

World Food Programme Emergency Report 2005
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(A) Highlights

- (a) WFP assisted 1.8 million beneficiaries in May in Sudan's Darfur region, the highest number of people reached since the start of the operation in April 2004.
- (b) WFP is urgently transporting blended food to Fugnido and Bonga refugee camps in Ethiopia, as the nutritional status of the Sudanese refugee population in those camps is of great concern.
- (c) WFP will provide immediate assistance to flood affected people in Colombia's province of Antioquia.
- (d) WFP is making efforts to distribute food to conflict affected people in Bolivia.

- (B) Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe:** (1) Afghanistan (2) Albania (3) Georgia (4) Iraq (5) Kyrgyzstan (6) Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (7) Russian Federation (Caucasus) (8) Uzbekistan

(1) Afghanistan

- (a) The security situation remains relatively stable throughout most of the country. However, some insurgent activities were reported in the south and southeast, threatening the relief work of humanitarian organizations in these areas.
- (b) Heavy rains and melting of snow are causing floods in various parts of the country. Disaster management teams are closely monitoring the situation in the affected areas for possible emergency assistance needs. WFP is on alert and will respond when necessary.
- (c) During the past week, WFP assisted 226,400 beneficiaries through various interventions under its ongoing Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 10233.0).

(2) Albania

- (a) The security situation throughout Albania remains stable although the upcoming parliamentary elections, scheduled for 3 July this year, are likely to create political tensions.
- (b) Activities under all the three sectors of PRRO 10165.1 continued during May. Some 315 tons of wheat flour and salt were distributed. Food-For-Work activities provided short-term employment opportunities to 3,540 workers involved in developing road and water pipeline schemes. About 4,555 women attended training and counseling sessions, while 1,995 participants were involved in communal forestry activities.
- (c) Vegetable oil entitlements were not distributed in May due to temporary unavailability.

(3) Georgia

- (a) In May, WFP provided 50 tons of mixed food commodities to over 5,930 beneficiaries, of which 30 tons were airlifted to 3,600 beneficiaries in completely isolated villages in Svaneti region.
- (b) To assess the current situation and to ensure effective coordination of food aid, WFP conducted a follow up needs assessment in west Georgian regions. Based on the findings, WFP will continue assistance to some 5,000 people who will be provided with a 45-day food ration consisting of wheat flour, vegetable oil and sugar (a total of 125 tons). Transport of this food, including possible airlifts, will be discussed with the government.
- (c) The next phase of assistance will start in July and will include Food-For-Work (FFW) activities aimed at rehabilitating damaged agricultural assets (arable and pasture land) and other infrastructure (land protecting gabions, roads, potable water systems). A total of 4,000 people will participate in FFW projects with an average duration of 4 months during which beneficiaries will receive a family food ration for each day worked. Some 780 tons of food are expected to be distributed to 16,000 beneficiaries through these FFW activities.

(4) Iraq

- (a) A survey on living conditions recently released by the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation found that, over the past year in Iraq, conditions have not improved, and in some cases have worsened. The survey cited electricity shortages, poor sewage systems and a lack of clean water as particularly persistent problems.
- (b) The present security situation continues to affect the overland transport of food into Iraq through repeated and unexpected border and road closures.
- (c) May distribution of the Public Distribution System (PDS) ration was reportedly completed in most governorates, though some governorates are still distributing March and April rations. Countrywide shortfalls in many commodities continue to be reported. Comprehensive information on the PDS remains difficult to obtain from the Ministry of Trade.
- (d) A total of 19,195 tons of commodities (including High Energy Biscuits, wheat flour, vegetable oil and pea/wheat blend) have thus far been dispatched in Iraq to support vulnerable groups under WFP's current emergency operation. Approximately 3,040 tons of High Energy Biscuits have been distributed under school feeding activities. The final round of the School Feeding design competition was held on 22 May at the Ministry of Education.
- (e) Ration cards for vulnerable group feeding have been printed and sent to Primary Healthcare Centres. WFP and the Health Technical Team in Basra and Baghdad jointly

prepared and tested recipes using pea wheat blend to introduce it to the beneficiaries and facilitate its acceptability. The food was tested in a Primary Health Center in Baghdad on 3 May and was generally well received.

- (f) Tests continue on contaminated wheat flour previously included in the PDS ration. Doctors in Iraq have expressed concern that it may already have been consumed with possible detrimental effects on health. The Ministry of Trade suspended the import of the wheat flour from Australia on 18 April after traces of iron dust were found. This concern does not pertain to wheat flour, procured under WFP's current operation or as part of its support to the PDS in 2003-04.
- (g) A mid-term review of the implementation of the current WFP-supported emergency operation was held in Amman from 30-31 May. Senior officials from the Iraqi Ministries of Education, Health and Planning and Development Cooperation attended along with representatives from UNICEF, WHO and the World Bank.

(5) Kyrgyzstan

- (a) The situation remains volatile as the internal political contest, which is expected to last until presidential elections scheduled for 10 July, continues. President Akayev was toppled on 24 March following a tense political situation after parliamentary elections in February and March.
- (b) About 500 Uzbek asylum seekers, who sought shelter in neighbouring Kyrgyzstan after fleeing violence in the border town of Andijan last month, have moved to a tent village deeper inside the country, according to local authorities from Kyrgyzstan. They left their camp of 10 tents in the village of Barraj, close to the frontier, for a temporary settlement of 20 tents at Sassyk-Bazar in the Jalal Abad region, several kilometres from the border. According to an AFP report, local Kyrgyz authorities estimate the number of asylum seekers at 478, and reported that another 100 have gone home voluntarily.
- (c) Human rights groups and UNHCR have expressed concern that the refugees might be forcibly returned to Uzbekistan. Kyrgyzstan's Foreign Minister recently stated that "The Kyrgyz authorities will take in respect of Uzbek citizens who are in the region of Jalal Abad a decision that conforms to Kyrgyz law and (the country's) international obligations," (..) "If the asylum-seekers choose to go home, that initiative will be encouraged." The Foreign Ministers of both Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan recently met in the Kyrgyz town of Osh. Uzbekistan's Foreign Minister stated that the returning refugees would not have to fear "harsh measures."
- (d) The UN interagency needs assessment mission, in which WFP led in matters regarding food security, submitted its final draft report to the UN Resident Representative just over two weeks ago. The mission concluded that there was no acute food/humanitarian crisis that would merit a WFP emergency intervention. There is however a situation of chronic poverty/food insecurity, which is much worse than reflected in official statistics. The report is being translated into Russian, final edits are being made, and circulation and distribution of both the English and Russian versions is expected soon.

(6) Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

- (a) WFP continues to supply food aid to Sudanese refugees in Chad and the war affected populations in Darfur via the Libya corridor. The corridor provides a flexible surface transport and air bridge capability. Commodities are received at the port of Benghazi and trucked on hardtop roads up to WFP's logistics hub in Khufra, an oasis town in Libya's southeastern desert. At Khufra, commodities are either transshipped onto desert trucks to cross the Sahara into Chad, supplying refugee camps in eastern Chad and West Darfur, or they are transferred to an IL76 to be airlifted to North and South Darfur. The corridor enables WFP to diversify access routes to the affected populations

in response to peaks in demand and to reduce congestion on established transport routes, should they become blocked.

- (b) Since the completed passage of the corridors' first bulk wheat vessel on 16 April 2005, WFP has dispatched over 2,870 tons of bagged wheat by surface means to Chad. The latest convoy carrying 1,000 tons is due to depart Khufra for Chad on 17 June. The airlift operation began with one IL-76 aircraft on 7 May 2005 and a second aircraft started on 13 June. Until 15 June some 3,040 tons have been dispatched by air to Darfur.
- (c) Current resourcing levels for Special Operation 10417.0 in support of Libyan corridor stand at 5 percent.

(7) Russian Federation (Caucasus)

- (a) No significant changes marked the first fortnight of June, and food distributions in both Chechnya and Ingushetia went as planned.
- (b) In the framework of general food distribution (GFD), WFP together with partners completed the 6th cycle distribution in Ingushetia and delivered about 355 tons of food commodities to some 31,000 IDPs hosted there. In Chechnya about 185 tons of food were distributed to some 17,600 beneficiaries in Grozny Rural. Beneficiaries in four other districts will start receiving food in the second half of June.
- (c) Due to summer vacations, the school feeding programme (SF) in Chechnya will not be implemented in primary and secondary schools. The leftovers from the implementation of the project in May will be collected from primary and secondary schools and passed over to pre- and boarding schools in the second half of June.
- (d) In June, some 2,940 Food-For-Work (FFW) participants (representing 14,700 beneficiaries) are involved in the implementation of projects aimed at improving public infrastructure in different areas of Chechnya through repairs to schools and kindergartens, medical institutions, community centers, state enterprises, water and gas pipelines, roads, as well as returning community pasturelands to production. Remuneration for the participants who implemented FFW projects in May will be rendered in the second fortnight of June. Some 200 trainees enrolled in the Food-For-Training (FFT) courses are also taking part during the course of June. The trainings include driving, hairdressing, beautician vocational courses, as well as sessions aimed at raising awareness on HIV/AIDS, alcohol and drug prevention amongst adolescents.
- (e) WFP released 13 tons of food commodities to support the Dining Hall where daily hot meals are provided for 1,600 most vulnerable population of Grozny city.
- (f) The tuberculosis programme in Ingushetia and Chechnya continued by providing food for about 340 in- and outpatients as incentive for finalizing their treatment; some 7 tons of food commodities were released by WFP for this project.
- (g) The programme will have used nearly all commodities by August 2005. A total of 6,600 tons of food (including wheat flour, rice, buckwheat, oil, sugar, salt and high energy biscuits) must be resourced in order to meet needs through October. In order to prevent the suspension of food assistance (taking into consideration the minimum lead time of 3 months), a total of approximately USD 3 million in new contributions must be confirmed immediately, preferably in cash, so as to enable local procurement.

(8) Uzbekistan

- (a) A recent report by Human Rights Watch described the recent events and killings in Andijan as a "massacre". Reports vary widely as to the number of individuals who died; official Uzbekistan government sources have estimated 174, while other human rights

groups based in Uzbekistan have estimated over 600 deaths. While the Human Rights Watch report did not endorse the higher figures, their report referred to “hundreds of deaths”.

- (b) The political situation remains tense, and various international institutions have expressed their desire for an independent investigation. Israel has recently withdrawn 13 non-essential staff from its embassy in Uzbekistan in response to a "specific terrorist threat" against an Israeli target. A World Bank spokesperson said that the World Bank has suspended several planned missions by its staff to Uzbekistan after warning of possible attacks against US targets.
- (c) WFP continues to monitor the situation closely and is taking preparedness steps. The UN Country Team (UNCT) in Uzbekistan has indicated a need for technical support from OCHA in terms of improving and finalizing the existing contingency plan of UNCT and partners.

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

(1) Burundi

- (a) The joint meeting of both the Rwandan and Burundian governments held in Kayanza province (Burundi) last Saturday declared the Rwandan and Burundian asylum seekers in both countries as “illegal immigrants” to be repatriated. The caseload of the Rwandans in Burundi is estimated at around 8,000, and the caseload of Burundians in Rwanda at 7,000. The date for expulsion of Burundians in Rwanda has not been confirmed.
- (b) The joint Front for National Liberation (FNL)/Government technical commission, which is to oversee the implementation of the agreement of both parties to cease hostilities, finally started discussions in Dar-es-Salaam last Friday. The talks closed without much progress.
- (c) Sporadic confrontations between the national army (FDN) and the FNL movement continued in Bubanza and Bujumbura Rural provinces. Moreover, a spill over of violence directed towards individuals has been reported in several areas of the country and armed banditry has resumed in the capital.
- (d) Last week, WFP distributed 885 tons of food to over 73,900 beneficiaries in Burundi.
- (e) Field missions to collect data for the seasonal Crop and Food Supply Assessment mission (CFSAM) carried out jointly by FAO, WFP, UNICEF and Government, continued last week. In addition, a complementary WFP food security assessment initiative is underway in thirty-eight communes among all provinces. Results of both assessments will reflect a clear picture of food needs and indicate the most vulnerable locations to be prioritised for the updated plan of WFP's food distribution during the second semester.
- (f) The pipeline remains critically low and targeted distributions have been practically stopped until week 25. The shortfall will be more acute through September when no commodity (except some sugar) will be in stock. This situation is occurring during a period when important activities like the seeds protection programme and the reopening of primary schools for school feeding are to be carried out. These and other basic nutritional programmes, as well as requirements for contingencies like a sudden massive return of refugees following elections, will be seriously affected by the food shortage.

(2) Congo, DR

- (a) The United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC) indicated that the current caseload of disarmed militias stands at 14,600. However, general discontent has reportedly been growing among the disarmed groups located in several transit centres in eastern DR Congo. It appears that no proper arrangements have been made to ensure their reintegration/reinsertion. In Gemena, Equateur province, dissatisfied demobilised children revolted against their trainers and became involved in armed robberies.
- (b) The security situation remained precarious. The two Médecins sans Frontières (MSF) staff who were kidnapped by gunmen more than a week ago were eventually released on the 13 June. Displacement of populations and violent deaths linked to sporadic confrontations between various armed groups were still reported in eastern DR Congo.
- (c) Political controversies on the aftermath of 30 June are ongoing, casting a shadow on the usual arrangements for the celebration of DR Congo's Independence Day. Political supporters of a new governmental order were still calling for peaceful demonstrations. In Kinshasa, preventive measures already adopted by the Government included a ban on the venue of political seminars in universities and daily police car control in suburban areas at night.
- (d) Reports from nutritional surveys recently initiated by UNHCR in Equateur province highlighted an acute malnutrition rate of 10.2 percent in Zongo and moderate malnutrition rates between 6 and 8 percent in Gemena, Bwamanda and Libenge areas. The international NGO Action Humanitaire pour l'Afrique (AHA) has approached WFP in Gemena regarding plans on the reinforcement of nutrition and food security activities in the South-Ubangui district. AHA was involved in the reinstallation of returnees from Congo-Brazzaville into those areas.
- (e) A caseload of 1,215 IDPs, who recently travelled back to Mbandaka for reinstallation in their areas of origin, was identified at their arrival by WFP implementing partners and provided with food resettlement packages. A total of 30 tons of food was distributed; some 112 IDPs, who did not come to the distribution site, are yet to receive their food rations.
- (f) During the past week, WFP cooperating partner Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI) fed 366 additional malnourished children, raising the total caseload to some 2,450 malnourished in the therapeutic and supplementary feeding centres in Bunia and its surroundings. In South Kivu, WFP visited the therapeutic centre of Rugari, where 26 children were treated for acute malnutrition under the supervision of World Vision International (WVI). All beneficiaries will be transferred to the CARITAS centre in Rutshuru territory, following WVI's decision to close its therapeutic centre at the end of June.

(3) Djibouti

- (a) The voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees will resume after two months of temporary suspension due to the presidential elections organized in Djibouti. Two convoys of 700 refugees each from Holl Holl camp are scheduled for June. Due to the forthcoming hot season (July-August), the repatriation exercise will be again temporarily suspended and will re-start in September. It is expected that in 2005, some 8,000 refugees originating from Somaliland will be repatriated. WFP is providing a nine-month food package to all repatriated refugees.
- (b) Under the chairmanship of the newly appointed Minister of Health, the coordinating committee for the countrywide immunization programme met on 12 June at the Ministry of Health training centre to: (i) Review the results of the national vaccination campaign against polio, which took place recently; (ii) discuss future strategies for improvement of the quality of the national immunization campaign; and (iii) prepare the second round of

the national immunization campaign, against poliomyelitis, that is planned from 20 June to 2 July.

- (c) The general objective of the national mobilization against polio is to avert the reintroduction of poliomyelitis in Djibouti. The specific objective is to obtain a national coverage of more than 95 percent among under-five children in order to reinforce collective immunity against poliomyelitis and avoid spreading of the wild virus. The result of the first round of the vaccination campaign is estimated to have reached a national coverage of 89.2 percent. The constraints faced during this first phase were mainly related to access to certain areas, insufficient number of teams in the field and insufficient sensitising of the population. WFP took an active part in this operation by providing logistics' support to the immunization teams in all five districts.
- (d) On 6 June, the African Development Bank (ADB) Board approved a grant of USD 500,000 as its contribution to the drought appeal launched in April by the Djibouti Government for emergency assistance to 47,500 pastoralists affected by the current drought situation. The ADB's contribution will be channelled through WFP for urgent purchase of food. The ADB Board has exceptionally approved the immediate disbursement for USD 250,000 to allow urgent local purchase of cereals. WFP has designed an emergency operation with the view to provide food assistance to targeted drought victims in the five affected livelihoods zones of the country.

(4) Eritrea

- (a) More than 60 percent of the Eritrean population of 3.6 million depend on food aid. IRIN quoted the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on Thursday, saying that extra agricultural inputs are needed in Eritrea to reduce the country's dependency on emergency food aid and improve the ability of rural populations to adapt to recurrent drought conditions. Seeds, farming tools, animal feed and veterinary support are also needed.
- (b) WFP in Barentu in western Eritrea reported that intensive land preparation efforts are being undertaken. According to officials of the Ministry of Agriculture, about 500 hectares of land have been cleared in the Agordat sub region alone. Sixteen privately owned tractors are ready to commence cultivation. However, farmers have not yet received seeds.
- (c) In the north-western region, the NGO Lutheran World Federation hired tractors to assist the community with land clearing and cultivation. Sowing depends on rainfall and is normally undertaken in July.
- (d) Livestock continues to suffer from the insufficient rainfall. Fodder and water are scarce, and the animals look emaciated and weak. As fodder gets scarce and prices increase, many farmers opt for selling off their livestock. These sales have reduced sale prices sharply. Whereas a goat fetched 400–600 ERN three months ago, the price per goat has now dropped to 250–400 ERN (1USD = 15 ERN).
- (e) Last week the WFP Executive Board approved the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) Eritrea 10192.1, Food Assistance to Malnourished and Food-Insecure Populations. This PRRO will cater for the needs of 1.26 million malnourished and food-insecure Eritreans over a period of two years starting from 1 September 2005. It will provide 464,000 tons of commodities in relief and recovery-related activities. Both the on-going emergency operation EMOP 10261 and PRRO 19192.0 will end on 31 August of this year. FAO reported that "Last year's meager harvest has already been exhausted and the hunger season, which arrived two months early in March, is expected to continue until the next harvest in November"
- (f) WFP commitment coverage for EMOP 10261.01 stands at USD 55.2 million or 154,300 tons of food, which is 74 percent of required funding and 94.5 percent of the required

commodities. PRRO 10192.0 has received USD 43 million or 94,200 tons of commodities. These amounts represent 84 percent of the total funding and 87.4 percent of the commodity requirements. The recently approved PRRO 10192.1 received its first donation with a contribution of USD 427,351 for the purchase of cereals.

(5) Ethiopia

- (a) Early in the week of 6 June, a statement by the government that the announcement of election results would be postponed by one month to 8 July, sparked unrest in the capital and in some locations in the north and south of the country. Parliamentary elections were held on 15 May, and though not yet confirmed, opposition parties are contesting preliminary results released by the National Election Board. Sporadic fighting on the streets in parts of the capital Addis Ababa on 8 June resulted in a number of casualties. WFP operations are continuing across the country, but close monitoring of the situation is being maintained.
- (b) In Somali region, a multi-agency flood assessment mission completed its needs assessment . While final figures for the flood-affected population are yet to be confirmed by federal authorities, the team identified gaps in the assistance of non-food items and came up with requirement in the areas of water, sanitation and health, agriculture and nutrition. No additional food aid allocations are necessary, as people affected by the recent floods will be covered by regular food distributions. The Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission has started the dispatch of 365 tons of maize in stock in Gode (part of locally procured stocks purchased by the regional authorities with transport costs covered by WFP under a loan agreement). Allocations from these Gode stocks are being moved to Gode and Korahe zones, with the total amount dispatched by 11 June amounting to 195 tons. Food allocations for May are also being provided to Somali Region from Dire Dawa and Nazareth, but poor condition of roads has delayed food deliveries in recent weeks.
- (c) There is great concern about the nutritional status of the Sudanese refugee population in Fugnido and Bonga refugee camps, where global acute malnutrition rates mount to over 20 percent. The severe acute malnutrition rate is as high as 7 percent in one part of Fugnido camp. This situation was revealed in recent surveys undertaken jointly by WFP, UNHCR and the government's Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) in the yearly exercise to assess the nutrition status of refugees living in camps in Ethiopia. A combination of factors have lead to this severe situation, including delayed delivery of food to the camps due to transport problems, insecurity both inside and outside the Anuak part of Fugnido camp and lack of basic services like health care and safe water in this part of the camp, which has been recently set up. In Bonga camp food deliveries have also been delayed and in addition, people did not plant this season due to restrictions in movement outside of the camp.
- (d) WFP is now urgently transporting blended food to the camps in order to start blanket supplementary feeding for all children under five, and to continue the supplementary feeding programme of pregnant and nursing women in the two camps. In order to treat the severely malnourished children, Médecins sans Frontières (MSF) Switzerland has in cooperation with ARRA screened children under five in Fugnido camp and admitted the severe cases for therapeutic treatment. UNHCR has supplied therapeutic milk, while MSF and UNICEF are supplying plumpynut for the treatment. In Bonga camp, severely malnourished children are being treated in the therapeutic feeding facility. WFP has taken actions to resolve transport problems and will now be pre-positioning food stocks for three months in the camps in view of the upcoming long rainy season. Until provision of basic services is fully implemented in the Anuak part of Fugnido camp, water tankering will be carried out by UNHCR.

- (e) The pipeline situation for blended food under the refugee operation is strained, and currently being covered by loans from other programmes. Confirmed contributions for this commodity can only cover needs for the two coming months, and new contributions are requested in order to avert a further deterioration of the nutritional status in these refugee communities.

(6) Rwanda

- (a) Burundian refugees continue to arrive in Rwanda, where 255 new arrivals were received in Nyamure and Gikonko camps during the last week; no new arrivals from DR Congo were registered. Spontaneous repatriation movement is continuing with 75 Congolese refugees from Nyagatare transit camp, near Cyangugu, either returning to DR Congo or staying in town or other places in Rwanda with relatives.
- (b) Last week, food distribution for the month of June coincided with the resumption of full rations, except for corn soya blend, for the refugees. However, in line with the latest pipeline projections for the PRRO, covering the period from June to January 2006, shortfalls amount to some 4,215 tons. This implies that distribution of full rations can only be guaranteed for the next two months unless the situation continues to improve.
- (c) During the week, 54 returnees crossed into Cyangugu from south Kivu and were sheltered at Nyagatare transit camp. In Gisenyi, 154 returnees were received at Nkamira transit centre. A total of 208 returnees received only a one-month food package due to continuous pipeline problems.
- (d) As a result of the joint meeting held last week between the governments of Rwanda and Burundi, some 4,790 Rwandans who had left Butare and were seeking refuge in Burundi in the past weeks have returned to their villages last weekend. No WFP assistance was given to this particular caseload.
- (e) The joint Government of Rwanda/FAO/WFP Crop and Food Assessment mission still is ongoing and results are expected by the end of June.

(7) Sudan

- (a) DARFUR
- (b) Areas around Kutum in North Darfur remain tense following Janjaweed attacks on villages in Fonu and Ana Bagi, that resulted in large numbers of camels and cattle thefts. Increasing insecurity in these locations around Kutum are raising serious concerns among international NGOs operating in the area. While the African Union (AU) is monitoring the situation on the ground, at least one NGO, GOAL, has temporarily suspended activities.
- (c) WFP continues to receive reports of attacks on WFP-contracted commercial trucks transporting food along the main access routes out of Nyala in South Darfur. On 7 June, armed men stopped four WFP-contracted trucks on their way from Nyala to Zalingie and robbed the drivers of their personal possessions. On 8 June, the last four trucks of a 15-truck convoy were once again stopped, and the drivers also robbed, in the same area.
- (d) While no security incidents were reported in West Darfur during the reporting period, it should be noted that the previous week experienced heavy fighting near Saleah between the local population and the Janjaweed as a result of cattle looting. There were no reported casualties.
- (e) In May, WFP distributed a total of about 33,260 tons of food to more than 1.8 million beneficiaries in Darfur, representing just under 80 percent of the 2.27 million beneficiaries targeted for the month. The number of beneficiaries reached represents the highest number of people reached in one month since the start of the operation in

April 2004.

- (f) Dispatches from the three Darfur state capitals to Cooperating Partners (CPs) between 1 and 13 June total over 18,970 tons to some 998,470 beneficiaries (estimate is based on dispatch report). During the same period, WFP dispatched a total of 24,095 tons by road from logistical hubs in El Obeid, Khartoum and Kosti to the Darfur states, representing 52 percent of the monthly target for June. WFP airlifts and airdrops into Darfur between 1 and 13 June amount to some 2,195 tons, representing 26 percent of the monthly target for June. This includes 950 tons of food airlifted in from Al Khufra in Libya. WFP intends to airdrop food in Mukjar (South Darfur) in the coming week as roads have become inaccessible following the onset of the rainy season.
- (g) WFP pre-positioned 30,000 tons, sufficient to cover three months, in West Darfur in advance of the rainy season. For South and North Darfur – where the impact of the rains on access is generally less severe than in West Darfur – WFP intends to continue to deliver through the season. WFP is currently augmenting capacity by redeploying assets that were engaged in the pre-positioning exercise in West Darfur.
- (h) Large groups of new IDPs are reportedly moving from Buram and Abuajora in South Darfur into Firdos Camp located south of Ed Daein. Following reports that 47 people had died since March, WFP participated in a joint assessment mission of Firdos camp on 11 and 12 June where an additional 1,600 new IDPs were verified in the camp. Immediate humanitarian needs were noted to be food, health services, water, sanitation and education while the estimated number of deaths in the camp was established to be in the range of 10 to 15 deaths since March. Recommendations include food rations for new arrivals as general food distributions continue, the establishment of sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion as well as the rehabilitation of existing water supplies and extension of distribution system to provide safe drinking water to 25,000 people.
- (i) WFP and other UN agencies met with Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) to discuss and clarify policies on the return of IDPs to their areas of origin. Agencies reiterated the importance of adhering to the agreement under the Management and Coordination Mechanism (MCM) recognized by the international community. Last week, OCHA expressed strong support to facilitate voluntary returns, advising all parties to ensure that protocols are followed with regard to the appropriateness and safety of returns.
- (j) The relocation of new arrivals from Abu Shouk (North Darfur) to Elsalam camp (newly established) will start once new arrivals receive their food rations for June. The newly arrived IDPs had previously indicated their preference to move to the new camp only after receiving their June food rations. Arrangements were made to accommodate their request.
- (k) Preliminary results of WFP assessments conducted last week in West Bulbul and Kass in South Darfur indicate food aid requirements in new villages. The final report will be released early next week. The team is currently assessing areas around Ed Daein.
- (l) GOAL released preliminary results of a recent nutritional survey conducted in Kutum town, Kasab and Fata Barno camps as a follow-up to their previous nutritional survey conducted six months ago. Findings indicate Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) at 17.7 percent and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) at 0.8 percent. The findings show an overall improvement from six month ago, particularly in the prevalence of moderate malnutrition, which GOAL attributes to regular general food distributions as well as selective feeding activities.
- (m) World Vision has deployed a second assessment team to Mershing and Otash camps in South Darfur following a request by WFP and partners to re-assess the nutrition situation in camps using standard methodologies. WFP and IOM teams were deployed to Masteri and Mornie in West Darfur to conduct site identification and information campaigns in preparation of the scheduled registration exercise in the coming week.

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- (n) Plans are underway to conduct an official on-the-site handover of areas in Selea locality (Selea town, Aro Sharow and Heigelija) previously served by WFP through its CP Catholic Relief Services (CRS) to ICRC. WFP, CRS and ICRC representatives from Geneina are scheduled to travel to Selea to meet with community representatives.
- (o) WFP participated in an Education Coordination meeting with CPs during the reporting week in preparation for the Food-For-Education (FFE) programme in Darfur. WFP and UNICEF signed a partnership agreement in May and are currently providing guidelines to CPs who are interested in carrying out this activity, that is expected to commence at the beginning of the school year in June/July.
- (p) The pipeline for EMOP 10039.1 forecasts a shortfall of approximately 36,769 tons of mixed commodities between June and November. Despite the significantly improved pipeline for Darfur following an internal transfer of USD 28 million, donor support is critical to allow the Darfur emergency operation to repay 31,000 tons borrowed from other Sudan operations and outstanding Immediate Response Account (IRA) loans of USD 20.5 million. In addition, WFP needs to reimburse the USD 28 million transferred from various budget lines of the emergency operation to ensure continued recruitment of staff and payments to transporters. As of 10 June, Darfur EMOP 10339.1 faces a shortfall of USD 146 million, representing 31 percent of total requirements (USD 467.1 million).
- (q) The Special Operation for logistics support in Darfur faces a shortfall of USD23 million. The procurement of 50 long-haul trucks is on hold until funds are made available.
- (r) WFP-Humanitarian Air Services (HAS) continues to face severe funding shortfalls, which have led to the cancellation of non-food item deliveries in June, despite the start of the rainy season when demand for air deliveries increases. WFP is also unable at this stage to activate the fourth helicopter in Darfur. The funding shortfall remains critical at USD 15 million out of total requirements of USD 24 million in 2005. To ensure continued air services through the rainy season in Sudan, the operation urgently requires an initial USD 5 million.
- (s) SOUTH, EAST AND TRANSITIONAL AREAS:
- (t) WFP distributed about 625 tons of assorted commodities to 28,000 registered beneficiaries in Pibor, Jonglei State, following an airdrop operation, which ended on 12 June. Part of the food was allocated to three new projects: (i) A three-month project, assisting 662 pregnant and lactating mothers; (2) a one-month dam construction project, assisting 150 beneficiaries; and (iii) a three-month food-for-education programme supporting 1,132 primary school children. Assistance was also provided to almost 510 refugees from Ethiopia. WFP is preparing to undertake a registration and verification exercise followed by an airdrop and food distribution in Nasir in the coming week.
- (u) The preliminary results of a nutritional survey conducted by Action Contre la Faim (ACF) in April 2005 in Wau town, Bahr El Ghazal, and four surrounding IDP camps, indicate an increase in Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) in Wau Town, and increases in GAM in three out of four camps compared to results from a similar survey that ACF carried out in March 2004. According to the survey report, the GAM in Wau Town was reported as 13.1 percent and SAM was found at 2.7 percent. In Wau camps, the GAM was reported at 20.3 percent and SAM was 2.9 percent. ACF reported that the increases in rates of acute malnutrition could be attributed to the period in which the survey was conducted, which corresponds to the beginning of the hunger season. In addition, the survey was conducted before WFP general food distributions began in the Wau IDP camps.
- (v) WFP continues to provide food assistance to vulnerable IDPs and returnees in Bahr El Ghazal State under general distribution, Food-For-Recovery,
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supplementary/therapeutic feeding programmes and micro-project activities. During the week, a total of some 520 tons of assorted food commodities was distributed to 42,550 vulnerable residents, returnees and IDPs in addition to 14 tons of assorted commodities to 1,235 school children (29 percent girls).

- (w) Airdrops into Torit, Eastern Equatoria, from Lokichoggio continued during the week. As of 8 June, WFP had airdropped 385 tons of food commodities in the form of two-month rations to some 10,405 IDPs and 37 returnees. The airdrop operation was conducted in collaboration with the HAC and WFP's CP, Sudan Council of Churches (SCC).
- (x) WFP is currently preparing for the next phase of the WFP-led inter-agency cross-line barge mission in the Upper Nile. New locations, which were not initially listed on the three targeted river corridors, were included in the distribution plan. Representatives from the HAC and the Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SRRC) participated in the discussions.
- (y) WFP is making preparations with other UN agencies to conduct a rapid needs assessment in Timsah, Western Bahr El Ghazal, following reports from German Red Cross and the Sudanese Red Cross of some 1,100 IDPs who arrived from Buram, South Darfur. IDP representatives have reported that an additional 2,000 IDPs from around Buram, South Darfur are planning to join them in Timsah.
- (z) A total of 60 tons of assorted commodities were provided to 550 participants (58 percent female) through three Food-For-Asset (FFA) projects and one Food-For-Training (FFT) project in Padak and South Bor areas, Jonglei region. Under two of the FFA projects aiming at road/dyke construction, 14-km of dyke/road has been completed to protect the areas from flooding. In addition, these activities will assist in rehabilitating areas for settlement and agricultural production, as well as promoting health standards by ensuring that floods do not contaminate drinking water. The constructed roads will also facilitate transport and trade. The third project involves building construction in five schools to benefit 500 children by providing a conducive environment for learning. The FFT project targets 81 male and 6 female teachers.
- (aa) WFP's CP, Sudanese Red Crescent, distributed over 675 tons of assorted commodities to 30,035 beneficiaries under Food-For-Recovery activities in different locations in Halaieb and Sinkat localities in Red Sea State. Another 2 tons of commodities were provided through the Ministry of Health and ACF to more than 1,245 beneficiaries in supplementary feeding centres in Port Sudan town.
- (ab) While heavy rains have rendered most locations in South Kordofan and Bahr El Ghazal inaccessible, during the first week of June, WFP dispatched 1,765 tons of food to various locations by road, air and barge to the South, East and Transitional Areas. A total of about 250 tons of food was delivered to locations that are still accessible until the end of June in areas in South and West Kordofan and Unity. An additional 865 tons of food commodities were dispatched to the Red Sea State, Bahr El Jebel and South Kordofan.
- (ac) WFP in the past week received a new contribution with a value of USD 37.5 million. The in-kind contribution consists of 25,000 tons of sorghum, 5,100 tons of pulses, 4,000 tons of oil and 3,500 tons of corn-soya blend (CSB) and is expected in-country in early October.
- (ad) As of 13 June, the EMOP 10048.3 faces a shortfall of USD 179 million (59 percent). WFP is already experiencing pipeline breaks in pulses, CSB and sugar. Significant pipeline breaks are expected for all commodities in August. The lack of resources has an implication on current assistance levels during this period of the hunger season, and increased returns are anticipated after the rainy season. In order to avert the severe food shortages of this EMOP, the Country Office received an internal advance of USD 34.7 million to procure 64,200 tons of mixed commodities due to arrive in-country in

June. However, food will not be available for distribution until July/August. Additional contributions are critically required in order to repay the loan and to meet the food shortfalls until November 2005.

- (ae) The Special Operation (SO 10368.0), emergency road repair and mine clearance of key transport routes in Sudan in support of this emergency operation, has received a total of USD 71 million to date. The operation still faces a shortfall of 21 percent against its operational requirements of USD 89 million.

(8) Tanzania

- (a) The Karago camp in Kibondo was officially closed on 15 May 2005. All remaining refugees have integrated into Mtendeli camp using the empty plots vacated by the repatriated refugees. The total closure of the camp and the abolishment of Karogo will take six months.
- (b) A total of 2,055 refugees have voluntarily repatriated to Burundi in May 2005.
- (c) WFP food distribution continues to reach over 399,300 refugees. During the past week, WFP distributed some 1,300 tons of food through general distribution, supplementary and therapeutic feeding in refugee camps in western Tanzania. More than 9,160 food insecure and otherwise vulnerable Tanzanians in the host communities surrounding the camps were also supported with WFP host community activities, including access to camp-based health care facilities, school feeding, Food-For-Work, Food-For-Training and Food-For-Hospital in-patients.
- (d) The Tanzania PRRO continues to face serious pipeline problems. In the current distribution cycle (6 - 19 June) no pulses, salt or vegetable oil are being distributed. Refugees have to cope with 20g corn-soya blend (CSB) and 410g maize grain (or 350g maize meal). The current reduced rations provide just 1,335 Kcal, which is 64 percent of the standard 2,100 Kcal level recommended by the 2004 Refugee Joint Assessment Mission in Tanzania. Ration levels of between 1,252 - 1,437 Kcal are forecast until October 2005.
- (e) The PRRO currently faces a shortfall of 16,030 tons (or USD 7.4 million) up to the end of January 2006. Pipeline breaks for maize are anticipated from October and for CSB and salt from July. Unless new resources are received soon, the nutritional status of nearly 400,000 refugees in western Tanzania will be jeopardized.

(9) Uganda

- (a) The security situation in northern Uganda remains fluid, with increased rebel movement in Gulu, Kitgum, Pader and Lira districts. The rebels continue to commit atrocities against the population - abducting children, looting, killing civilians and staging ambushes along major roads.
- (b) WFP food distribution continues to reach 1.4 million displaced persons, 192,000 refugees and other vulnerable persons. During the past week, WFP distributed 2,252 tons of relief food assistance to 179,450 persons, including IDPs sheltering in camps in Gulu, Kitgum, Pader and Lira districts, refugees, children in nutrition centres and other vulnerable persons.
- (c) WFP and partners have just concluded an Emergency Food Security Assessment in Acholi and Lango sub-regions (Gulu, Kitgum, Pader and Lira districts) to review the food security situation in IDP camps and determine food needs for the next six months. Due to insecurity, there was limited cultivation by IDPs during the April planting season. The second season in July/August 2005 will be the next opportunity for IDPs to cultivate their land, if security permits. Given restricted access to land, the IDPs' own contribution to complement the relief rations is not expected to be substantial this season, and IDPs

will continue to require relief assistance at 74 percent of minimum human dietary needs in Acholi and 50 percent in Lira camps.

- (d) WFP faces a shortfall of over 88,615 tons of food commodities (73,694 tons cereals, 1,949 tons pulses, 943 tons vegetable oil, 11,976 tons fortified blended foods and 55 tons salt) with a funding gap of USD 44 million, required to maintain the food pipeline necessary to continue providing relief assistance to IDPs and refugees through December. Unless new contributions are confirmed urgently the nutritional status of 1.4 million internally displaced persons in northern Uganda, mostly women and children, will be jeopardized.

(D) West Africa: (1) Regional (2) Burkina Faso (3) Chad (4) Cote d'Ivoire (5) Ghana (6) Guinea (7) Liberia (8) Mali (9) Sierra Leone

(1) Regional

- (a) Through the regional West Africa Coastal PRRO 10064.3, which is assisting displaced and resettling populations in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, WFP continues to take steps to ensure that support to refugees continues despite significant pipeline shortfalls. Different programmes, including emergency school feeding, Food-For-Work (FFW) and Food-For-Training (FFT), have been reduced and/or suspended. While general rations for refugees, IDPs and returnees are continuing, only reduced rations are being distributed. Additional donor support is urgently needed in order to enable distribution of full rations and to ensure implementation of normalizing programmes like school feeding and FFW.

(2) Burkina Faso

- (a) Under PRRO 10372, WFP is supporting reintegration efforts of returnees through Food-For-Assets activities; after a delay in the past few months, distributions are starting again this month.
- (b) Following the updating of contingency plans to include any potential influx of refugees from Togo, WFP, other UN agencies and CONASUR (National Relief Committee) have finalized a questionnaire for persons crossing the border fleeing from conflict areas, e.g. Cote d'Ivoire or Togo. WFP is also planning a training in Crisis Management for border COPRASUR (local relief committees).

(3) Chad

- (a) The overall security situation is relatively calm in and around the refugee camps. In Farchana camp, refugees reportedly held a number of demonstrations during the past week, expressing their desire to elect new chiefs of zones. Discussions are underway among humanitarian partners to organise such elections in all camps.
- (b) There have been reports of movements of refugees, mainly men and youth, from Farchana, Bredjing and Gaga camps towards the border, most of whom claim to be cultivating their fields in nearby areas. These movements are closely being monitored by the humanitarian community and authorities.
- (c) A total of some 405 newly arrived refugees were transferred from Goz Beida to the new camp of Gaga on 8 June.
- (d) Following numerous requests by refugees, UNHCR with WFP, CARE and the Comité National D'Accueil des Réfugiés (CNAR), undertook a regularisation and family reunification exercise in Kounoungou camp. As in Mille, many refugees claim to have missed the census/registration exercise conducted in the camps last February.
- (e) The target caseload figure as agreed by WFP and UNHCR currently stands at about

197,685 refugees in twelve camps.

- (f) Overall malnutrition rates are relatively stable in the camps. In central camps, a rise of admissions to the supplementary and therapeutic feeding centres was reported following a screening undertaken by IFRC and MSF-Holland during the month of May. A steering committee comprising of WFP, UNHCR, WHO and UNICEF nutritionists has recently been set up to monitor the nutritional situation in the camps on a regular basis. A monthly report will be disseminated accordingly.
- (g) Heavy rainfall during the weekend brought some damage to WFP rubhall warehouses in the southern camp of Goz Amir.
- (h) WFP general food distributions have been completed in southern and central camps, providing some 1,485 tons of food to approximately 87,000 beneficiaries. Distributions have commenced in northern camps and are expected to be completed by early next week.
- (i) A special seven-day food distribution was conducted for some 120 refugees in Djabal, who are scheduled to be transferred to Gaga shortly. Under the Blanket Supplementary Feeding programme (BSF), WFP provided some 65 tons of food to a total of 15,060 beneficiaries in Djabal, Iridimi and Oure Cassoni camps. BSF distributions in Touloum are yet to be scheduled.
- (j) WFP Food-For-Work activities in favour of local populations are proceeding smoothly in the zones of Abéché, Farchana, Iriba, Guereda and Bahai. During the past week, WFP's airstrip rehabilitation project was completed in Guereda, with a total of 100 participants from various surrounding villages.
- (k) Under the blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSF) for local populations, WFP provided some 18 tons of food to a total of 4,000 beneficiaries in Bredjing and Treguine areas. BSF distributions in villages surrounding Farchana area have not yet commenced due to lack of distributing partners.
- (l) Supplementary feeding under the Mother and Child Health (MCH) program has been put in place in the camps of Touloum, Iridimi, Djabal and Goz Amir. Distributions will be completed in all camps by next week.
- (m) The Food Security Working Group is currently holding weekly meetings to mobilise support in favour of the host populations, putting particular emphasis on distribution and protection of seeds.

(4) Cote d'Ivoire

- (a) Lately, a number of security incidents, targeting humanitarian workers, have taken place. On 3 June, a UNICEF team was held up by unidentified men and their money and documents were taken. During the past week, MSF and the International Rescue Committee both had vehicles confiscated by elements of the Government army (FANCI) near Zouan Hounien. The vehicles were later returned.
- (b) In Man, elements of the Forces Nouvelles threatened to attack and take food from WFP's warehouse. After discussions with the force commanders, the situation was neutralized.
- (c) The situation in Duekoue has somewhat stabilized and some IDPs are beginning to return home. Shops have reopened and the market is open. The town has witnessed an escalation in ethnic conflict since the beginning of June, whereby up to 100 people have been killed and an estimated 15,000 people have fled their home fearing attacks.
- (d) From 9 to 15 June, more than 18,000 beneficiaries were fed with 225 tons of food through various WFP programmes.

(5) Ghana

- (a) Through Cote d'Ivoire Regional PRRO 10372, WFP is providing assistance to vulnerable refugees at the Buduburam Refugee Settlement. Monthly distributions to an estimated 10,000 beneficiaries are underway at the camp. A nutritional survey conducted in the Buduburam Refugee Settlement is now being finalized. The survey will assist with the identification of malnourished children.

(6) Guinea

- (a) The voluntary repatriation process of Liberians refugees continues, and during the past two weeks, some 740 refugees have been repatriated to Liberia. Since the beginning of the repatriation campaign in November 2004, approximately 10,500 Liberians have returned home – significantly fewer than what was originally planned. The beginning of the rainy season is contributing to the slow down in the repatriation process as it increases the logistical difficulties. This is putting an additional stress on WFP's limited resources, as there is a higher-than-expected refugee caseload continuing today (approximately 64,000 Liberian refugees). WFP and UNHCR have agreed to provide double rations to Liberian refugees who register for repatriation as a way to encourage voluntary repatriation. This new incentive was recently tested during the general food distribution in Kola, but refugees have shown a lack of enthusiasm. A second test is scheduled for Laine camp.
- (b) From 30 May to 12 June, more than 45,000 beneficiaries received 530 tons of food. This includes general distributions to approximately 43,000 refugees, living in Kouankan and Laine refugee camps.

(7) Liberia

- (a) From 8 to 14 June, some 1,200 tons of food were distributed to more than 86,000 vulnerable beneficiaries throughout Liberia. This included nearly 40,000 students, who received food through WFP's Emergency School Feeding (ESF) programme. In schools in Montserrado and Grand Cape Mount County, head count exercises found decreased enrollment figures for students, particularly in displaced camps where IDPs are leaving and moving back to their home villages. Accordingly, WFP reduced its support to areas with decreased enrollment and extended its ESF support to an additional 11,000 students in the towns of West Point, Johnsonville, Diggs Ville and Bardnersville.
- (b) As of 11 June, 19,000 returnees and 159,000 IDPs have received their resettlement package since the refugee repatriation and the IDP resettlement started in October last year. WFP has assisted the process with 6,000 tons of food.

(8) Mali

- (a) Through Cote d'Ivoire Regional PRRO 10372, WFP continues to contribute to the integration of returnees into their communities of origin by trying to minimize the burden on receiving families. Economic conditions in the Sikasso region have deteriorated in the last months due to the breakdown of traditional commercial link with Cote d'Ivoire.
- (b) Distributions to vulnerable groups and deliveries to school canteens were undertaken in May. In order to speed up Food-For-Work (FFW) and Food-For-Training activities, cereals have been borrowed from the Country Programme, enabling distributions in June and July. Preparation of the fields for dry cereal production has started and FFW activities have begun to gain speed.

(9) Sierra Leone

- (a) In collaboration with WFP other Cooperating Partners, UNHCR conducted a one-day verification exercise in all 8 refugee camps in Sierra Leone.

- (b) Because of resource constraints, general rations for refugees in camps have been reduced from 2100 Kcals to 1660 Kcals per person per day. The resourcing situation of the PRRO 10064.3 has continued to affect the implementation of the safety-net projects, as Food For Work and Food For Training activities have been suspended indefinitely until the pipeline situation improves.

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

(1) Regional

- (a) WFP's Regional Protracted Relief and Rehabilitation Operation 10310, Assistance to Populations in Southern Africa Vulnerable to Food Insecurity and the Impact of HIV/AIDS, is facing critical resourcing shortfalls. At present WFP has received approximately 16 percent of current resourcing needs and 18 percent of commodity requirements, leaving a shortfall of approximately 84 and 82 percent respectively. The effects of erratic weather patterns during the 2004/05 agricultural-season have critically impacted harvest yields, especially maize. Should the timely arrival of essential commodities not be forthcoming, the situation will further aggravate household food insecurity for over 5 million people throughout southern Africa in the fourth quarter of 2005.

(2) Angola

- (a) Harvesting of the 2004/05 main season crops is underway throughout the country. Preliminary findings indicate that Angola is expected to produce an estimated 784,000 tons of cereals, an increase of 10 percent compared to the previous harvest. Despite this increase, the country will still need to import approximately 800,000 tons of cereals for 2005/06. The main challenges to improved food production in Angola are lack of access to productive inputs such as draught animals, fertilizers, agriculture extension services and accessibility hampered by poor infrastructure.
- (b) The Angola Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 10054.2, Assistance to War Affected People, continues to be critically under-funded. The project requires approximately USD 18 million, or 27,000 tons of food, to fulfil requirements until conclusion on 31 December 2005. While distribution cuts have already been implemented, WFP will be forced to apply additional and extended ration/beneficiary reductions in the coming months, if no immediate new contributions arrive. Angolan returnees depend heavily on WFP food assistance in order to ensure household food security, once they return to the country or their villages of origin. Should WFP be forced to impose even more severe ration and beneficiary cuts, this will have serious repercussions on the repatriation process and food security in general.

(3) Lesotho

- (a) Poor donor funding is forcing WFP to impose severe beneficiary and ration cuts throughout the country. While the 2004/05 agricultural-harvest has shown a slight increase compared to the previous harvest, it is nonetheless a poor harvest. Food needs are greater due to ongoing and deepening poverty. HIV/AIDS has affected approximately one-third of the adult population in Lesotho. Years of soil erosion, deaths of subsistence farmers due to HIV/AIDS and poor farming techniques have resulted in five consecutive years of poor harvests. WFP has only been able to provide food to 80,000 of the most vulnerable compared to 240,000 that require food assistance.

(4) Malawi

- (a) The recent Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) analysis has concluded that due to the compounded effects of two successive years of drought and chronic poverty, between 4.2 and 4.6 million people will require food assistance this year (April 2005 to March 2006). Overall the country is expected to produce 1.3 million tons of maize, leaving a national availability gap of between 400,000 to 500,000 tons. The MVAC analysis concluded that households in the southern region would suffer the most severe food deficits. Households in parts of central and northern Malawi will also face deficits, but these are expected to be less severe, in terms of magnitude and extent.

(5) Swaziland

- (a) Unfavourable weather conditions in the Lowveld have led to dry earth dams and decreasing water levels of the Mhahane River. A lack of water may seriously affect livestock in the area.
- (b) From 7 to 13 June, WFP and implementing partners distributed food aid to over 11,000 vulnerable beneficiaries.

(6) Zambia

- (a) The National Vulnerability Assessment summary report indicates 27 districts in the southern half of the country have been affected by crop failure. Additional districts will also require close monitoring. The report indicates that over 1 million people will be in need of food assistance between July 2005 and February/March 2006, with an expected cereal gap estimated at 118,000 tons. Aggravating factors include livestock diseases resulting in a lack of draught power, crop pests and insufficient use of appropriate agricultural practices. Recommendations for action include nutrition and health programmes, support to education and provisions for social protection. The government has insisted that 80 percent of all relief be delivered through food-for-work activities, with the remaining 20 percent to be delivered to the incapacitated-poor in the form of general food distributions.
- (b) New donations are critical for the remainder of 2005. WFP's current programme has a shortfall of USD 19 million for the Zambia component of the regional Protracted Relief and Rehabilitation (PRRO) operation 10310, and USD 6 million for the Country Programme (CP) 10157. To meet current requirements until the next main harvest in May/June 2006, an additional USD 13 million will be needed for the PRRO and USD 6 million for the CP.

(7) Zimbabwe

- (a) An estimated 200,000 people have been affected by the urban clean up operation in Zimbabwe, as demolitions of illegal housing structures and stalls continues. WFP is supporting the UN Country Team response which has, to date, included provision of food, blanket and soap to those among the displaced who are accessible to churches and non-governmental organizations.

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

(1) Bangladesh

- (a) Light to moderate showers in many parts of the country have alleviated the heat wave that has existed in Bangladesh for the past several weeks.
- (b) Daily over 600,000 primary school students continue to receive high energy biscuits as part of primary school feeding activities under Emergency Operation (EMOP) 10380,

Assistance to Flood Affected People in Bangladesh. Furthermore, Food-For-Work/Food For Asset (FFW/FFA) activities are ongoing in four districts through various micro-level livelihood activities.

- (c) Also, over 12,500 tons of rice are due to be distributed over the coming weeks as part of the recovery and rehabilitation phase of EMOP 10380.0. Finalization of a revised list of beneficiaries (roughly 417,150 households) is almost completed. The revision was needed to account for a wider distribution.
- (d) Additionally, WFP is distributing additional relief assistance (complemented by WFP's country programme), targeting 941,750 individuals.

(2) Korea (DPR)

- (a) The erratic pipeline situation is affecting the functioning of WFP-supported local food production and last week only 9 out of 19 LFP-factories were operating due to a temporary lack of wheat flour. With the recent arrival of wheat shipments, production this week went up to 14 factories. However, without new contributions all 19 facilities will face either reductions in production, or complete closure at the end of the summer.
- (b) The Public Distribution System-ration remains low at 250 grams of cereals per day and with the next harvest still months away, it is feared that the rations will go down further to 200 grams in July. The lack of cereals across the country is making it increasingly hard for households to raise livestock such as chicken and pigs for consumption and sale. WFP household interviews find that the number of urban households raising pigs has decreased by almost 40 percent over the last year. Cereal shortages are also affecting transfers of cereals from rural households to their urban relatives, which have more than halved since 2004.
- (c) Without new donations, 3.6 million elderly people, Food-For-Work participants, primary school children (take-home ration) and the poorest urban households will not be receiving assistance from WFP as of mid-June. Pregnant/nursing women, elderly people and some nursery and kindergarten children continue to face a disruption of pulses that began in early May and a disruption of oil since April.

(G) Latin America and Caribbean: (1) Bolivia (2) Colombia (3) Cuba (4) Ecuador (5) Guatemala (6) Haiti (7) Honduras (8) Nicaragua

(1) Bolivia

- (a) Supreme Court President, Eduardo Rodriguez, replaced Carlos Mesa as interim President of Bolivia. According to the constitution, President Rodriguez will have to call early elections later this year.
- (b) In spite of the truce announced by social sectors last weekend after several days of conflict, some 7,000 Indians, labor activists and peasant farmers marched peacefully on June 14 (Tuesday) in renewed pressure for early elections demanding the nationalization of hydrocarbons as Congress reconvened for the first time since widespread violent protests forced a presidential upheaval last week. Protesters warned that a national blockade could be imposed later on if demands unmet. Protests in the country led to the killing of a protester, and caused several damages in La Paz and El Alto routes.
- (c) Since Saturday 11 June, the social and political situation in the whole country is gradually getting back to normal. The MAS (Movement to Socialism) leader, Evo Morales, announced the demobilization of grassroots organizations. Many other strikes (including the airports administration agency) and road blockades were lifted early in the morning of 10 June.

- (d) Schools remain closed in the departments of La Paz and Potosi, meanwhile in Oruro, Cochabamba, Chuquisaca and Tarija classes are due to reinitiate, according to the Minister of Education. During the past week, scarcity of fuel has caused serious congestions and blocked several routes. Several gas trucks were hijacked before reaching their destinations.
- (e) The entire country is now under security phase II.
- (f) On 8 June, WFP tried to distribute food to affected children by the conflict in church-run centers in the city of El Alto, but the operation was suspended due to security reasons. The majority of El Alto's population is struggling daily to get sufficient food for their households. After more than three weeks of suspended business activities in both El Alto and La Paz, it is likely that many of the poorest families are in need of food assistance. Together with the church, WFP is assessing the provision of emergency food aid to mothers and children of some 4,870 families affected by the conflict.
- (g) On 10 June, WFP, UNICEF and CARITAS delivered a total of 10.3 tons of food (rice, flour, lentils and salt) to 17 centers, reaching 2,350 children in the city of El Alto, after negotiating with the Federation of Neighborhood Councils of El Alto (FEJUVE) for safe passage of humanitarian assistance. UNICEF contributed with 3.3 tons of food (oil, sugar, vegetables/fruits) and domestic gas.
- (h) Counterpart staff of DRIPAD Chuquisaca could travel to organize distributions in Municipalities of Machareti and Charagua, as roadblocks were lifted. DRIPAD Santa Cruz could distribute 69 tons of food to 1,225 families in the Municipality of Charagua.
- (i) WFP Bolivia is already facing a shortfall of 46 percent in the food required for 2005. Due to the large number of families in need in El Alto and limited resources, the number of families assisted may have to be reduced.

(2) Colombia

- (a) WFP will provide immediate assistance to flood affected people in Colombia's province of Antioquia. At least 16,000 people have been severely affected by floods and rains in the Municipality of Apartadó, province of Antioquia. Official reports indicate that 16 neighborhoods were affected and some 89 houses were destroyed. Colombian Government has sent so far a total of 10 tons of emergency food aid; however, more aid is needed as the number of people affected increases. WFP prepared to provide immediate assistance to affected people. WFP will deliver 17 tons of food in the upcoming days, for approximately 2,000 people located in temporary shelters.
- (b) New displacements have been reported in the Municipality of Argelia, also in the province of Antioquia. According to local government, 23 out of the 48 rural areas located in nearby areas of this municipality have been affected by massive displacements of people. At least 2,013 families are facing blockades and 403 families (some 1,750 people) are temporarily settled in urban areas of this municipality. WFP is evaluating the possibility of delivering food aid as soon as the security conditions are cleared.
- (c) New displacements have been also reported in the Province of Meta, where approximately 150 families from rural areas of Vista Hermosa and Piñalito have been forced to flee due to clashes between illegal armed groups and the Colombian Army.
- (d) The situation remains tense in nearby areas of the Gales Vulcano, due to the possibility of an eruption. The most affected municipalities are La Florida, Nariño, Sandoná, Consacá, Yacuanquer, Tangua and Pasto, capital city of the province of Nariño. There is a high risk of displacement of people in the affected areas if the volcano activity remains high. WFP has not developed any implementation activities in this area yet, but is considering to open a sub office in the province of Nariño as part of its new PRRO

10366.

- (e) At least 13 persons were killed in separate clashes in different Colombian provinces last week. In particular in rural areas of La Montañita, Province of Caqueta, where the Colombian Army clashed with members of an illegal armed group, there is a high risk of massive displacements if these confrontations continue.
- (f) In the context of the PRRO 10366, Assistance to People Displaced by Violence, WFP distributed last week 77 tons in 2 provinces reaching some 11,365 beneficiaries, especially under school feeding, nursing & expectant mothers, preschool feeding and nutritional recovery activities.

(3) Cuba

- (a) Heavy rains and thunderstorms were reported especially in the western part of the territory (Pinar del Rio, Havana City and the Isle of Youth) due to the influence of the tropical storm "Arlene". However, rainfall is still insufficient in some eastern provinces (Holguin and Guantanamo), as it has only moderately favored the filling of dams in these areas. The drought situation persists in the eastern part of the country and continues causing damage to food crops and livestock in both central and eastern Cuba. In the eastern part of the country, particularly the Provinces of Guantanamo, Granma, Santiago de Cuba, Holguín, Las Tunas and Camagüey, the drought has affected water sources, agriculture, and cattle.
- (b) This situation has made the population extremely vulnerable to food insecurity. People continue to be affected by the lack of direct water supply at their homes; water supply continues to be distributed through tank trucks. The most affected provinces until now are Camaguey, Las Tunas and Holguin. According to weather forecasts, temperatures are expected to rise.
- (c) The population in the six most affected Provinces of Las Tunas, Holguín, Granma, Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo and Camaguey continue receiving a monthly - free of charge ration of food consisting of rice and beans, in addition to the one distributed to the general population in the country through the national distribution network.
- (d) The three-month Emergency Operation for Cuba, EMOP 10423.0, which was approved on 28 April, will reach 773,000 people by providing assistance to vulnerable groups (pregnant and nursing women, children under five years old and elderly people) affected by the drought, with a complementary food ration of rice, beans and vegetable oil. Contributions for the operation are urgently needed as the situation continues to be critical.

(4) Ecuador

- (a) According to the National Geophysical Institute, during the last week of May, the volcano "El Reventador" increased significantly its long period activities, and with it, the presence of a new flow of lava.
- (b) WFP, as inter-agency coordinator, together with the Government, carried out an evaluation mission to assess the response capacity of local governments in higher risk areas in case of a significant eruptive process. The mission, with the cantonal committees, established an agenda to create preventive actions to decrease vulnerability of the areas and people at risk.

(5) Guatemala

- (a) Landslides following heavy rains in the municipality of Senahu, department of Alta Verapaz, caused serious damages and the death of approximately 19 people. The National Coordinating Committee for Disaster Reduction (CONRED) has immediately

organized emergency units to support the affected communities and distributed also some family and individual rations. Shelters in the area have been made available to the people affected. According to the Central American Committee for Hydraulic Resources, there will be above normal rainfall during June and July.

- (b) Following the decision of the Group #8 on the con-donation of the debt of 18 poor countries, President Berger is committed to appeal for the inclusion of Guatemala in the list. As of June 2005, the country's external debt amounts to nearly USD 4 million. Debt swap would be used to improve the nutritional situation of malnourished children, among others issues.
- (c) A total of 410 tons of maize, beans, corn-soya blend (CSB) and vegetable oil was distributed to communities in the Provinces of Huehuetenango, Chiquimula, El Progreso, Jalapa and Jutiapa, undertaking asset creation activities to mitigate the effects of shocks. This food distribution will benefit a total of 6,955 families (34,775 beneficiaries).

(6) Haiti

- (a) The entire country continues in UN security phase III. The increase in violence, witnessed since mid-March, has fuelled further security concerns following incidents targeting both transitional institutions and MINUSTAH. On 5 June, in light of numerous incidents occurring downtown, a travel restriction was issued by UN Security on Route National No.1 and Boulevard des Industries. Furthermore, all movements to the area of Sonapi and Shodecosa (where WFP's warehouse is located) were restricted for UN personnel, unless operational requirement justification.
- (b) On 31 May, alleged gang members burned "Tete Boeu" market, an important commercial zone down town in Port au Prince. Twelve burned bodies were confirmed found. On the same day, the French Honorary Consul was killed on the road to the airport. Furthermore, from 20 May to 12 June, more than 40 Haitian citizens and children were kidnapped in various zones of Port-Au-Prince.
- (c) Some 17 people were reportedly killed in police raids in the slums of Haiti's capital after the government announced it would get tougher on gangs. A remarkable increase of shooting incidents in the area of Delmas directly targeting MINUSTAH installation and personnel was also reported. The security situation around the port terminals and WFP's warehouses of Port-au-Prince is deteriorating, interfering slightly with the deliveries of WFP's goods. Furthermore, slight increase in insecurity and robberies incidents in Fort-Liberte, North and North-East has been reported. Looting, attacks and kidnappings also affected various humanitarian organizations.
- (d) During the past week, a total of 980 tons of food was delivered to health centers and schools (PRRO and CP) in the West, North and North-East departments, to Port-au-Prince and to the various implementing partners of PRRO activities in the North-West and Central Plateau.

(7) Honduras

- (a) Intense rains were reported in the southern part of Honduras. On 7 June, the National Committee of Contingencies (COPECO) has declared a RED ALERT for the neighborhoods close to the Choluteca River in the Municipalities of Apacilagua, Choluteca and Marcovia located in the South of the country. COPECO together with WFP personnel is closely monitoring the situation.
- (b) A total of 600 tons of food, located strategically in the southern part of the country (warehouse of San Lorenzo's port) is available in order to respond to any contingency situation. WFP Honduras also counts with available food in other parts of the country.

(8) Nicaragua

- (a) Approximately 10,365 pregnant and lactating women; 11,160 children under two years old; 1,790 vulnerable rural families and 62,065 schoolchildren in the Central and Northern Atlantic Regions will benefit of food distributions under PRRO 10212.0.
- (b) PRRO 10212.0 will face shortfalls through November 2005, if no commodities are announced in the coming months or those that are announced arrive late.

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

WFP Weekly Emergency Report

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1 [www.wfp.org] <http://www.wfp.org>

2 [WFP Newsroom] http://www.wfp.org/index.asp?section=2&sub_section=7&page=../subsections/year.asp?section=18