**Quarterly Update on WFP Operations for Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) as of July 2006**
*corr. 27 September 2006*

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*Narratives are updated as of June 2006 and for many operations as of July 2006; shortfalls and pipeline information are from Needs and Shortfalls reports or pipeline reports prepared by WFP Country Offices at the end of June 2006.

In electronic copy, hyperlinks in country name in Contents list lead to sections on the individual countries. Hold mouse over country name, then Ctrl-click to follow link.

Countries added since previous quarterly update, April 2006: Central African Republic (IDPs); Somalia (IDPs); Myanmar (returnees); Philippines (IDPs); Sri Lanka (IDPs); Timor Leste (IDPs covered under ongoing PRRO); Armenia (refugees); Azerbaijan (IDPs); Iran (refugees); Lebanon (IDPs and refugees in Syria); Colombia (IDPs).

Countries now under the Cluster leadership model for IDPs: Uganda, Liberia, DR Congo and Somalia.

Pledge information:
For each project, the electronic version of this report contains a hyperlink to the latest pledge information. The link for Resource Updates by Project leads to www.wfp.org. To find a specific country, hold cursor over map, then click on country, current operations, and follow links to pledge information per operation.

Note on sources:
Information used in the text below is from WFP Needs and Shortfall reports, WFP Situation Reports, WFP Operational Briefs, WFP EMOP and PRRO documents, Notes from the WFP Country Offices on refugee and IDP issues, WFP news releases, UNHCR news items and annual reports, other UN agency information sheets and news releases, and other news and analysis sources. Actual project beneficiaries for 2005 are taken from Standard Project Reports (SPR) figures for 2005. Planned project beneficiary figures for 2006 are from the Projected 2006 Needs for WFP Projects and Operations (Blue Book), October 2005, updated where necessary using relevant budget revision documents.

A. AFRICA

Angola: WFP continues to scale down its presence in Angola. Repatriation programme for Angolan refugees in neighbouring countries has reopened. There is an urgent need for funding beyond September. Growth of the school feeding programme has been only one-third of the 2006 plan because of the limited funding.

Central African Republic: some 30,000-50,000 civilians have fled into the bush as a result of violence in the north of the country over the last six months. WFP is revising its operation in CAR to include the needs of the recently displaced for three months; a further US$2.7 million required for this purpose.

Chad - Sudanese refugees: The security situation in eastern Chadian remains unstable and volatile. Some 35,000 Chadians displaced along the border with Sudan since December 2005 due to the presence of rebel groups and increased Janjaweed attacks. WFP support for vulnerable IDPs has begun.

Chad - CAR refugees: With the arrivals of new refugees from northern CAR in 2006, which are continuing, WFP has had to slow down planned ration reduction for the 17,000 refugees who have arrived over the last 12 months. The 2006 JAM exercise planned for October 2006 will review the planning for the phase-out of food aid for the CAR refugees.

Congo, DR: There has been increased displacement in recent months in eastern parts of the country, where WFP directs over 60 percent of its food assistance in DRC. In Ituri district, new camps have opened to accommodate thousands of new IDPs. In Katanga province, up to 250,000 people were displaced between October 2005 and May 2006 and WFP support has been delivered by air drops in remote areas. An additional US$ 62 million required to cover requirements of recent extension of the project to June 2007. Design of the next PRRO will reflect the post elections situation.

Ethiopia: UNHCR is investigating reports of Somalis crossing the border to remote areas in eastern Ethiopia following the take-over of Mogadishu by the Union of Islamic Courts.

Great Lakes Cluster Regional: Country-specific operations for Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania will replace the Regional PRRO when it ends on 31 December 2006. New contributions in June have significantly reduced the shortfalls for the next six months.

Kenya: New pledges have enabled the return to a close to complete ration from mid-May, following a period of rations decreased by 20 percent since March. Repatriation to southern Sudan continues, but numbers repatriated are less than those arriving in the camp.

Somalia: The UN Country Team visited Mogadishu on 2 August, the first UN mission to the city since 2000. General distributions are being halted during the current Gu harvest season, but food for social support projects continues. Further donations are needed to cover significant shortfalls to December. Recent changes in the political and military situation following the victory of the Union of Islamic Courts over the militias of various warlords are being watched closely. An estimated 350-400,000 people remain displaced within Somalia.

Sudan: Issues related to blocked UN access in eastern Sudan had largely been resolved by late July, as a result of WFP negotiations. In order to sustain the monthly average assistance given between January to June, which is at 80 percent of planned, WFP has had to reduce food rations since March. The cut rations affected over two million people and dropped the minimum daily requirement of 2,100 kcal/person/day to just 1,050 kcal in May. Recent donations will increase cereal rations in Darfur until September. There are still serious concerns about a lack of carryover stocks into 2007. Increasing insecurity reported in Darfur, and in parts of the South, East and Three Areas.

Uganda: Due to limited stocks, food available in June was prioritized for Food for Health interventions. The pipeline situation has lately improved considerably with additional contributions from several donors, reducing the pipeline shortfall through December 2006 to 2,281 mt. Peace talks between the Government of Uganda and the Lord's Resistance Army rebels have been taking place in Juba since 14 July, mediated by the Sudanese Government. Stability in some areas of northern Uganda has increased the return of IDPs.

West Africa Coastal Regional: In Guinea, in Kountaya camp, due to the progress made in the voluntary repatriation of refugees, from August on only vulnerable refugees will be beneficiaries of general food distributions. In Liberia, a total of 70,559 returnees have been repatriated by UNHCR between the commencement of the exercise in October 2004 and end of June 2006, of which 27,578 persons have been repatriated in 2006 (January-June). Joint Assessment Missions are currently going on in the WAC countries.
B. ASIA

Myanmar: WFP works closely with UNHCR on programmes for returnees in Myanmar’s North Rakhine State, one of the country’s most remote and under-developed regions. Heavy rains and floods in July hampered WFP delivery and operations. To meet the food needs for the recent six-month extension to the PRRO, 4,684 mt of rice and 60 mt of blended food is urgently required.

Nepal: At the end of July, the Maoist rebels extended their ceasefire by three months in a bid to support peace talks aimed at ending their decade-old insurgency. A seven-member team of UN experts arrived in the country on 28 July to assess how the UN could help the peace process.

Philippines: WFP is returning to the Philippines after closing its office in 1996. WFP’s programme aims at supporting the peace process through assistance in five conflict-affected provinces of Mindanao, assisting 2.1 million people for a period of one year. Due to shortfalls, WFP will begin with a much-reduced programme, and is seeking CSB and rice resources for shortfalls that will hit beneficiaries in November and beyond.

Sri Lanka: Thousands of people are fleeing heavy fighting between the Sri Lankan armed forces and the Tamil Tigers amid some of the worst violence in four years. WFP is working with the Government, other UN agencies, NGOs and the ICRC in supporting the displaced in Trincomalee district. By early August, the estimated number of new IDPs since April was 50,000 people. The current PRRO has a component to support food assistance to newly displaced persons, but it is not sufficient for the current caseload; more resources will be needed.

Timor Leste: On 29 April, following civil unrest and population displacement in Timor Leste, WFP started to provide emergency food assistance to IDPs, sheltering in Dili, in churches, schools, and temporary camps in Dili and in the districts. Continuing unrest led to a further increase in IDPs and the number is now estimated at 150-160,000 persons. WFP is currently using in-country food stocks of the current PRRO. Supplementary food to 15,000 children under five and pregnant and lactating women is to start in July.

C. MIDDLE EAST, CENTRAL ASIA AND EASTERN EUROPE

Armenia: The PRRO targets the most vulnerable and food-insecure segments of the population in four out of the ten provinces of the country WFP stocks have not been sufficient for full planned assistance in recent months.

Azerbaijan: WFP food assistance to 135,000 IDPs and other vulnerable groups is parallel to the Government’s assistance which reaches 146,000 IDPs in different parts of the country. The Government is committed to take over the entire caseload by the end of the PRRO (June 2008). Severe funding shortfalls have limited WFP operations. Food commodities will be depleted by August.

Iran: WFP will continue general rations to 4,700 Iraqis in camps in Iran until the end of December 2006. For Afghan refugees, one loaf of bread per day is distributed to beneficiaries. As of late July, a new PRRO for 2007 is under preparation.

Lebanon: Following the cease fire that went into effect on 14 August, conditions in Lebanon are changing quickly. Major population movements have been reported across Lebanon as displaced persons and refugees are returning to their home areas. WFP is working closely with other UN agencies to assist those returning. On 23 July, WFP launched a regional Emergency Operation to provide the food support, and three separate Special Operations to provide logistic and ICT support to the humanitarian community in Lebanon.

D. LATIN AMERICA

Colombia: In addition to relief support to the newly displaced (160,000 per year), the operation supports a further planned 339,000 IDP beneficiaries per year through the provision of primary school and pre-school lunches, Food-for-Training, Food-for-Work, and vulnerable group feeding activities. In partnership with the Catholic Church, WFP is reaching non-registered IDPs. Contributions received by the end of June will allow the project to cover needs only through September.
Total project requirements:
109,714 mt valued at US$ 87.6 million

For latest pledge information, click on:
Resource Updates by Project

Actual project beneficiaries in 2005:
1,136,633
   Refugees: 2,351
   IDPs: 530,000
   Returnees: 176,000

Project planned beneficiaries in 2006:
711,000
   Returnees: 88,824 (adjusted)
   (no refugees or IDPs)

General situation: Due to a combination of factors, including a critical lack of resources and the improvement of the food security situation in some parts of the country, WFP continues to scale down its presence in Angola. At the end of June, WFP closed offices in Menongue and downgraded the provincial Sub-Office to a field office in Kuito. WFP Angola is presently supporting (with reduced rations) the resettlement of around 30,000 external returnees through general food distributions plus 300,000 resettled beneficiaries involved in FFW activities. Full rations are provided for the most needy, including patients of HIV/AIDS, TB pellagra and other medical programmes. Beneficiaries have been selected according to the December 2004-February 2005 food security baseline survey in the Planalto (the central highlands), chosen because of its high population concentrations, large numbers of returning IDPs and refugees, reliance on subsistence agriculture and traditional food insecurity. It is anticipated that general food distributions will be discontinued by 2007, when most Angolan refugees will have returned. A school feeding programme in provinces with high percentages of resettled populations assists 220,000 children. Due to lack of resources, the growth of the programme has been restricted to just one-third of the 2006 plan, and may come to halt in the latter half of 2006.

Food situation: As of late July, there is a shortfall of 6,600 mt of food to end 2006. Returnees' rations have been cut by half.

Resource situation: The reimbursement of an internal loan has allowed WFP to provide food aid to beneficiaries until September 2006. As of early August, some US$ 5 million is urgently needed for distributions to the end of December and to extend the School Meals Programme. The Government of Angola is committed to providing US$ 1.3 million towards school feeding in 2006.

Political developments: No major new developments.

Repatriation to Angola: WFP continues support returnees from neighbouring countries (mainly DRC and Zambia), under the recently restarted repatriation programme.

Assessments: Report of the FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission in May released 12 July. Crop production is down 15.5 percent compared to last year's record harvest but up 7 percent on the average of the previous five years; 800,000 persons will require some assistance until the next harvest in May 2007. A Food Security and Livelihood Survey was carried out in the central highlands in 2005. A Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis was made in October 2005.
Total project requirements:
18,934 mt valued at US$ 16.3 million

For latest pledge information, click on:
Resource Updates by Project

Actual project beneficiaries in 2005:
121,980

Project planned beneficiaries in 2006:
118,000
returnees: 32,000

Areas of origin of IDPs: northern parts of the country

General situation: As a result of violence in the north of the Central African Republic over the last six months, 30,000-50,000 civilians have fled into the bush, where they are enduring appalling conditions and face severe food shortages; a further 20,000 are believed to have crossed the border into neighbouring Chad. WFP in CAR is increasing its operational capacity by reopening its old sub-office located in the town of Kaga Bandoro in the northern part of the country in order to assist the IDPs. Although the northwest has been a no-go zone for UN agencies for several months, WFP has been working with the NGOs COOPI, Caritas and the CAR Red Cross to mount an emergency response in the Markounda and Paoua areas. Thus far over 10,000 people have received food aid, but the needs are far greater and are urgent. The displaced population is essentially composed of children and women already suffering from malnutrition.

Assistance is provided under the current PRRO 10189, the objectives of which include reinforcing the food security of vulnerable people living in a post-conflict situation. The relief component of the current PRRO represents 71 percent of WFP’s total food assistance. Original planned beneficiaries of the relief component of the project were 89,000 people, including 32,000 returnees, 23,000 vulnerable people, and 34,000 people living/affected by HIV/AIDS. The recovery component assists a total of 115,000 beneficiaries, under FFW and FFT activities.

Food situation: Even before increased needs for the IDPs, the PRRO faced a pipeline break in cereals in December, CSB in November, vegetable oil in September and pulses by October. Regular June 2006 beneficiaries were less than planned due to cereal shortages and delivery schedule problems.

Resourcing situation: WFP is revising its operation in CAR to include the needs of the recently displaced for three months, for which it will require a further US$2.7 million.

Possibilities of return of IDPs to areas of origin: Return of IDPs depend on an improvement in security.

Political situation: Security in the north of the country has continued to deteriorate in recent months. Some 7,000 refugees crossed into southern Chad since the beginning of the year. There they have joined an earlier group of Central Africans who fled violence in 2003. In September 2005 armed groups loyal to the former president, Ange-Félix Patassé, began launching attacks against the government and civilians in the remote northern region. The violence continued to escalate in early 2006. Following an attack on Paoua in late January the government sent the presidential guard to the area.

Assessments: Assessment possibilities are constrained by insecurity in the affected areas.
Chad EMOP 10327.1  
Emergency Assistance to Sudanese Refugees in North-East of Chad  
1 July 2005 – 31 December 2006

**Total project requirements:**
89,492 mt valued at US$ 87 million

**For latest pledge information, click on:** Resource Updates by Project

**Actual project beneficiaries in 2005:**
334,224 (includes host population beneficiaries)
  - Refugees: 213,358

**Project planned beneficiaries in 2006:**
228,000
  - Refugees: 210,000

**Refugee origin:** Sudan

### Pipeline Breaks for the Period July-December 2006 - in mt (as of 30 June 06)

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<tr>
<th>Cereals</th>
<th>Pulses</th>
<th>Oil</th>
<th>Blended Food</th>
<th>Other</th>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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**General situation:** Emergency food assistance is given to 210,000 Sudanese refugees who fled to Chad from Darfur through general food distributions coupled with targeted supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes. Provision has also been made to assist the host communities through Food-for-Work programmes and other interventions. Food was pre-positioned in the twelve refugee camps before the closure of roads in late June when the rainy season set in. The security situation in eastern Chadian remains unstable and volatile.

**IDPs in eastern Chad:** An Emergency Food Security Assessment in early May highlighted the increasing insecurity along the Chadian border with Sudan, a limited influx of new refugees and the internal displacement of some 35,000 Chadians since December 2005 due to the presence of rebel groups along the border and increased Janjaweed attacks. The nutrition situation remained within acceptable level among IDPs and refugees with GAM under 8 percent. However, 45 percent of IDPs were at risk of food insecurity, particularly during the rainy season. Both these IDPs and to a certain extent the host populations will require food assistance from WFP for at least six months. IDPs are now being supported with seeds and tools and WFP is providing a seed protection ration to IDP and host family households.

**Food situation:** Despite the deterioration in the security situation, WFP operations continued to run normally in recent months. As per Chadian regulations, roads from N’djamena to Eastern Chad are closed to heavy vehicles during the rainy season. However food deliveries were still ongoing from Libya to supply northern camps.

**Resource situation:** The EMOP is well resourced, however funding is required to allow WFP to repay funds allocated from the Immediate Response Account earlier in the year to preposition stocks to cater to the needs of the Sudanese refugees during the rainy season. A CERF grant was approved for US$ 1.2 million for WFP’s Humanitarian Air Service (Special Operation 10338.1) in support of the EMOP. A CERF grant for US$ 800,360 for assistance to IDPs in Eastern Chad was approved in July.

**Political developments and security:** Increased movement of rebel groups in eastern Chad was reported in late July. On 26 July, military representatives from Sudan and Chad meeting in Sudan N’djamena agreed to stop hosting each other’s rebel forces in their territory.

**Repatriation:** Return of refugees to Sudan will depend on the satisfactory resolution of the Darfur conflict.

**Assessments:** An EFSA was conducted in early May 2006. A UNHCR/WFP JAM is scheduled for October 2006. The last WFP/UNHCR JAM was in October 2005.
**Total project requirements:**
10,406 mt valued at US$ 7.5 million

**For latest pledge information, click on:** Resource Updates by Project

**Actual project beneficiaries in 2005:**
42,354 refugees

**Project planned beneficiaries in 2006:**
45,000 refugees (plus contingency for 10,000)

**Refugee origin:** Central African Republic

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**General situation:** WFP is currently providing food rations to approximately 43,000 Central African refugees registered in three refugee camps in southern Chad. The figure has decreased since the last quarter as a result of a recent validation exercise conducted by UNHCR and supported by WFP. However, new arrivals are still being reported as the situation remains unstable in northern CAR; 2,512 more refugees have arrived in the Amboko and Gondje refugee camps during July.

The JAM in October 2005 concluded that the refugees will continue to require international assistance, particularly those who arrived in 2005. The WFP operation foresees a gradually phase out relief assistance to all CAR refugees by 2007. However, with additional refugees still arriving in 2006, WFP has had to slow down the planned reduction in the food ration for the 17,000 refugees who have arrived over the last 12 months. A self-reliance study was conducted in December 2005 and a CSI study is planned for August 2006. These studies will assist WFP and UNHCR in making recommendations on the final phase-out of food aid for the CAR refugees during the 2006 JAM exercise planned for October 2006.

Food assistance is provided through general food distributions, supplementary feeding for children under five and pregnant/nursing women as well as Food-for-Work activities aiming at increasing the refugees’ self-reliance.

**Food situation:** No major shortfalls are foreseen for the next 6-8 months, however WFP is distributing a reduced ration to the CAR refugees due to lack of resources, a result of contributions arriving too late. The planned ration size for the recent arrivals is 2,100 Kcal, and for the old caseload 1,800 Kcal.

**Resource situation:** The lead time for shipments for Chad is extremely long, often 4-6 months; furthermore, all commodities for the period June to October need to be pre-positioned by May, as the roads close during the rains. Thus confirmation of major additional contributions are needed in the next two months, to meet needs in 2007. A CERF grant of US$ 998,310 was approved in May.

**Political developments and security:** Tension was reported in Chad following a foiled coup attempt in March, an attack on the capital in mid-April and during the lead-up to the presidential election in early May.

**Repatriation:** Given the prevailing security situation and political instability in the CAR, the refugees are not likely to return home soon.

**Assessments:** CSI is planned for September 2006. A regular UNHCR/WFP JAM is scheduled for October 2006. The last JAM was in October 2005.

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**Pipeline Breaks for the Period July-December 2006 - in mt**

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Note on pipeline: No major shortfalls anticipated for the next six months.
Total project requirements:
283,499 mt valued at US$ 253.4 million  
(adjusted, as per B/R June 2006)

For latest pledge information, click on:
Resource Updates by Project

Actual project beneficiaries in 2005:
1,640,700
- Refugees: 28,167
- IDPs: 217,700
- Returnees: 78,500

Project planned beneficiaries in 2006:
Original figures: 3,170,620
- Refugees: 4,700
- IDPs: 525,800
- Returnees: 293,300

Adjusted planned beneficiaries in 2006:
1,700,000
Planned under B/R for July 2006-June 2007:  
total 1,709,980
- IDPs: 840,200
- Returnees: 51,150


General situation: IDPs are at the core of WFP’s relief assistance program in DR Congo. OCHA estimates that at least 1.6 million people are still displaced as a result of the long lasting conflict and on-going confrontations between the militias and government troops. Under the current budget revision, which recently extended the project one year to June 2007, the number of IDPs to be assisted is 840,200. Other categories assisted as part of the total 1.7 million beneficiaries include returnees, pregnant and lactating women, malnourished children, school children, demobilized child-combatants, HIV/AIDS victims and other vulnerable groups without family support. Particular attention is given to women, who are the main victims of atrocities perpetrated by armed bands.

In eastern part of the DRC there has been increased displacement in recent months. Over 60 percent of WFP food assistance is directed to these eastern parts of the country (North and South Kivu, Maniema, North Katanga and the district of Ituri). In Ituri district, new camps have been created to accommodate thousands of new IDPs. In Katanga province, up to 250,000 people were displaced between October 2005 and May 2006. Most of the IDPs in camps have no other sources than WFP food assistance to survive. Many of the recently displaced people in North Kivu, where there are a total of some 80,000 IDPs, live with other families, not in camps, adding to the burden of host population in areas to which IDPs have moved. Insecurity remains high in parts of South Kivu, where there are 190,000 IDPs.

The increasing food needs in the Katanga province in recent months have been a major concern for WFP. By the end of June, reintegration of returning IDPs in the central region of the province was confirmed by several NGOs. In June, WFP provided food to more than 83,300 IDPs in Katanga, using stocks built up through a series of airdrops in April. Further airdrop operations will probably be required, if funds are available.

Between 40,000 and 50,000 of Ituri's 150,000 to 200,000 IDPs are in the town of Gety. In July, WFP distributed a two-week ration to 30,000 people in Gety who had take refuge from recent fighting. The presence of militias to the south of Gety has made it impossible for many displaced persons to reach humanitarian organisations in the town. Movements of IDPs have been restricted by government troops and IDPs are dependent on food assistance.

Ahead of elections at the end of July, thousands of people were returning home, hoping to be able to vote.

Food situation: Food distribution continues throughout 10 of the 11 provinces of DRC. However, rations and items under the food basket were reduced because of limited food stocks. Revised plans are for monthly distribution of
7,000 mt to an average of 790,000 food insecure people. WFP assistance in many areas is provided through NGOs. There have been increasing pipeline breaks affecting WFP emergency operations.

**Resourcing situation:** The project extension requires an additional US$ 62 million for food commodities and related costs. Further funds sought to cover shortfalls. There is an outstanding WFP Working Capital Finance facility loan of US$ 6 million. A CERF grant of US$ 3 million was approved for the PRRO in June. A CERF grant for the special operation providing Humanitarian Air Services US$ 1.1 million was also approved in June.

**Repatriation to DRC:** The UNHCR facilitated return programme of Congolese refugees from Tanzania continues at a steady pace. By July, UNHCR had helped more than 18,000 Congolese refugees return to the DRC so far this year, bringing the total number of refugee returns since 2005 to over 65,000. UNHCR is facing a substantial funding shortage for programmes aimed at helping returnee communities, with funding only to cover some 30 percent of the return and reintegration programme for Congolese returnees. WFP assistance to returnees consists of a food package and facilitating reintegration in the areas of return by FFW and FFT.

**Repatriation from DRC:** Rwandan refugees in DRC continue to return to Rwanda in small numbers. The repatriation programme for Angolan refugees reopened in June, and assisted returns will be from among some 50,000 Angolan refugees still in DRC.

**Political developments/security:** Long-awaited general and presidential elections in DRC took place on 30 July 2006. Provisional results are to be announced on August 20. Under a UN brokered agreement of 27 July two militia groups have agreed to disarm (the 10,000-strong Congolese Revolutionary Movement, blamed for much of Ituri’s recent violence, and the smaller Cobra Matate militia). As of late July, insecurity remained high in various parts of the east, including locations in South Kivu.

**Cluster approach:** The introduction of the cluster approach as a pilot project in DRC has given UNHCR the lead for the protection cluster which aims at raising awareness about protection issues and addressing the protection problems faced by the civilian population in general and the IDPs in particular. WFP is an active participant in the protection cluster group. UNHCR plans to intervene in favour of IDPs in all regions of resettlement jointly shared by refugees and IDPs; in such situations, WFP and UNHCR will continue working closely together to address the needs of the returning population.

**Assessments:** The last JAM was in September 2005. WFP will be involved in various needs assessments for mapping the post elections vulnerability shape of the DRC. Needs assessments exercises will be carried out across the country and the results will be used to orientate future WFP activities from July 2007 until 2009.
General situation: PRRO 10372.0 was designed to support the countries affected by instability in Côte d’Ivoire. In Côte d’Ivoire, WFP aims to shift assistance from the emergency response to support for long-term food security and peace-building by protecting human assets in conflict-affected communities. In Burkina Faso, WFP is supporting government efforts to assist the return and reintegration of Burkinabe who have fled Côte d’Ivoire into the communities of origin, through FFW/FFA and by assisting communities where a high percentage of repatriates are living. WFP Burkina Faso maintains a contingency stock in the event of an influx resulting from resumed violence. In Mali, the project supports Ivorian refugees, Malian returnees and their host families to become self-sufficient; the project would also respond to an eventual mass influx of returnees, refugees and persons in transit should the situation deteriorate. In Ghana the project supplies assistance to 10,000 Liberian refugees (arrivals after September 2002) and vulnerable groups at the Budumburam Refugee Settlement who lack income, employment and assets, resulting in household food insecurity.

In Côte d’Ivoire, relief elements include: general rations to refugees and IDPs in camps; general emergency distributions in case of displacements; resettlement packages for IDPs returning to their villages; and selective feeding activities, including therapeutic and supplementary feeding for mother and child health and vulnerable populations. As part of its recovery activities, WFP provides school feeding rations to 570,000 primary school children; FFW rations to volunteer teachers; support to vulnerable populations, and Food for Assets projects.

Food situation: There are pipeline breaks in Ghana in coming months for pulses, maize and vegetable oil.

Resourcing situation: Current funding may be insufficient to cover needs if a crisis occurs in the region.

Political developments/security: As of the end July, the security situation remained relatively calm but with some on-going clashes, and demonstrations by the Young Patriots. Ethnic tension in the west of Côte d’Ivoire continues. Elections are scheduled in Côte d’Ivoire by October 2006, but are seen as unlikely to happen until civil war factions make concrete concessions.

Repatriation: Voluntary repatriation operations to Liberia from Côte d’Ivoire continue.

Assessments: in Ghana, in coordination with UNHCR, the WFP contributed to a nutrition survey, an updated Household Food Security and will participate in a JAM in July.
Djibouti PRRO 10283.1  
Assistance to Somali and Ethiopian Refugees in Djibouti  
1 March 2005 – 31 December 2006

**Total project requirements:**
6,744 mt valued at US$ 4.7 million (adjusted with B/R)

**For latest pledge information, click on:**
[Resource Updates by Project](#)

**Actual project beneficiaries in 2005:**
15,903 refugees

**Project planned beneficiaries In 2006:**
11,660 refugees

**Refugee origin:** Somalia (Somaliland) and Ethiopia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pipeline Breaks for the Period</th>
<th>July-December 2006 - in mt</th>
<th>(as of 30 Jun 06)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cereals</td>
<td>Pulses</td>
<td>Oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**General situation:** In Djibouti, WFP will continue to provide food assistance to refugees until they are repatriated back to northern Somalia (Somaliland). Addressing the refugees' nutritional requirements is particularly crucial among the most vulnerable groups such as malnourished children under five years, expectant and nursing mothers, the elderly, TB patients and People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). WFP will continue providing food to more vulnerable refugee groups through selective feeding. In order to improve the school attendance of refugee girls, a take-home ration of vegetable oil is provided to girls in grades 3 to 6.

**Food situation:** The food assistance programmes for refugees continue as planned.

**Resourcing situation:** Food requirements are covered for the coming six months.

**Repatriation:** The voluntary repatriation exercise re-started in November 2005. WFP is providing nine-month return packages to all refugees who return their ration cards. In 2005, a total of 6,811 refugees were repatriated; 1,039 mt of mixed commodities were distributed as return packages.

It is expected that when all refugees from northern Somalia are repatriated by the end of December 2006, the remaining caseload, an estimated 3,500 refugees, will be merged into one camp.

**Political situation:** No change.

**Assessments:** No recent assessments.
Ethiopia PRRO 10127.1
Food assistance to Somali, Sudanese and Eritrean Refugees
January 2005 – December 2006

Total project requirements:
51,634 mt valued at US$ 27.3 million

For latest pledge information, click on: Resource Updates by Project

Actual project beneficiaries in 2005:
117,465 refugees

Project planned beneficiaries in 2006:
85,800 refugees

Refugee origin: Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea

General situation: WFP Ethiopia assists 101,465 refugees in seven camps. The majority are Sudanese (approximately 80 percent), followed by Somalis (10 percent) and Eritreans (10 percent). As well as general food assistance, special care is taken to cater to the needs of malnourished children and medical referrals through supplementary and therapeutic feeding. During the current school-year (2005-2006), about 10,000 refugee students in six schools located in the western and northern refugee camps have benefited from the school-feeding programme.

In late July UNHCR reported that it will lead a joint inter-agency assessment mission to remote areas of eastern Ethiopia after recent reports of Somalis crossing the border following the Union of Islamic Courts taking control of Mogadishu.

IDPs in Borena district of Oromiya region recently displaced by ethnic fighting are being supported under PRRO 10362.0.

Food situation: Distributions are at the planned ration. Shortfalls for next 6 months are 1,500 mt.

Nutrition surveys in refugee camps June showed that the nutrition situation in Bonga camp, hosting Sudanese refugees, has stabilised at a significantly lower level than registered a year ago. As a result, the nutrition team recommends stopping the blanket supplementary feeding. In other refugee camps in June, surveys show a drastic reduction in the level of malnutrition in Kebrebeyah camp, hosting Somali refugees. In Shimelba camp, hosting Eritrean refugees, prevalence of malnutrition is reduced compared to last year, but still on the high side.

Resourcing situation: Additional resourcing is required now to meet shortfalls to end of the year (valued at approximately US$ 1 million) and to maintain carryover stocks so that there will be adequate in-country food available when a new PRRO, currently under preparation, starts in January 2007.

Repatriation: By May, 2,545 Sudanese refugees had repatriated from Bonga and Sherkole camps since repatriation started in March. Repatriation resumes in November after the rainy season.

Political situation: The situation in the Ethiopia/Eritrea border region continues to be watched closely. Tension has increased along the border with Somalia.

Assessments: A joint WFP/UNHCR nutrition evaluation/review took place in late 2005. WFP is completing an external evaluation of PRRO 10127.1.
Total project requirements:  596,317 mt valued at US$ 355 million (original figures for planned three-year project)

For latest pledge information, click on: Resource Updates by Project

Actual project beneficiaries in 2005: total 2,424,379
- Burundi: 1,757,682
- Rwanda: 223,903
- Tanzania: 442,794

Refugees: total 494,139
- Burundi: 19,229
- Rwanda: 52,997
- Tanzania: 421,913

IDPs: 140,000 (all in Burundi)

Returnees: total 75,572
- Burundi: 66,424
- Rwanda: 9,148

Project planned beneficiaries in 2006: 1,822,399
- Refugees: 458,000
- IDPs: 116,800
- Returnees: 199,930

Refugee origin:
- In Rwanda: from Burundi, DR Congo
- In Tanzania: from Burundi, DR Congo, Rwanda
- In Burundi: from Rwanda and DR Congo

Regional monthly requirements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cereals</th>
<th>Pulses</th>
<th>Veg.Oil</th>
<th>CSB</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>4,543</td>
<td>1,364</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>544</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>6,819</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>3,660</td>
<td>2,048</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>6,724</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>2,005</td>
<td>916</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>3,521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>10,208</td>
<td>4,328</td>
<td>828</td>
<td>1,452</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>17,063</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Represents average monthly requirements for the next six months as of Apr06.

Beneficiaries: Planning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Figure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>386,589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>545,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Total</td>
<td>1,732,089</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assessments: A Joint Needs Assessment Mission of the current Great Lakes Regional PRRO 10062.2 took place in March to assess the need for and scope of a revised PRRO beyond 2006. Based on the findings, the country-specific PRROs are under preparation.

A JAM is planned for Rwanda in October 2006. A JAM for refugees from DRC in Burundi took place in June 2005. In Rwanda, there has been no JAM since 2000. In Tanzania, a JAM was completed in November 2005.

In Burundi, in mid-July the report of the Crop and Food Supply Assessment mission (CFSAM) is under finalization and the results will be released shortly. The findings will assist WFP determine the caseload, the nature and the scope of food assistance for the next six months.

In Rwanda, the preliminary results of the recent Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability assessment (CFSVA) were presented to the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) in July for their final analysis.
**Total project requirements:**
see Great Lakes Cluster Regional PRRO

**Actual project beneficiaries in 2005:**
1,757,682
  - Refugees: 19,229
  - IDPs: 140,000
  - Returnees: 66,424

**Project planned beneficiaries in 2006:**
874,900
  - Refugees: 8,000
  - IDPs: 116,800
  - Returnees: 160,000

**Refugee origin:** Burundi: Rwanda and DR Congo

**INFORMATION SPECIFIC TO BURUNDI:**

**General situation:** Under the current regional PRRO, in Burundi, WFP addresses severe vulnerability through therapeutic and supplementary feeding, supports refugees and returnees, and protects and enhances livelihoods through targeted distributions, Food-for-Work, and seed protection rations.

In June, 552,500 beneficiaries were reached, of which 35,600 were refugees and 6,500 were returnees. In July, planning figures are 292,000 beneficiaries.

A new country-specific PRRO for Burundi has been prepared, which will replace the current regional PRRO in 2007.

**Food situation:** In order to address increased vulnerability from drought, it is estimated that a total of 10,000 mt of assorted food commodities will be required in the coming months.

**Resourcing situation:** Without additional pledges and resources, the project faces a shortfall from July to December 2006 of 5,583 mt.

**Repatriation:** Burundian refugees continue to be repatriated from Tanzania. WFP return packages of food cover 90 days. Rwandan asylum seekers who did not get given the status of refugees, from among the 19,600 Rwandan asylum seekers registered by UNHCR and the Burundi Government in April, continue to return home on voluntary basis and receive a one-month food return package. However, despite these voluntary returns, some 1,520 persons have crossed into Burundi from Rwanda. The total number of Rwandan asylum seekers remaining in camps amount to around 14,500 persons, including the newly arrived ones.

**Repatriation to Burundi:** In early August, further expulsions of Burundians illegally living in Tanzania took place. Between January and July, at least 1,150 Burundians had been forced out of Tanzania; many have been living in Tanzania for more than two decades.

**Political developments:** Peace talks between the Front for National Liberation, Burundi's last active rebel group, and the government, hosted by Dar-es-Salaam, were ongoing during July, following the signing of a pre-accord between the two parties on 17 June. In spite of some interruptions, as of early August the talks were described as proceeding smoothly. Apart from frequent attacks by FNL in Bujumbura Rural and Bubanza, the rest of the country has been largely peaceful since the elections in August 2005.

**Assessments:** See under regional issues.
Total project requirements:
see Great Lakes Cluster Regional PRRO

For latest pledge information, click on:
Resource Updates by Project

Actual project beneficiaries in 2005: 223,903
   Refugees: 52,997
   Returnees: 9,148

Project planned beneficiaries in 2006: 545,500
   Refugees: 60,000
   Returnees: 40,000

Refugee origin: Burundi, DR Congo

INFORMATION SPECIFIC TO RWANDA:

General situation: In Rwanda the PRRO assists about 44,000 Congolese and Burundian refugees in refugee camps in Rwanda (currently 41,100 from DRC and 2,190 from Burundi), as part of the total beneficiaries. WFP also assists the return of Rwandans who had fled their country during the turbulent mid 1990s.

The general food security situation has improved considerably as the Season B harvest has begun. The Crop Evaluation Mission led by the Ministry of Agriculture found that the food security outlook for the second semester of the year is fairly good in most parts of the country. However, there are chronically food insecure areas that have had less than normal food production. In areas where food aid will need to continue, Food for Assets activities remain the Government's preferred strategy for food assistance. WFP provides selective feeding through selected nutrition centres to an average of 32,000 malnourished children, mothers and ARVs takers. In response to the Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) this year, WFP has re-opened the supplementary feeding programme in 31 nutrition centres in addition to the 93 already assisted. An average of 300 beneficiaries per centre will receive supplementary food assistance.

Food situation: New contributions have reduced previous commodity shortfalls for basic commodities starting from July 2006. The total shortfall for the next six months is now estimated at 353 mt.

Resourcing situation: Most of recovery activities are still frozen until the resource situation improves.

Repatriation: Voluntary repatriation in Rwanda continues with refugees returning to Burundi and some to DRC.

Repatriation of Rwandans expelled from Tanzania: Around 1,000 Rwandans living illegally in Tanzania who have been expelled from Tanzania are accommodated in a new transit centre in Nyagatare district. WFP is providing a one-month food ration and local communities have contributed beans. The Government of Rwanda is gradually resettling returnees.

Repatriation - returnees arriving in Rwanda: Returnees from DRC to Rwanda continue to arrive in small numbers; the returnees are screened, and if accepted, after being registered, they receive a three-month food repatriation package from WFP before being transferred to their home communities. Rejected ones not being registered received a five-day food package.

Political developments: No new developments.

Assessments: See under regional issues.
Total project requirements: see Great Lakes Cluster Regional PRRO

Actual project beneficiaries in 2005: 442,794
    Refugees: 421,913

Project planned beneficiaries in 2006: 402,000
    Refugees: 390,000

Refugee origin: Burundi, DR Congo

INFORMATION SPECIFIC TO TANZANIA:

General situation: At present, some 195,500 Burundian refugees and 148,500 DRC refugees live in 12 camps in western Tanzania. As well as general food distribution, supplementary feeding is provided for nutritionally vulnerable refugee groups such as pregnant women and people living with HIV/AIDS. Support is provided by WFP to over 8,500 Tanzanians in the host communities including home based care, Food-for-Training and feeding in selected schools.

The physical verification and registration exercise for refugees in all camps in Tanzania was completed in June. Small numbers of refugees continue to arrive in Tanzania.

Food situation: In June, a new contribution of over 15,000 mt of assorted commodities significantly reduced the shortfalls for the next six months. Ration modification has been instituted in recent months for the refugee operation in order to extend the resources, reducing rations for maize and pulses to 70% and 75% of their requirements, respectively. From mid-August, oil will be reduced by 50%. From late August, maize will be distributed at 100%. In general, Kcal provided to refugees will range from 1,442 kcal to 1,910 kcal from mid-July to late September. More resources (3,074 mt) of pulses, vegetable oil, salt and sugar are required to offset the shortfalls up to the end of the year. WFP implemented ration reductions as of mid-March in anticipation of the shortfalls expected in June.

Resourcing situation: Further contributions were received in July, but more resources are required to cover the needs for the rest of the year.

Repatriation: UNHCR is currently facilitating voluntary repatriation to both Burundi and DRC. A total of 4,284 refugees (2,974 Burundians and 1,310 Congolese) voluntarily repatriated in July. The Burundian repatriation number is the highest so far this year, with the number who repatriated in July 2006 more than doubled as compared to June 2006 when 1,404 Burundians and 478 Congolese repatriated. The DRC refugee repatriation exercise, officially launched in October, continues to be constrained by lack of funding, insecurity in DRC, and limited receiving capacity in DRC. A total of some 35,000 people, out of the total 142,000 Congolese refugees in Tanzania at the beginning of the year, are expected to repatriate in 2006. In 2005, some 68,500 refugees repatriated to Burundi (61,749) and to DRC (6,738).

Political developments: No change.

Assessments: See under regional issues.
Kenya PRRO 10258.1
Food Assistance for Somali and Sudanese Refugees
1 October 2005 – 30 September 2007

Total project requirements:
124,808 mt valued at US$ 72.2 million

For latest pledge information, click on:
Resource Updates by Project

Actual project beneficiaries in 2005:
228,426
Refugees: 228,426

Project planned beneficiaries in 2006:
279,600
Refugees: 253,375

Refugee origin: Somalia, Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, DR Congo and Uganda

General situation: The refugee camps in Kenya, currently home to some 230,000 refugees, were established 15 years ago. The refugee population living in the Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps is comprised largely of Somali (61 percent) and Sudanese (27 percent) refugees, who fled war and insecurity in their home countries. Ethiopians, Eritreans, Congolese and Ugandans constitute the remaining 12 percent of the refugee population. At the end of June, the population of Dadaab stood at 134,000. Dadaab camp has witnessed nearly 13,000 new arrivals from Somalia this year and with the renewed fighting in and around the Somali capital, Mogadishu, in July, there are concerns these numbers will continue to rise. The official number of refugees in Kakuma stands at 95,487, representing a slight decrease in the total camp population from May.

WFP in collaboration with the Office of the President has introduced a Food for Assets project for the host community in Kakuma to address food insecurity and decrease conflict between the Tirana and the refugees.

Food situation: As a result of recent poor funding, WFP was forced to cut rations to refugees by 20 percent of the required Kcals in mid March. While new pledges have enabled the return to a more complete ration from the mid-May distribution, there are potential further breaks.

Resourcing situation: WFP requires new donor pledges amounting to 3,100 mt of mixed commodities valued at US$1.3 million, to cover resource gaps over the next six months. In addition, WFP must raise funds to repay US$5.7 million advanced to the operation from WFP’s Immediate Response Account (IRA) in March when the programme was facing severe funding shortfalls and major pipeline breaks. Given the emergency drought operation in Kenya and the region, it is difficult for the refugee operation to borrow from other operations to fill any gaps.

Political developments: Recent developments in Somalia have led to increased numbers of refugees.

Repatriation: Since the beginning of the repatriation of South Sudanese from Kakuma in December 2005, the number of individuals being repatriated is less than those arriving in the camp; a number of those repatriated are reported to have returned to Kakuma camp. Repatriation has been by air to Malakal and Bor.

Assessments: A joint WFP/UNHCR nutrition evaluation review took place in Nov 2005. The next UNHCR/WFP JAM is planned for mid-2006.
Total project requirements: 4,559 mt valued at US$ 1.8 million

For latest pledge information, click on: Resource Updates by Project

Actual project beneficiaries in 2005: 13,781
Refugees: 8,165

Project planned beneficiaries in 2006: 11,200 refugees

Refugee origin: Rwanda (3,210); Burundi, Somalia, Ethiopia, Sudan, DRC

General situation: Refugees hosted in Malawi are continuing to receive food assistance in two designated sites (Dzaleka in central Malawi, 5,000 refugees, and Luwani in southern Malawi with 2,700 refugees). The PRRO stresses the targeting of food aid and promotes refugees with access to agricultural land becoming self-sufficient. The PRRO provides relief and recovery assistance in order to assist and encourage refugees to become food secure. The refugees are mostly from Rwanda (90 percent of them being of Hutu ethnic origin), Burundi, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Food-for-Work activities focused on the rehabilitation of natural resources and physical infrastructure are implemented benefiting individuals who are food insecure and living in the surrounding areas of the camps.

Post-distribution monitoring in October 2005 showed that income sources are still limited in the refugee camps with most of the refugees relying on sale of crops (20 percent) and labour (20 percent).

A new PRRO is being prepared for January 2007, incorporating recommendations from the JAM. The current project has been extended until then.

A local news item in late July reported that the Malawi Department for Disaster Preparedness, Relief and Rehabilitation said it was facing difficulties confining foreign refugees and asylum seekers to designated areas in the country, with many leaving the camps to set up businesses in Malawi towns and cities.

Food situation: Currently refugees based in the reception centre and the two camps receive a full ration. The JAM in January 2006, which confirmed the need for on-going assistance, found that 50 percent of the refugee households own land; based on this information, the JAM recommends that seasonal targeting be piloted in the next PRRO. A full ration of 2,103 Kcal per person per day is to be provided to the vulnerable, who are identified by the community (committees of elders, NGOs and relevant UN and Government agencies). The less vulnerable will receive a full ration only during the lean season (January to March) and receive a half ration for the rest of the year.

Resourcing situation: No immediate shortfalls.

Repatriation: In 2004, the Government of Malawi signed a tripartite agreement with the Government of Rwanda and UNHCR Malawi for the repatriation of Rwandan refugees. Despite various efforts to promote this activity, very few refugees have decided to return.

Assessments: A UNHCR/WFP JAM took place in January/February 2006.
Total project requirements: 6,815 mt valued at US$ 3.6 million

For latest pledge information, click on: Resource Updates by Project

Actual project beneficiaries in 2005: 7,429 refugees

Project planned beneficiaries in 2006: 5,750 refugees

Refugee origin: Angola, DRC, Rwanda, Burundi and Liberia

General situation: The EMOP for refugees in Namibia covers the needs of the refugees (at an average of 5,750 per month) until end of June 2006. Organised repatriation of Angolan refugees had ended in December 2005, but has reopened. There are approximately 6,200 Angolan and non-Angolan refugees and asylum seekers residing in the camp. Due to insecurity in the Great Lakes region, there is a projected caseload of around 240 new arrivals for 2006.

WFP provides assistance to refugees from Angola and other refugees and asylum seekers from DRC, Rwanda, Burundi and Liberia. Refugees and asylum seekers residing in the camp have no access to arable land for cultivation and have extremely limited access to the labour market. This reflects the restriction of freedom of movement imposed by Government of Namibia.

Food situation: WFP cooperating partner, Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA) provides a monthly ration to heads of households residing in the camp. WFP also supports a small caseload of chronically ill children under five at the supplementary feeding centre also managed by AHA.

Resourcing situation: The EMOP has been resourced from multilateral contributions until now, but is looking for direct donor support.

Repatriation: As a result of peace developments in Angola, the number of resident refugees in Osire camp has gradually decreased due to repatriation operations, but not at the planned rate. The Angolan voluntary repatriation operation has reopened.

Political developments: No new developments. Angolan elections continue to be postponed. Angolan President José Eduardo dos Santos has set a deadline of December 31, 2007, for the nation's parliamentary and presidential elections.

Assessments: The first UNHCR/WFP JAM was conducted in Osire camp at the end of April 2006. Given the expectation that the camp population is unlikely to decrease in the near future and following one of the JAM's main recommendations, a budget revision was submitted for additional resources until the end of 2006. A new EMOP phase or PRRO will be designed for 2007 should refugees and asylum seekers need continuing UNHCR and WFP support.
General situation: Under the PRRO in Somalia, WFP does not separate beneficiaries into categories, but the caseload includes a large number of IDPs as they are among the most vulnerable part of the population in need. In response to the drought in South Somalia in the latter part of 2005, WFP has been assisting 1.1 million people of the 1.5 million in need of urgent assistance. Approximately 400,000 have been assisted by CARE International, while ICRC has been providing limited and temporary relief to 100,000 people in both WFP and CARE areas. In view of the recent rains the total food requirements for 2006 have been scaled down from the initial 180,000 mt to 145,000 mt; after the post Gu assessment the current budget will be further revised. The final assessment report is expected by end of August. WFP is stopping general food distribution in South Somalia during the harvest period (mid July to end August).

The humanitarian crisis in the south is compounded by security and logistical challenges. There are many roadblocks and uncontrolled armed freelance militias. WFP transporters and sometimes WFP staff, experience harassment, threats and indiscriminate shootings.

A new PRRO running from 1 August 2006 until 31 July 2008 was approved in June 2006 for 170,686 mt of food for 2.2 million beneficiaries.

The United Nations Country Team comprising representatives from various UN agencies operational in Somalia embarked on a mission to Mogadishu on 2 August. The mission met with the Council of the Union of Islamic Courts among others and undertook an observatory assessment of the general humanitarian situation in Mogadishu and nearby areas. The mission flew into Mogadishu using the newly opened Mogadishu International Airport that has been closed for over 11 years due to the political conflict in Somalia. The last time a UN humanitarian team undertook an assessment in Mogadishu was in 2000.

Food situation: In July, WFP distributed a total of 13,760 mt of assorted food commodities to 561,000 target beneficiaries. While distribution of relief food is being halted during this Gu harvest season, social support projects like the Selective Feeding Programme, Emergency School Feeding, Food-for-Work, Food for Assets, Food-for-Training initiatives will continue.

Available commodities will be enough to fully cater for monthly needs up to September when the onset of the shortfall will be experienced, largely in cereals. The expected shortfall to December is estimated to be 37,461 mt of cereal, pulses and sugar.
Resourcing situation: The value of the current shortfall is US$26.6 million. Immediate Response Account funds have been advanced for the PRRO. CERF grants of US$851,525 and US$500,000 were approved in April and May. A CERF grant of US$500,000 for ISTS-telecommunications was also made in May.

Political and security developments: Recent changes in the political and military situation are being watched closely for their impact on relief operations and the possible further displacement of population. In June the Union of Islamic Courts took control of Mogadishu. By mid-June, the IUC militias seized control of Jowhar, north of Mogadishu, a victory that was seen as representing a dramatic shift in Somali politics, sweeping away several of the faction leaders who have dominated the scene since the early 1990s, and establishing the Courts as the dominant political and military force in the south of the country. The stand-off between the Council of the Union of Islamic Courts and the Transitional Federal Government has worsened with reports of a major incursion into Somalia by Ethiopian troops.

Assessments/Missions: Previous to the latest UN mission, the Internal Displacement Division (IDD) of OCHA undertook a mission to Somalia from 22-30 May 2006, to review the humanitarian and IDP situation in Somalia, and to assess the application of the humanitarian reform proposals in responding to the displacement crisis. This included identifying ways to better support the implementation of the cluster approach in Somalia. An interagency evaluation mission on the response to the 2006 drought in the Horn of Africa is scheduled to take place during July and August 2006 and will also review the cluster approach.

Part II: The Clusters approach in Somalia

IDP situation: An estimated 350-400,000 people remain displaced within Somalia as a result of conflict and violence. With the recent drought, an additional 1.5 million people were estimated to be in critical need of assistance and protection in the first half of 2006. Over recent years, with UNHCR assistance, one million refugees have returned from neighbouring countries including, Ethiopia and Djibouti. To date, most of the returns have been predominately to Somaliland which has little absorption capacity.

Some 250,000-300,000 of the IDPs are in Mogadishu (largest caseload of IDPs in Somalia), the majority of whom are children and women, with 45% female headed women. IDPs live in very poor conditions, in abandoned government buildings and makeshift huts, lacking access to the most basic social services. Malnutrition remains rampant in Somalia with acute malnutrition affecting over 17% of children.

Despite the efforts of humanitarian agencies and NGOs, the most basic humanitarian needs of the displaced are still not being met in almost all sectors. Relevant agencies
still lack sufficient capacity and presence to undertake adequate relief and recovery efforts.

Somalia is one of the pilot countries for the Cluster leadership model. The process of realigning sector management into clusters began with the establishment of a Somalia IASC Country Team in January 2006, and with the onset of the drought. Membership consists of 7 UN agencies, 7 NGOs and ICRC as observer. Cluster approach leadership, in accordance with global clusters: Health (WHO), Water and Sanitation (UNICEF), Nutrition (UNICEF), Logistics (WFP) and Protection (UNHCR). Specific arrangements have been made at the country level for Education (UNICEF), Food (WFP), and Agriculture/Livelihoods (FAO). Challenges include limited partnerships with national authorities and local NGOs, and reluctance by some NGOs to operate within the clusters models.

Protection issues: A major feature of the Somali context is the range of abuse of basic rights. In addition to human rights violations resulting from conflict and a near absence of law and order in some regions, grinding poverty and sub-standard living conditions, vulnerable groups - in particular IDPs - suffer discrimination; violence, harassment and extortion; arbitrary arrest and detention and lack of due process; lack of education and livelihood opportunities; forced evictions; and the absence of redress mechanisms other than religious or clan-controlled mechanisms that often resulting in impunity for abuse. The country-wide IDP and Protection Working Group (which forms the basis of the Protection cluster) in Nairobi, is co-chaired by OCHA and UNHCR. In general, the cluster retains focus on protection of civilians but also has a substantial IDP focus.

Clusters have not yet been established for Shelter, Early Recovery or Camp Management and Coordination. At this time, there will be no Camp Management & Coordination cluster, as the IASC Country Team is at present reluctant to re-categorise the settlements as "camps". However, UNHCR in cooperation with UN-Habitat is in the process of establishing a Shelter cluster, in line with principles adopted under the Joint UN Strategy on IDPs that incorporates both emergency and longer term shelter issues.

The IDD mission in May concluded that field level implementation of the clusters has been extremely limited to date.
Sudan EMOP 10503.0
Assistance to Population Affected by Conflict
1 January 2006 – 31 December 2006

Total project requirements:
EMOP 10503.0: 730,955 mt valued at US$ 746 million

For latest pledge information, click on:
Resource Updates by Project

Actual project beneficiaries in 2005:
Under PRRO 10122.1, Food Assistance for Eritrean Refugees: total 96,699
  Refugees: 96,699

Under previous EMOP 10339.1, Food Assistance to Populations Affected by War and Drought and EMOP 10339.1, Food Assistance to Population Affected by War in Greater Darfur: total 6,482,129
  IDPs: 2,176,177
  Returnees: 527,420

Project planned beneficiaries in 2006: 6.1 million
  Refugees formerly under PRRO 10122.1: 90,000
  IDPs: 2,016,000
  Returnees: 951,000

Refugee origin: Eritrea and Chad

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pipeline Breaks for EMOP 10503.0 for the Period</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July-December 2006 - in mt</td>
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<tr>
<td>(as of 30 Jun 06)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cereals</td>
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Note: as of 30 June, no pipeline breaks for coming six months.

Sudan - Part 1: Refugees, and access to areas of WFP operations in Eastern Sudan (see following page for further details on IDPs, returnees and general)

General Situation - Refugees from Eritrean: As of April 2006, activities for Eritrean refugees are included under the general Sudan EMOP 10503.0. Some 85,000 refugees are now assisted under the EMOP. General food distributions, selective feeding programmes, Food-for-Work, Food-for-Training and food for environmental rehabilitation activities for the refugees continue.

Refugees from Chad: In mid-July, increased tensions in eastern Chad and clashes in Ade were of concern for the security situation in Sudan along the border with Chad, with worries about spill over effects into West Darfur. More than 11,000 people, fleeing militia attacks over recent months, are reported by aid workers in Sudan to have recently left their villages and sought refuge in Um Dukhun village on the Sudan-Chad border near CAR. People are living in temporary shelters on the edge of town or are staying with relatives. Um Dukhun has Sudanese security forces in place and hence seen as a secure environment by the refugees. According to UNHCR, previous waves of displacement in early 2006 had resulted in approximately 10,000 Chadians seeking asylum in Galu (near the capital of West Darfur state, El Geneina), and between 5,000 and 7,000 new arrivals in Habila to the southwest of the capital.

Food supply: In July, heavy rains covered most of the Eastern states delaying food pre-positioning to some of the Eritrean refugee camps. In Kassala, WFP completed food pre-positioning of three-month allocations in all refugee camps in Sinnar, Gedaref and Kassala States, locations that are inaccessible in the rainy season.

Political developments and security affecting refugees: There have been no changes in the political situation in Eritrea. An attempt to overthrow the Chadian Government in April and general insecurity along the Chad-Sudan border may result in a further influx of refugees and returnees from Chad.

Access to operational areas in the east: Access restrictions have plagued WFP's operations in eastern Sudan since April, in spite of the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) between the Government of Sudan and the UN. By late July, as a result of WFP negotiations, the access situation impeding UN movement in the east has now largely been resolved, except in the Tokar area.

Repatriation of Eritrean refugees: Refugees continue to be unwilling to return, citing the security situation in Eritrea.
Sudan - Part 2: IDP operations in Darfur, returnees and general context of WFP operations.

General Situation: Even with a reasonably good harvest in 2005-2006 season, against the background of armed conflict, chronic poverty, and localized dry spells, WFP estimates that more than six million Sudanese require food assistance in 2006. The majority of planned beneficiaries live in Darfur as IDPs and vulnerable communities. The second largest caseload is in South Sudan where people are returning home with little or nothing, to find impoverished host communities.

Given the considerable humanitarian needs, so far in 2006, relief activities continue to be central in alleviating the suffering of people, particularly of the IDPs and returnees. General food distributions therefore remain the main modality of WFP’s intervention, accounting for about 90 percent of assistance. General food distributions are making up for household food shortfalls, particularly for the IDPs and returnees who have little or no access to land and community assets. The intention is to gradually discontinue the general food distribution modality, and move to short-term recovery modalities, as soon as the situation allows for people to start self-reliance activities.

Under Food for Assets, WFP supports rehabilitation of local infrastructure, including education, sanitation and community facilities. Food for Education is central to the EMOP and WFP plans for expansion to assist more returnee children and provide support to schools in newly accessible areas. WFP is also working with partners to increase coverage of therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes.

Food situation: On average, WFP has been assisting 3.4 million people with 44,700 mt each month from January to June 2006, realizing over 80 percent of the planned figures. However, WFP has been able to sustain this level of assistance by reducing food rations since March (reducing rations of pulses, sugar and salt rations by half), and temporarily halting most recovery-related activities, making life-saving general food distributions a priority. The cut rations affected over two million people and dropped the minimum daily requirement of 2,100 kcal/person/day to just 1,050 kcal in May. Recent donations will, however, increase cereal rations in Darfur until September. Meanwhile, there is no contingency stock available for any new emergency situations that may emerge between June and September. In June, WFP distributed about 45,800 mt of food to 4.2 million beneficiaries (86 percent of total planned beneficiaries for the month). Beneficiaries include IDPs, returnees and other vulnerable groups across the Sudan. About 61 percent of the beneficiaries, 2.5 million people, were assisted in Darfur alone.
Repatriation to Sudan: From Uganda: A tripartite agreement was signed in March by the Government of Uganda, Government of Sudan and UNHCR in March for the repatriation of Sudanese refugees residing in Uganda. The repatriation operation began in early May 2006.

From Ethiopia: In early April, the first group of Sudanese refugees returned home to Blue Nile State from Bonga refugee camp in Ethiopia under a joint UNHCR/ Government of Sudan/ Government of Ethiopia tripartite agreement signed in March. Repatriation is on-going

from Kenya. In early July, UNHCR announced that 10,000 refugees have been repatriated to south Sudan under these programmes since December.

Resource situation: While recent and generous contributions from donors will make a significant difference to the pipeline outlook for the remainder of 2006, there are increasing concerns of a lack of carryover stocks into 2007. Presently there are no cereals and CSB for January 2007 and even other commodities will not last beyond the first few weeks of 2007. To secure a carryover to meet needs for the first two months, WFP therefore requires the current EMOP to be fully resourced.

Donations in recent months included 20,000 mt of sorghum from the Government of Sudan. Immediate Response Account funds have been advanced for the EMOP. A CERF grant of US$ 11.5 million was approved in May to assist IDPs in Darfur.

Political situation/security: The viability of humanitarian operations is being threatened by the increasing insecurity in Darfur, and parts of the South, East and Three Areas. This is impeding on access to beneficiaries in some locations, and putting aid workers in danger. The conflict in Darfur continues to cause widespread insecurity, displacement, and loss of life and livelihoods. Despite the recent signing of the Darfur Peace Agreement on 5 May, the situation on the ground is not anticipated to improve immediately. In South Sudan, intertribal fighting remains a concern, particularly in the areas of Buram, El Fardous and Al Deain. Meanwhile, despite peace efforts between the Lord’s Resistance Army and the Ugandan government, the absence of a settlement remains an impediment for stability. The East and Three Areas are potentially volatile regions, with ongoing political conflict. Negotiations between the ruling National Congress Party (NCP), Sudan People’s Liberation Movement/ Army (SPLM/A), and the Eastern Front are crucial in stabilizing the region.

Assessments: A UNHCR/WFP JAM and Annual Needs Assessment is planned for October/November 2006. Surveys across Darfur in May and early June highlighted a deterioration of the nutrition situation across Greater Darfur in line with expected seasonal trends. An inter-agency assessment mission for Sudan has been assessing rehabilitation and transitional recovery needs with the specific objective of outlining a framework for reconstruction.
**Total project requirements:**
8,939 mt valued at US$ 5.7 million (as revised under B/R)

**For latest pledge information, click on:** Resource Updates by Project

Actual project beneficiaries in 2005: 58,841
- Benin 10,395
- Ghana: 9,906
- Togo: 38,540
Refugees: total 20,301
- Benin: 10,395
- Ghana: 9,906
IDPs: 38,540 - all in Togo

Project planned beneficiaries in 2006:
- Refugees: 33,080
- IDPs: 3,000

Revised planned beneficiaries in 2006 (as per B/R April 2006):
- Refugees: 20,000
- IDPs: 5,000

**Refugee origin:** Togo

| Pipeline Breaks for the Period July-December 06 (as of 30 Jun 06) |
|---------------------|------------|----------|------------|----------|
| Cereals             | Pulses    | Oil      | Blended Food | Other    |
| 144                 | 58         | 0        | 0           | 5        |

| Oct-06             | Oct-06    | n/a      | n/a         | Oct-06   |

**General situation:** The UNHCR/WFP Joint Assessment mission in January/February 2006 in Benin, Togo and Ghana recommended an extension in time and the revision of the refugee and IDP caseload downward. The current budget revision covers the needs of 10,000 refugees in camps in Benin, 10,000 refugees in host communities of Ghana (with phase-out of rations for 7,000 of these beneficiaries planned) and 5,000 affected people in Togo where WFP activities will contribute to encouraging return and repatriation through planned Food-for-Work activities, if resources are sufficient. The JAM reported that of the originally estimated 54,000 people requiring assistance (including 16,000 IDPs in Togo), a total of 20,301 benefited from food aid in December/January. Only one distribution took place in Togo, in August, to a total of 38,540 IDPs and other victims of the violence. The JAM also reported that it is estimated that a maximum of 1,000 persons remained in an IDP-like situation in Togo in February; in general, the IDP dimension in Togo has faded away.

As of July, one of the camps in Benin has been closed. Some of the refugees may have returned to Togo, while others chose to remain in Benin to live within the community.

The PRRO will be reviewed by WFP Benin, WFP Ghana and UNHCR at the end of September, in light of JAM recommendations. In the meantime, the current project has been extended to the end of December.

**Food situation:** In Benin, for registered refugees located in the Comé and Agamé camps, the planned ration provides for approximately 2,100 Kcal.

**Resourcing situation:** The PRRO is currently resourced to the end of December, with an additional allocation of multilateral funds.

**Political situation/security:** The security situation within Togo has remained calm.

**Repatriation:** There are limited but evident signs of spontaneous returns of some refugees back to Togo.

**Assessments:** A UNHCR/WFP JAM took place 26 January-8 February 2006.
Uganda PRRO 10121.1 (REFUGEES, IDPs, RESETTLED IDPs)
Targeted Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery of Refugees, Displaced People and Vulnerable Groups
1 April 2005 – 31 March 2008

Total project requirements:
452,508 mt valued at US$ 263.5 million

For latest pledge information, click on:
Resource Updates by Project

Actual project beneficiaries in 2005:
2,690,975
  Refugees: 219,563
  IDPs: 1,472,219

Project planned beneficiaries in 2006:
2,498,820 (adjusted to 2.6 million)
  Refugees: adjusted to 170,000 (originally 74,125)
  IDPs: 468,491

Refugee origin: Sudan, Rwanda, DR Congo

Areas of origin of IDPs: northern Uganda

General situation: More stability in areas of northern Uganda has increased the returns of IDPs; food support is expected to decline from 1.4 to 1.2 million IDPs by the end of 2006. However, security in the north remained tenuous in July, due to the activity of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). Peace talks started between the LRA and the Ugandan Government in mid-July and other initiatives are expected to lead to further improvements in the situation.

IDPs and refugees are assisted under a PRRO which also supports vulnerable populations and people affected by drought. The number of drought-affected persons assisted under the PRRO has decreased in view of improved production. Malnutrition rates among young children have been reduced throughout northern Uganda, because of improved conditions, and presently vary from 2.5 to 11.8 percent for children under five years. WFP has initiated a Mother and Child Health and Nutrition programme covering three health units per district in IDP and refugee districts, and North-Eastern Uganda. WFP continues to advocate for complementary resources for IDPs, especially access to water and sanitation facilities. In Food for Education, beneficiaries have increased from 380,000 in 2005 to 512,000 in 2006, expanding in IDP host districts of Kitgum, Lira and Pader, and in post-conflict Teso sub-region.

In June, 8,000 Ugandan pastoralists expelled from Tanzania were temporarily living near Nakivale refugee settlement in south-western Uganda. The government requested WFP to provide short-term humanitarian assistance for the affected caseload.

Food situation: Further adjustments to the ration scale for IDPs, which have ranged from 40 to 60 percent since January 2006 as per the adjusted plan, may be made after the Emergency Food Security Assessment in August/September 2006. Due to limited stocks, food available in June was prioritized for Food for Health interventions; WFP relief distributions continued without oil and with half rations of CSB.

Resourcing situation: The pipeline situation has lately improved considerably with additional contributions from several donors. By late July, WFP’s pipeline shortfall through December 2006 had been adjusted to 2,281 mt (US$ 1.2 million). WFP is taking advantage of the more competitive grain prices and is scaling up local purchase of maize.

Political situation/security: The Government of Southern Sudan is mediating the peace talks between the Government of Uganda and the Lord’s Resistance Army rebels which started on 14 July in Juba, Southern Sudan.

| Pipeline Breaks for the Period July-December 2006 - in mt (as of 30 Jun 06) |
|-----------------------------|------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Cereals | Pulses | Oil | Blended Food | Other |
| 26,752 | 5,359 | 1,078 | 6,300 | 243 |
| Oct-06 | Oct-06 | Jul-06 | Oct-06 | Nov-06 |

Note on pipeline: further contributions in July have decreased the pipeline shortfall to the end of the year to 2,281 mt.
The talks are aimed at ending over 20 years of armed conflict in northern Uganda.

**Assessments:** An Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) is due to take place in August/September 2006. The last UNHCR/WFP JAM was in November/December 2005. In May WFP/UNICEF/Ministry of Health/ACF completed a nutrition survey in Lira and Apac districts. Similar surveys were scheduled for Pader and Kitgum districts in June.

**Repatriation:** In April 2006, the GoU/UNHCR/GoS signed an agreement for the voluntary return of Sudanese refugees. Repatriation began in May. Response has been low.

**Further details on the return of IDPs:**

WFP in coordination with the Government, the UN country team, donors and NGOs, has been increasingly promoting the return of IDPs, as more stability in some areas of northern Uganda has increased the return of IDPs. Since early 2006, humanitarian protection strategies have been strengthened following the introduction of the cluster approach with an emphasis on the promotion of freedom of movement for affected populations in northern Uganda and support for the return of IDPs to home areas. Under the cluster approach, UNHCR is now involved in IDP issues in Uganda, in protection and in camp management.

WFP support in promoting return of IDPs in Uganda include distribution of three-month return packages and initiation of recovery activities (Food for Education, Food for Assets and Food for Health) at places of return.

On 4 May, the President of Uganda launched the Joint Monitoring Committee to oversee the development and implementation of an "Emergency Plan for Humanitarian Intervention in conflict-affected northern Uganda". A senior UN envoy was appointed to work with the Governments of Uganda, Sudan and DRC to address regional cross-border issues related to the presence of the Lord’s Resistance Army on the territory of the three countries. The JMC is comprised of Government of Uganda Ministries, the "core group" of donors and the UN system.

In late July, the government announced measures to resettle IDPs in the eastern region in Teso and Lango regions, where relative peace has returned, by the end of 2006. The plan does not apply to IDPs in Acholi subregion - the epicentre of the rebellion - where the government is reducing large camps by moving civilians to smaller settlements.

In July, WFP and other UN agencies conducted further "return assessments" in Lira district. Further, the "Early Recovery" cluster has completed the needs assessments in three areas of return in Lira district.

WFP is convening registration coordination meetings in Gulu, Kitgum and Pader districts in preparation for the registration of IDPs that is scheduled to commence in September 2006.
Total project requirements: 205,458 mt valued at US$ 162 million

For latest pledge information, click on: Resource Updates by Project

Regional summary:

Actual project beneficiaries in 2005: total - 1,919,839
- Guinea: 233,710
- Liberia: 934,934
- Sierra Leone: 155,761
- Refugees: total 128,605
  - Guinea: 79,000
  - Sierra Leone: 49,605
- Returnees: Liberia: 41,731
- IDPs: Liberia: 306,204

Project planned beneficiaries in 2006: 1,225,120
- Guinea: 254,795
- Liberia: 834,577
- Sierra Leone: 135,750
- Refugees: total 70,600
  - Guinea: 58,600
  - Sierra Leone: 12,000
- Returnees: Liberia: 80,000
- IDPs: Liberia: 100,400

REGIONAL ISSUES. For details by country, see following pages for Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone

General situation: The voluntary repatriation of Liberian refugees from Guinea and Sierra Leone is continuing. The resettlement programme for IDPs within Liberia has almost ended. This marks the close of the emergency phase of the regional operation. Future activities will focus on recovery and rehabilitation, with country-specific PRROs replacing the regional PRRO. The slower than planned repatriation process has resulted in higher numbers of refugees remaining in Guinea and Sierra Leone than expected. Both countries continue to implement support programmes, including Emergency School Feeding, targeted food assistance, support to people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS (PLWA,) FFW, and a pilot Demobilization Disarmament and Reintegration project in Guinea.

The situation in some parts of the region remains volatile, particularly in Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea: contingency plans are being updated.

Resourcing situation: The West Africa Coastal countries continue to be faced with resourcing shortfalls, resulting in reduced rations and significant pipeline breaks in the near future.

As one of WFP's New Business Model pilot projects, this operation has received financial advances from WFP's Working Capital Fund, which enabled early funding of some commodity requirements and associated costs.

Repatriation - general: Currently, there are still some 175,000 Liberian refugees scattered throughout West Africa. In 2006, UNHCR plans to repatriate 70,000 Liberian refugees; a further 60,000 refugees who are expected to repatriate will return in 2007.

Assessments: UNHCR/WFP JAMs for the West Africa Coastal operation took place in July in Sierra Leone, Ghana and Guinea.

In mid-July the draft report of the Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey for Liberia was released and circulated to all stakeholders for comments. The government is expected to officially launch the report in early August. The survey which was conducted in April this year, reached 375 communities, 5,409 households and 29,660 household members in all the 15 counties in Liberia. Preliminary results indicate that half of the households surveyed are categorised as highly vulnerable or food insecure and showed high levels of malnutrition especially in the south-eastern part of the country.

The draft report of the Country Office self-evaluation of the ESF programme was presented in early July.
See West Africa Coastal for total project requirements and pipeline breaks

For latest pledge information for regional project, click on:
Resource Updates by Project

**Actual project beneficiaries in 2005:**
- Guinea: 233,710
- Refugees: Guinea: 79,000

**Project planned beneficiaries in 2006:**
- Guinea: 254,795
- Refugees: Guinea: 58,600

**Refugee origin:**
In Guinea: from Guinea-Bissau, Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia.

**INFORMATION SPECIFIC TO GUINEA:**

**General situation:** Assistance continues to be provided to beneficiaries in camps in Guinea; the repatriation process of Liberian refugees has been considerably slower than expected. Support programmes continue to be implemented: 65,000 students benefited from emergency school feeding, including a girls' incentive component for 12,000 primary school girls. Further feeding initiatives support vulnerable populations. As of late July Guinean refugee camps currently host 40,056 individuals, 3,091 refugees from Côte d'Ivoire and the remainder from Liberia.

A Guinea country-specific PRRO is under preparation for 2007, and will focus on rehabilitation and reconstruction of refugee areas. A small relief component for the residual caseload of Liberian refugees, Ivorian refugees and vulnerable groups may be included, subject to the outcome of the JAM mission which took place in July.

**Food situation:** A total of 200 tons were distributed to 15,176 beneficiaries during the June general food distribution in Kountaya, Kouankan 1 and 2 refugee camps. In Kountaya camp, due to the progress made in the voluntary repatriation of refugees, this was the last general food distribution for the entire caseload of that camp. From August on, only vulnerable refugees will be beneficiaries of general food distributions.

As the Liberian caseload in Guinea remains higher than planned, putting greater pressure on resources, the refugees receive only reduced rations of 1,600 Kcal per day, the ration size since January 2006.

**Resourcing situation:** Donors, led by the US, have said that they will no longer support camps for Liberian refugees as the war is over and they should return home. At the end of the year, food distributions will stop.

**Political developments:** Student protests were reported on 12 June in all the regions of the country. Student clashes with anti-riot police and army soldiers resulted in over a dozen deaths and many injured in Conakry, Labe and N’Zerekore. Furthermore, lootings of petrol stations, some stores and public administration offices were reported. The operations of WFP and other UN agencies operations were reduced and the security phase was raised from Phase 1 to Phase 2. The political situation in general remains uncertain in Guinea, where the prolonged illness of the president has created a power vacuum.

**Repatriation:** In 2006 UNHCR has helped over 17,500 Liberian refugees return from Guinea.

**Assessments:** See under regional issues.
See West Africa Coastal for total project requirements and pipeline breaks

For latest pledge information for regional project, click on: Resource Updates by Project

Actual project beneficiaries in 2005: total
Liberia: 347,935
  Returnees: 41,731
  IDPs: 306,204

Planned beneficiaries in 2006: total Liberia: 834,577
  Returnees: 80,000
  IDPs: 100,417

INFORMATION SPECIFIC TO LIBERIA:

General situation: In Liberia, WFP supported 692,518 beneficiaries through the month of June with 5,393 mt of food through various feeding programmes including general distributions, Food-for-Work, Emergency School Feeding and nutrition interventions. Approximately 88% of the deregistered IDPs have received their full resettlement package; of the 71,267 repatriated refugees, 74% have completed receiving their full resettlement package. Distribution of resettlement packages to Liberian IDPs should be completed by the end of July 2006.

Most of the previous 35 IDP camps in Liberia have closed as a result of the resettlement programme. The WFP focus now in Liberia is on recovery activities to restore the social and economic sectors.

Since January 2006, the school feeding programme has reached 570,000 beneficiaries in 2000 schools covering 14 out of the 15 counties; more than 25,000 individuals have benefited from various Food Support to Local Initiatives/Food for Training projects; and, over 20,000 vulnerable people are assisted on a monthly basis through the various nutrition interventions.

As of mid-July, torrential rains made the roads linking the two south-eastern towns of Harper and Fish Town road no longer accessible. The poor condition of the roads will pose enormous challenges for food delivery in the coming weeks.

Food situation: The WFP Liberia operation has a total food shortfall of 3,436 mt valued at US$ 2.5 Million over the next six months, July to December 2006, including pulses in August (169 mt) and cereals (2,596 mt), CSB (442 mt), salt (177 mt), and sugar (53 mt) in November.

Resourcing situation: Adequate funding for the PRRO is very important as support to the peace process.

Political developments: Since the election in November 2005 of Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf as president, the political and social situation has continued to improve in Liberia.

Repatriation to Liberia: The voluntary repatriation of Liberian refugees from Guinea and Sierra Leone is continuing, but at a slower rate than planned. By the end of June, a total of 70,559 returnees have been repatriated by UNHCR since the commencement of the exercise in October 2004, of which 27,578 persons have been repatriated in 2006 (January-June). UNHCR plans to repatriate 100,000 returnees in the year 2006. (In 2005, some 20,000 refugees took part in the repatriation process.)

Assessments: See under regional issues.
INFORMATION SPECIFIC TO SIERRA LEONE:

General situation: The voluntary repatriation of Liberian refugees from Sierra Leone is continuing, but at a slower rate than planned. Expected resourcing shortfalls will result in continued reduced rations for refugees, and limited Food-for-Work and Food-for-Training activities; the planned expansions for emergency school feeding in Sierra Leone have been halted.

Some 24,500 refugees continued to receive assistance in the camps in Sierra Leone. A Post Distribution monitoring was completed in May to assess the coping mechanisms of refugees in the camps.

Food situation: The Sierra Leone CO has made slight revisions in the ration of some safety-net interventions (FFW), forestalling any immediate break in the pipeline for cereal, however expected breaks remain for sugar (3 mt in August) and salt (2 mt in December.) Over recent months the reduced ration has been maintained as a general ration for all Liberian refugees in camps except those deemed as extremely vulnerable (3 percent) who are still on full rations. It is anticipated that general food distributions will end in December 2006.

Resourcing situation: As a consequence of the slow repatriation rate, WFP will need a higher level of resources in Sierra Leone in 2006 than planned, to continue general food distributions to refugees still living in the camps.

Political developments: Since the election in November 2005 of Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf as president, the political and social situation has continued to improve in Liberia and refugees in Sierra Leone have expressed a stronger interest in returning home.

Repatriation: Repatriation of Liberian refugees is ongoing.

Assessments: WFP and UNHCR organised a Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) in Sierra Leone from 1 to 10 July 2006, which also involved the Government’s National Commission for Social Action (NaCSA), NGOs and other UN organizations. The objectives included a review of the implementation of the food, non-food, and repatriation assistance strategies since October 2004 and highlighting lessons learned that could contribute to the final phase-out programme. The assessment also aimed to propose a detailed repatriation process and phase-out programme, to prevent interruption in the humanitarian assistance provided for the Liberian refugees that would remain in the camps beyond December 2006.
Zambia PRRO 10071.2
Food Assistance for Refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo and Angola
1 January 2006 – 31 December 2007

Total project requirements:
33,590 mt valued at US$ 18 million

For latest pledge information, click on:
Resource Updates by Project

Project planned beneficiaries In 2005:
81,300 refugees

Project planned beneficiaries in 2006:
82,000 refugees

Refugee origin: DR Congo, Angola, Rwanda (4%), Burundi (1%)

General situation: The PRRO supports some 70,000 refugees hosted by the Zambian government who have been forced to leave their homes due to conflicts. Of the current number of refugees in need of assistance, most are from DRC, with a small number from Rwanda and Burundi, with a small number of residual Angolan refugees. The PRRO is designed to enhance and support the nutritional status of these refugees by meeting their basic food needs until they are self-sufficient or repatriated to their countries of origin. Fortified cassava flour will be introduced in the food basket in two of the five camps as a pilot initiative. This is in part an effort to meet the culturally accepted food needs of refugees from Democratic Republic of Congo and to enhance cassava production in the country to fight drought/hunger. Refugees receive cereals, High Energy Protein Supplements (HEPS), pulses, vegetable oil and iodized salt under general food distribution. Selected vulnerable groups including malnourished children, at risk pregnant and lactating women, and the chronically ill receive targeted assistance under supplementary feeding through health centres within the camps.

It is projected that 69,300 refugees will require food assistance on a monthly basis from July until repatriation starts, hopefully in August 2006. WFP will continue its role of food delivery and distribution in camps as agreed in the global WFP/UNHCR pilot initiative and will provide food assistance for the voluntary repatriation exercise (meals in departure/transit centres as well as ready HDRs during the journey) in collaboration with IOM, UNHCR and other agencies that are involved in the repatriation of Angolan refugees.

Food situation: Following the contributions received so far, refugees have been receiving full rations since February 2006. However further contributions are still urgently needed to meet refugee requirements for 2006 particularly for HEPS. Previously, a resourcing crisis led to a cut in the ration in January 2006, to 1,400 Kcal per day (a cut of 37 percent).

Resourcing situation: Further contributions are still urgently needed, particularly for vegetable oil and for the local purchase of cassava meal.

Repatriation: The Angolan repatriation exercise which was closed in December 2005 is to resume by August 2006 in order to give the last opportunity for Angolan refugees who are still in Zambia to return home. The repatriation of Congolese refugees is expected to start in 2007, depending on peace prospects in DRC.

Assessments: A UNHCR/WFP JAM took place in February. The implementation of JAM recommendations will be updated by end of July 2006.
Total project requirements:
10,530 mt valued at US$ 5 million

For latest pledge information, click on:
Resource Updates by Project

Actual project beneficiaries in 2005: 25,315
Refugees: 20,815

Project planned beneficiaries in 2006:
24,500
Refugees: 22,000

Refugee origin: Myanmar

### Pipeline Breaks for the Period
July-December 2006 - in mt
(as of 30 Jun 06)

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<tr>
<th>Cereals</th>
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**General Situation:**
WFP provides basic food rations and supplementary food to the 22,000 Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh.

In view of the absence of durable solutions to date, and the lack of alternative livelihood strategies available to the refugees, the current approach of a full ration has to continue for two years. Supplementary and therapeutic feeding must continue to offset the malnutrition condition of the vulnerable including Food-for-Work activities to provide safety net. Food-for-Training and School Snacks provide incentives for refugees to participate in primary education and skills training. WFP continues to engage in building awareness on nutrition and HIV/AIDS for the refugees while UNHCR continues to provide the vitamins/mineral pre-mix for WFP's provision of high-energy milk under Therapeutic Feeding, vegetable seeds and other inputs for an expanded kitchen gardening activity.

The Government provides medical care and implements the supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes.

**Food situation:**
Confirmed resource will cover the distribution up to September 2006. Some local purchases have been made to avoid pipeline breaks in June 2006 due to the lengthy time required for international purchase. Furthermore, 259 mt of rice has been advanced from the Government stocks for continuation of distribution.

**Resource situation:**
Continued WFP support is essential in view of the unlikelihood of repatriation.

**Political situation:**
No change within Myanmar.

**Repatriation:**
A durable solution for the Rohingya refugee situation remains uncertain. Repatriation has been deferred despite the continuing efforts of UNHCR. The Government of Bangladesh still refuses to consider local integration of the refugees as an option.

**Assessments:**
The UNHCR/WFP JAM in 2004 recommendations were reviewed at a workshop held in October 2005. Specific action plans have been developed leading to improvements in health, sanitation and gardening.

A nutrition survey was undertaken in late 2005 to examine the nutritional status of the refugee population.

The next UNHCR/WFP JAM is tentatively planned for August 2006.
**Total project requirements:**
34,593 mt valued at US$ 11.6 million

For latest pledge information, click on: [Resource Updates by Project](#)

**Actual project beneficiaries in 2005:** total - 571,268
  - Returnees: 90

**Project planned beneficiaries in 2006:**
329,500
  - Returnees: 3,000

**Returnee origin:** previously refugees in Bangladesh

**Pipeline Breaks for the Period July-December 2006 - in mt (as of 30 Jun 06)**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cereals</th>
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**General Situation:** Myanmar’s North Rakhine State (NRS), the focus of WFP’s intervention, is one of the country’s most remote and under-developed regions. Since 1994 more than 230,000 refugees (over 90%) who fled to Bangladesh have returned to the state where they are still in need of food assistance. Individuals from among this population form part of the beneficiaries of the PRRO.

The objective of the PRRO is to bridge the periodic food gap of the vulnerable poor in NRS and Magway Division, which are considered to be the most vulnerable parts of Myanmar due to lack of resources, weak infrastructure, harsh climatic conditions, inadequate farming inputs, lack of access to land tenure as well as government polices and rice trade restrictions. Under the PRRO, WFP provides relief food to vulnerable poor including HIV/AIDS patients, food for school children as an incentive for their enrolment and support for other food insecure vulnerable people through Food-for-Training and Food-for-Work. A total of 416,000 vulnerable people will be assisted for two years. The food basket consists of rice, pulses, vegetable oil, iodized salt and blended food.

Heavy rains and floods were reported across the country in July. With landslides, some roads to remote townships have become inaccessible, hampering WFP delivery and operations. Due to late approval of food transport permits the first vulnerable group feeding (VGF) distribution did not start until July, one month late. While WFP-supplied oil is included in the ACF supplementary feeding (SF) programme, this year WFP VGF rations are also targeted to the families whose malnourished members are covered under ACF’s SF. This is in order to prevent sharing of blended food during the lean months when many families are hungry. Preparations for FFE programme took place in July and distribution can take place in August. On-going activities such as the TB programme, FFT, FFW on agro-forestry and a pilot vulnerable group development programme were implemented during the month.

Implementation modalities for the pilot Mother and Child Nutrition project (recommended by the March 2006 Evaluation) covering pregnant and lactating women and children below 3 years old are being finalised with Cooperating Partners to start in August in NRS, Magway and Kokang in Shan State, where there is a high prevalence of chronic malnutrition. To implement this new programme, 60 mt of blended food has been added in the project’s food basket under the recent budget revision. The pilot project for providing blended food take home rations will cover a total of 1,500 beneficiaries.

Following the March Evaluation, there has been a review of the operations with a view to consolidate activities for the remaining six months. During the extension period
under a budget revision to the end of 2006, preparations are being made for a new country-wide three-year PRRO which will incorporate the current EMOP and will begin on 1 January 2007.

**Food situation:** Because of the delayed food transport permits lower than planned food was distributed in the first part of 2006. However with changes within the local government with a more liberal attitude towards WFP food movements have resumed and are expected to continue. A new academic year has started on 1 June. To meet the food needs for the six-month extension period, 4,684 mt of rice and 60 mt of blended food is urgently required. Without the required food, both FFE, VGF and pilot MCN programme will be adversely affected.

**Resource situation:** Donor contributions to date represent 84% of total requirements for total project duration. However, this includes extra ODOC (UN Trust Fund for Human Security) which was fully disbursed at the end of 2005; therefore, the actual commodity contributions represent only 71% of the total requirements.

**Coordination with other UN agencies:** WFP works closely with UNHCR, and a Joint Plan of Action has been prepared. A Field Level Memorandum of Understanding between UNICEF and WFP was signed in April in Yangon. As a result, an action plan for increased cooperation in the fields of education and nutrition is being finalized between the two agencies.

**Political situation:** As of mid-May, the humanitarian situation in Karen State reportedly worsened with the Myanmar military massing thousands of troops in Papun district and forcing more villagers to flee the area. It has been claimed that since November last year the increased military presence in Karen State has resulted in the displacement of more than 13,000 people. WFP has explored with the responsible counterpart ministry for the possibility of providing food assistance to villagers in the eastern border area who are trapped in the conflict between the Government and the Karen National Union forces. While access to the areas is not allowed, their food security is reported to be precarious.

**Assessments:** As of late July, a Household level Food Security Profiling exercise has commenced in Northern Rakhine State and Kokang, which will serve as an integral part of VAM activities. This is intended to be a monthly exercise, especially important in the lean months, and will allow WFP and other partners to monitor the general food security situation.
**Total project requirements:**
21,515 mt valued at US$ 9.3 million

**For latest pledge information, click on:**
Resource Updates by Project

**Actual project beneficiaries in 2005:**
103,610 refugees

**Project planned beneficiaries in 2006:**
106,800 refugees

**Refugee origin:** Bhutan

### General situation:
Food assistance is given to 106,800 registered Bhutanese refugees in Nepal in seven camps in Jhapa and Morang through general food distribution and targeted supplementary feeding. WFP also supports self-reliance activities: gardening, vocational training and micro-loan schemes. Given the non-integration policy of the Nepal Government along with camp rules forbidding employment of refugees outside the camps, refugees are heavily dependent on food aid.

WFP is also responding to drought in Western Nepal, for 225,000 affected people, under an EMOP. An air lift operation, delivering food by helicopter, started 1 August.

### Food situation:
WFP provides a basic ration containing approximately 2,100 Kcal per person per day. In addition, WFP implements health centre based supplementary feeding for 3,000 expectant and nursing mothers, malnourished children, TB patients and elderly ill people. UNHCR is responsible for providing a daily ration of 250 grams of fresh vegetable. Resources committed so far are enough to support the operation up to mid November except for vegetable oil, which is resourced up to end of December 2006. Despite the announcement of a ceasefire by parties, security incidents cannot entirely be ruled out in the camp-hosting region. Thus there is an on-going need to assure pre-stock (3-4 weeks buffer) camp warehouses in preparation for potential disruptions in aid deliveries.

### Resourcing situation:
Resources will need to be committed to prevent a pipeline break for majority of the commodities from the end of August 2006.

### Political situation:
General situation in Nepal - On 28 July, the Maoist rebels extended their ceasefire by three months in a bid to support peace talks aimed at ending their decade-old insurgency. The extension came hours before the truce, declared after King Gyanendra ended his absolute rule in April, was due to expire. The rebels have been upset in recent weeks over what they say is a delay by the multi-party interim government of Prime Minister Girija Prasad Koirala to push the pace of peace talks and accused his coalition of trying to preserve status quo. A seven-member team of UN experts led by Staffan de Mistura arrived in the country on 28 July to assess how the UN could help the peace process.

### Repatriation:
The bilateral process between the Governments of Nepal and Bhutan continues regarding repatriation; no action is foreseen during the next six months. The frustration level of refugees is increasing, particularly among youth due to the stalled political process and reduced assistance from other aid agencies.

### Assessments:
A UNHCR/WFP JAM took place in early June 2006.
Total project requirements: 40,438 mt valued at US$ 27.2 million

For latest pledge information, click on: Resource Updates by Project

Project planned beneficiaries in 2006: 2,106,000
IDPs: no planning figures (activities for Food-for-Work/Food-for-Training for vulnerable conflict-affected populations will prioritise IDPs where present).

Area of origin of IDPs: Mindanao

General Situation: WFP is returning to the Philippines after closing its office in 1996. WFP’s programme aims at supporting the peace process through assistance to conflict-affected areas in Mindanao where poverty, nutrition and basic education indicators are far below the national average. The operation will be carried out in cooperation with the Government of the Philippines and cooperating partners in five conflict-affected provinces of Mindanao, assisting 2.1 million people for a period of one year. The bulk of activities will be school feeding for primary school children and children in day care centres, mother and child nutrition support within rural health clinics, and Food-for-Work/Food-for-Training for vulnerable conflict-affected populations (150,000 individuals and their families); the latter two activities will prioritise IDPs where present. More than 170,000 school children are to receive take-home rations of rice, helping to reduce the region’s high dropout rates. Schools will also serve daily a mid-morning snack made from vitamin-and mineral-enriched corn-soya blend, vegetable oil and sugar. The operation will contribute to the resolution of the conflict by assisting the resettlement of 120,000 vulnerable IDPs.

The next six months will see a scaling up of food distributions. July to September will be an important time for WFP and cooperating partners to establish programming, logistic and security networks across the five WFP-assisted provinces, and is expected to reach about 685,000 beneficiaries during this time. By December, the project will be running at full scale, to assist two million beneficiaries over the coming 12 months. WFP officially launched its programme 8 July.

WFP, with NGOs, ICRC and Department of Social Welfare and Development, has begun providing short term emergency food in July to over 3,100 families displaced by fighting between elements of the Civilian Armed Forces Geographic Unit and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front. WFP is providing emergency relief support in the form of rice to fill gaps unable to be met by other agencies.

Food situation: Due to shortfalls, WFP will begin with a much-reduced programme, and was expecting to be able to assist just one quarter of the planned school children when schools opened mid June. WFP is particularly seeking CSB and rice resources for shortfalls that will hit beneficiaries in November and beyond. The total shortfall for the next six months for this EMOP is 6,800 mt of food, valued at US$ 3.8 million.

Resource situation: The operation is in urgent need of new funding. The Executive Director sent an appeal letter to some 20 member states in mid April, and the Country Office has been meeting with ambassadors to request their governments’ commitment.

<p>| Pipeline Breaks for the Period August-December 2006 - in mt (as of 31 July 06) |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------|----------|</p>
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Note on pipeline: adjusted by country office August 2006.
**Political situation:** In early July, at least 30,000 people were reported to have fled their homes to escape clashes between security forces and rebels in Mindanao. According to the Philippines social welfare department, relief has been distributed to some 25,000 evacuees. Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) leaders have warned the fighting could adversely affect ongoing peace talks.

**Assessments:** WFP joined the Multi-Donor Trust Fund - Joint Needs Assessment mission (MDTF-JNA) to Mindanao in April 2004. The mission assessed the probable post-conflict needs in Mindanao in anticipation of the peace agreement between the GRP and MILF. WFP further conducted an initial field visit to Mindanao in December of 2004.
Total project requirements:
102,339 mt valued at US$ 47.7 million

For latest pledge information, click on:
Resource Updates by Project

Actual project beneficiaries in 2005:
704,145
(no break-down for IDPs)

Project planned beneficiaries in 2006:
1,087,000
IDPs: 20,000
By June: 75,000 IDPs out of total 698,000 beneficiaries assisted.
By early July: additional 50,000 IDPs.

Areas of origin of IDPs: mainly the north and east of the country.

General Situation: (updated as of 10 August).
Thousands of people are fleeing heavy fighting between the Sri Lankan armed forces and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Ealam (LTTE or Tamil Tigers) amid some of the worst violence since the two sides signed the ceasefire agreement in 2002. Due to the LTTE's closure on 20 July, of the Mavilaru Anicut (water channel) near Seruviya in the Trincomalee district over 15,000 people, mostly Sinhalese and Muslims, in army-held territory have lost their source of water. As a result, in what the government has termed a humanitarian operation to restore water for civilians, air strikes began on 26 July and ground fighting continues to date and is reported to be escalating.

WFP is working with the Government, other UN agencies, NGOs and the ICRC in supporting people fleeing the fighting. By early August, some 25,000 civilians had fled their homes and villages in the vicinity of Muttur (Trincomalee district). Most of these IDPs from Muttur have taken shelter in the nearby town of Kantale. As of 10 August, Muttur has been cut off from humanitarian assistance for several days and thousands of people are reported to be trying to walk to safety in Kantale. Aid workers estimate that 20,000-30,000 people remain trapped by the fighting in areas not controlled by, or accessible to the Government. IDPs are currently gathered at some 45 sites across the Trincomalee district, where many have taken shelter in churches, temples, mosques, colleges and schools. The main camps in Kantale are seriously congested and there is little room for new arrivals from the conflict zone.

In July, it had already been estimated that a total of 39,883 people had been displaced in the north and east of Sri Lanka since 7 April 2006. The displacement was caused by bombing that has resulted in mob and communal attacks and killings, and by the military operation launched by the security forces targeting LTTE controlled areas. By early August, the estimated number of IDPs had increased to some 50,000 people, mostly minority ethnic Tamils from the north and east, who fled their homes because of renewed violence and are now living mainly in neighbouring communities in Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Puttalam and in the north of the country.

At the end of June, before the latest displacement, UNHCR estimated that there were around 315,000 long-term internally displaced in Sri Lanka due to the protracted conflict. UNHCR assists about 67,000 of this total in welfare centres throughout the country; around 247,000 of the total live with relatives and friends. There are another 125,000 Sri Lankan refugees abroad, 68,000 of them in neighbouring India. Some of the recent IDPs have moved to the Mannar District with the hope of crossing the channel by boats as refugees to India.
WFP assistance is given to IDPs as part of the beneficiary caseload under the current PRRO, the goal of which is to improve the food security of vulnerable people in conflict-affected areas and further develop social cohesion contributing to the peace building process. The PRRO includes FFW activities, support to improve the nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women and children under 5; and support to vulnerable women in remaining welfare centres for IDPs. It also aims at reducing short-term hunger and improving the diet of school children increasing their attendance and retention in schools.

UNHCR is providing protection and humanitarian assistance to the newly displaced. By 8 August, UNHCR, working through local NGOs, had distributed 1,800 plastic sheets, 2,000 jerry cans and 2,000 mats to IDPs.

**Food situation:** By late July, WFP was assisting almost 40,000 IDPs. In June WFP had dispatched one month's food rations to the Government Agent in Trincomalee for the newly displaced people, although distribution to beneficiaries presented challenges. IDP assistance of 913 mt was part of the total of 2,656 mt of food dispatched from Colombo in June for all programmes. The WFP Food for Education programme has been complicated by the displacement in some areas (particularly Trincomalee district) since children are not going to school and school buildings have been used as temporary camps.

**Resource situation:** While the current PRRO has a component to support food assistance to newly displaced persons, it is not sufficient for the current caseload. More resources will be needed to cover the increased numbers of IDPs. The Government may wish WFP to launch a separate emergency appeal/operation to be able to meet the increasing food requirements.

**Political/Security situation:** Tensions between the Tamil Tigers and the Government have risen since last November, peace talks have been called off, and mine attacks and ambushes have killed over 800 people this year. Extrajudicial killings occur frequently in the north and east and in Colombo. The clash over water supplies south of Trincomalee was the first time the two sides had fought in a ground battle since the ceasefire. The battle for Muttur also led to the killing of 17 humanitarian aid workers (national staff of Action Contre la Faim, a French NGO), the first time that aid workers have been the target in this more than two-decade old conflict.

**Possibilities of return of IDPs to areas of origin:** Return of IDPs depends on an end to the current fighting. People who have already been displaced several times are being forced to move yet again.

**Assessments:** In April UN Inter-Agency teams conducted preliminary joint assessment missions in the Trincomalee district. Currently, the lack of access has made it impossible for agencies to do proper assessments in conflict areas.
Timor Leste PRRO 10388.0
Investing in People’s Future
15 November 2004 – 15 November 2007

For latest pledge information, click on:
Resource Updates by Project

Project planned beneficiaries in 2006:
175,050  [under document: 251,600 for whole project]

IDPs: none specified under original project
IDPs as of June 2006: approx 160,000

Areas of origin of IDPs: Dili

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pipeline Breaks for the Period</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July-December 2006 - in mt</td>
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Note: pledges confirmed in early July now cover current needs to the end of the year.

General Situation: On 29 April, following civil unrest and population displacement in Timor Leste, WFP started to provide emergency food assistance to IDPs, sheltering in Dili, in churches, schools, and temporary camps in Dili and in the districts. First distributions were of high energy biscuits to about 38,000 IDPs, while the government distributed rice. After new violence on 24 May, the number of IDPs in Dili camps increased to about 60,000 and many fled the capital for safe haven in the districts. By June WFP was distributing fortified blended food, oil and sugar to this number. A flash appeal was launched by OCHA on 12 June. Continuing unrest led to a further increase in IDPs (estimated at 100,000 under the flash appeal) and the number is now estimated at 150-160,000 persons. This number does not include needs of host families and other vulnerable groups affected by the crisis. WFP is currently using in-country food stocks of the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) "Investing in People's Future" and is providing the food as a complement to Government relief rations of rice. As of July WFP also expects to start providing supplementary food to 15,000 children under five and pregnant and lactating women, in cooperation with the government, UNICEF and NGOs.

As of late July, although there is some movement of IDPs from districts back to Dili, the majority of IDPs are still not moving back to their homes; many overnight in the IDP camps.

WFP monitoring teams in July have been visiting 27 IDP sites to conduct post-distribution monitoring. The most pressing problem identified is the fluctuating numbers of IDPs, which has resulted in some distribution delays and discrepancies. WFP is working closely with the Site Liaison Support prior to each delivery to receive the most current IDP numbers. More than 72,000 people are living in some 66 makeshift tent camps in Dili, while an additional 79,000 have sought shelter in 12 of the country’s outlying districts. The majority of IDPs who fled to the districts are living with host families and the sudden increase in population has led to widespread food shortages in some areas.

The Ministry of Labour and Community Reinsertion has the overall responsibility for coordination, registration and provision of rice for eight districts, including Dili. WFP has the responsibility for providing rice in the remaining five districts and complementary commodities (oil, beans, CSB, sugar) in all districts. The Government has advanced rice from its own stock to feed the IDPs.

Emergency food assistance to the IDPs in and outside Dili and the host population will be needed for at least 5 to 6 months. WFP is currently in discussion with the Government and other partners on a strategy for relief assistance beyond the current acute emergency phase.
is anticipated that food assistance will continue for IDPs where needed through different stages and means, until the next harvest time, in March.

By late July, the total amount of WFP food assistance distributed in Timor Leste for the emergency phase (starting 28 April) was some 900 mt of food commodities for 116,870 beneficiaries. From August to November 2006, a total of 9,300 mt of food commodities will be required.

UNHCR continues distribution of NFI s in Dili and to districts near Dili. By late July, UNHCR has distributed, among other items, 1,759 tents to 27 sites, 17,180 blankets to 29 sites in Dili as well as 2,381 kitchen sets to 9 sites and 11,830 blankets to seven sites outside Dili.

**Food situation:** Pipeline breaks which were foreseen at the end of June have now been covered by the confirmation of pledges in early July. At the beginning of July, in view of anticipated shortfalls WFP had started to reduce food rations. Oil was removed from the general food basket while CSB was reduced from 150 to 115 grams.

**Resource situation:** Under the UN Flash Appeal, $5.2 million appeal for WFP for about 6,575 mt of food. By early July, new contributions cover most of this.

**Political situation:** On 8 July, Jose Ramos-Horta was named as prime minister by President Xanana Gusmao, and sworn in on 10 July, replacing Mari Alkatiri who had resigned in late June, and whose actions had been blamed for May street battles that erupted in the capital between police and army units and later spilled into gang warfare, looting and arson. Though the violence eased with the arrival of 2,700 foreign peacekeepers led by Australia in late May, isolated incidents still occur. By late July, while the overall situation was relatively calm, the situation remains fragile.

**Possibilities of return to home areas:** Return of IDPs depends on improvement of the political and social situation leading to a more stable security situation. As the situation remains unpredictable, it is foreseen that the IDPs situation, to some extent will remain for some months.

**Assessments:** Since the Flash Appeal on 12 June WFP has made further assessments of needs, including an Emergency Food Security Assessment in Dili (9-14 June) and a Rapid Needs Assessment jointly with OCHA for IDPs in the districts.
General situation: WFP has assisted the Government of Algeria since 1986 in meeting the basic food needs of the Western Sahara refugees living in the desert in camps near Tindouf. The refugees are entirely dependent on external aid, as the majority of refugee households have no other means of fulfilling their food requirements or procuring fresh food. Under the PRRO basic food rations are distributed. There is a school feeding component, to provide high energy biscuits for a planned 34,000 schoolchildren in the camps; however, only a portion of this number has been reached. For 2006, school feeding has been delayed due to late contributions, and recommenced in March, when schools reopened after the floods. The supplementary feeding programme is planned for more than 11,000 beneficiaries, but is being implemented to a reduced caseload.

In the absence of a reliable registration, UNHCR and WFP have decided to focus on the most vulnerable refugees in need of humanitarian assistance and the beneficiary number was revised downwards to 90,000; while an additional 35,000 rations are being made available to cover for people affected by torrential rain in February 2006. July distributions included a full food basket.

An extension in time of the current project up to December 2006 is currently under preparation.

Current food situation: Within the next six months, the operation will fall short of 10,444 mt of food; a definite pipeline break is foreseen for August. Confirmed pledges are required, which could serve as collateral to allow borrowing from the ECHO-managed security stock. As of May, fresh produce (apples, oranges and onions) was distributed among the refugee camps by CISP NGO in a effort to increase the micronutrient consumption and diversify the diets of the refugees.

Resource situation: Resources need to be allocated urgently to avoid expected pipeline breaks. Efforts are being made to secure accelerated pledges of commodities.

Political developments/prospects for repatriation: The only durable solution for the refugees is return to their areas of origin.

Assessments: A UNHCR/WFP Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) is planned for August/September 2006.
Total project requirements:  
27,950 mt valued at US$ 13.2 million

For latest pledge information, click on:  
Resource Updates by Project

Actual project beneficiaries in 2005: total - 115,043  
22,093 refugees

Project planned beneficiaries in 2006:  
110,000  
refugees: 25,150

Refugee origin: Nagorno-Karabakh

General situation: WFP started its operation in Armenia with emergency food distributions in 1993 to mitigate the plight of refugees and internally displaced people (IDP). Later, efforts were focused on the resident population as well, since due to the deep economic crisis, armed conflict, blockades, an energy crisis and "shock therapy" following independence, they suffered almost as much as the displaced people. The operation targets the most vulnerable and food-insecure segments of the population in four out of the ten provinces of the country, characterized by a high level of poverty, high child malnutrition rates, low school enrolment, large refugee population and mountainous topography with difficult access to food, and the capital city of Yerevan.

WFP provides assistance to a planned 110,000 beneficiaries under four programme activities: relief assistance for 41 percent of the beneficiaries; Food-for-Work (to rehabilitate agricultural infrastructure, drinking water systems, schools and sanitation facilities), Food-for-Training projects covering 36 percent of beneficiaries and Food for Education (to maintain poor schoolchildren’s attendance/retention and capacity to concentrate and learn), accounting for 23 percent of beneficiaries, 30,000 pre- and primary school children.

Food situation: In June WFP was not able to provide planned food assistance, as the stock for the main commodity (WHF) was depleted. Food dispatches to FFW/T projects were postponed to late July (when local procurement takes place). In May WFP was able to provide only some 1,100 mt of food assistance to some 42,500 beneficiaries including 2,500 refugees. Some 40,000 beneficiaries received general relief assistance including elderly under a "Care and Support to the Elderly" project implemented by local and International NGOs, while some 1,300 and 1,200 were FFT and FFW beneficiaries. Local procurement with recent contributions will cover planned requirements for the next few months. However, situation remains critical; the stocks of main commodities will be depleted in September, on the eve of commencing school feeding activity. Projected cumulative shortfall for the next six months is 1,800 mt.

Resourcing situation: If no funds are made available to purchase pulses, WFP will be obliged to continue food assistance without main source of protein, pulses, to the vulnerable groups (women-headed families, unaided lone elderly people, disabled persons and refugees).

Political situation: The unresolved dispute over Nagorno-Karabakh continues to be a source of political instability, and increased the vulnerability of the economy.

Assessments: N/A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pipeline Breaks for the Period</th>
<th>July-December 2006 - in mt (as of 30 June 06)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cereals</td>
<td>Pulses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,116</td>
<td>702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep-06</td>
<td>Jul-06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**General situation:** The armed conflict with Armenia over the enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh in early 1990s led to the displacement of over 800,000 Azerbaijani people and the loss of 20% of Azerbaijan's territory. WFP has been providing food assistance to IDPs and other vulnerable groups since late 1993. The Food for Education component of the PRRO aims to increase primary school enrolment and stabilise school attendance among vulnerable IDP and non-IDP children, especially girls. Food-for-Work is to increase employment opportunities among food insecure rural households.

WFP food assistance is parallel to the Government's assistance which reaches 146,000 IDPs in different parts of the country. Since 2001, the Government has been putting emphasis on relocating IDPs to temporary settlements. Once the construction of new settlements is over at the end of 2007, the Government will be able to divert resources to provide food assistance to the entire IDP caseload. With an economy backed by oil revenues, the Government is committed to take over the entire caseload by the end of the PRRO (June 2008).

The IDP caseload has been gradually reduced from 165,800 in 2003 to 129,000 in 2005. At the same time, the number of beneficiaries enrolled in recovery activities has been increased. Food for Education project has been expanded from 3,000 primary schoolchildren in 44 schools to 5,300 children in 98 schools. Support to family income in form of take-home rations offsets the costs of enrolment, school supplies and clothing.

**Food situation:** Despite WFP’s increased effort in local resource mobilization, shortfalls of pulses and sugar occurred from the beginning of the new operation. All other commodities will be depleted by August. Severe funding shortfalls have limited WFP operations. Last September, WFP's assistance was brought to a complete halt. Shortfalls in January and May forced WFP to cut rations.

**Resourcing situation:** Contributions to the previous PRRO included an in-kind donation of 4,173 mt from the Government of Azerbaijan. This is likely to be the last phase of WFP's operation in Azerbaijan. In order to ensure a smooth handover to the Government towards the end of the project, continued financial support from donors is crucial. The total estimated shortfall for the coming six months is 4,778 mt valued at $2.5 million.

**Political developments:** No new developments.

**Assessments:** A WFP Food Security and Nutrition Assessment, the first of its kind in Azerbaijan, was released last year.
Total project requirements:  
50,460 mt valued at US$ 24.7 million

For latest pledge information, click on:  
Resource Updates by Project

Actual project beneficiaries in 2005: 268,200  
Refugees: 2,566  
IDPs: 21,030

Project planned beneficiaries in 2006:  
265,000 (adjusted to 209,500)  
Refugees: 3,000  
IDPs: 5,000

Refugee origin: Chechnya (Russian Federation)

General situation: As a component of the larger relief and recovery WFP operation in Georgia, relief assistance is given to maintain minimum food security amongst 2,600 Chechen refugees in Pankisi Valley until more permanent solutions are found. Some 5,000 IDPs are assisted under FFW and institutional feeding.

Continued relief food distribution is provided through soup kitchens to assist 8,300 most destitute persons. The beneficiary caseload will reach 9,000 in July upon inclusion of several health institutions, following a request from the Ministry of Labor, Health and Social Affairs. Food distributed to 2,600 Chechen refugees covers their needs through to end of June 2006. Due to a shortfall of beans, the daily ration has been cut by half.

Under Food for Education, WFP has assisted 12,600 primary school children through the daily provision of bread rolls and High Energy Biscuits in five regions, including Abkhazia. Starting from September-October 2006, a total of 45,000 school children will be targeted in 10 regions of the country, including the conflict areas. In collaboration with MSF, food is delivered to 70 hospitalized tuberculosis patients in Abkhazia. An additional 2,750 TB out-patients are provided with food incentives under a countrywide partnership agreement with the National TB Centre and the Global Fund. Under FFW, 21,200 beneficiaries received food rations in June to compensate for works accomplished during April-May, for rehabilitating drainage and irrigation channels, reclamation of arable and pastureland, construction of flood defences and potable water pipelines. Adjustments to FFW programming were necessary due to low funding.

Food situation: Multilateral funds cover reduced requirements until the end of September 2006 except for beans (exhausted in August).

Resourcing situation: Total shortfall for the coming six-month period amounts to 3,630 mt of food, valued at approximately US$ 1.6 million. Additional donor contributions are urgently required to implement the activities beyond September 2006.

Political developments: No major developments in finding a political solution to the break-away regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia as a result of which a total of 241,000 persons remain displaced. The situation in South Ossetia deteriorated in late July with tension between Georgia and Russia. In spite of some developments improving the daily life of the population in Chechnya, the future is very uncertain as armed confrontations and attacks continue; return of refugees not likely soon.

Assessments: A Community Vulnerability Atlas will be finalized by August 2006.
Iran PRRO 10213.0  
Food Assistance and Support for Education to Afghan and Iraqi Refugees in the Islamic Republic of Iran  
1 January 2003 – 31 December 2006

Total project requirements:  
41,241 mt valued at US$ 16.2 million

For latest pledge information, click on: Resource Updates by Project

Actual project beneficiaries in 2005: 46,825 refugees

Project planned beneficiaries in 2006: 207,000 refugees

Refugee origin: Iraq, Afghanistan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pipeline Breaks for the Period</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(as of 30 June 06)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cereals</td>
<td>Pulses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------</td>
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<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
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</tbody>
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Note: oil shortfall will be covered when loan to Afghanistan operation is repaid.

General Situation: WFP will continue to assist 4,700 Iraqis in camps in Iran until the end of December 2006. In September 2004, UNHCR requested cessation of food assistance to nearly 26,000 Afghan refugees in camps. However, considering the availability of wheat flour and the continuing needs of the Afghan refugees, wheat flour continues to be distributed in line with BAFIA’s and UNHCR’s agreement, in the form of one loaf of bread per day to beneficiaries. General rations are given only to Iraqi in-camp refugees.

A WFP/UNHCR Joint Food Assessment Mission (JFAM) visited Iran in March 2002 to assess refugees’ food needs. The mission found that refugees in camps were in need of continued food assistance. The mission furthermore recommended that WFP should assist ‘at large’ refugees, who were involved in literacy classes and skills training to prepare them for voluntary repatriation and reintegration into Afghanistan. As of May 2004, UNHCR requested WFP to terminate its support to the education of the Afghan refugees, since it was no longer in line with the voluntary repatriation programme. As of late July, a new PRRO for 2007 is under preparation.

Food situation: In latest monthly food distribution figures available, food aid reached to 30,652 vulnerable people, including 4,665 Iraqi refugees in 11 camps receiving the general food basket and 25,987 Afghan refugees receiving one loaf of bread per day.

The oil shortfalls reported in the current pipeline table will be cancelled out, once a loan given to the Afghanistan operation is repaid.

Resource situation: Most of the commodity shortfalls have been recently averted through multilateral funds and also through reprogramming of cash balances.

Political situation: Violence continues in Iraq; insecure conditions in many parts of Afghanistan.

Repatriation: In 2001 Iran hosted approximately 2.65 million refugees, of whom 2.35 million were Afghans, 203,000 were Iraqis and 5,500 were from other countries. Major repatriation operations took place in recent years.

Assessments: WFP, UNHCR and BAFIA conducted a Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) in April to assess the situation of the Afghan refugees in the camps; the recommendations are being taken into consideration in the new PRRO currently under preparation.
Lebanon

SO 10534.0 – Lebanon Crisis: Logistic Operation
SO 10536.0 – Establishment of a UN Joint Logistics Centre providing logistics support to the Logistics Cluster in Lebanon
SO 10535.0 – Lebanon Inter-Agency Emergency Telecommunications in Support of Staff Security.
EMOP 10537.0 – Food Assistance to Lebanese Affected by Conflict
24 July 2006 – 23 October 2006

Total project requirements:
EMOP: 10,605 mt valued at US$ 9 million
Special Operations (SOs): US$ 39.5 million

For latest pledge information, click on:
Resource Updates by Project

Project planned beneficiaries in 2006:
310,000
260,000 IDPs and affected population in Lebanon
50,000 refugees in Syria

Refugee origin: Lebanon
Areas of origin of IDPs: various parts of Lebanon

Update 14 August: Following the cease fire that went into effect on 14 August, conditions in Lebanon are changing quickly. Major population movements have been reported across Lebanon as displaced persons and refugees are returning to their home areas. UN convoys, which had been prevented from moving for several days, immediately began moving with relief supplies. The UN is also setting up humanitarian hubs in key locations inside Lebanon to facilitate and speed up the distribution of aid.

The information below briefly outlines WFP operations during the crisis. Assistance will continue to be needed by the conflict-affected population, and will be detailed in UN plans for the post cease fire period.

WFP will be working closely with other UN agencies to assist those returning. UNHCR has sent out emergency mobile teams to the main transit routes, handing out water, blankets, mattresses and other items, and will be assisting with shelter items for displaced populations returning to destroyed homes.

General situation: Lebanon was subjected to sustained, heavy shelling and air strikes between 12 July and 13 August, particularly targeting southern Lebanon, southern suburbs of Beirut and the Bekaa Valley. On 17 July, the Prime Minister called for a cease-fire, declared the country a disaster zone and appealed to the international community for humanitarian assistance. By 11 August the Higher Relief Council of Lebanon put the number of displaced at 915,762. The majority of the displaced were located in Beirut, Tyre (Sur), Sidon (Saida), the Chouf mountains, and the Alea region. About 150,000 fled to Syria.

A humanitarian crisis escalated rapidly as people were cut off and deprived of their normal means of subsistence with the widespread destruction of both private and public infrastructure, including resident quarters, hospitals, schools, road network, water supplies, bridges, fuel storage, airports, main seaports and food storage and production sites. Air strikes led to a halt in trade and movement of goods, with skyrocketing prices as a result, making it impossible to secure essential supplies such as medicine and food.

In response to the crisis, the UN launched a Flash Appeal on Monday 24 July, requesting close to US$ 150 million to provide shelter, food, water, sanitation and medicine to the 800,000 people worst affected by the conflict over the next three months.

WFP approved a preparedness Emergency Operation on
18 July to allow for an initial team to be deployed to Beirut to assess the emergency food needs and logistics requirements. The initial assessment estimated 260,000 people in Lebanon, and another 50,000 Lebanese refugees in Syria, to be in need of food aid support for three months.

On 23 July, WFP launched a regional Emergency Operation (EMOP) to provide the food support, and three separate Special Operations to provide logistic and ICT support to the humanitarian community in Lebanon. WFP has established an office in Beirut and set up a support structure in Syria, including logistics facilities.

The regional EMOP 10537.0, Food assistance to Lebanese affected by conflict, aims to provide 10,605 mt of food to 260,000 people displaced within Lebanon, and 50,000 Lebanese seeking refuge in Syria. Food assistance was targeted to IDPs hosted in public buildings and with host families and people in communities who have been cut off. The EMOP was later expanded to cover 500,000 people.

WFP is managing the three Special Operations on behalf of the United Nations to facilitate the supply of all humanitarian relief materials to areas in Lebanon. WFP, on behalf of the UN, is providing all logistic facilities to the humanitarian community, which includes: the establishment of supply routes into Lebanon through Beirut international airport, Ports of Tripoli, Beirut, Tyre and across the El Aarida border; inside Lebanon, deliveries of humanitarian relief materials carried by a WFP managed UN fleet (including up to 100 short haul trucks); deliveries to offloading points made by UN escorted and managed truck convoys and handed over to NGOs and state institutions; and until the cease fire, communication with the Lebanese Army and the IDF regarding convoys. WFP has established a consolidation hub in Cyprus for sea movements and El-Aarida hub in Syria for surface movements.

A further Special Operation provides inter-agency telecommunications services to facilitate the coordination of emergency telecommunications for the UN community.

The destruction of more than 140 bridges by the Israeli Defence Forces and severe damage to roads crippled WFP's efforts, on behalf of the entire humanitarian community, to organise overland transport of relief items, including food for the Lebanese population displaced from their homes.

A UN Security Council Resolution to "immediately cease all hostilities" was passed unanimously on 12 August. It was also approved by the Government of Lebanon and the Government of Israel.

Resourcing: Donor response has been very strong. Immediate Response Account (IRA) funds were advanced for all three SOs and the EMOP. CERF grants were approved.
Total project requirements:
6,390 mt valued at US$ 3 million (adjusted)

For latest pledge information, click on:
Resource Updates by Project

Actual project beneficiaries in 2005:
20,025 refugees (includes rations for 1,500 refugees arriving each month and assisted in transit in reception centres)

Project planned beneficiaries in 2006:
16,700 refugees

Refugee origin: Somalia, Ethiopia, Eritrea

General Situation: WFP provides monthly care and maintenance rations to the whole population of Al-Kharaz camp (approximately 8,525 as adjusted in May 2006), which hosts the most vulnerable Somali refugees in Yemen, primarily women, children and the elderly. Through UNHCR and its implementing partners, WFP provides supplementary and school feeding rations to malnourished children and mothers in the camp (including 845 malnourished children and mothers at a MCH centre) and in the suburban area of Al-Basateen in Aden. The general food distribution is carried out by UNHCR through its local implementing partner. Outside the camp, other refugee beneficiaries are dispersed within the community. The beneficiaries in the camp are almost totally dependent on external assistance.

WFP also supports an average of 1,500 refugees a month in the UNHCR reception centre on the southern coastline, where the majority of Somali refugees arrive after days of dangerous sea travel in rudimentary boats. The refugees receive hot food for three days until they have recuperated from their journey. The very large majority of these refugees travel further into the country in search of work, and only a very small number seek shelter in Al-Kharaz camp.

A major mass registration of refugees in Yemen ended in early March. The previous registration in 2002 registered some 47,000 Somali refugees; UNHCR expects this number to increase to more than 80,000 with this registration. Many other refugees do not register with UNHCR.

Food situation: Due to security reasons and to pipeline breaks, between January and April WFP was not able to deliver the full food basket to the beneficiaries living in the camp as well as in the suburb area of Al-Basateen. In May the security situation in the camp improved; UN staff as well as NGOs were redeployed. Four food commodities (wheat flour, rice, oil and sugar) were distributed in May and June, where for July six commodities were distributed.

Resourcing situation: Until end-December 2006, shortfalls are expected of some 146 mt of food.

Repatriation: As most of the refugees living in the camp are from the parts of Somalia that are still considered insecure (such as Mogadishu and Kismayo), the potential for their repatriation in the near future is very limited.

Assessments: A UNHCR/WFP JAM took place in early 2005.
D. LATIN AMERICA

Colombia PRRO 10366.0
Assistance to Persons Displaced by Violence
1 April 2005 – 31 March 2007

Total project requirements:
49,219 mt valued at US$ 41.1 million

For latest pledge information, click on:
Resource Updates by Project

Actual project beneficiaries in 2005:
447,000
  406,530 IDPs

Project planned beneficiaries in 2006:
499,000
  424,150 IDPs

Area of origin of IDPs: most parts of Colombia

General situation: Food distributions under the Colombia PRRO started in June 2005. In the first year of operation, the PRRO assisted 745,822 beneficiaries through 3,702 interventions, predominantly for internally displaced and confined communities. Currently beneficiaries are assisted in 15 departments through 8 sub-offices. WFP works with more than 1,590 partners (community groups, INGOs, local NGOs, municipalities and others). In addition to relief support to the newly displaced (160,000 per year), the operation supports a further planned 339,000 IDP beneficiaries per year through the provision of primary school and pre-school lunches, Food-for-Training, Food-for-Work, and vulnerable group feeding activities. The increasing numbers of displaced persons in the south has prompted the country office to open a suboffice in Cali. There are also plans to open two smaller satellite offices in Pasto and Neiva in the South and Eastern parts of the country. For the first six months of 2006, approximately 70% of planned targets were met.

UNHCR estimates that there are around 2.5 million people in Colombia displaced by the conflict between leftist rebels, the Government and far-right paramilitaries. Roughly 1.7 million are officially recognized as IDPs. Based on the joint WFP/ICRC 2004 needs assessment, WFP estimated that some 366,000 displaced people have very low levels of food consumption and are not able to access sufficient food. The originally planned three months of relief assistance is not enough to "kick-start" people's adaptation to their new, typically urban environment and many displaced people do not receive assistance. WFP is working in coordination with "Acción Social" (former Social Solidarity Network of the Presidency) in the assistance to IDPs. In partnership with the Catholic Church, WFP is reaching non-registered IDPs, whose numbers could add up to as much as 40 percent of all newly displaced.

Food situation: Contributions received by the end of June will allow the project to cover its needs through September. Shortfalls to December are 4,833 mt.

Resourcing situation: Additional resources are required to reach the planned number of beneficiaries, to cover the rising demand in the south of the country and to avoid a pipeline break in October.

Political developments: Continuing conflict situation.

Assessments: WFP finalized a case study, comprising a food insecurity vulnerability assessment among 8,519 households, of both displaced and non displaced families, in 8 provinces of Colombia. Questionnaires were applied by cooperating partners.
Total project requirements: 963 mt valued at US$ 1.2 million

For latest pledge information, click on: Resource Updates by Project

Actual project beneficiaries in 2005: 5,773 refugees

Project planned beneficiaries in 2006: 6,300 refugees

Refugee origin: Colombia

General situation: Food assistance is given in Ecuador to refugees and asylum seekers from Colombia who are living in a situation of extreme food insecurity and vulnerability.

Refugees are mainly located in Ecuador’s northern border provinces of Sucumbios, Esmeraldas, and Carchi; however, they have also dispersed to other provinces in the country’s interior. Refugees continue to arrive in small groups, and are a very mobile population, establishing themselves in the poorest neighbourhoods in the marginalized areas of large cities, as well as in rural communities; there are no refugee camps in Ecuador.

The project was approved in March 2005, but operations started only in August 2005 due to funding constraints. The project has been extended to the end of 2006.

WFP assists 6,300 refugees and asylum seekers on a monthly basis. Food distribution is carried out by UNHCR’s cooperating partners or local distribution agencies (LEAs).

A total of 6,730 food rations were delivered in June.

Food situation: The ration is 1,600 Kcal per day. No pipeline breaks are foreseen in the coming months. The remaining food rations to be distributed in the next six months will not have sugar.

Resourcing situation: Most of the funds received for this operation have come from multilateral contributions and WFP Immediate Response Account (IRA) advanced funds.

Political developments: There has been no improvement in the security situation in Colombia.

Assessments: A UNHCR/WFP JAM to Ecuador took place in March 2004.