, the group of mediators set up last year to monitor the implementation of the peace plan. The toxic waste crisis put huge strain on Abidjan's already stretched public health services. To date eight people died, 68 have been hospitalized and more than 77,000 have received medical treatment.
- (b) Various WFP cooperating partners in Bouaké are reporting more favourable rainfalls than last year in the Bandama Valley region, forecasting good prospects for the vegetable harvest. However, the National Agency for Rural Development (ANADER) fears a bad rice harvest in Guiglo and Duekoue regions due to rain shortfalls registered during August.
- (c) Preparation of the 2007/2008 protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) in Côte d'Ivoire is ongoing. The regions of Denguele, Baffing, Haut Sassandra and Worodougou have already been covered. Targeted villages of the Bas-Sassandra region (San Pedro) have been replaced by villages in the Savanes region for security reasons. In the Moyen-Cavally region (Guiglo), the survey has been put on hold till 29 September 2006 for security reasons. The operation should end on 8 October 2006. Operational requirements for the regional PRRO (Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina, Ghana, and Mali) are now US\$ 69.6 million out of which US\$ 41.9 million has been received.
- (d) An immediate response account (IRA) allocation of US\$ 3 million has been approved and local procurements of 3,000 tons of rice and 500 tons of refined palm oil have been launched. Additional contributions are urgently needed.

(2) Liberia

- (a) The security situation in the country remained calm and stable with a decline in criminality. However there were threats from gangs generally referred to as "Issakaba

boys” some of which were sent to UN staff. The torrential rainfall which continues to deteriorate road conditions in remote areas particularly the south-east and north-west will continue to disrupt accessibility to beneficiaries in affected areas.

- (b) WFP support to the repatriation and resettlement of returnees continued during the reporting period (18 – 24 September) with the distribution of 6.5 tons of food as first tranche resettlement food package to 164 returnees repatriated from Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast and the Gambia. Distribution of second tranche also took place during the period under review.
- (c) As children return to school, WFP and partners have commenced the delivery of monthly food ration for school meals. During the reporting period, a total of 487 tons of food targeting 69,905 students was delivered to schools in 8 out of 15 counties in Liberia. However, torrential rains in parts of the country particularly the south-east and north-west has made food delivery in these areas a challenging task.
- (d) During the week under review, WFP and partners distributed a total of 734 tons of food to some 91,804 beneficiaries in various programmes. Meanwhile, the Country Office food pipeline continues to suffer breaks as a result of frequent interruptions in the discharge of the vessel due to bad weather and limited port operation capacity. A total of 1,056.20 tons of assorted food commodities was dispatched from WFP warehouses in continuation of the September-October 2006 distributions.
- (e) The periodic meeting of WFP field and programme support staff took place from 18 – 19 September in the Phebe Sub-Office in Bong county.

(E) Southern Africa: (1) Angola (2) Lesotho (3) Madagascar (4) Malawi (5) Mozambique (6) Namibia (7) Swaziland (8) Zimbabwe

(1) Angola

- (a) In light of the ongoing and severe funding situation of the protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 10433.0 – “Food Assistance for Education and Health in Conflict-Affected Communities of Angola”, all activities related to the transportation and distribution of food for beneficiaries have been suspended. While a progressive programme reduction and Government handover was planned to begin in 2008, due to funding constraints, WFP may be forced to close its operations in early 2007. At least US\$ 6.2 million is urgently needed to enable WFP to distribute 17,000 tons of food to vulnerable Angolans for the next six months.
- (b) All flights of the humanitarian air service operated by Angola Air Services on behalf of WFP have been suspended due to non-payment by the Ministry of Assistance and Social Reintegration (MINARS) of associated aviation fees. As a result, an estimated 300 humanitarian workers were unable to travel to inaccessible locations, causing serious constraints to humanitarian agencies in these regions. In order to avoid further disruptions of vital humanitarian programmes, WFP will assume payments of navigation, parking and landing fees on an exceptional basis, without assuming responsibility for outstanding invoices. As such, WFP will resume humanitarian passenger flights as of 2 October. WFP will continue to lobby for the reimbursement of Angola Air Services by MINARS for aviation fees incurred in the past and for the reimbursement of fees for humanitarian flights that WFP will cover over the coming months.

(2) Lesotho

- (a) Despite initial optimism, 2006 will be an average national production year for Lesotho. Cereal production for the 2005/06 season is forecast at 126,170 tons, comprising of 102,999 tons of maize, 5,635 tons of wheat and 17,847 tons of sorghum. This

represents a 6% increase over last year's output and 96% of the five year average. The output is a result of generally abundant, but late and heavy rainfall, combined with reductions in the size of the cultivated area, decrease in the use of fertilizer and decline in the use of improved seed. It should be noted that there will be significant regional production variations, with landholders in the Northern Lowlands registering a very good production season compared to landholders in the Mountains and Senqu River Valley areas, who registered a very poor season. Cereal import requirements for the 2006/07 (April/March) are forecast at 295,000 tons.

- (b) From 1 – 15 September 2006, WFP and cooperating partners provided food to just over 27,400 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.

(3) Madagascar

- (a) As the lean season has begun, the average price of rice in the local markets has increased slightly. According to analysts, this increase is due to an increase in global rice prices, rather than in-country quality issues. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, overall rice production during the 2005/06 agricultural season increased by approximately 13% over an average year. This will result in a decline in import requirements from 200,000/250,000 tons to 100,000 tons necessary to meet the rice gap between national production and consumption in the next 10 months. Despite the national harvest, poor harvests in the south-western provinces of Toliara and Amboasary, coupled with rising market prices, are critically affecting household food security.

(4) Malawi

- (a) From 14 to 27 September, the market price of maize increased by 47%. According to the recent WFP humanitarian food security update, rising market prices of maize and other commodities are a growing cause of concern of early lean season, pre-harvest food insecurity. The Government has begun to procure fertilizer and seeds in order to implement a subsidized farming programme to vulnerable rural small-scale farmers in 11 districts.

(5) Mozambique

- (a) WFP and UNHCR are finalizing plans for the hand-over of food assistance to 4,600 refugees in Marretane Camp, Nampula (northern Mozambique). A three-month Memorandum of understanding is being prepared for the initial start-up phase (October-December 2006), with UNHCR funding. A joint mission between UNHCR and WFP is currently in Nampula to review and determine the operational set-up.

(6) Namibia

- (a) September food distributions for the regional protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) are ongoing in all six regions with a planned beneficiary target of just under 78,000 orphans and other vulnerable children. However, due to commodity shortages, many beneficiaries are receiving incomplete rations.

(7) Swaziland

- (a) Farming activities in the dry Middleveld and Lowveld have begun following early rainfall. Field reports indicate that while some farmers are tilling land, others have started planting.

(8) Zimbabwe

- (a) WFP is currently facing significant pipeline shortfalls in cereals, pulses and corn-soya blend. As a result, food distributions for October 2006 will be cut by 66%, affecting some 364,000 school children and 190,000 chronically ill people and orphans supported through the home based care and orphans and other vulnerable children programmes. In addition, beneficiaries of the urban feeding programme will receive half rations. The pipeline is expected to slightly improve in November through to January 2007, after which stocks will be depleted. WFP is in urgent need of US\$ 61 million or 97,000 tons of food to cover the food gap, particularly during the critical lean season.
- (b) While the availability of maize grain has improved in some parts of the country and prices remain relatively stable, this commodity remains scarce in Matebeleland North and South provinces (western and southern Zimbabwe). According to WFP monitoring reports, food security amongst home based care and orphans and other vulnerable children programme beneficiaries continues to be precarious with these groups relying predominantly on WFP food assistance. Likewise, during a recently completed school feeding survey, teachers and local leaders interviewed in Matebeleland North and South expressed apprehension for the coming months due to insufficient food at the household level resulting from poor harvests in the 2005/6 agricultural season and severe economic constraints.
- (c) Annual inflation is now reported at 1,200%, up from 613% in January 2006. Similarly, the minimum expenditure required for a household to consume at least 2,100 calories per day rose by 257% since January 2006.

(F) Asia: (1) Afghanistan (2) Myanmar

(1) Afghanistan

- (a) During the reporting period (23-29 September 2006), the overall security situation throughout Afghanistan remained alarming and continued to impose limits on WFP operations. The on-going military operations against the insurgents in southern, south-eastern and eastern regions have prompted population displacement and are worsening the physical and food security of many people who are already chronically food insecure. Nearly 15,000 families have been reportedly displaced as a result of the fighting in the Kandahar area.
- (b) During the reporting period, WFP assisted 164,400 beneficiaries across the country with 780 tons of mixed commodities through various programmes.
- (c) Contributions in response to the joint Government/UN drought appeal of July remain at the level of US\$ 32 million, representing 63% of the amount requested for food assistance. Meanwhile the drought emergency response in the field is proceeding. During the reporting period, 12.4 tons of mixed commodities were dispatched under drought/winterization to 4,950 beneficiaries in the Kohistanat district of Saripul province. The emergency food dispatch to drought affected populations of Badakhshan province, suspended last week because of fighting between commanders, has resumed.
- (d) During the reporting period, WFP also distributed 220 tons of food to 2,300 internally displaced people (IDP) families in Kandahar and Lashkargah cities. In addition, WFP Kandahar now plans to distribute 960 tons to 10,000 IDP families in Kandahar city and Panjwai and Zhari districts of Kandahar province.
- (e) Delays in food arrivals continue to affect activity implementation throughout the country. Twenty seven on-going Food For Work (FFW) projects and 12 emergency projects for drought affected districts in Zabul and Urozgan provinces have been put on hold due to food unavailability in Kandahar. The winterization programme, including

food dispatch for drought emergency response in the areas under Kabul, Herat and Jalalabad area offices, are also delayed because of pipeline breaks. The first lot of 1,375 tons of biscuits has started to arrive in the country while about 800 Tons remain in Bandar Abbas, Iran. Some 13,700 tons of cereals have also stopped in Peshawar waiting for the issue of the no obligation certificate (NOC) by the Pakistan Government.

(2) Myanmar

- (a) Recent international pressure culminated in Myanmar being put on the UN Security Council agenda for discussion. However, the Myanmar Government has publicly stated that it would not yield to pressure from the UN Security Council on internal affairs. The tensions on the Myanmar-Bangladesh border due to land disputes regarding riverine islands were recently diffused following a meeting between local authorities from both sides.
- (b) WFP has been requested to expand its food assistance programme to vulnerable families with chronically ill members (suffering from illnesses such as TB and HIV/AIDS) under a home-based care project in Pakokku Townships in the central dry zone.
- (c) WFP staff provided orientation on WFP operational modalities and shared experiences with designated local food distribution committees who are responsible for managing the distribution of a recent bilateral donation to the Myanmar Government of 10,000 tons of rice. Initial household surveys have been completed in Kokang and Wa by Vulnerability Assessment Team.
- (d) During the reporting period (14 – 27 September), under emergency operation (EMOP) 10345.1, a total of 574 tons of rice was dispatched to sub-offices for food for work, food for training, food for education, vulnerable group feeding. Meanwhile, under protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 10066.2, a total of 1,217 tons of rice was dispatched to Maungdaw and Magway sub-offices.

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

(1) Bolivia

- (a) During the reporting period (14-27 September), several road blockades were organized by social movements. Due to the blockades in Santa Cruz, emergency operation (EMOP) distributions were postponed to 26 September.
- (b) During the reporting period, a total of 196 tons of food were distributed to 2,875 families in the municipalities of San Pedro, Puerto Rico and Sena in the department of Pando, the municipality of San Borja in Beni and the municipality of Papel Pampa in La Paz. Most of the food is now being distributed under the food for work (FFW) modality.
- (c) Fifty-seven percent of the total needs of the EMOP have been funded. A pipeline break is expected in November 2006 but the country office will request an immediate response account (IRA) advance to avoid it.

(2) Guatemala

- (a) WFP will provide food for work (FFW) assistance to 261 families in San Ignacio to support the construction of the new road. A total of 916 families in 11 communities in Escuintla have already received 10,718 tons of food assistance for FFW activities. On 29 September, WFP will proceed with the next emergency operation (EMOP) food distribution to three of the communities most affected by floods (Santa Ana Mixtán, Santa Odilia y Santa Ana El Mar).
- (b) A total of some 548 tons of food has been distributed in the departments of Jutiapa, Solola, Santa Rosa and Escuintla to 9,249 families involved in FFW activities. A total of

some 357 tons of food was dispatched for the EMOP in the departments of Santa Rosa, Jutiapa, Solola and San Marcos.

- (c) EMOP 10497 has a 28.6% shortfall, having received US \$ 10,059,146 of the requested US \$14,095,271.

(3) Honduras

- (a) Eighteen communities have been declared in a state of emergency by the members of the Municipal Corporation of Catacamas. This will increase the presence of other non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and guarantee access to technical assistance, medicines, agricultural inputs and construction materials.
- (b) Under the food for fork (FFW) modality, the 42 tons of food pre-positioned by WFP in the municipality of Patuca will be used to assist 500 families for 30 days. This operation will enable WFP to reinforce its relationship with community organizations and other institutions working in the affected area before the new protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) activities start in 2007.

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

WFP Weekly Emergency Report

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