

World Food Programme Emergency Report 2006
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(A) Highlights

- (a) In Niger, WFP has distributed 688 tons of food to 33,796 beneficiaries affected by floods during the reporting period (7 – 20 September). Targeted general food distributions are ongoing to 350,000 vulnerable populations in Zinder, Maradi and Tahoua. Furthermore, WFP, UNICEF and NGO partners are collaborating on a blanket supplementary feeding operation for 241,500 children under three years of age in Maradi, Zinder and Tahoua.
- (b) WFP distributed 1,960 tons of food to 168,850 beneficiaries in South Sudan during the reporting week (10 – 16 September 2006).
- (c) Since 1 June 2006, WFP has provided a total of 1,985 tons of emergency food assistance to approximately 167,100 beneficiaries in Timor Leste.

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

(1) Lebanon

- (a) The cessation of hostilities between Lebanon and Israel continues to hold. As at 13 September, UNIFIL reported that almost 3,800 troops were deployed from Italy, Ghana, India, France and Spain. It is expected that by the end of next week, the number of troops will increase to 5,000. As per the Lebanese High Relief Commission (HRC), sources have indicated that the Lebanese Armed Forces have already taken positions in approximately 80 percent of the south of Lebanon. With both deployments moving forward, it is likely that the Israeli Defence Forces (IDF) will fully withdraw shortly. The issue of unexploded ordinances (UXOs) and Mines continues to raise concerns especially in the south of Lebanon. UNDP reported that during the period between 14 August and 10 September, 87 people were victims of mines and UXOs.
- (b) During the reporting period (9 – 15 September), the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food Mr. Jean Ziegler visited the WFP Lebanon Office. A meeting was held to inform Mr. Ziegler of WFP's food assistance programme in Lebanon.
- (c) WFP continues in its preparations to close operations and the office in Lebanon by the end of October. WFP has held meetings with various ministries to discuss the appropriate phase out strategy. WFP Lebanon Office will coordinate closely with both the ministries and municipalities to ensure that the closure of the operations is carried

out appropriately.

- (d) WFP's presence for cargo movement into Lebanon from Syria will stop at the end of September. In terms of cargo movement inside Lebanon, it is expected to continue until the end of the project (24 October) although WFP will begin winding down operations by 10 October. From 9 to 15 September some 220 commercial trucks delivered food commodities for WFP to several destinations in Lebanon.
- (e) The WFP rapid food security assessment report (RFSAR) was issued on 15 September. The report indicated that Lebanon is expected to be food secure again relatively soon as its commercial sector is improving quickly. Thus, further supporting WFP's phasing out of food aid operations in the country by the end of October.
- (f) During the reporting period, some 1,090 tons of wheat flour, pulses, vegetable oil and salt were delivered to Hasbaya, Mess El Jabal, Qana, Majdel Silim, Matariat ech Choumar, Tyre, Qaouzah, Sarafind, Yater, Ain Ed Delb, Ebel es Saqi, Khiam, Marjayoun and Ain Baal, targeting 116,600 beneficiaries.
- (g) Over 876 tons of food commodities were dispatched to Charqiye, Jibchit, Deir Mimas, Aqtanit, Miye Ou Miye, Nabatiyeh El Faouqa, Aita Ech Chaabb, Debel Oummiya, Hanine, Yaroun, Beit Lif, Aytaroun, Jbaa, Blat and Ouazzani targeting 122,240 beneficiaries.
- (h) Since the deliveries began in the southern suburbs of Beirut on 30 August, the 4 targeted municipalities have drastically increased their demand for bread. Between 4 and 15 September, deliveries have increased from 3,700 to 5,900 packs or more than 7 tons of bread on a daily basis.

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

(1) Burundi

- (a) The security situation was relatively calm during the reporting period. Following the signing of the comprehensive ceasefire on 7 September, some combatants from the Front for National Liberation (FNL) movement started to join pre-cantonment sites.
- (b) WFP continued the distribution of seeds protection rations (SPR) to the poorest farmers to ensure sustainability during this sowing period. SPRs prevent poor families from consuming the seeds and encourages planting them. Between 11 and 17 September, 41,324 families were assisted in some communes of Bururi, Ruyigi, Rutana, Muyinga and Kirundo provinces. The operation is expected to conclude mid-October. WFP monitors and the local administration in Kayanza commune have jointly approved the beneficiaries list for the SPRs after a public verification.
- (c) Media reports indicate caterpillars have devastated more than 21 hectares of sweet potatoes in Mpanda commune of Bubanza province. Farmers and the local authority do not have enough pesticide to control the caterpillars. The invasion of caterpillars in Mpanda, will further contribute to the reduction of the expected harvest, hence reducing access to food for the poorest families in the area.
- (d) During a coordination meeting with UNHCR in Muyinga, WFP was informed that the identification process to grant Rwandan asylum seekers refugee status was completed and the 27 individuals who benefited from that status have transferred to Giharo refugee camp in Rutana province. As at the end of last week 5,343 Rwandans were remaining in the camp. However, the voluntary return movement continued and UNHCR estimated that the remaining camp of Musasa hosting asylum seekers in Ngozi province could be closed at the end of October 2006.
- (e) During the period 11 to 17 September, WFP distributed a total of 1,803 tons of food

commodities to 245,214 beneficiaries through its implementing partners. Most beneficiaries were assisted through the seeds protection rations operation.

(2) Congo, DR

- (a) More than 11 civilians were reported killed by militias on the Aveba-Boga axis, Ituri district. Resurgence of insecurity by militia on the axis has hampered food distribution to 10,600 internally displaced persons (IDPs). On 16 September, a vehicle from Solidarite was ambushed by militias and as a result all Solidarite staff are being relocated to Bunia.
- (b) Close to 51,500 IDPs have been registered for food distribution in September in Gety (Ituri district) against 43,000 in August. The registering was carried out by the NGO German Agro Action. A total of 429 tons is required to feed all the beneficiaries for 30 days. WFP has planned to provide 396 tons, which will reduce its food stocks considerably. Another 46,923 IDPs located in Komanda, Kotoni and Bunia will not be provided with food during September 2006 due to food pipeline shortages.
- (c) The airlift operation for the delivery of 1,500 tons of food to 74 nutritional centres in isolated locations of South Kivu, Maniema and North Katanga started on 12 September. Beneficiaries comprise 8,871 malnourished persons and their families. Overall, the operation will last until the end of October as food will be delivered once available at WFP's warehouse.
- (d) A total of 13,891 displaced persons in Dubie and Mitwaba received WFP food through the NGO Association des Agriculteurs Sans Frontières (AASF) and Action Contre la Pauvreté (ACP). The food received is for one month. The total number of persons assisted stands for 46 percent of the planned beneficiary number. This is due to the significant movement of returnees to Manono territory. More than 125,000 returnees will start receiving WFP food in Katanga province. Returnees are located on the Dubie-Manono and the Kyubo-Mumbolo axis as well as in the Upemba and Katala areas. Food assistance will be managed by local and international NGOs.

(3) Ethiopia

- (a) With regards to the floods situation in Ethiopia which affected over 360,000 people, of whom about 145,000 have been displaced since July, the crisis is now subsiding. Waters are rapidly receding in many of the areas. In South Gondar zone of Amhara Region, 9 of the 13 administrative units in the Fogera Plains that were flooded have completely dried up and the displaced from these areas have been advised to return to their villages by the local authorities. With the recession of the floods, farmers are now engaged in land preparation for flood recession agriculture but many depend on the timely provision of seeds. Overall, the major concerns in many of the flooded areas of the country remain the shortage of seeds, drugs for water treatment or purification, and grazing ground. The risk of malaria outbreak, following the cessation of the main season rains and the recession of the floods, continues to be high and worrisome.
- (b) On 8 September, the Amhara Regional Food Security Coordination and Disaster Prevention Office issued an action plan to respond to the flood crisis appealing for 5,682 tons of emergency food to assist some 68,000 people from September to December 2006. This appeal is being reviewed by the Federal Government.
- (c) In Gambella Region, the federal Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Agency (DPPA) has deployed a team this week to verify the regional assessment results on the flooding. According to the regional report, some 31,000 people are seriously affected by the floods in eight districts. The federal DPPA team was joined by WFP, UNICEF and IOM staff working in Gambella.

- (d) A very recent report has indicated that Ferfer district in Gode Zone of Somali region has been flooded in the last week of August affecting two administrative units. A WFP mission is now in the area to assess the situation and provide details on number of people affected, casualties, if any, and interventions so far.
- (e) The Early Warning Working Group (EWWG) will meet on 26 September to discuss the floods situation as well as the planning of the next emergency needs assessment due in November/December. In the meantime, the Flood Task Force, set up under the EWWG, is discussing a rapid assessment of the impact of the floods this year.
- (f) WFP sub-office in Gode town reported that light rains have been received there and in the surrounding areas during the week. This may be the first sign of the onset of the "deyr" (small rainy season) in that part of the country, although it is unusually early. It is hoped that the rain will alleviate the water shortages in an area that has been severely affected by the Horn of Africa drought earlier this year.
- (g) As of 20 September, the DPPA has delivered 2,474 tons of food (including food borrowed from WFP's safety net programme) to 145,540 people in seven regions affected by floods. Additionally, WFP has delivered 124 tons of maize to the flood affected population of Mustahil district of Gode zone in Somali region. An allocation of 11 tons of different food commodities has also been made for the people suffering from the acute watery diarrhoea in Tigray region. The government is utilizing its relief transportation fleet, which has contributed to fast transportation of relief items to the flood affected areas.
- (h) The DPPA has also allocated food commodities for the ninth round of allocations to Oromiya and Southern Nationalities, Nations and People Region (SNNPR). The total allocation now stands at 7,780 tons. For Amhara region, the DPPA is currently preparing the allocation while Somali region is in the process of submitting its food request. Furthermore, food commodities have been allocated for all of the 43,300 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in East-Imi of Gode zone and West-Imi of Afder zone of Somali region. The allocation covers the IDPs food needs for one month.

(4) Kenya

- (a) The influx of refugees from Somalia in recent weeks has escalated with 300 to 400 new asylum seekers arriving at the Kenyan border town of Liboi each day for transfer to Dadaab refugee camp. Since January to date there are more than 25,000 new arrivals in Dadaab.
- (b) As the situation in Somalia continues to deteriorate, it is expected that the total number of new asylum seekers will near 50,000 by the end of the year, with an average of an additional 5,000 refugees to be assisted every two weeks. Due to the large influx and a lack of new pledges for the refugee operation, WFP expects to cut rations by 12 percent in early November to all refugees living in Kenyan camps, with further reductions expected in December unless new pledges are urgently secured.

(5) Rwanda

- (a) An assessment conducted by WFP in Kamonyi district in the southern province indicated the prices of staple commodities have dramatically increased and there are no food stocks in households as the June harvest lasted only for one and half months. With the current prices of beans at Rwandan Francs (RWF) 300 per kilo, it will be difficult for farmers to get seeds for Season 'A' (September to January) planting. Other commodities such as Irish and sweet potatoes are also expensive.
- (b) The inhabitants of eastern province are relying on their own harvest for consumption and exchange for other commodities. Those who had little or no harvest are obliged to

work for food or money in order to cover their food needs. Control of food commodity sales is still ongoing in eastern province.

- (c) The current number of Congolese and Burundian refugees in Rwanda is 41,492 and 2,139 respectively.
- (d) 318 tons of food was delivered to Gihembe camp, 89 tons to Nyabiheke camp and 323 tons to Kiziba camp for Congolese refugees. No food distribution took place in other camps.
- (e) 131 returnees from DR Congo arrived last week at Nkamira and Nygatare transit camps. A three-month ration consisting of 6 tons of food was distributed before they departed to their home communities.
- (f) 38 Rwandan asylum seekers returned from Burundi, mostly to Kibingo and Mugombwa in the southern province of Rwanda.
- (g) The number of Rwandans expelled from Tanzania and accommodated in Kiyanzi transit camp stands at 941. The 18 tons of mixed food commodities that WFP delivered in August has been distributed to the camp residents.

(6) Somalia

- (a) The security situation in south and central Somalia has deteriorated. A number of critical security incidents were recorded especially in Baidoa the seat of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) and in the capital Mogadishu controlled by the Islamic Courts Council. On 18 September, a car bomb exploded when the TFG President was leaving the parliament building where Members of Parliament were holding a session. At least 12 people including the President's younger brother and six alleged assailants were reportedly killed and many others wounded. The TFG President escaped the attack and no UN staff was injured. Two WFP staff members who were on their way to Baidoa to open a new WFP office returned to WFP Wajid. In another incident on 17 September, an Italian nun working for SOS children's hospital in Mogadishu was shot dead along with her bodyguard by unidentified gunmen as she left the SOS Hospital for her home across the street.
- (b) On 19 September 2006 the UN Security Management Team (SMT) decided to temporarily relocate all international staff from all UN agencies in south and central Somalia and those in Puntland to Nairobi or Hargeisa by 21 September due to a serious security threat to westerners and UN international staff.
- (c) The distribution of 490 tons of WFP relief food to some 24,000 flood affected people in 22 settlements along the Shabelle River near Jowhar has been completed. New flooding has been recently reported along the Shabelle River, while more flooding has been predicted for the coming months.
- (d) The implementation of a pilot emergency school feeding project in 61 schools located in the most severely drought affected areas of south and central Somalia has begun. The project targets 16,000 pupils in schools spread across Juba islands, Middle and Lower Juba, Hirshet, Gedo and Bay regions. A total of 510 tons of food commodities required for the project have been delivered to the target areas. Each pupil attending selected schools will receive a cooked meal of Corn Soya Blend for a period of four months (one school term) being the life span of the pilot project. In addition to the food component, some USD 91,000 earmarked for procurement of non-food items required to implement the pilot project has been disbursed to six NGOs contracted to directly implement the project. WFP and UNICEF will closely monitor and document the progress of the pilot project throughout the implementation period. The project is funded from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).

(7) Sudan

- (a) During the reporting period (10-16 September), insecurity continued across the entire Darfur region. The security situation in the three states remained unpredictable with no major indication of improvement. During the reporting week, there were a number of attempted ambushes on humanitarian workers in South and North Darfur.
- (b) Nyala: The security situation remained unstable during the reporting period in South Darfur. Renewed clashes between the Government of Sudan (GoS) and rebel groups in Al Malam areas resulted in the suspension of humanitarian activities. Meanwhile, in Muhajiria area, Medecins sans Frontieres-Holland temporarily suspended its operations due to insecurity.
- (c) The local population has reportedly deserted Golo (Zallingi) and Rokero (Jabel Marra) towns due to alleged harassment from armed forces. The security situation may limit humanitarian assistance to the affected population in the area. In addition, security incidents affecting humanitarian operations and the local population continued to be reported in various parts of the state. On 10 September, armed forces attacked Teerbo village, north of Nyala. One person was killed and six others injured. On 12 September, armed bandits attempted to ambush a convoy of eight WFP fleet trucks carrying relief supplies to Mershing in Duma, 40km north of Nyala. The drivers narrowly escaped, and a commercial truck that was travelling after the convoy was shot at, killing four people and injuring a further 17. A UN joint mission comprising of WFP, UNICEF and FAO driving to Nyala from Khor Abeche escaped the same ambush by making a U turn and heading to Duma to report the incident to the local police. On 10 September, a United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) vehicle was ambushed at Abu Ramla, north of Nyala.
- (d) During the week, 2,500 people were reportedly made homeless, 57 people killed, and several injured when militias burnt in Alamood Al Akhdar, Girba and Um Dirima villages. They are temporarily resettled in Sesaba, Buram locality where they are scheduled to receive food rations for 15 days from WFP through Sudanese Red Crescent (SRC).
- (e) On 11 September, a peaceful demonstration against the deployment of UN Peacekeeping force in Darfur was held in Ed Deain locality.
- (f) El Fasher: The security situation continued to affect humanitarian operations in North Darfur. On 14 September, a commercial truck loaded with 19 tons of WFP food was hijacked in Abdel Shakur area, north west of Kutum town. There were also reports of harassment of commercial truck drivers transporting WFP commodities in Ed-Alnabak areas, 35 km outside KabKabiya by armed militia. The drivers had their personal belongings stolen and were also beaten. In addition, a vehicle from WFP's Cooperating Partner German Agro Action (GAA) was carjacked by armed men on 14 September, 10 km south of Abdel Shakur while returning from a general food distribution mission to Kutum town. The vehicle was returned to GAA after negotiations.
- (g) As El Sayah and El Malha areas have been declared 'go' areas for UN operations by United Nations Department of Safety & Security (UNDSS), WFP and GAA intend to resume food distribution in the areas soon. Meanwhile, the AU has cautioned humanitarian agencies against transporting fuel along the El-Fasher-Kabkabiya road due to high risks of being attacked. A peaceful demonstration against the UN Resolution on Darfur in Kabkabiya town led to restricted movement by the UN and NGOs to the town and market areas.
- (h) El Geneina: The security situation during the week was relatively calm in most parts of West Darfur. On 9 September, a clash between ethnic groups and Chadian rebels in Tandalti area, about 42km North West of El Geneina resulted in the death of two rebels and wounded 35 people.
- (i) South Sudan: WFP suspended its operations in Paong, Akot and Marpoudit payams in Lakes State due to insecurity. According to the Sudan Rehabilitation and Recovery

Commission (SRRC), the killing of a local leader led to a conflict between the Panyar and Nyueei clans resulting in several injuries. The security situation has been reportedly unstable since May 2006 due to persistent fighting.

- (j) On 15 September, the UN Security Level in Malakal, Upper Nile was revised from Three to Two by the Area Security Management Team (ASMT), following slight improvement in the security situation. Security Level Three was imposed in August following armed conflicts in the area.
- (k) In Phom el Zeraf, however, the Security Level remains at Four due to continued militia fighting. Parties in conflict are currently holding peace negotiations under the auspices of the Ceasefire Joint Military Committee and their forces have withdrawn back to the barracks. WFP plans to conduct a follow up security assessment in the coming week to determine the viability of an intervention in September as earlier planned.
- (l) Nhialdu area in Unity State was relegated to Security Level Four following threats to staff of the international NGO, World Relief, by a local former staff member. The NGO staff were later relocated by road. According to UNDSS, the area was also tense due to militia activities.
- (m) East Sudan: WFP Security advised staff in Red Sea to remain alert during the week as a result of information on planned demonstration condemning the UN recent resolution on deployment of international troops to Darfur region. All precautionary security measures were in place during the week.
- (n) Two landmine incidents were reported in Kassala State during the week. A vehicle drove over an antitank mine in Talkuk village located in Hamashkorieb locality north of Kassala town. Subsequently, 22 persons, of whom four were Eritrean asylum seekers, were reportedly killed and one was seriously injured. A second incident was reported in Abugamal, southwest of Kassala where an explosion of a landmine killed a person and injured another when they were traveling in a small vehicle.
- (o) Nyala: A total of 5,626 tons of mixed relief commodities were dispatched to various locations in South and West Darfur during the week. While food deliveries for September were completed in various locations of the state, heavy rainfall at times disrupted the schedule of deliveries.
- (p) El Fasher: Dispatches during the week amounted to 3,835 tons in the state and 2,602 tons were received from WFP hubs. However, heavy rains prevented deliveries to Dar Al Salaam.
- (q) El Geneina: As of 16 September, 6,417 tons of assorted food commodities were delivered to various locations benefiting 191,737 people. This amount included 1,522 tons for pre-positioning in Mornie, Habila and Foro Buranga warehouses for distribution this month. A total of 2,809 tons of assorted food commodities were dispatched from the El Geneina warehouse to various locations in the state, including 12 tons of assorted food commodities for supplementary feeding.
- (r) South Sudan: WFP dispatched 358 tons of food from El Obeid to locations in Unity State, Jonglei and Northern Bahr El Ghazal during the reporting week. Of the total, 58 percent was delivered by air. Additionally, the WFP fleet in South Sudan transported about 287 tons of food from several hubs. Road deliveries continued to be hampered by impassable roads in Jonglei and Upper Nile among other states.
- (s) Update on Emergency Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (EFSNA): The assessment is almost complete in the Darfur region. While the EFSNA teams covered intended clusters in the region, some areas such as Jabel Marra, (South Darfur) and Abdel Shakur (North Darfur) could not be reached due to insecurity. The EFSNA fieldwork will be completed on 21 September.
- (t) WFP plans to maintain reduced rations from October to December in all locations in

Darfur in order to extend limited stocks into the first quarter of 2007. In addition, in view of the upcoming harvest season, WFP intends to reduce food assistance in November and December.

- (u) Seasonal rains have begun to ease north of El Fasher, Al Junaynah and Abache areas. Only scattered showers were reported during the week. Seasonal rains are expected to continue over South Darfur and southern portions of West Darfur.
- (v) Nyala: An estimated 500 individuals arrived in Zallingi from Jabel Mara due to insecurity. WFP will provide them with food following verification by its cooperating partner. Reports from the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) indicate that 265 household refugees (approximately 1,300 individuals) fled from eastern Chad to Um Dokhon, South Darfur. WFP cooperating partner CARE will register the new arrivals and provide them with food.
- (w) According to the weekly market survey, in Nyala there was an increase of prices for goats and watermelons due to insecurity, which resulted in less supplies to Nyala market. In Kass locality, the prices were stable for most items, however the prices of sorghum and groundnut decreased due to low demand from traders who expect new harvest soon.
- (x) El Fasher: The State Ministry of Education inaugurated the school feeding initiative in North Darfur state. Some 506 tons of commodities were delivered to local councils for distribution to 6,000 students in 95 schools for the first semester.
- (y) El Geneina: Save the Children-US distributed a total of 847 tons to 52,414 beneficiaries in Riad, Dorti, Abuzar and Krendig camps during the reporting week. Food distribution is on going in Sultan house in El Geneina town. They also registered 89 beneficiaries as new arrivals in Ardamata camp.
- (z) WFP CP Catholic Relief Services distributed some 788 tons of assorted food to 58,879 beneficiaries in Kulbus locality.
- (aa) WFP distributed 1,960 tons of food to 168,850 beneficiaries in South Sudan during the reporting week. Of the total, 1,810 tons was distributed to 146,490 beneficiaries through general food distributions; 122 tons to 21,430 school children through food-for-education; 26 tons to 645 participants in food-for-training activities and; 5 tons to 290 beneficiaries under supplementary and institutional feeding activities. Food distributions were conducted in various parts of Western Bahr El Ghazal, Central Equatoria, Lakes, Warrap, Jonglei, Eastern Equatoria, Northern Bahr El Ghazal and Upper Nile.
- (ab) WFP assisted some 39,245 returnees with 522 tons of food in South Sudan during the week. A total of 270 returnees who arrived in Ganyiel, Unity state during the week were assisted with 15 tons of food. In Bor town, Jonglei State, 810 spontaneous returnees received 12 tons of food. Movement of returnees to their final destinations in the South was hampered by rains which made roads impassable. Some 500 returnees from Aweil North and West are stranded in Malualkon, Aweil East County in Northern Bahr el Ghazal.
- (ac) In Upper Nile, WFP assisted 17,400 returnees with 225 tons of food in Dording, Nording and Nasir. Meanwhile 24,340 residents and returnees were verified and registered in Wichiliada, Dhuording, Nording, Nasir town, Kwerenge, Kaetbak and Wechjok through the ongoing beneficiary registration exercise in the state.
- (ad) An inter-agency rapid assessment mission comprising of WFP, OCHA, IOM, World Vision International and Tear Fund carried out an assessment on returnees in Aweil East County to verify allegations of hunger-related deaths in the county. Findings are being compiled.
- (ae) WFP completed dispatching of food in Tokar locality, Red Sea, East Sudan, to cover

the requirements of 33,455 flood-affected people (6,691 households) in and around Tokar town. The flood victims were registered by WFP's Cooperating Partner, Oxfam, local authorities and the Local Committee Leaders. In coordination with WFP, ration cards were distributed in 18 distribution points, followed by commencement of food distributions on 16 September.

- (af) A joint team from WFP and the Ministry of Health undertook monitoring visits to supplementary feeding and tuberculosis centers in the Eastern administrative unit of Port Sudan, Red Sea. Main findings indicated that: targeted beneficiaries have received their entitled food rations; satisfactory health and nutrition situation; the provided food rations is in compliance with WFP's standard ration scale; food was dispatched to cover the requirements of beneficiaries through October and; there were no fatalities reported during the week.
- (ag) September distributions to IDPs in Kassala: WFP delivered 405 tons of food commodities to its Cooperating Partner in Kassala, the Sudanese Red Crescent (SRC), covering IDPs' requirements for September. During the week, WFP and SRC commenced September general food distributions in IDP camps and have so far provided 26,033 IDPs in five camps with 323 tons of food.
- (ah) Assistance to refugees in Kassala: Eritrean and Somali asylum seekers continued to arrive in Sudan. A total of 127 Eritrean asylum seekers were screened and granted refugee status by UNHCR and the Commission of Refugees through the Refugee Status Determination exercise (RSD). The refugees were transferred to Kilo 26 camp for resettlement and will be provided with food assistance. Somali asylum seekers continued to enter into Sudan passing through Ethiopia through a new entry point at Lugudi, located south-east of Showak. A total of 22 Somali asylum seekers who arrived during the reporting week, were transferred to Wad Sharefey reception camp for screening. According to Somali refugees, an additional 100 were on their way to Sudan to seek refuge.
- (ai) The joint nutrition survey comprising of WFP, UNHCR, Commission of Refugees and NGOs has commenced in refugee camps in Kassala. So far the survey team has covered Wad Sharefey, Girba and Shagarabs and will proceed to Um Gargour, Abuda, Fau 5 and Suki camps in the coming week. The survey, planned to cover 12 camps, is scheduled to conclude on 24 September.
- (aj) WFP received an alert on avian flu from WHO office in Juba during the week. Accordingly, a detailed advisory was issued and circulated to staff. Dead birds were discovered in some areas in Hai Jalaba and bird flu was confirmed to be the cause of death. So far, no cases of bird-to-human transmission have been detected.
- (ak) The WFP-led Rolling Assessment undertaken in collaboration with RRR, IOM and CARE International, is ongoing in South Kordofan. During the week, the team assessed Laboro and Showa in Lagawa locality. Main preliminary findings indicated poor food security situation in the two visited villages due to a long dry spell from mid-July through August; community indicated existence of different coping mechanisms to mitigate the effects of food insecurity; returnees who have arrived in Showa village in June were not registered to receive food assistance; community indicated that 36 registered households in Showa village have not received food assistance through general distributions; returnees and vulnerable local residents received equal rations of food in the last distribution cycle and; recent floods affected some of the agricultural areas in Lagawa. The team proposed post-distribution monitoring in these areas and that information on the communities affected by the floods be disseminated in interagency meetings to facilitate provision of required assistance accordingly.
- (al) In Kadugli, South Kordofan CARE International provided two-week rations totalling 24 tons of WFP food commodities through general food distribution to 2,580 IDPs in Dilling

locality as an emergency assistance following some tribal conflicts in the area.

- (am) The joint WFP/FAO assessment mission on food security and livelihood situation of returnee population of returnees who have been assisted by WFP since April 2006 in South Blue Nile, which was proposed to take place in mid-September has been postponed until mid-October due to logistics constraints. Findings will determine if there is still a need for provision of humanitarian assistance to the current caseload of returnees who were already repatriated to their places of origin during the course of the year. UNHCR, SRRC and CEAS will also participate in the planned mission.
- (an) WFP, together with UN agencies and NGOs, participated in a meeting organized by the Humanitarian Aid Commission and the Sudan Rehabilitation and Recovery Commission in Damazine, Blue Nile. The meeting discussed registration activities and returnee repatriation plan for next year. UN agencies, including WFP, and NGOs working in the reintegration process will participate in a joint IDP returnee registration exercise in Damazine and Rosaires localities next week, in coordination with local authorities. UNHCR plans to repatriate a total of 5,100 refugee returnees from Bonga and Sherkole camps in Ethiopia to Balatoma, Challi, Pudom and Gindi villages in South Blue Nile, following the rains season. WFP food assistance to returnees in Blue Nile state will continue through October 2006. During the week, WFP distributed 22 tons of food to 1,161 returnees in Kurmuk and Jerod, South Blue Nile.
- (ao) Rains compounded by poor infrastructure in Blue Nile state hampered WFP distribution and monitoring activities in most of Blue Nile state during the week. WFP plans to conduct food distribution on 21 September for Keli, located 45-50 km from Kurmuk, by hiring a tractor to accompany WFP vehicles.
- (ap) Supplementary feeding activities in Abyei: WFP's Cooperating Partner, GOAL, distributed 514 kg of assorted food commodities to 126 malnourished under-fives and pregnant and lactating women in Abyei.
- (aq) The implementation of the school feeding project in North Kordofan is going smoothly. WFP and the state Ministry of Education undertook intensive monitoring visits with main focus on the newly targeted schools including preschool.
- (ar) Emergency Operation 10503.0: With an estimated monthly requirement of US\$ 60 million, disruptions in WFP's food pipeline 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 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.
- (as) 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. The CERF recently confirmed funding 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) According to updated figures, UNHCR facilitated the voluntary repatriation of 9,383 Burundian refugees in August as compared to 2,974 in July 2006. This is by far the

highest number of returnees since October 2005. UNHCR also reported the voluntary repatriation of 940 Congolese refugees who passed through the transit facility in Kigoma in August as compared to 1,310 in July 2006. Since the beginning of the operation in October 2005, a total of 19,309 Congolese have repatriated.

- (b) Results from the Beneficiary Contact Monitoring (BCM) survey conducted in May 2006 in Kibondo refugee camps revealed a 27 percent increase in the number of women taking decisions on food management at household level, compared to the last survey in October 2005. The BCM report further showed that WFP food contributed 92 percent to the main source of food in Kibondo camps. The same survey was conducted in all other refugee camps across northwestern Tanzania between May and June 2006. Reports from other locations are expected in late September 2006.
- (c) General food distribution covers 318,290 registered refugees. During the period 14 - 20 September, 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 vulnerable feeding.
- (d) An estimated shortfall of 31,448 tons (US\$ 17.1 million) exists up to the end of August 2007.

(9) Uganda

- (a) Following the signing of an agreement for the cessation of hostilities between the Government of Uganda (GoU) and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) on 26 August in Juba, Southern Sudan, and the halting of military operations against LRA by the Uganda People's Defence Forces, an estimated 800 LRA forces have reached the designated assembly points in Southern Sudan. The Government and LRA are expected to continue their talks in Southern Sudan this week. Furthermore, the GoU has said it would set up a legal committee to advise on legal issues arising from the peace talks.
- (b) WFP is participating in a UNDP-led return assessment for about 49,694 IDPs in three IDP camps in Lira district. These beneficiaries are expected to receive a three-month return package in November.
- (c) WFP participated in a cross-border planning workshop on Cholera Emergency Preparedness and Response organised by the Ministry of Health and supported by UNICEF/UNHCR on 13 and 14 September. The rationale is the increased cross-border movement of people between Uganda and Southern Sudan that increases the risk of transmission of the disease since there have been cholera cases in both South Sudan and in the West Nile districts.
- (d) WFP is finalising the Budget Revision for the protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 101021.1. The budget revision includes response to drought in Karamoja region for food assistance to 500,000 persons.
- (e) A WFP/FEWSNET Household Economy assessment is being undertaken in specific areas of Karamoja to improve the understanding of livelihoods of agro-pastoral people in the region. The assessment will assist in the general programming of assistance in Karamoja (development) and the impact of drought in the different communities (humanitarian).
- (f) WFP food distribution continues to reach 1.45 million displaced persons, 165,000 refugees and other vulnerable persons. During the past week, WFP distributed 1,575 tons of food assistance to 182,197 vulnerable persons. The revalidation of IDPs last week affected general food distribution in Kitgum and Pader, resulting in considerably

reduced tonnage distributed and beneficiaries reached.

(D) West Africa: (1) Chad (2) Cote d'Ivoire (3) Guinea (4) Liberia (5) Niger

(1) Chad

- (a) During the reporting period (7-20 September), the overall situation was calm in N'Djamena but remains unpredictable and tense throughout the country, especially in the East. Following reports of Chadian rebels crossing back into Chad, patrols had been intensified in the areas along the border with Sudan. Clashes between the National Chadian Army (ANT) and the rebels had been reported on 10 September and are still on-going. The humanitarian agencies operating in eastern Chad are currently surrounded by military operations. Humanitarian agencies operating in the area have updated their evacuation and contingency plans. Special security measures have been put in place in the camps in Bahai and Oure Cassouni restricting movement of vehicles to convoys only and under the escort of the Chadian Gendarmerie (CNAR).
- (b) General food distributions for September are currently on-going in the 12 refugee camps in eastern Chad.
- (c) Premier Urgence will be distributing some 14 tons of seeds as part of the seed protection programme to some 1,120 internally displaced people (IDPs) in three villages around Allacha.
- (d) An OCHA workshop took place in Abéché during the reporting week to discuss the 2007 Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) for the Relief Operations in Eastern Chad.
- (e) On 14 September, UNHCR organized a meeting between UN agencies, NGO partners and local authorities. The purpose of the meeting was to evaluate the humanitarian assistance provided in 2006 and identify requirements for 2007 in the refugee host administrative regions of Waddai, Wadi Fira and Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti (BET).
- (f) The WFP/UNHCR Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) is under preparation and it is scheduled to take place on 15 to 30 October.
- (g) Between 8 and 18 September, WFP Humanitarian Air Service (WFP-HAS) transported a total of 469 passengers. A total of 1.4 tons of light cargo was also transported during that period.
- (h) To date, the emergency operation (EMOP) has received US\$ 69.5 million, representing 77 % of the total requirement.
- (i) The operation in support of the Sudanese refugees is planned to continue next year. Confirmation of contributions for 2007 are required by December 2006 at the latest in order for WFP to be able to purchase and start pre-positioning food stocks by May 2007 before the rainy season when most camps are inaccessible. Delay in the provision of food for the Sudanese refugees could lead to deterioration in their nutritional status as they have very limited coping mechanisms and depend on WFP food.

(2) Cote d'Ivoire

- (a) The Prime Minister and the three main political leaders attended the special high-level session on the margins of the UN General Assembly meeting to agree on the post-31 October period; President Gbagbo neither attended the UN meeting in New York nor did he send a delegation. With no progress in the peace process further achieved and the post-31 October period approaching, increased political uncertainty is feared. Disagreements over the identification scheme, which is linked to the disarmament, remained and continued to block the peace process.
- (b) After having disbanded the transitional government following the toxic waste scandal,

Prime Minister Charles Konan Banny formed a new 36-member cabinet.

- (c) Due to the deteriorating security situation in the West of Côte d'Ivoire, UN staff was recalled to be very cautious and to strictly adhere to general security instructions at home and on mission.
- (d) The dumping of toxic waste throughout Abidjan remained a great concern as to secondary pollution effects through the food chain (vegetation, crops, and fish). Seven people have died and more than 40,000 have sought treatment for symptoms caused by noxious fumes. The UN has set up an inter-agency team, the UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC), to coordinate the response of UN Agencies.
- (e) As part of the In-depth Assessment to prepare the 2007/2008 Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) in Côte d'Ivoire, the food security assessment is underway and will last until 01 October 2006.
- (f) A one-month reduced ration has been delivered to Caritas to be distributed to 1,800 Liberian refugees in Nicla registered as vulnerable.
- (g) The budget revision of the regional PRRO 10372.0, consisting of extension in time from 01 January to 30 June 2007, with a total additional WFP cost of US \$ 19.5 million has been approved by the WFP Executive Director.
- (h) As of 18 September 2006, the regional PRRO (Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina, Ghana, and Mali) was resourced at 83.6% with US \$ 41.8 million received so far against the operational needs of US \$ 50.1 million (16.4% shortfall or US \$ 8.2 million against operational requirements).

(3) Guinea

- (a) The Gueckedou-Macenta road and the "coffee road", linking Kissidougou and Macenta, are currently unfit for vehicles as a consequence of the deterioration during the rainy season. Macenta and N'Zerekore are therefore currently isolated from the rest of the country through road access. This situation is having adverse consequences in the implementation of all operations. Attacks on private houses are often reported in Kissidougou and N'zérékoré.
- (b) The transfer of 3,000 refugees from Kountaya camp to Kouankan 1 and Laine camps began on 4 September despite the extremely poor conditions of the roads. During the reporting period (4 – 17 September), 778 refugees were transferred to Kouankan 1. A total of 503 Liberian refugees were voluntary repatriated during the last two weeks. WFP provided food for the preparation of hot meals for refugees participating in the convoys.
- (c) Guinean refugee camps currently host 30,068 individuals who are being assisted by WFP. The present count includes 3,076 refugees from Côte d'Ivoire and the remainder from Liberia. Food distributions are transitioning from a general to a targeted monthly food distribution. On 15 September, a joint message was announced by WFP, UNHCR and the national office of coordination of refugees (BNCR), in which they reconfirmed the criteria of selected vulnerable Liberian refugees remaining in Guinea camps that will benefit from targeted general food distributions. During this reporting period, a total of 128 tons were distributed to 9,326 beneficiaries during the September general food distribution in Kountaya, Kouankan 1 and 2 and Kola camps.

(4) Liberia

- (a) The general situation in the country remained calm and stable during the reporting period (11-17 September) but criminality, protests and demonstrations continued.
- (b) 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 for the next 6-8 weeks before the end of the rainy season. • WFP and partners delivered 598 tons of food, targeting over 48,000 beneficiaries in various feeding programmes during the reporting period.

- (c) During the reporting period, a total of 487 Liberian refugees from neighboring Guinea, Ghana and the Gambia arrived in Liberia under the UNHCR sponsored repatriation programme. WFP distributed a total of 17 tons of assorted food commodities to these returnees.
- (d) The distribution of the second tranche of the resettlement food package also took place during this reporting period. A total of 2,670 received a two months food ration to complete their four months resettlement package. As of 14 September 2006, 80,284 Liberia refugees have been repatriated. According to the UNHCR statistics on Liberian refugees, there are still over 140,000 Liberian refugees in asylum countries.
- (e) A total of 471 tons of assorted food commodities was dispatched from WFP warehouses in support of September-October 2006 distributions.
- (f) Food delivery to Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) schools resumed last week in Bomi and Grand Cape Mount Counties following a period of suspension due to travel restrictions imposed in the area. Security situation deteriorated in the Bomi and Grand Cape Mount areas few days ago when ex-fighters attacked and extorted money from rubber buyers in the Guthrie Rubber Plantation area. Food ration for some 1,040 beneficiaries was delivered to 14 schools in the two counties. Preparations are also underway to commence delivery of food rations to regular academic schools following the end of the 2005/2006 school break.
- (g) During the reporting week, food distribution activities were conducted at project sites in nine counties under the food support for local Initiatives programme. A total of 422 tons of food targeting 40,536 beneficiaries was delivered.
- (h) WFP and partners continue the assessment of newly established and revitalized health facilities in the country. The assessments are part of efforts to support the plan of the Government and the humanitarian community to restore basic social services to rural parts of the country particularly in areas of high return.. In continuation of support to other health and nutrition activities, WFP and partners during the reporting period delivered a total of 64.4 metric tons of food targeting 3,330 beneficiaries.
- (i) With the exception of a break in cereals in November, the pipeline is healthy up to end of January 2007. The Country Office currently needs US\$ 7.4 million to cover food shortfalls up to the end of the first quarter in 2007.

(5) Niger

- (a) There were no significant security incidents in Niger during the reporting period (7 – 20 September). However, the heavy rains of the past weeks have resulted in an outbreak of cholera. As of 19 September, 138 cases of cholera have been reported in Zinder, with 8 deaths; in Maradi, there are 45 cases with 5 deaths. On 16 September, WFP delivered a full food basket (in total 5 tons) for 100 patients and their caretakers in the quarantine centre that has been set up in Zinder.
- (b) From 1 August – 15 September, WFP distributed a total of 688 tons of food to 33,796 flood-affected persons in Agadez, Dosso, Tahoua, Tillaberi and Zinder regions. Targeted general distributions are ongoing to 350,000 vulnerable populations in Zinder, Maradi and Tahoua.
- (c) Targeted free food distributions began on 25 August 2006. In the first round of distributions, WFP is providing 5,055 tons for 350,000 people in Tahoua, Maradi and Zinder regions.
- (d) WFP, UNICEF and NGO partners are collaborating on a blanket supplementary feeding

operation for 241,500 children under three years of age in Maradi, Zinder and Tahoua. Dispatches for the first round are 91% complete as of 19 September. In September, WFP will dispatch a total of 1,707 tons of food for supplementary feeding for moderately malnourished children in more than 800 centres across the country and protection rations for children in outpatient treatment with severe or moderate malnutrition

- (e) The protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) has received US\$ 31.9 million, representing 85% of the original project budget. However, a budget revision of the PRRO is currently ongoing to reflect the increased needs under the DNGPCA's plan of action and the blanket supplementary feeding activity. This budget revision reflects higher requirements and therefore will increase the financial shortfall for the PRRO.
- (f) With the increased needs for the blanket supplementary feeding programme, the pipeline for corn-soya blend (CSB) will now break in early 2007. Contributions are urgently needed to avoid a disruption of nutrition activities for malnourished children.

(E) Asia: (1) Afghanistan (2) Sri Lanka (3) Timor Leste

(1) Afghanistan

- (a) The overall security situation remains unpredictable and volatile throughout the country, particularly in the southern, south-eastern and eastern regions where NATO-led military operations against Taliban insurgents continue. According to the report from the Kandahar Provincial Disaster Management Team, the total number of IDPs as a result of the fighting is nearly 15,000 families (10,000 in Kandahar city, 3,000 in Panjwai district and 1,900 in Zhari district). During the reporting period (14 – 21 September) a number of serious security incidents were reported throughout the country; Kabul was particularly affected.
- (b) These security incidents continue to destabilize the physical and food security situation of local populations, particularly those who are displaced by fighting in the southern areas or those affected by floods and drought and who rely on food assistance as the only coping mechanism. Meanwhile, Government efforts for the reconstruction of the country continue to be undermined, while the movements of humanitarian agencies are increasingly restricted.
- (c) During the reporting period WFP assisted 183,983 beneficiaries across the country with 1,549 tons of mixed commodities. In the northern provinces of Balkh, Saripul and Faryab, 627 tons of wheat were dispatched to assist 41,000 drought-affected individuals. Food dispatch for drought operations in Shari Buzurg District of Badakhshan province, however, has been suspended owing to fighting between two local commanders. Meanwhile, some 70 tons of food were distributed to 1,150 families affected by floods in Ghazni. In the southern region, 322 tons of food were distributed to 3,345 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Kandahar city and Lashkargah city, Helmand province. In Kandahar a distribution plan of 5,182 tons of mixed food has also been prepared to assist 109,860 drought affected people.
- (d) US\$ 32 million has been received so far out of the total US\$ 49.9 million requested for food assistance under the joint Government/UN drought appeal of July. Additional funds are required to ensure that the worst drought affected communities are appropriately assisted, especially in view of the approaching winter season and subsequent logistics difficulties in reaching remote areas. WFP is also experiencing pipeline breaks which continue to affect the implementation of school feeding and winterization programmes.

(2) Sri Lanka

- (a) As of 18 September, the total number of people newly displaced by the fighting between the LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Ealam) and the Sri Lankan Government

stands unchanged at 207,000. The security situation remains tense in Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu and Batticaloa while Trincomalee is relatively calm. All districts affected by the conflict are affected by daily clashes and shelling, claymore mines, abductions and random killings.

- (b) WFP is currently providing emergency food rations to approximately 150,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) in Batticaloa, Trincomalee and to limited extent Jaffna, Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi districts. However, given the access constraints in many areas, resulting in intermittent deliveries, the WFP food supplied has not always met 100% of the IDP food requirements. Both the relief operations and WFP regular activities under the on-going protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO), 10067.1 Assistance to Vulnerable Groups for Peace Building in Conflict- and Tsunami-Affected Areas, are severely constrained by the poor security situation, lack of access or shortages of food at district level.
- (c) WFP is coordinating with other agencies to augment the Government's logistics capacity for distribution of WFP food aid and other commodities to the IDPs.
- (d) No food or other commodities have been moved into the LTTE-controlled Vanni districts of Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu from Vavuniya during the reporting period.
- (e) Due to increased food requirements to cater for the new IDPs, WFP food pipeline will be facing a shortfall of rice in October. Local procurement of additional stocks is underway and more cash resources are needed for rice, wheat flour and dhal.
- (f) Donors are beginning to respond with pledges towards the Consolidated Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP), which includes US\$ 11 million for WFP food assistance for newly displaced IDPs as well as WFP's US\$ 2.6 million Special Operation (SO 10539) for augmenting logistic preparedness capacity.

(3) Timor Leste

- (a) The overall security situation in Dili remained tense during the reporting period (8-20 September). While the deployment of the new UN Police (UNPOL) alongside the Australian-led Joint Task Force (JTF) helped curb gang-related violence on the streets of Dili, there continued to be daily reports of stone-throwing, youth fighting and the occasional petrol bomb attempt. Moreover, an increasing number of UN/international vehicles came under attack from stone-throwing youth.
- (b) The UNPOL have made two arrests in connection with a shooting at the Seaport IDP camp. Both arrested men are inactive PNTL (police) officers. Meanwhile, the JTF announced that nearly 2,000 police and army weapons have been collected and efforts to collect the remaining firearms were continuing.
- (c) WFP operations were relatively unaffected during the reporting period. However, some field missions to western and southern districts had to be postponed or cancelled due to security concerns.
- (d) A UN Transition Team is currently in Dili to chart out the transition from UNOTIL to the new UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT). The Team is holding regular meetings with the UN Country Team.
- (e) WFP will take over responsibility for the distribution of rice to IDPs and host families in all districts in Timor-Leste beginning from October 2006, with the exception of the district of Dili where the provision of WFP rice will begin in November. WFP currently distributes rations of rice, beans and vegetable oil to IDPs in 5 districts, while government rice along with WFP beans and vegetable oil is distributed in the remaining districts. This change, along with the inclusion of host families, will nearly double WFP's monthly requirement.
- (f) During the reporting period, a total of 310 tons of food (in one-month food rations) was

distributed under the general food distribution to 82,025 beneficiaries in Ainaro, Dili, Lautem, Oecussi and Viqueque districts. Since 1 June 2006, WFP has provided a total of 1,985 tons of emergency food assistance to approximately 167,100 beneficiaries.

- (g) A total of 58 tons of vegetable oil, CSB and sugar was dispatched for 8,279 beneficiaries in Covalima, Liquica and Oecussi districts under the mother and child health (MCH) programme from 8-20 September. As agreed with the Ministry of Health, the MCH programme will cover some 25,900 pregnant and lactating women and malnourished children under the age of 5 in six districts by the end of September.
- (h) During the reporting period, a total of 58 tons of food was dispatched for 22,752 primary school students in Atauro sub-district, and in Bobonaro and Covalima districts under the school feeding programme. The programme will cover some 54,800 primary school students in 7 districts by the end of September.
- (i) In recognition of the continued need for humanitarian assistance to victims of the current crisis, the UN Country Team in Timor-Leste has requested a no-cost extension to the Flash Appeal until the end of December 2006. The international community recognizes that food security is the main priority in terms of the impact of the crisis. WFP is in the process of preparing a budget revision to incorporate needs in addition to the pre-crisis programming in order to continue to assist vulnerable households through the lean season and up until elections in May 2007.
- (j) It is currently estimated that an additional US\$ 9.4 million will be needed to cover requirements through the end of the protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) in November 2007.

(F) Latin America and Caribbean: (1) Colombia (2) Guatemala (3) Haiti

(1) Colombia

- (a) During the reported period (6-20 September), clashes between the Colombian Army and illegal armed groups were reported by local authorities in areas located south of the province of Bolívar. Main clashes took place in rural areas of Cañabrava and Alto de San Pablo.
- (b) WFP distributed 35 tons of emergency food aid to isolated communities located in remote areas of the Nariño province in order to provide attention to some 1,800 people who were forced to flee from rural areas of the municipality of Barbacoas in mid August 2006.
- (c) In the context of the protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 10366, Assistance to People Displaced by Violence, WFP distributed last week 452 metric tons of food in 12 provinces to 33,364 beneficiaries.
- (d) As a result of an imminent pipeline break in October 2006 and to ensure continued food assistance to the most vulnerable groups, WFP is cutting back on its levels of distribution starting October 2006. WFP Colombia will face a shortfall of 7,250 tons, valued at US\$ 6.2 million in all commodities to cover scheduled food needs through March 2007.

(2) Guatemala

- (a) In Guatemala, a total of 656 tons of food have been distributed in the Departments of San Marcos, Solola and Chimaltenango to 12,482 families involved in food for work activities and families living in shelters.
- (b) A total of 236 tons was dispatched for the emergency operation (EMOP) in the departments of Chimaltenango, Sololá and Jutiapa.

- (c) The EMOP 10497 continues with a 28.6% shortfall with US\$ 10,059,146 received in contributions from the US \$14,095,271 requested last October 2005.

(3) Haiti

- (a) During the reporting period (5-18 September), the entire country remained in UN security phase III. MINUSTAH and the National Police have increased their presence around Cite Soleil and other neighborhoods and a significant number of alleged criminals and weapons have been arrested/seized. Increased criminality was reported in Cap Haitien, and the MINUSTAH troops were attacked in St Michel de l'Atalaye. Incidents were also reported in Gonaives.
- (b) All travel by road to the Malpasse border with the Dominican Republic is still prohibited and armed escorts for UN trucks with supplies coming into Haiti from the Dominican Republic are required.
- (c) During the reporting period, a total of 754 tons of food were delivered to health centres and schools under the protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) and Country Programme in the West, North and North-East departments and in Port-au-Prince. Lack of available stocks in cereals as well as the security situation is slowing deliveries to partners.
- (d) Deliveries to the schools and partners of the school feeding programmes have begun as the new school year starts.
- (e) The PRRO 10382.0 is facing a pipeline break of CSB; consequently contributions are critically needed to overcome these shortages.

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

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