
World Food Programme Emergency Report 2006
Issued Weekly by the United Nations World Food Programme
Report No. 40 / 2006 - Date 06 October 2006

(A) Highlights

- (B) Middle East,Central Asia and Eastern Europe:** (1) Lebanon (2) occupied Palestinian territories
- (C) East & Central Africa:** (1) Burundi (2) Congo, DR (3) Ethiopia (4) Rwanda (5) Somalia (6) Sudan (7) Tanzania (8) Uganda
- (D) West Africa:** (1) CÃ´te d'Ivoire (2) Chad (3) Guinea (4) Liberia (5) Niger
- (E) Asia:** (1) Afghanistan (2) Philippines (3) Sri Lanka (4) Timor Leste
- (F) Latin America and Caribbean:** (1) Colombia (2) Guatemala (3) Haiti

(A) Highlights

- (a) The overall security situation throughout Afghanistan has further deteriorated in certain areas and continues to impose limitations on WFP operations, especially in the southern, south-eastern and eastern regions, where military operations are still ongoing.
- (b) WFP food distributions in DR Congo continue with a weak pipeline. Consequently, imbalanced food baskets have been provided to targeted beneficiaries including malnourished persons.
- (c) In Tanzania, WFP distributed over 1,100 tons of food commodities to approximately 318,300 refugees and 5,300 vulnerable Tanzanians.
- (d) The security situation in Darfur remains unstable and continues to affect the delivery of humanitarian assistance to many locations especially in the northern Darfur region.

(B) Middle East,Central Asia and Eastern Europe: (1) Lebanon (2) occupied Palestinian territories**(1) Lebanon**

- (a) One breach of the ceasefire was reported by the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) on 28 September when Israeli Defence Forces (IDF) vehicles crossed the border near the Lebanese village of Marwaheen.
- (b) According to UNHCR, an estimated 200,000 people remain displaced with some still fearing to return.
- (c) During the reporting period (23-29 September), preparations were ongoing for WFP's closure of operations by the end of October. It is expected that the logistics component of the WFP sub-office in Tyre will close by the end of next week.
- (d) The drafting of the standard project reports for the Lebanon regional emergency operation (EMOP) 10357.0, logistics interagency special operation (SO) 10534.0 and ICT interagency SO 10535.0 has started.
- (e) The WFP third round distribution plan, which involves an estimated 4,000 tons of food to be distributed over the coming 2-3 weeks, has already been submitted.

- (f) During the reporting period, deliveries continued to take place from Beirut. One hundred tons of flour were delivered to the southern suburbs of Beirut and to Khalde. A total of 100 pallets of baby hygiene kits, 280 pallets of water, 258 pallets of school-in-a-box kits and 70 pallets of adult hygiene kits were distributed to various locations.
- (g) During the reporting period, 284 tons of food supplies and 466 tons of food commodities were dispatched to various locations.
- (h) The third round of distributions started on 29 September, with a delivery of over 470 tons of food commodities to Jibchit and more than 167 tons of food supplies to Charqiye. Overall, this round of distribution is expected to reach 655,000 people with an estimated 4,000 tons of food in the south of Lebanon, Bekaa valley and southern suburbs of Beirut.
- (i) The second phase of the food assessment mission in the Bekaa valley continued from 26 to 29 September and focused on targeting and distribution arrangements for a caseload of 60,000 beneficiaries in the Baalbek and Hermel districts. A total of 60,000 people in Baalbek and in Hermel will be assisted with one-time 21 days food rations. The food deliveries are planned to begin on 1 October.

(2) occupied Palestinian territories

- (a) The reporting period (15 – 30 September) was marked by further strikes among Palestinian National Authority (PNA) staff and an eruption of internal violence throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, with the highest intensity witnessed in Gaza. The WFP team in Gaza are working under enhanced security procedures and three field trips had to be cancelled during the reporting period for security reasons. Access for UN staff outside of Gaza remains problematic – both for non-diplomatic and national staff. The security situation in the West Bank has seen a significant deterioration compared to previous months and all areas of the West Bank – other than Bethlehem and Ramallah – are restricted to essential travel only. Security procedures are being strengthened to ensure full and strict compliance with the phase three restrictions. Furthermore, the end of September marks three months of complete fishing restrictions on Gaza affecting 35,000 people.
- (b) Project preparation continued despite ongoing strikes at two of WFP's partner organisations, the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) and the Ministry of Social Affairs (MSA). The most comprehensive strikes remain in the West Bank where implementation has been slightly delayed. In Gaza the implementation through the Ministries remains on schedule.
- (c) Gaza Strip: MOA is now completing data entry of beneficiary lists to the central database for food for work/training (FFWT). WFP partner CHF has finished data entry, and is cross-checking lists; CHF local committees are finalising the work plans for FFWT activities to start in early October. WFP visited all institutions to be included in the Institutional Feeding (IF) programme under the next phase of the protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO).
- (d) West Bank: In Jenin, Nablus and Ramallah governorates, CHF has completed the selection of warehouses for FFWT; formed new local committees and trained them on WFP FFWT guidelines; finalized the selection of beneficiaries and prepared the work plans for joint review. During the reporting period, a total of some 21 tons of salt were delivered to CHF. In Tulkarem, Qalquilia, Tubas and Salfeet governorates the preparation process has been halted since the beginning of the MOA strikes in early September. In Hebron, Bethlehem, Jerusalem and Jericho, WFP partner CRS selected warehouses, and is now finalizing the selection of warehouses in Jerusalem governorate. Ninety-five percent of the local committee formation and training is now completed and selection of the additional caseload is underway. A total of 21 tons of

wheat flour and vegetable oil were delivered to MSA warehouses in the West Bank during the reporting period. In addition, MSA distributed 252 tons of mixed commodities to 2,029 beneficiaries in Ramallah, Hebron, Qalqiliya and Nablus governorates. The reduced distribution rates are the result of MSA strikes.

- (e) A market survey was conducted at the level of the five governorates of Gaza Strip on 26 - 27 September. While Karni crossing has been opened to palletised commercial cargo – allowing much needed supplies to get through – the backlog of goods is such that prices are disrupted. Food processing factories are facing continued shortages of raw materials. Prices of sugar and vegetables are rising slightly and transport costs inside Israel for food commodities increased five fold due to the closure of the Karni crossing. The purchasing power of most customers remains at a minimum level. A market survey was also conducted in four governorates of the West Bank: Ramallah, Nablus, Tulkarm and Hebron.
- (f) The fourth joint UN/NGO coordination meeting was chaired by WFP Gaza, to discuss the coordination of food aid distributions during Ramadan. A FAO/WFP food security working group meeting was held at Gaza WFP sub-office. The Minister of Agriculture visited WFP local committees in Southern Gaza and the MOA proposed a survey to identify the most relevant projects for the area. The WFP Country Director met with the Ministry of Education to discuss a pilot school feeding project with 50,000 participants in the West Bank and Gaza.
- (g) A total of 2,865 tons of food commodities was delivered during the reporting period (487 tons in the Gaza Strip and 2,377 tons in the West Bank). Seven warehouse monitoring visits were conducted in Gaza.

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

(1) Burundi

- (a) Some 1,000 families had their crop fields (mostly banana and cassava) devastated by a hailstorm last week in the Mabayi and Mugina communes of Cibitoke province. In response to this situation WFP will be providing targeted food distributions for one month covering all the affected households. Distributions are scheduled to start at the end of October.
- (b) Following the recent peace agreement between the Government of Burundi (GoB) and the last remaining rebel group (FNL), there has been a repatriation trend of Burundian refugees from DRC. WFP provides a three-month return package to the returnees.
- (c) Following the GoB's request for assistance to Burundian refugees expelled from Tanzania, WFP will provide a three-month food ration to some 600 people per month (32 tons of food). Food distributions started on 4 October.
- (d) During the period 25 to 31 September, WFP distributed a total of 1,631 tons of food to 245,543 beneficiaries through its cooperating partners. Most beneficiaries were assisted through the seed protection rations (SPR) operation.

(2) Congo, DR

- (a) On 2 October, violent demonstrations by demobilized combatants were held in Gemena (Equateur province), putting WFP and other UN agencies on alert. Police and UN vehicles were stoned and the UN Mission in DR Congo (MONUC) headquarters was besieged.
- (b) Renewed insecurity linked with military operations of ethnic groups has been reported on the Bukavu-Kalehe and Bukavu–Bunyakiri axis. In the same province, a significant

number of Burundians under UNHCR protection have requested to be repatriated to their homeland. WFP will provide food for the Burundians during their stay in the UNHCR transit centre in Uvira.

- (c) Over 500 displaced households (2,500 individuals) are in need of humanitarian assistance in Lisasa, North Kivu province. WFP has planned to provide them with food through the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC).
- (d) Due to a weak pipeline, plans for the October food distributions are still limited to priority groups. In Ituri district, food distribution to 44,000 IDPs continued through German Agro Action. However, WFP suspended its assistance to street children to allow for the continuation of nutritional activities and support to newly displaced persons in Irumu territory.
- (e) In North Kivu, 11,800 beneficiaries were targeted with 118 tons of food. A total of 374 tons was dispatched to South Kivu to assist the 4,800 displaced households on the Kalehe and Bunyakiri axis.
- (f) In Gemena, food distributions amounted to 15 tons, equivalent to 28% of the weekly plans. The food basket provided to 7,700 beneficiaries was comprised of maize meal and oil. In Kinshasa, food distribution to 15,600 individuals did not include oil. A total of 954 tons of assorted food commodities are being loaded on a barge in Kinshasa for Gemena.

(3) Ethiopia

- (a) The “kiremt” rains (main season for most regions in the country) have now completely ceased in most areas and displaced people from all flood affected areas are returning to their settlements. In Gambella region, some 30,900 flood-affected people require emergency food and non-food assistance.
- (b) In the implementation of the supplementary feeding programme as part of the enhanced outreach strategy (TSF/EOS), distributions of food provided by WFP are in progress throughout the country. In Tigray, distributions of 2,683 tons for 96,320 beneficiaries are on-going and will be completed within one week. In SNNPR, 6,963 tons of food were distributed at the end of September for 249,984 beneficiaries. In Oromiya region at the beginning of October, the region has distributed a total of 2,318 tons of corn-soya blend and vegetable oil for 83,395 beneficiaries. In Beneshangul Gumuz region, the dispatch of 1,745 tons of supplementary food rations for 7,318 beneficiaries has begun and distributions should be completed by 20 October. Finally, Amhara region completed distributing 2,828 tons of rations for 101,889 beneficiaries.
- (c) With regards to relief food dispatches, the Federal DPPA has nearly completed transportation of the sixth round of the allocated 22,544 tons of food to the Somali region. A total of 247 tons of food allocated to the Fafan and Hartisheik internally displaced persons (IDPs) camps located in Jijiga zone of Somali region arrived at their destination and distributions will start shortly through a local NGO. A one-month food allocation has been made for 43,300 IDPs in West-Imi district of Afder zone in Somali region. The Federal DPPA has allocated 11,399 tons of relief food items for the tenth round of allocation to Amhara, Oromiya and SNNPR. Additionally, a total of 1,752 tons of food commodities has been allocated for the flood victims in Dire Dawa and Somali region.

(4) Rwanda

- (a) Sporadic rains continue in most parts of the country.
- (b) A total of 468 tons of food commodities was distributed to over 25,767 refugees in Gihembe, Nyabiheke and Kigeme camps and Nkamira transit centre. In addition, 20

tons of mixed food commodities were pre-positioned in Nyagatare transit centre to assist potential returnees.

- (c) As of 4 October 2006, the updated caseload of expelled Rwandans accommodated in Kiyanzi transit camp stands at 414. Most WFP food was distributed to beneficiaries on 25 September 2006.

(5) Somalia

- (a) National staff deployment to middle and lower Juba is planned within the coming days with the aim of restarting general food distributions in the regions. Access to these regions normally becomes difficult with the start of Deyr seasonal rains, which commences in mid-to-late October. However, recent political events including the Islamic Courts Union (ICU) take-over of key areas within these regions may affect WFP's ability to access key airstrips required for staff movement.
- (b) A large influx of refugees from Somalia into Kenya has been reported. Approximately 3,300 Somalis have crossed over during the first three weeks of September destined for Dadaab refugee camp in north-eastern Kenya. If the current trend continues, some 50,000 persons will have migrated into Kenya before the end of the year.

(6) Sudan

- (a) Darfur: Nyala: Security in South Darfur continued to be unstable during the reporting period (24–30 September) and has limited access for transporters delivering food, negatively impacting on humanitarian assistance. Furthermore, humanitarian workers are facing increased levels of harassment and in some cases theft of personal belongings. Four women from sector five in Kalma were reportedly attacked and raped by armed men while heading north from their camp to collect firewood. Another report stated that armed men attacked internally displaced people (IDPs) gathered at Nakhara School 115 km south of Nyala. Their village was looted and they were told to leave the area and get to safety. Due to the insecurity south-west of Buram, there has been a new influx of IDPs from Al Goz, Al Gharibi, Um Durna, Um Kharain and Habuck villages at Otash Camp in Nyala.
- (b) Heavy fighting between Sudan Liberation Army (SLA) factions occurred when an attack was launched on Gereida town targeting SLA/MM offices. On 29 September UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) and WFP security facilitated the evacuation of seven UN (FAO, UNFPA) and 55 NGO staff from Gereida. The African Union in Gereida secured the landing sites for the four helicopters used to relocate the staff. On 30 September 2006, an additional eight Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES) staff were successfully relocated from Gereida to Nyala. WFP met with the Area Security Coordinator, OCHA, Danish Refugee Council and MSF in the Zallingie field office to discuss how insecurity has limited movement. The unstable situation in Jebel Marra has caused a few thousand people to relocate to camps in town. WFP Zallingie is closely monitoring the situation. Furthermore, WFP-HAS is considering expanding flight coverage to Nertiti (e.g. Zallingie).
- (c) El Fasher: Insecurity continues to affect the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the north, north-west and north-east of North Darfur. Kulkul, parts of rural Kutum and Tawilla are the most insecure areas. Reports of continued infighting within the main rebel groups have resulted in the formation of smaller factions, increasing insecurity and limiting humanitarian activities. A combined mission consisting of WFP, OCHA and German Agro Action (GAA) was able to secure safe passage of food deliveries to Birmaza and Muzbat in rural Kutum. Although safe passage was guaranteed for Birmaza, further security incidents in the area have now prompted partners to temporarily delay distributions. Demonstrations throughout many towns and camps,

both for and against UN peacekeeping forces in Darfur, have created an insecure environment for the humanitarian community.

- (d) El Geneina: On 25 September, a Sudan Red Crescent vehicle carrying eight national staff travelling from UM Tajouk to El Geneina was ambushed by three armed men near Duroti (about 25 km east of El Geneina). The staff members were robbed of four VHF radios, cash and other personal belongings, before they were allowed to continue with their road mission, no one was harmed. On 26 September a commercial truck rented by an INGO traveling from El Geneina to Sirba was ambushed by armed bandits in the Bir Dagig area in Kulbus. The passengers were robbed of all personal belongings and one Sudanese civilian male was reported killed during the robbery.
- (e) South: Lakes: The Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) commenced disarmament of civilians in and around Akot in Lakes state following the killing of a village chief. Communities were granted a period of one week to hand over their arms. Humanitarian access to the area remained limited despite the improvement in the security situation during the reporting period. WFP food distributions to the area are suspended until stability of the security situation is confirmed. UNMIS is planning to carry out a security assessment along the Rumbek – Akot road on 2 October.
- (f) Jonglei: During the reporting period, WFP received information that members from the state's local authorities are residing at the WFP field office compound in Walgak. The compound was vacant during a disarmament exercise. A team from WFP visited the compound and requested local and state authorities to vacate the compound. WFP plan to assess the location next week and follow up on developments.
- (g) Western Bahr El Ghazal: On 26 September, an explosion occurred in one of the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) ammunition stores in Wau, Western Bahr El Ghazal. Lightning struck the roof of the store which contained ammunition, artillery shells and reportedly missiles. There were no reported casualties.
- (h) East: Food dispatches to WFP food for education (FFE) projects and supplementary feeding in Red Sea state are currently on hold since the access issue has not improved despite the agreement reached between WFP and state authorities in July. The Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health and the Humanitarian Aid Commission are currently holding meetings to reactivate the agreement and resolve the access issue.
- (i) Three Areas: UNMIS office in Abyei reported that the Sudan People's Liberation Army imposed movement restrictions on UNMIS in areas south of Abyei (south of river Kier).
- (j) Nyala: A total of 4,148 tons of food was received from El Obeid and 2,921 tons was dispatched to locations in South and West Darfur. Insecurity in Sharia has prevented dispatches of food to Um Shegera and Abu Dangal. The erection of one Rubhall at Otash complex is complete. El Fasher: Some 848 tons of food was dispatched and distributed in the areas of Dar El Salam, Wadaa, El Fasher Rural and Zamzam IDP camp. In addition, a total of some 392 tons of food were pre-positioned in Um Kedada for distribution in October.
- (k) South: WFP dispatched a total of 729 tons of food to South Sudan; 183 tons from El Obeid, North Kordofan, 176 tons from Lokichoggio, Kenya and 360 tons from Koboko, Uganda. Food was dispatched to different locations in Lakes, Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria and Western Bahr El Ghazal States. Of the total dispatches, 373 tons were delivered by road while 346 tons were delivered by air from Lokichoggio.
- (l) Nyala: A large number of IDPs have relocated to Nyala and Otash Camp from various areas south of Buram due to attacks on Al Goz Al Garbi, Um Durna, Um Kharain and Hubuk cluster villages. WFP and World Vision International (WVI) have conducted an assessment of IDPs arriving at Otash Camp. WFP has requested WVI to conduct a full verification and registration process. WFP and Samaritan Purse conducted a

re-registration of the targeted beneficiaries in Sanam Al Naga and Abu Jabra. The total number of beneficiaries registered was 6,675. Prices from a market survey conducted in Mukjar showed that most commodities remained stable. Prices from a market survey conducted in Nyala showed an increase in groundnut whilst sorghum and millet prices remained stable. Prices from a market survey conducted in Ed Daein showed the price for cereal as stable, however the price of sorghum has decreased slightly.

- (m) El Fasher: WFP participated in a joint verification exercise in Kassab Camp. The teams verified 141 IDP families (566 individuals) as genuine cases that require food assistance. This number will be added to the caseload for Kassab camp in October. The State Ministry of Education has signed the field level agreement for FFE in North Darfur. The program takes place in El Fasher, Kutum and Kabkabiya, and feeds an average of 60,000 primary school students a total of 1,110 tons of food for four months (September to December). WFP, State Ministry of Education and UNICEF held a meeting to discuss operational issues and the Ministry reported that school feeding operations have started in most schools and activities are running well.
- (n) The State Ministry of Health (El Fasher) reported that new Therapeutic Feeding Centre (TFC) admissions in August 2006 were similar to August 2005; however the mortality rate was higher in August of this year. Last week 10 deaths were reported due to diarrhoea. Population Action International (PAI) reported that the Khazan Tunjur supplementary feeding programme will not resume due to insecurity. Action Contre la Faim (ACF) has stopped admission of new children into the supplementary feeding program in Abu Shouk and El Salam camps as they will be closing down due to funding constraints. New arrivals at the camps of families with moderately malnourished children will be registered and receive special consideration for food assistance.
- (o) Some 848 tons of food was dispatched and distributed in the areas of Dar El Salam, Wadaa, El Fasher Rural and Zamzam IDP camp. Food Aid Monitors conducted direct food distributions to 1,100 beneficiaries in Dar El Salam Camp and 3,278 beneficiaries in Hillat Ansaar Camp in Wadaa. All general food distributions planned for September 2006 are complete for the El Fasher field office. GAA is planning to start general food distribution for the Deessa cluster in October. The Musbat and Hashaba areas will receive food aid and WFP monitoring teams will monitor the distribution if the security situation is stable. These areas have not been served since April 2006 due to insecurity. Prices from a market survey conducted in Kutum town showed most commodities remaining stable with the exception of sorghum which has decreased slightly. Watermelon seed prices have decreased and the price for a male goat has increased.
- (p) South: WFP provided 1,680 tons of food commodities to about 165,000 beneficiaries in South Sudan during the reporting period. Under general food distribution, 151,180 beneficiaries, of whom 19,110 are returnees, received 1,480 tons; 11,460 school children received 120 tons through FFE; 260 beneficiaries received 30 tons of food through nutrition programmes and; 2,140 beneficiaries received 50 tons through food for work (FFW), food for training (FFT) and food for recovery projects. Under general food distribution, WFP provided 190 tons of food to 19,110 returnees in Unity, Warrap, Lakes and Central Equatoria. During the reporting period, WFP, ADRA and UNHCR have jointly verified 677 returnees who arrived from northern Sudan through Kosti, White Nile. Returnees were received in Juba river-side way station.
- (q) Trainings and orientation workshops for participants in the annual needs and livelihood assessment in Southern Sudan were concluded in several locations during the week. Trainings were undertaken in Western Bahr El Ghazal, Lakes, Central and Western Equatoria, Upper Nile and Jonglei. Participants were from various Government bodies, UN agencies and NGOs. During the training workshops, teams were constituted and field data collection schedules were set. Training sessions are currently on-going in

Kapoeta, Eastern Equatoria and Bentiu, Unity and will conclude during the first week of October.

- (r) East: The joint nutrition survey undertaken by WFP, UNHCR, Commission of Refugees and NGOs in 12 refugee camps located in Kassala was concluded during the reporting period. Preliminary results of the survey indicate that Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates range from 6.8–13.7% and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rates range from 0.23–0.79%. Findings indicate an increase in the GAM rate compared to the 6.9% reported in the last survey undertaken last March. However, the situation is not alarming as rates remain below the 15% global emergency threshold. The survey team highlighted some observations during the exercise: (i) food ration cuts implemented during the lean season (ii) constant shortages in the supply of clean drinking water in camps especially in Shagarabs, Girba and Kilo 26; (iii) severe cases of acute water diarrhoea and malaria were reported in camps in Kassala state; (iv) poor hygiene conditions as a result of lack of pit latrines and; (v) lack of labour opportunities for refugees.
- (s) Sudanese Red Crescent (SRC), informed WFP of a planned registration in Hameshkoreib locality, Kassala state. SRC discussed with WFP methodology of registration and agreed to share information upon finalization of the exercise. Humanitarian agencies, including WFP, are not granted access to Hamashkoreib area by local authorities due to the landmine threat and insecurity. During the week, SRC distributed about 38 tons of WFP food to 8,566 students of primary schools in Hamashkoreib and Kassala localities under FFE activities.
- (t) WFP in collaboration with UN Mine Action Office organized a training on landmine awareness raising and safety. Staff from WFP, UN agencies, NGOs and Government institutions were trained.
- (u) Continued political instability in Eritrea resulted in the arrival of more asylum seekers in Sudan through Wad Sharefey reception camp in Kassala. During the reporting period, a total of 534 asylum seekers were screened and granted refugee status by UNHCR and the Commission of Refugees. The high number of asylum seekers who were granted refugee status resulted from delays in the screening process during the past weeks due to UNHCR funding constraints. The registered refugees were relocated to Kilo 26 camp where they will receive humanitarian assistance.
- (v) WFP's cooperating partners, the Ministry of Health and ACF provided about 3 tons of WFP food commodities to 1,586 under-fives and pregnant and lactating women in therapeutic and supplementary feeding centers in Port Sudan and the paediatric hospital in Port Sudan town.
- (w) Three Areas: A mission comprising of WFP Sudan Regional Director and the CETA Emergency Coordinator visited Abyei and Kauda and Kadugli in South Kordofan during the reporting period. In Abyei, they met with WFP staff, Sudan Rehabilitation and Recovery Commission, UN agencies and NGOs. In South Kordofan, the mission was received by the Acting Wali and the Minister of Education and discussed returnee-related issues. The Representative indicated that returnees in South Kordofan will continue to receive food assistance through general distributions while other vulnerable groups will be provided with assistance through food-for-recovery activities.
- (x) WFP dispatched 16 tons of food commodities to cooperating partner, Save the Children-US for distribution to 1,013 Darfurian IDPs in Kauda. Distributions will cover the IDPs' October requirements. In Kadugli, about 180 tons of WFP food was distributed by CARE International through general food distribution to 5,576 returnees and 4,595 vulnerable people in Dilling and Lagawa localities. Another 14 tons was provided to 325 beneficiaries through FFT activities in educational centres in Kadugli and Lagaw through the Norwegian Refugee Council.

- (y) WFP undertook post-distribution monitoring visits to Ardikanan and Hajar Hatab food distribution points in Kauda, South Kordofan, where two-month food rations were distributed in July. Monitoring teams conducted random visits to 15 households in four villages. A total of 3,247 registered beneficiaries received food assistance in these villages of whom 289 are returnees and 2,958 are vulnerable local residents. Major monitoring findings indicated the following: (i) the need to establish additional distribution points to facilitate provision of assistance; (ii) several coping mechanisms exist in the community such as kinship, selling of firewood and collection of wild fruits and; poor rainfall and harvest were observed in the visited locations. The team recommended continuation of monitoring in other locations of Talodi, Liri and Abu Gebeiha before the coming distribution and provision of water points at distribution sites suggested by communities.
- (z) The IDP registration in Damazine, Rosaries and its surrounding villages undertaken jointly by UN agencies in collaboration with the Humanitarian Aid Commission, the Sudan Rehabilitation and Recovery Commission and NGOs continued during the reporting period. Preliminary findings of the assessment showed that 76% of the 408 registered households in Higura Sharig expressed a desire to return to their areas of origin while the rest indicated that they will stay due to easy access to basic services. Percentages of IDPs who are willing to return to their original areas are 78, 83 and 50 in Higura Garib, Fardoss and Elmuthaluth areas respectively.
- (aa) WFP's cooperating partner, Save the Children-US distributed about 123 tons of WFP food to 14,133 returnees in Abyei town through general food distribution. A WFP team monitored the distribution and indicated that returnees received food as per the approved ration scale and that more sensitization is required for the beneficiaries with regard to the upcoming shift from relief to recovery.
- (ab) UN agencies, NGOs and local authorities agreed during the reporting period on the modality of registration for new returnees who will arrive in Abyei from October through December 2006. Village leaders will conduct registration at village level and a joint team composed of WFP, OCHA, RRR, SRRC and SC-US will undertake verification at village level before issuing food ration cards.
- (ac) Other Areas: WFP is working with the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) on coordinating distribution of high-energy biscuits to flood-affected beneficiaries in White Nile state. So far, WFP and HAC have distributed 0.6 tons of high energy biscuits to 217 of the affected families in El Ghazala village located 27 km south of Kosti town. This distribution is the first assistance received in this village after the floods. Beneficiaries indicated the need for non-food items such as tents and mosquito nets.
- (ad) The State Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Animal Resources is currently undertaking a pre-harvest assessment mission in North Kordofan state. The objective is to assess this year's harvest and the spread of crop pests. During the week, teams commenced data collection in eight of the nine localities out of nine. The remaining locality, Sodari, will be covered next week. The first draft of the mission report will be finalized by mid-October. WFP FFW activities have commenced in a number of locations during the reporting period. WFP plans to hold a coordination meeting with all cooperating partners next week to review plans for the completion of the remaining hafirs and hand dug wells.
- (ae) 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, which continues to face large shortfalls of US\$ 118 million, to ensure uninterrupted food assistance in January, February and March. A further complicating the issue is the need to begin pre-positioning 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.

- (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.

(7) Tanzania

- (a) WFP continues to provide reduced food rations due to lack of donor funding. The ration of oil has been reduced from 10g to 8g. As a result, refugees receive a daily food ration equivalent to 1,792 Kcal, 86 % of the recommended standard.
- (b) General distribution covers 318,290 registered refugees. During the reporting period (28 September - 4 October), 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 host communities surrounding the camps were also supported with WFP food including access to camp-based health care facilities, school feeding, food-for-training and vulnerable feeding.
- (c) An estimated shortfall of 28,639 tons (US\$ 16.2 million) exists up to the end of August 2007.

(8) Uganda

- (a) The Government of Uganda and the Lord's resistance Army (LRA) have resumed negotiations in Juba, Southern Sudan.
- (b) WFP is currently conducting a household baseline survey in sub-counties where fish farming activities are being implemented in four districts in Teso region (Kabera, Soroti, Amuria and Katakwi districts). On 27 September, WFP and UNHCR jointly launched the rehabilitation of access roads programme under food-for-assets in areas where internally displaced people (IDPs) have returned.
- (c) WFP food distribution continues to reach 1.45 million displaced persons, 165,000 refugees and other vulnerable persons. During the reporting period (22 - 28 September), WFP distributed 2,114 tons of food assistance to 202,304 vulnerable persons.

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

(1) Côte d'Ivoire

- (a) The in-depth assessment prior to the new protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 2007/2008 continues; data collection is due to end on 08 October 2006.
- (b) During the reporting period (28 September-04 October), the security situation was fairly calm with isolated tensions especially in the Moyen Cavally region (Guiglo-Duekoue-Toulepleu).
- (c) The 15-member economic community of West African states (ECOWAS) will meet on 06 October 2006 in Abuja to make proposals for the post-31 October period.

- (d) Purchases of 3,155 tons of rice and 389 tons of oil are being processed locally to be immediately dispatched to the field. Some 3,600 tons of maize meal is being received in Abidjan's central warehouse.
- (e) Guiglo sub-office distributed food to 6,801 beneficiaries evicted from their plantations in 2003. Due to the current pipeline break, cereal rations have been reduced by a half.
- (f) Bouaké sub-office delivered 48 tons of various commodities (rice, peas, oil, CSB and salt) to an estimated 2,886 beneficiaries.
- (g) The operational requirements of regional PRRO 10372.0 (Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina, Ghana, and Mali) have been increased from US\$ 50.1 million to US\$ 69.6 million through a budget revision allowing a 6-month extension until 30 June 2006. As of 04 October 2006, the operation has been resourced up to a total of US\$ 41.9 million, with a 39.8% shortfall.

(2) Chad

- (a) The overall security situation is calm in N'Djamena but remains unpredictable and tense throughout the rest of the country, especially in the east. The humanitarian agencies operating in eastern Chad are currently surrounded by military operations.
- (b) During the reporting period (21 September-03 October), WFP completed general food distributions for September in the 12 eastern refugee camps, providing 3,308 tons of food to 213,608 beneficiaries. Distributions for October have started.
- (c) Preparations for the WFP/UNHCR/UNICEF Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) due to take place from 15-30 October 2006 are on-going.
- (d) Due to renewed clashes between Chadian rebels and government forces along the borders near Guereda, a group of refugees settled in the area requested to be transferred to a camp. An assessment mission is underway to determine the number of refugees to be relocated to Kounoungou camp.
- (e) WFP has already commenced the prepositioning of food to start the school feeding distributions. Premier Urgence has commenced the distribution of 14 tons of food to some 1,120 internally displaced people (IDPs) in three villages around Allacha. IDP numbers are expected to increase particularly in Dogdore and Goungour areas.
- (f) As of 30 September, in country stocks of food are at 12,718 tons. This includes 8,439 tons of cereals and 4,278 tons of non-cereal commodities.
- (g) To date, the emergency operation (EMOP) 10327.1 "Assistance to Sudanese Refugees and Host Communities in North-Eastern Chad" has received US\$ 69.787,054 million, representing 77% of the total requirement. The operation will continue in 2007. Delay in the provision of food for the Sudanese refugees could lead to deterioration in their nutritional status and unrest in the camps.

(3) Guinea

- (a) September general food distributions took place in Kountaya and Laine refugee camps. During the reporting period (18 September – 1 October), a total of 221.7 tons of food was distributed to 18,839 beneficiaries.
- (b) Due to the poor maintenance of roads and the heavy rainfall, the roads connecting the Forest Region to the rest of country are currently impassable. This is causing problems for the supply of basic products to that region and is affecting the implementation of all operations.
- (c) There has been no fuel available at the filling stations in N'Zerekore since 8 September.
- (d) Following the departure of UNHCR, a group of refugees blocked the access to Kountaya camp. As a result, the trucks hired by WFP to transfer the 60 tons of food

remaining in that camp were not able to enter.

- (e) The transfer of 3,000 refugees from Kountaya camp to Kouankan 1 camp was completed. As usual, WFP provided food for the preparation of hot meals.
- (f) Food distributions are transitioning from a general to a targeted monthly food distribution, as previously announced by an UNHCR-WFP mission. Food rations are being distributed to those refugees physically present at the time of distribution. From October on, the following criteria will be used in establishing the list of targeted beneficiaries: all children between the ages of 6 months and 16 years, all persons over the age of 60, disabled refugees, refugees chronically and permanently ill and pregnant and nursing women registered in the nutritional centre.
- (g) On 20 September, contracts were signed with the transport unions of Kissidougou and Gueckedou for the dispatch of food to the primary schools benefiting from WFP food assistance.

(4) Liberia

- (a) The Country Office food pipeline continues to face shortfalls as a result of delays in receiving over 5,900 tons of commodities. Consequently, it has been decided to prioritize resettlement and school feeding activities. Pending the arrival of additional commodities, distribution to other programmes has been suspended.
- (b) During the reporting period (25 September-01 October), WFP and partners distributed 1,547 tons of food to over 230,256 beneficiaries. A total of 1,174 tons of assorted food commodities was dispatched from WFP warehouses in continuation of September-October 2006 distributions. The total commodities dispatched included 742 tons of bulgur, 273 tons of pulses, 21 tons of CSB, 121 tons of vegetable oil, 1.75 tons of sugar and 13 tons of salt.
- (c) Between 25 and 20 September 2006, a total of 264 facilitated returnees from Cote d'Ivoire arrived in Liberia and were provided by WFP with 8.52 tons of assorted food commodities as first tranche of their four-month resettlement food package. Distribution of the second tranche continued at various distribution sites in the north-west. A total of 1,507 beneficiaries received 50 tons of assorted food items.
- (d) Food distribution to schools under the emergency school feeding (ESF) programme continued with the delivery of 1,275 tons of food targeting 187,901 school children in Montserrado, Margibi, Bong, Nimba, Lofa, Grand Bassa, Rivercess and Grand Gedeh Counties. Continuous, heavy rainfalls and deteriorating road conditions are hampering the resumption of food delivery to schools in the south-eastern counties of River Gee, Sinoe and Grand Kru.
- (e) WFP and partners distributed a total of 197 tons of food to 39,637 beneficiaries in support of food for work and food for training activities in Lofa, Nimba, Bong Grand Cape Mount, Bomi and Gbarpolu Counties.
- (f) The general security situation remains calm.
- (g) The formal launch of the report of the nationwide comprehensive food security and nutrition survey carried out by the Government of Liberia with support from the humanitarian community in the country is scheduled to take place on 10 October.

(5) Niger

- (a) From January to September 2006, WFP Niger distributed more than 38,500 tons of food to approximately 2 million beneficiaries. This includes activities implemented through emergency operation (EMOP) 10398.0, protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 10509.0 as well as the Country Programme 10285.0.

- (b) The food security situation should improve in the coming weeks, thanks to good rains and the beginning of the harvest in some parts of the agricultural zone. Late planting due to late rains, irregular rains and floods could cause some agricultural deficits in certain zones, particularly in areas north of the agricultural zone.
- (c) The first round of blanket supplementary feeding distributions is complete and the second round is ongoing.
- (d) The CILSS/FAO/WFP crop assessment is planned for 16-21 October. Additionally, WFP, together with the Government of Niger, UNICEF and FEWS-NET is planning a food security assessment in October.
- (e) Targeted free food distributions began on 25 August 2006 for 650,000 beneficiaries. WFP has completed the dispatch of its 5,346 tons for 320,760 beneficiaries and the distributions are 84% complete.
- (f) In October, WFP will dispatch a total of 1,715 tons of food for the supplementary feeding and the protection ration.
- (g) Discharge ration distributions will take place through the numerous nutrition centres in the Tahoua, Zinder, Maradi and Diffa regions. Through this activity, 4,469 tons of food will be distributed for 683,700 beneficiaries.
- (h) WFP has dispatched 2,000 tons of cereals to create and reinforce existing cereal banks, targeting 100,000 beneficiaries.
- (i) The pipeline is currently healthy and stocks are sufficient to cover planned activities until the end of the year. However, pipeline breaks for CSB will begin in early 2007.

(E) Asia: (1) Afghanistan (2) Philippines (3) Sri Lanka (4) Timor Leste

(1) Afghanistan

- (a) The overall security situation throughout Afghanistan remains volatile and has further deteriorated in certain areas during the reporting period (30 September – 4 October). This continues to impose limitations on WFP operations, especially in the southern, south-eastern and eastern regions where military operations are still ongoing. Except for Qalat city in Zabul province, and Spin Boldak in Kandahar, which can be visited only with armed escorts, UN missions to all districts of the southern region have been suspended. The security situation in Kabul city also significantly deteriorated with two suicide bombings killing several people. These incidents, plus additional specific threats, led the UN to restrict staff movements for two days, with only essential staff permitted to report for duty. The unstable security situation is not only affecting WFP operations through restricted movements, but also the beneficiaries and food recipients themselves. During the reporting period there was an attack against a school in the northern province of Balkh. In the southern province of Kandahar, parents have withdrawn their daughters from school due to the killing of the Director of Women's Affairs on 25 September.
- (b) During the reporting period, WFP assisted 191,000 beneficiaries across the country with 1,900 tons of mixed commodities. WFP is assisting drought affected populations through winterization programmes, i.e. the pre-positioning of wheat to be distributed through schools and through food for work and food for assets programmes. During the reporting period WFP assisted 37,800 drought affected beneficiaries with 640 tons of mixed food. Contributions in response to the joint Government/UN drought appeal of July still remain at the level of US\$ 32 million, representing 63% of the amount requested for food assistance. Moreover, further analysis of food security monitoring data has led the lead agencies - the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, WFP and FAO - to extend the drought response requirements, thus the appeal will soon

be increased by about 60%.

- (c) Delays due to restrictions to export cereals purchased in Pakistan have resulted in serious pipeline breaks. This is threatening the timeliness of drought relief and has already impacted on the affected population in some areas. In the northern provinces of Saripul and Faryab, people who live in remote areas have started to sell their livestock to survive as they are becoming short of both food and drinking water. The lack of resources has also caused migration to other areas and neighbouring countries. Pipeline breaks are affecting the school feeding programme due to a shortfall of wheat in India which has stopped the production of high energy biscuit production. The Indian Government is currently considering alternatives to biscuits.
- (d) WFP also provided 320 tons of food to 20,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) affected by conflict in the southern provinces of Kandahar and Helmand and 450 IDPs migrating from Kandahar to the northern province of Balkh.

(2) Philippines

- (a) Over 1 million people were affected by Typhoon Xangsane in 17 provinces of the Philippines in Central Luzon, Southern Luzon, Mindoro, Marinduque, Romblon & Palawan, Bicol, Western Visayas, Eastern Visayas and Metropolitan Manila. More than 300 evacuation camps were opened to house 43,000 families.
- (b) During the reporting period (16-30 September), implementation of food for education (FFE) on-site feeding began in Lanao del Sur and Cotabato, while in the other three target provinces it will begin in October. Food assistance will also be provided to returning IDP families in the 11 islands near Zamboanga City.
- (c) The Philippines country office (CO) budget revision was approved last week, extending the operation through June 2007. With the new budget revision, the CO is 23% resourced.

(3) Sri Lanka

- (a) The Sri Lankan Government and the Liberation Tamil Tigers of Eelam (LTTE) have agreed to enter into talks on 28 October. In the meantime, hostilities between the two sides continue, mainly in the north and north-east of the country.
- (b) A 30-truck food convoy has delivered a total of 393 tons of WFP food into the LTTE-controlled Vanni area of northern Sri Lanka. A further 92 tons (out of the 485 tons agreed upon) is awaiting transport and WFP will continue to work with the Government for regular convoys with food and other relief supplies to pass.
- (c) WFP food is currently being distributed to approximately 150,000 out of 209,672 internally displaced people (IDPs) in the affected districts, including Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Jaffna, Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi. During September, a total of 2,713 tons of WFP food was dispatched from the Colombo warehouses to Ampara, Batticaloa, Kilinochchi, Mannar, Trincomalee, Jaffna, Mullaitivu and Vavuniya districts.
- (d) WFP's 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 and restricted access. The WFP response to renewed fighting and population displacement will be handled under the on-going PRRO, which contains a contingency component. To cover increased requirements, the recently launched consolidated humanitarian action plan (CHAP) includes US\$ 11 million for WFP food assistance as well as WFP's US\$ 2.6 million special operation (SO).
- (e) WFP's new SO 10539.0 "Augmentation of logistics preparedness capacity" will help erect mobile storage units to pre-position food and non-food items in and around areas

with limited access.

- (f) WFP participated in high-level talks on 3 October between the UN humanitarian agencies, ICRC and senior officials of the Government. The main issues discussed were linked to the need for increased humanitarian access for the ICRC, the UN and the INGOs to the populations affected by the escalation of fighting.
- (g) The current lack of shelters and storage, particularly in Batticaloa District, may result in IDPs having their food rations ruined at the onset of the monsoon rains in November.

(4) Timor Leste

- (a) The security situation remains unstable, especially in Dili. There was an increase in the number of attacks on UN vehicles during the reporting period. There are mounting fears of an escalation of violence around the release of the Independent Special Commission of Inquiry's report on the April-May unrest.
- (b) As of 30 September 2006, WFP had dispatched a total of 2,177.46 tons of assorted food commodities under the general food distribution.
- (c) During the reporting period (21 September-5 October), a total of 350 tons of rice, beans and vegetable oil in one-month food rations was distributed to 63,331 beneficiaries in Aileu, Ainaro, Covalima, Dili, Ermera, Liquica, Manatuto and Manufahi districts.
- (d) As of 1 October, WFP has begun to take over the provision of rice in all districts (except Dili) for IDPs and host families. WFP will start distributing rice in Dili from November.
- (e) During the reporting period, a total of 90 tons of vegetable oil and CSB was dispatched for 14,846 beneficiaries in Ainaro, Bobonaro and Oecussi districts under the mother and child health (MCH) programme. The programme currently covers 25,900 pregnant and nursing women and malnourished children under the age of 5 in six districts. A total of 67 tons of rice, beans, vegetable oil, CSB and sugar was dispatched for 20,384 primary school students in Ainaro and Liquica districts under the school feeding (SF) programme. The programme currently covers some 59,519 primary school students in 7 districts.

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

(1) Colombia

- (a) In the context of protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 10366, "Assistance to People Displaced by Violence", during the reporting period (21 September - 2 October) WFP distributed 426 tons of food in 13 provinces to 31,140 beneficiaries.
- (b) WFP's operation in Colombia will face a pipeline break in October 2006. To ensure continued food assistance to the most vulnerable groups, the country office is cutting back its distribution starting this month. WFP Colombia will face a shortfall of 7,250 tons of food.
- (c) New displacements have been reported in the southern province of Nariño. The WFP office is monitoring the situation in order to provide emergency food aid under PRRO 10366, if required. In San Luquitas, 1,300 people fled due to lack of security and difficult humanitarian conditions and are currently residing in Santa Rosa. In Meta, at least 400 families are facing food shortages due to recent clashes between the Colombian Army and armed groups.

(2) Guatemala

- (a) During the reporting period (September 29 – 4 October), a total of some 396 tons of food was dispatched for emergency operation (EMOP) 10497 in the departments of

San Marcos, Escuintla, Solola and Santa Rosa. This amount includes the emergency food distribution of some 181 tons of food to 2,088 families affected by floods in Nueva Concepcion, Escuintla. WFP monitors continue to visit the flood-prone areas of Escuintla, Jutiapa and Santa Rosa in case any immediate food assistance is required.

- (b) EMOP 10497 is facing a 28.6% shortfall, having received contributions for US\$ 10,059,146 out of the US\$ 14,095,271 requested in October 2005.
- (c) The updating process for the WFP Guatemala contingency plan with emergency preparedness and response (EPR) mission recommendations has started.

(3) Haiti

- (a) During the reporting period (September 19 – 2 October), a total of 1,314 tons of food was delivered to health centres and schools in the west, north and north-east departments as well as in Port-au-Prince.
- (b) The total food stocks in the country are estimated at 11,331 tons of which 5,750 are in WFP warehouses and available for distribution, while over 5,581 tons are transiting through the port and the container-terminals.
- (c) Protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 10382.0 is facing a shortfall of US\$ 11 million. The country office might face a pipeline break in rice, due to the slow delivery of containers.
- (d) The whole country remains under UN security phase three. The security situation is especially tense in Port-au-Prince.

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

WFP Weekly Emergency Report

The WFP Weekly Emergency Report can be obtained at www.wfp.org

For comments and information on how to subscribe, please contact the WFP Situation Room at wfp.emergency.report@wfp.org

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

Valerie.Sequeira@wfp.org

tel: +39 06 6513 2009

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

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

Brenda.Barton@wfp.org

tel: +39 06 6513 2602

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