

World Food Programme Emergency Report 2005
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(A) Highlights

- (a) Sixteen tons of oil, sugar and plumpy nut arrived in Niger, to help stave off the country's deepening hunger crisis. Further airlifts will continue in the coming days.
- (b) WFP has pledged 48 tons of corn-soya blend to be distributed to children affected by the clashes that occurred last week in Marsabit, northern Kenya.
- (c) Food distribution in Mornei camp in Sudan's West Darfur region, was disrupted on 16 July, resulting in a number of injuries and two fatalities.
- (d) WFP will be allowed access to begin food aid distributions in Kowon County in DPRK's South Hamgyong Province. Distributions had been halted for the past 6 months after the county had been declared inaccessible to WFP.
- (e) A convoy of trucks transporting WFP food commodities left for Kalonge, DRC, to be distributed to 10,000 IDPs, who were recently displaced due to violence.
- (f) WFP and partners have agreed on measures to urgently address high levels of malnutrition among Somali children under five who are living in Kebribeyah refugee camp in eastern Ethiopia.
- (g) Anticipating potential restrictions in access to the Gaza strip during and after Israel's withdrawal, WFP has provided 58,775 beneficiaries with advance rations and has in addition pre-positioned food commodities.
- (h) WFP provided food distributions for tsunami-affected people in Somalia have been discontinued, as the situation regarding the WFP chartered vessel, that was taken hostage a month ago, remains unresolved.
- (i) Following a needs assessment conducted on 19 July, WFP is planning to release a one month food ration for over 500 flood affected families in Tajikistan.

- (B) Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe:** (1) Afghanistan (2) Iraq (3) Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (4) Occupied Palestinian Territories (5) Pakistan (6) Russian Federation (Caucasus) (7) Tajikistan

(1) Afghanistan

- (a) The security situation remained volatile in the eastern, southeastern and southern regions. Threats of improvised explosive devices (IED) and suicide bombings continue to be reported. Security conditions in other areas of the country were relatively stable.
- (b) A convoy of border police was attacked in the southern Hilmand province on 11 July, resulting in the death of ten policemen. On 19 July, a suicide bomber blew himself in the western Hirat city, targeting a local police chief. The blast killed only the bomber.
- (c) Humanitarian operations remain affected in the troubled areas, particularly those bordering Pakistan. However, WFP continued implementing its relief and recovery activities in accessible areas.
- (d) During the past week, WFP assisted over 150,600 beneficiaries.
- (e) Through several food-for-work (FFW) projects recently completed in the northern Faryab province, some 19 km of roads, 53 water reservoirs and eight wells were constructed or rehabilitated. Similarly, ten karezes (underground irrigation channels) and a check-dam were built or rehabilitated in the southern Zabul province. The construction or rebuilding of these communal assets has contributed to enhanced agricultural production and improved community access to social services.

(2) Iraq

- (a) There continues to be no improvement in the security situation in Iraq. Previously reported incidents targeting diplomatic missions have continued with the abduction of the Algerian envoy in Baghdad. The Iraqi security forces have continued to come under attack, and there have been other serious incidents involving Iraqi civilians.
- (b) The July cycle of the Public Distribution System (PDS) is well underway. However, there continue to be significant shortages in the supply of commodities in many governorates. The situation is exacerbated by the continuing shortages in water and electricity, and now increasingly in fuel such as gas, kerosene and petrol.
- (c) A total of 20,885 tons of commodities (high energy biscuits, wheat flour, vegetable oil and pea/wheat blend) have so far been dispatched into Iraq under WFP's current emergency operation 10360.0.
- (d) The collection of data for a new Household Food Security Survey has now been completed. Work is commencing, in partnership with the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, to analyze the data collected with a view to publishing the results early in the 4th quarter.
- (e) The latest International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq (IRFFI) Committee meeting took place on 18-19 July in Jordan. Priorities expressed by the Iraqi Ministry of Planning in the National Development Strategy 2005-2007 included the enactment of a social safety net programme for the poor and vulnerable, including reform and monetisation of the PDS basket. The Minister also highlighted the need for projects to entice young Iraqis back to school and help relieve economic burdens that currently require many children to drop out of school to supplement family income.
- (f) Funding levels for this EMOP remain at 35 percent. Funds are required, in order to enable WFP to move forward in its implementation of the project whose objectives are completely consistent with the priorities newly expressed by Government at the recent IRFFI conference.

(3) 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 sealed roads to WFP's logistics hub in Khufra, an oasis town in the Libya's southeastern desert. At Khufra commodities are either transshipped onto desert trucks to make the cross Sahara journey to Chad, supplying refugee camps in eastern Chad and also West Darfur, or they are transferred to an IL-76 to be airlifted to North and South Darfur.

- (b) Since the end of April, WFP has dispatched 10,930 tons of commodities by surface means to Chad. Convoy No. 10 is due to depart for Chad on the 27 July, carrying approximately 1,500 tons. The airlift operation began with one IL-76 aircraft on 7 May and a second aircraft started on 13 June. By 21 July 2005, some 7,175 tons had been dispatched by air to Darfur.
- (c) A vessel carrying 5,040 tons of sorghum berthed in Benghazi on 16 July. Dispatch of this shipment to refugee camps in Eastern Chad will begin in the following week.
- (d) Funding levels for Special Operation 10417.0 are now critically low with only 5 percent of the USD 4.5 million budget resourced. Funds are immediately required in order to guarantee the continuation of the project.

(4) Occupied Palestinian Territories

- (a) As the date for Israel's disengagement from settlements in the Gaza strip (GS) (and the West Bank(WB)) approaches, tensions are rising throughout Israel and the occupied Palestinian Territories (oPT).
- (b) The primary concerns regarding disengagement surround (i) an associated upsurge in Palestinian violence (inter Palestinian and Palestinian –Israeli) and (ii) an Israeli offensive into the Gaza strip prior to / during disengagement. Both scenarios independently or combined can very easily escalate into a critical humanitarian situation for the already vulnerable Palestinian population living in the Gaza strip.
- (c) The Israeli Defence Force (IDF) divided the Gaza strip into three sections during the period 15-18 July. As a result three WFP staff members were unable to reach the office. Internal Palestinian clashes have limited internal movement and WFP field visits within the Gaza strip during the past week.
- (d) Under Emergency Operation (EMOP) 10190.2, Support to the Palestinian Population affected by the Conflict, basic food needs of both the chronic (SHC) and 'new poor' (NP) are met through WFP provided distributions of monthly family rations. While the chronic poor will receive relief food as part of the Ministry of Social Affairs' (MSA) special hardship case programme – the main social assistance programme, which combines cash and food assistance -, 'new poor' beneficiaries receive food through participation in food-for-work (FFW) and food-for-training (FFT) activities implemented by Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), PARC and Catholic Relief Services in the West Bank and MOA, CHF and CRIC in Gaza strip. Individual daily food rations will be provided to those in social institutions.
- (e) In the West Bank, from 14 to 21 July, a total of 154,960 beneficiaries received a total of 2,465 tons of WFP food commodities. PARC and CRS completed distribution by the end of June in all governorates. All main warehouses rented by CRS and PARC were given up, since implementation was completed by end of June. CRS distributed to institutions in four governorates during the reporting period.
- (f) In addition, in the Gaza strip, during the same period, a total of 15,595 families representing 58,775 beneficiaries, received a total of 1,445 tons of WFP food.
- (g) As part of the UN contingency planning initiative and anticipating potential restrictions in access to the Gaza strip during and post disengagement, WFP has provided all

beneficiaries (58,775 individuals during this week) with an advance ration for July and August and has in addition pre-positioned food equivalent to 5852.214 tons throughout GS (to cover all current beneficiaries until end August). Some 9350 beneficiaries (1336 families) living in areas close to Israeli settlements, where movement of the population may be restricted due to military operations, have received a 3 month general distribution amounting to 267.448 tons of food through WFP and UNRWA. WFP has sufficient food stocks to cover an additional 8 weeks (end October).

(5) Pakistan

- (a) According to the Pakistan Meteorological Department (Flood Forecasting Division), the provinces of Punjab and Sindh will continue to experience high floods. In Punjab Province, the Chenab river is experiencing high floods at Chashma and Tounsa barrages (the water discharge is 478,000 and 537,000 cusecs respectively) and is likely to increase. The districts of DG Khan, Leyyah, Bhakkar and Rajanpur are worst affected. In the province of Sindh, high flooding has been recorded at the Gudu barrage. Sukkur and surroundings are also affected.
- (b) Following the approval of Immediate Response Emergency Operation (EMOP) 10472 - Assistance to Flood Affected People in Peshawar, Nowshera and Charsadda Districts (North West Frontier Province) and Ghanche, Ghizer and Gilgit Districts (Northern Areas), a Letter of Agreement was signed with the implementing partners - International Rescue Committee and Islamic Relief - in order to commence immediate food distribution to the affected population. Contracts with suppliers for the local procurement of 510 tons of food, consisting of wheat flour, vegetable oil and yellow split peas, had been concluded and these commodities are being delivered to the WFP warehouse in Peshawar for immediate dispatch by the implementing partners to the flood stricken districts.
- (c) In view of difficulty in getting implementing partners in the Northern Areas, WFP staff will be traveling to this region and will make arrangements for food distribution in those affected districts (Skardu, Ghanche and Ghizer). WFP staff will directly carry out the food distribution through local representatives and government agencies.

(6) Russian Federation (Caucasus)

- (a) The situation in the Caucasus remains unstable. In Chechnya a music festival that was supposed to demonstrate the return to normal in the republic was postponed due to the tension in the administrative border. A mopping up operation in the Chechen village of Borozdinovskaya, bordering Dagestan, led to a serious political stand off in both Chechnya and Dagestan revealing the political problem inside Dagestan and poor relations between clans of Chechnya.
- (b) In the past two weeks, the violence in neighbouring Dagestan has surpassed even that of Chechnya with the assassination of prominent officials and the killing of local police and federal officers. Several senior police officials were dismissed from office as a result of the continuing insurgency. A few days later the Interior Minister announced that law enforcement agencies in Dagestan had killed the leader of the radical Islamic rebel group, whose members were accused of killing dozens of policemen and security officers in the republic. However, soon after the announcement, more terrorist acts occurred in the area bordering Chechnya.
- (c) On July 15, President Putin came to Dagestan to discuss issues relating to the stationing of permanent mountain brigades in Dagestan and Karachaevo-Cherkessia and the strengthening of the Russian southern border.
- (d) During the first two weeks of July, through general food distributions, WFP jointly with implementing partners completed the May-June distribution cycle, by delivering about

1,475 tons of food commodities to 98,220 beneficiaries in Chechnya. No distribution took place in Ingushetia, where the 5-6th cycle had been completed in early June.

- (e) The July distribution in Chechnya and Ingushetia has been postponed due to the delayed arrival of food commodities to the WFP warehouses. The School feeding programme in Chechnya was suspended for the period of summer vacations and will resume in September with the start of the new academic year.
- (f) Food-for-work (FFW) projects involved some 2,100 participants, representing 10,500 beneficiaries. The projects are aimed at re-establishing infrastructure in Chechnya through repairs of healthcare and educational institutions, state enterprises and roads as well as at the return of community pasturelands to production. Some 150 trainees enrolled in the food-for-training (FFT) driving, hairdressing and beautician vocational courses (that also include lectures of HIV/AIDS, alcohol and drug prevention) will continue to receive food in July. Altogether for the first fortnight of this month, WFP will provide some 341 tones of food commodities to FFW and FFT participants.
- (g) WFP released about 13 tons of food commodities to support the Dining Hall project where daily hot meals are provided to 1,600 most vulnerable people in Grozny city. Within the framework of the tuberculosis (TB) programme, 17.5 tons of food were provided to over 630 in- and out TB patients undergoing treatment in local hospitals in Chechnya and Ingushetia.
- (h) Due to gaps in funding, within the next six months, WFP will not be able to ensure regular provisions of some commodities, such as wheat flour, rice, buckwheat, sugar, salt and high-energy biscuits. To support the current emergency project until the end of December 2005, WFP will have to mobilize as soon as possible the remaining 30 percent (some 5,975 tons or USD 3.3 millions) out of the funding required for the completion of the programme.

(7) Tajikistan

- (a) Floods continue to affect populations in districts of Gorno Badakhshan Autonomous Province (GBAO), Sughd province, as well as Rasht Valley. In Tavildara District of Rasht Valley, 7 bridges have been washed away. As a result around 6,000 people in Jamoats Sangvor and Mionadu are now cut off. A massive landslide in Kabudjar area of Nurobod District (110-112 km of Dushanbe-Vahdat-Rasht-Jirgatol), set off by heavy rains is threatening to block the Vakhsh River and flood a number of villages in Rogun District and surrounding areas. On 6 July, more damage has been reported to the protection dam of the Pianj River, which has put several villages of Farkhor District in danger of flooding.
- (b) In Hamadoni District, Khatlon province, floods continue, caused by a rapid warming of the temperature and an increase of the water level in Pianj River. According to information received from the Oblast Red Crescent branch on 20 July, the water level is still rising in Hamadony rayon area and damaging houses. As at 20 July, 60 households were affected in Toshev village, Lenin Kolkhoz, Hamado and consequently 300 people were evacuated to Grachev Savkhoz of Farkhor rayon. The flood has also resulted in considerable damage to livelihoods and other infrastructures.
- (c) Following a needs assessment by WFP conducted on 19 July, WFP is planning to release a one month food ration for 512 affected families (4,117 people) in Hamadoni District. These are the families that either have not received any food assistance thus far or whose food stocks are very low. WFP's assessment report, which provides information about damage caused by floods in Hamadoni is posted on www.untj.org website.

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Kenya (7) Rwanda (8) Somalia (9) Sudan (10) Tanzania (11) Uganda

(1) Burundi

- (a) The security situation remained unchanged in Bubanza and Bujumbura Rural provinces. Targeted killings of civilians and ambushes of civilian cars continued. In most cases, robbery was the main motive. Following the deterioration of the security conditions, all UN missions have been temporarily suspended in the northern zones of Bubanza province as a cautionary measure.
- (b) Last week, several reports indicated that the voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees hosted in Tanzania has significantly increased. The return movement is expected to increase during the coming months given the favourable factors in Burundi (political environment, end of school year, harvest) and hardship in Tanzania's refugee camps.
- (c) The report of the Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (CFSAM), jointly carried out by FAO, WFP, UNICEF and Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI), has been released. The report estimates that crop production has increased by 1 percent for the season 2005B (compared to 2004B) and forecasts good prospects for season 2005C. Despite this limited improvement, the food deficit was estimated at more than 330,000 tons of cereal equivalents.
- (d) Last week, WFP distributed 776 tons of food commodities to over 70,840 beneficiaries.
- (e) The monitoring of food-for-work (FFW) distributions was carried out in Gitega and Ngozi provinces. In three communes of Ngozi province, monitors reported cheating on the number of beneficiaries where the different partners increased the number to get more food. Cheating was noticed in four projects and monitors had to take all the fictitious names off the distribution lists. WFP has advised the administrators and partners to stop this behaviour and will continue to crosscheck lists of FFW workers before opening new projects. The monitoring of the project execution will be tightened.
- (f) A post distribution monitoring survey conducted in Kayanza, Kirundo, Muyinga, Rutana and Gitega province found that distributions were fairly conducted and activities executed as planned.
- (g) UNHCR estimates the number of Rwandan 'illegal immigrants' in the northern provinces at more than 2,000. As persons under this category cannot receive humanitarian aid, UNHCR accepted to advocate before the Rwandan and Burundian governments to consider them as asylum seekers. They will therefore then have the right to humanitarian assistance. WFP is still waiting for further developments and will only act under the umbrella of UNHCR assistance.
- (h) WFP continued to face shortfalls in the pipeline and to apply ration cuts and other measures to secure first priority distributions. The situation remains a concern as an increase of returnees is expected in the coming months. Pipeline problems, if persistent, will also negatively affect the seeds protection rations campaign, planned for mid September/October.

(2) Congo, DR

- (a) On 17 July, some riots occurred in Kisangani following discovery of the body of a student who had been shot dead near the University of Kisangani. Exasperated university students, onlookers and sympathizers amongst the Kisangani population, led a huge demonstration for several hours in the streets of Kisangani. During the protest march, one student was reportedly killed while several vehicles were damaged. Presently, the situation is calm.
- (b) Three heads of state of Central African countries undertook a one-day visit to Kinshasa

last Saturday to meet with their counterpart, the transitional quintuplet. As members of the Economic Community of Central Africa States, the Presidents of Congo (RoC), Angola and Gabon held discussions geared towards the re-establishment of a peaceful environment in the DR Congo and in the Great Lakes Region in general. Opposition parties were not consulted during this important visit, in contrast to the visit of Congo's (RoC) President Sassou to Kinshasa last month, during which he met with major opposition leaders.

- (c) An armed convoy of 6 trucks transporting 43 tons of WFP food commodities and 8 trucks transporting 2,000 emergency kits supplied by UNICEF, left Thursday morning for Kalonge. The food will be distributed by GTZ to recently arrived IDPs (10,000 IDPs in Kalonge). Food distributions to IDPs are also planned in Walungu and Kaniola during the coming days.
- (d) WFP was to dispatch 110 tons to feed Angolan refugees in the Bandundu province for the next three months, however, last week the implementing partner Atlas Logistics could only ship 10 tons due to logistical constraints. Atlas and WFP met this week to find other alternatives. According to UNHCR, the remaining caseload of Angolan refugees in this part of the country is estimated at 3,100 persons.
- (e) World Vision International has established a nutrition centre for malnourished children in Manguredjipa (North Kivu), following reports of recent nutritional surveys, which put the prevalence of malnutrition as high as 14 percent in this remote village. However, the launch of this nutritional programme has been hampered by the difficulty in delivering the required quantity of food, due to poor road conditions. Presently, local authorities and the humanitarian community (including WFP) in Lubero are making a concerted effort to use a private runway located in Manguredjipa.

(3) Djibouti

- (a) The inter-agency coordination committee of the vaccination programme met on 19 July at the WHO offices to obtain the results of the second phase of the vaccination against poliomyelitis. During the second phase of the vaccination campaign, out of the 79,240 children vaccinated in the whole country 72,430 were less than 5 years. This represents an increase of 2.66 percent as compared to the first phase.
- (b) This successful exercise was carried out with the co-operation of the UN agencies, Centre for Disease Control (CDC-Atlanta), the French Co-operation, USA and German Governments. However, a major constraint in the preservation of the quality of the vaccines was the high temperatures, which are currently prevailing in the country. The total cost of the operation was evaluated at USD 136,617. The third and last phase, to immunize all the under five children, is planned for September, before the Moslem's lent, which starts in October.

(4) Eritrea

- (a) A recent FAO update on the agricultural situation indicates that the rainfall activity in May and June had a good impact on the cattle grazing and on soil moisture. Land preparation and planting of long cycle crops have been underway in zobas Debub, Maekel, Anseba and Gash Barka. However, the report indicates that the vegetative condition of pasture and agricultural fields was very low, as evidence of the difficult regeneration of vegetation after continued years of drought. Compared with 2004, there is an increase of 23 percent in the planned area under cultivation and a 252 percent in the total production forecast.
- (b) WFP field visits in most of the sub-zones in Gash Barka and Anseba confirmed that agricultural preparations had almost been completed. Local representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture reported that if the good rainfall conditions prevail, relatively good

harvests can be expected this year.

- (c) According to FAO, the price of sorghum, the main staple food in Eritrea, is still, on average, 52 percent higher than in 2004. It is expected that the price of sorghum product will continue rising until the harvest in October/November. In contrast to the sorghum price, a decrease in the price of oxen has been observed. Oxen have been affected by the dry situation since January and are not strong enough to plough well. This will most likely affect land preparation in hilly areas, as the tractors are clearly insufficient to respond to the demand.
- (d) The fourth round of the National Nutritional Surveillance System (N-NSS) is ongoing. The exercise has been completed in the zobas of Northern Red Sea (NRS), Southern Red Sea (SRS) and Dehub. Gash Barka and Anseba will be covered during the period end of July to beginning of August while the dates for Maekel are still to be determined.
- (e) WFP commitment coverage for Emergency Operation (EMOP) 10261.01 reaches approximately USD 59.3 million or 79 percent of the total cost to WFP. Commitment coverage for the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 10192.0 remains at USD 44.1 million, representing 89 percent of operational requirements. Regarding the PRRO 10192.1, whose implementation is to start this September, the contributions registered amount to approximately USD 36.5 million, representing coverage of 17 percent of the total cost of the project.

(5) Ethiopia

- (a) Updated information on relief food needs for August-December under the emergency operation, based on results of the Belg/Gu (mid-year) assessment, is expected to be released by the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC) in the near future.
- (b) A recent nutrition survey jointly carried out by UNHCR, WFP and the Government's Administration for Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA) at Kebribeyah camp for Somali refugees, near Jijiga in eastern Ethiopia, has revealed high levels of malnutrition amongst under five children. According to the findings, the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate is 16.2 percent (WFH <-2 Z score) and the Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rate is 1.5 percent (WFH <-3 Z score). To address these high malnutrition rates, WFP and partners have agreed to relax the admission criteria for the supplementary feeding centre in the camp. This decision will enable admission of children between 80 and 85 percent WFH of the median so that more children can benefit from the supplementary feeding programme. Normally, only children between 70 and 79 percent WFH of the median receive supplementary food items.
- (c) As an additional measure, WFP and partners have agreed to screen children born since 1997, the last time re-registration of refugees was carried out in the camp, and issue them with ration cards. Those children who have been issued with birth certificates will receive ration cards immediately. Furthermore, WFP and partners have agreed to increase the cereals component of the refugees' rations from the current 12kg per person per month to 15kg as of September 2005 to improve the overall availability of food at the camp. It is believed that this combination of measures will bring down the high malnutrition levels significantly in the coming few months. Kebribeyah, the only remaining camp for Somali refugees since Ayisha camp was closed at the end of June, hosts about 10,000 refugees.
- (d) In a related development, WFP and partners have also agreed to reinstate the regular cereals component of the basic rations at Fugnido camp for Sudanese refugees, increasing them from the current 10kg per person per month to 15kg, as of August 2005. The cereals rations were temporarily reduced to 10kg because of serious resourcing shortfalls experienced by the refugee programme at the beginning of 2005.

Blanket and expanded therapeutic feeding programmes were initiated at the Sudanese refugee camps at Fugnido and Bonga camps in June, following reports of GAM rates of about 20 percent WFH (<-2 Z score) at both camps. Refugees in Bonga camp already receive cereals rations of 15kg per person per month. There are currently 91,000 Sudanese refugees located in Gambella and Beneshangul Regions in the west of Ethiopia.

- (e) Amid reports of poor humanitarian conditions in resettlement sites in Western Tigray region, WFP and the regional Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau (DPPB) of Tigray undertook a rapid assessment of two resettlement sites from 4-7 July 2005.
- (f) More than 30,000 heads of households (HHs) have resettled in Western Tigray from Eastern, Central and Southern Tigray zones since the regional government started the resettlement programme in 2003. Of these, 15,424 HHs of those who resettled in 2003 and 2004, are estimated to be self-reliant from their own harvest; the remaining 15,369 HHs (1,491 female HHs) who resettled in 2005, are dependent on food aid provided by DPPC for eight to ten months until they harvest their first crop in year 2005. Resettlers also have access to other job opportunities mainly casual labour in the surrounding private farms.
- (g) The mission confirmed signs of poor humanitarian conditions in the two resettlement sites visited (Shigile and Central in Kafta Humera district), though the situation is not reported to be alarming at this stage. Incomplete infrastructures, mainly potable water supply and construction of health posts, poor capacity of health staff and lack of medicine, especially for malaria, have negatively influenced the quality of the support given to the resettlers. The lack of potable water, latrines and poor sanitation has aggravated prevalence of diseases, particularly diarrhoea. The government is supplying the resettlers with cereals (21kg/month).
- (h) Poor availability of nutrition data, limited findings of the mission in this area. However, Médecins Sans Frontières Holland has conducted nutrition screening in one site, which shows acute malnutrition amongst children under five. A full nutrition survey will be conducted to confirm this finding. The WFP/DPPB mission also recommends that nutrition surveys take place in order to assess the situation fully.

(6) Kenya

- (a) The security situation in Marsabit District, northern Kenya has been tense since last week following a spate of inter-clan clashes. On 12 July, several people, mostly school children and women, were killed while others were injured when armed raiders attacked them in Turbi village. The Red Cross has indicated that population movement was taking place as villagers moved to locations that they considered safe. It is estimated that some 90 people have died while 1,000 families (est. 6,000 people) have been displaced thus far, and are in need of emergency assistance including health, temporary shelter and food. The Kenya Red Cross is coordinating relief assistance to people affected by the clashes.
- (b) A WFP drought Emergency Operation (EMOP) food distribution in Marsabit, scheduled to have begun on 14 July, was temporarily postponed and recommenced on 18 July as security conditions improved. The Government of Kenya has pledged to provide food; maize, beans, vegetable oil and powdered milk to those displaced from their homes and are not targeted under WFP's drought EMOP. WFP has pledged 48 tons of corn-soya blend (CSB) to be distributed to children affected by the clashes. The CSB will be distributed through the existing coordination mechanisms at the district level, that is, in close collaboration with the Food for the Hungry International, WFP's Cooperating Partner, and with the District Steering Group.
- (c) WFP's current operation to assist refugees in Kenya is scheduled to end in September,

and a new two-year phase will start in October. Currently, the refugee operation has commitments for most food commodities up until the end of September, with the exception of CSB and vegetable oil, which will be depleted at the end of August 2005. WFP has already cut down the food rations by almost 20 percent. A USD 2 million loan from WFP's Immediate Response Account (IRA) will be used to purchase maize, pulses vegetable oil. Urgent pledges are required to prevent further reductions in food rations. WFP is appealing for pledges amounting to 11,720 tons of food valued at USD 6.7 million in order to continue feeding the 230,000 refugees living in Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps, until the end of 2005.

(7) Rwanda

- (a) During the past week, 430 refugees were voluntary repatriated from Nyamure and Gikonko camps to Burundi. This brought the numbers of refugees in Nyamure and Gikonko camps to about 3,925 and 1,675 respectively. Kigeme camp remained stable with 1,385 refugees. The total number of Burundian refugees in Rwanda stands at 6,990.
- (b) Congolese refugees continued to cross the border into Rwanda through Gisenyi. A total of 69 asylum seekers were registered while about 835 others are still at Nkamira transit camp. There was no transfer of refugees to Ngarama camp and the number of refugees remained at 4,740. Gihembe and Kiziba camps were stable with 20,575 and 18,340 refugees, respectively. The total number of Congolese refugees in Rwanda currently stands at 44,555.
- (c) An outbreak of foot and mouth disease was reported in the eastern part of Umutara. WFP and partners will monitor the areas and make recommendations.
- (d) During the past week, some 455 tons of mixed food commodities were distributed to a total of 28,675 refugees in four camps (Nyamure, Gikonko, Kiziba and Ngarama). The refugees received full rations following the improvement in donor pledges. However, they still receive 20g of CSB instead of the 40g due to the break in pipeline.
- (e) During the week, 265 returnees crossed Gisenyi and Cyangugu borders. A total of 2 tons of mixed commodities were given to 105 of them in Nkamira camp as a one-month package of food ration before returning to their places of origin.
- (f) WFP received a donation of USD 2,240,617 for the under-funded operations in Rwanda that target refugees, returnees as well as other vulnerable people. WFP prepared a news release acknowledging the donation while highlighting the need for additional USD 500,000 to ensure that CSB and vegetable oil do not run out before the end of the year.

(8) Somalia

- (a) Tension is looming among Transitional Federal Government (TFG) members between the Mogadishu-based warlords, the President and the Prime minister over the settlement of the government in either Jowhar or Baidoa, and deployment of foreign peacekeeping troops into Somalia. Mogadishu-based warlords, supported by the Parliament speaker, wants the TFG to settle in Mogadishu with no foreign troops in Somalia, while the President and his premier want to temporarily settle in Jowhar and Baidoa with the support of African peace-keepers.
- (b) The head of the Centre for Research and Dialogue (CRD) Somalia was killed by masked gunmen in military uniform in his house in Mogadishu on 11 July 2005. The deceased was a vocal advocate of the Mogadishu stabilization project and was active in mobilizing civil society as a peace advocate. The motive and the identity of the killers at this stage are not known. His killing is a major blow for the civil societies, the peace in

Mogadishu and reconciliation efforts in Somalia.

- (c) The Government of the breakaway Republic of Somaliland denied entry to TFG Minister of Public Works and Housing who was destined for Hargeisa on private business.
- (d) Tension and mistrust remained high between the different wings of Rahanweyn Resistance Army (RRA) (those in Baidoa and in those Wajid). A group of TFG Members of Parliament are currently in Wajid and Huddur districts of Bakool region trying to set up a Somali armed forces training camp, making it uneasy for those Baidoa town. There were late, noticeable increases of both arms and personnel movements in the Bay and Bakool regions.
- (e) Hijackers are still holding as hostage WFP cargo and crew on board of the MV Semlow, which was hijacked on 27 June. Efforts to release the vessel are coordinated through the TFG and a delegation of prominent Somalis who are currently in the area. WFP is keeping a low profile and for security reasons, WFP staff are not allowed to contact the hijackers or become directly involved in any negotiation with hijackers or their agents.
- (f) The vessel was 300 km northeast of Mogadishu between Haradhere and Hobyo when it was hijacked. The ship was destined for Bossaso, Puntland region, and was carrying 850 tons of rice to assist the tsunami victims. The sea has become turbulent and this might hinder the hijackers from offloading the ship. There are concerns that the crew might be running out of fresh water and food.
- (g) The detention of the vessel has negatively affected WFP's tsunami assistance, jeopardizing the relief food distribution to tsunami victims. In this regard, there were no food distributions to the tsunami-affected areas for the month of July 2005.

(9) Sudan

- (a) DARFUR
- (b) A planned food distribution organised by WFP and Cooperating Partner (CP) Save the Children US was disrupted in Mornei camp, West Darfur, resulting in a number of injuries and two fatalities. Given the insecurity, 99 humanitarian workers, including 13 WFP staff, were temporarily relocated from Mornei to El Geneina. It should be noted that the disruption took place in spite of African Union (AU) as well as police presence. WFP and its CP will resume food distributions in Mornei as soon as it is safe to do so.
- (c) In response to threats of an attack on WFP warehouses in El Geneina, WFP, Government of Sudan (GoS) and AU patrols increased their security measures. In Kulbus locality, four WFP trucks travelling between Arro Sharrow and Halilahat were attacked.
- (d) In North Darfur on 15 July, four WFP-contracted trucks travelling in a convoy between El Fasher and Kebkabiyah were also attacked. In a separate incident, an NGO vehicle reportedly was assaulted in Golo.
- (e) On 17 July, an NGO operating a pharmacy in Kalma camp, South Darfur, reported an attempted robbery in their pharmacy. In a separate incident in the same camp, twelve men, some of whom were armed, entered the water and sanitation section of an NGO.
- (f) The Nyala-Kass-Zalingie road remained NO GO for the UN. However, other organisations have started to use this road without incident.
- (g) WFP, the International Organisation of Migration (IOM), and Cooperating Partners completed headcounts in Thur IDP camp, South Darfur on 17 July. Headcounts also started in Assalaya area in South Darfur with CP Alisei. Headcounts in Joghana area have been postponed due to inaccessibility to this area by road because of heavy rains. In North Darfur, headcounts were completed in Kabkabiya and surrounding villages as well as Hamrahs administrative unit, Kutum locality. In addition, WFP and CP CARE

commenced community mobilization campaigns in Kass, South Darfur in advance of another attempt to register beneficiaries in this location. Preparations for the Kalma registration exercise also continue.

- (h) As predicted, heavy rains have affected the turn-around time of trucks delivering food to many locations in Darfur, especially Nyala, South Darfur. The road to El Geneina, West Darfur is currently cut off at Birka Syra due to heavy rains. In the meantime, WFP is dispatching stocks, which were pre-positioned in El Geneina, West Darfur between February and June, to various locations across West Darfur.
- (i) Between 1 and 16 July, WFP dispatched 23,820 tons of food to Cooperating Partners in Darfur, reaching an estimated 1,253,685 beneficiaries (based on dispatch figures).
- (j) Between 1 and 17 July, WFP airlifted and airdropped a total of about 4,010 tons of food into Darfur, representing almost 45 percent of the monthly target. This includes commodities airlifted in from Al Khufra, Libya into El Fasher and Nyala, following the Government of Libya's reinstatement of the original fuel price for WFP humanitarian air operations to Darfur. WFP completed airdrops into Um Dokhum, West Darfur, during the second week of July. As of 14 July, some 1,088 tons had been airdropped in an effort to expedite food pre-positioning during the rainy season. Airdrops will also start in Golo, Jebel Marra, South Darfur on 18 July.
- (k) The 32-40 seater ATR aircraft that served Darfur is no longer in service as repairs on the aircraft are not possible in Sudan. Absence of this aircraft from the current WFP passenger aircraft fleet will have a considerable impact on flights servicing the Nyala, South Darfur and El Fasher, North Darfur. WFP is in the process of replacing this aircraft with two Beechcraft 1900s. However, due to the 2-3 week long clearance process through the Sudan Civil Aviation Authority, WFP expects that both aircraft will be operational only in early August. While WFP continues to use smaller aircraft to provide service on the regular ATR routes in the interim, frequency of flights to other locations is being affected. Due to flooding on the road between Port Sudan and Khartoum, and the closure of the Khartoum oil refinery, the supply of jet fuel to El Obeid has suffered breaks. This has led to a cancellation of 15 percent of the air cargo (food) deliveries.
- (l) WFP and CP IIRO in three locations carried out rapid needs assessments east and south of Nyala. Preliminary findings indicate that targeted populations in these areas are in need of humanitarian assistance. Half-rations have been recommended for targeted residents and returnees in Yawyaw, Aba-Ragel and Gosbaden. Rapid needs assessments in North Adilla have been postponed pending results of an assessment currently taking place in Haskanita.
- (m) Food distributions to beneficiaries in Thur will commence since headcounts were completed on 17 July.
- (n) Twenty-nine WFP-contracted vehicles and WFP trucks have been stuck in Birka Saira, North Darfur for almost one week due to heavy rains. As a result, food commodities have been offloaded in WFP's field office in Kebkabiya. WFP's fleet will be based in Kebkabiya and shuttle food from rubhalls to various locations (Saraf Omra, Birka Saira and Sherif Bin Hussein), subject to improved weather conditions.
- (o) WFP's CP GOAL reported a decrease in the admission rates into its supplementary feeding centres in Kutum locality, as compared to last week. High default rates, however, remain and GOAL continues to admit children who are relapsing from its supplementary feeding programme into its therapeutic feeding programme.
- (p) As of 13 July, the Darfur EMOP 10339.1 faces a shortfall of USD 206 million, representing 37 percent of total requirements (USD 562 million).
- (q) The pipeline for EMOP 10339.1 (with a caseload of 3.2 million people) faces a shortfall

of approximately 42,110 tons of mixed commodities between July and December. This does not include commodities being procured through an internal finance advance. Despite the improved pipeline for Darfur following an internal transfer of USD 28 million, donor support is critical to allow the Darfur emergency operation to repay over 12,645 tons borrowed from other Sudan operations and outstanding Immediate Response Account (IRA) loans of USD 15.2 million. In addition, WFP needs to reimburse the USD 28 million transferred from various budget lines of the emergency operation.

- (r) The Special Operation for logistics support in Darfur continues to face a shortfall of USD 23 million. The procurement of additional long-haul trucks is on hold until funds are made available.
- (s) 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.
- (t) SOUTH, EAST AND TRANSITIONAL AREAS
- (u) The Commissioner for the Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SRRC) accompanied by the Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator and the WFP South Sudan Coordinator visited Jaac village in Aweil North County, Bahr El Ghazal, on 16 July to investigate reports of acute food shortages among internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Darfur and returnees from the North. The mission observed small stocks of food and lack of medical services, water and mosquito nets in the area.
- (v) The third phase of the cross-line barge operation continued during the past week. A total of 135 tons was distributed to 7,595 registered beneficiaries between 10 and 13 July along the lower section of the River Sobat. This brought the total distribution figure for the stretch of the river between Topogia and Adong to some 535 tons for 30,995 of the 38,370 registered beneficiaries, including 1,855 returnees, in July. The interagency team was obliged to return to Malakal before completing distribution to the remaining 7,375 registered beneficiaries in four locations due to both lack of food available on the barge and technical issues with the pusher. Again, barge capacity remains a serious concern. WFP has recently contracted a new barge operator to allow the continuation of operations along the Upper Sobat corridor.
- (w) Meanwhile, preparations are underway for an advance security assessment and coordination mission along the Upper Sobat corridor.
- (x) A total of 6,475 vulnerable people received WFP food in Yuai and Payai villages of the Waat province, Jonglei during the week. As previously reported, the recent declaration of the area as GO by Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS) Security allowed an initial assessment by a team from WFP (both sectors) and NGOs Sudan Council of Churches and Sudan Aid to take place in the first week of July. A total of 80 tons of mixed food was airdropped during the week and distributed to the beneficiaries, representing food for July. A WFP team left for Bor on 14 July to receive food by airdrop to be distributed to a registered caseload of 39,000 in the coming week.
- (y) WFP teams were in Mading, Mogok, Pagak, Motot, Walgak and Kaikuny centres of Upper Nile during the week for interventions. General food distributions were completed in Pagak and Mogok. A total of 14,800 beneficiaries including 5,000 returnees received a total of 190 tons of assorted food commodities. Heavy rains interrupted access to airstrips and delayed movement of teams between locations.
- (z) A total of 10 tons of mixed food was distributed to 1,540 beneficiaries in Wau, primarily

through institutional feeding at Wau hospitals, Action Contre la Faim (ACF) supplementary feeding centres and food-for-training for income generating activities for female heads of households. Another 62 tons of assorted food commodities were distributed to cooperating partners to support capacity building, asset creation and nutrition projects in Liethnom, Nyamlel and Midel.

- (aa) A total of 24 tons of assorted food commodities was delivered to support 1,485 malnourished children and 610 school feeding programme (SFP) beneficiaries in Maluakon and Nyamlel supplementary centres run by Tearfund and CONCERN respectively. Airdrops in Maluakon were interrupted by bad weather, which resulted in Tearfund receiving half of the planned tonnage.
- (ab) The recently started food-for-education project in Gogrial attracted 143 pupils in its first week. In partnership with CARE, WFP is aiming to feed around 7 tons to 300 students per month. Just under 800 kg of mixed food was distributed during the past week.
- (ac) After receiving 59 tons of food by airdrop, WFP and CP CARE began general food distribution to registered IDPs and returnees in Gogrial. A total of 2,580 people received a full ration for July, totalling 48 tons of mixed food.
- (ad) A further 775 tons of assorted food commodities were distributed under general distribution to 56,950 vulnerable residents, returnees and IDPs elsewhere in Bahr El Ghazal state.
- (ae) Mabia returnees travelling through Zangabara road for the last two months heading towards Bili, which is situated 5-km southeast of Deim Zubair, were reported to be within 24 miles to their final destination. An IOM officer accompanying the group reported that they are expected to arrive in Bili by end July, if their movement is not obstructed by heavy rains.
- (af) Plans are underway for an assessment team with representatives from WFP, UNICEF, OCHA, International Rescue Committee (IRC) and local authorities to travel to Diem Zubair on 19 July. The mission aims to investigate reports of looting on WFP stores in Diem Zubair where WFP had pre-positioned 115 tons of food in May to assist returning IDPs. In Red Sea State, following rapid assessments in response to increased tension in the region, WFP CP Oxfam continued its programme of accelerated dispatch and distribution of food in the Tokar locality as planned. The 14,853 beneficiaries targeted under food-for-recovery in Osir Zone received a total of 410 tons during the reporting week.
- (ag) The level of the River Gash continued to fluctuate and raise concern during the past week. The water rose to surround Wagar, Hadalia, Metataib and Toglay at the start of the week although it subsided as the week progressed. Meetings were held between Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), UN agencies, NGOs and concerned parties from the health and water sectors of the local government. The objective of the meetings was to divide responsibility between the various parties in case of a flooding.
- (ah) WFP is planning to distribute 550 tons of mixed food to the 14,909 in the prioritised camps in Kassala during 17-18 July, representing food for July and August. WFP is prioritising distribution to locations that will become inaccessible in the event of flooding.
- (ai) WFP CP GOAL's supplementary feeding programme continued during the week in and around Abyei town with seventeen new admissions. In total, 103 malnourished children and 28 pregnant and lactating mothers received around 367kg of mixed food, primarily corn-soya blend
- (aj) The distribution of food to 8,505 vulnerable residents, IDPs and returnees in Abyei was completed during the week by WFP CP SCUS, representing a two-month distribution.
- (ak) Following recent flooding, and at the request of local authorities, a multi-agency team including representatives from HAC, WFP, Adventist Development, Relief Agency

International (ADRA) and OCHA carried out an assessment in El Minagis locality during 13 and 14 July. Although no food aid intervention was recommended, the state of water and sanitation in the area was highlighted as a cause for concern.

- (al) A total of 360 tons of mixed food was delivered to Tokar province in the Red Sea State following a decision to recommence dispatches, which had been delayed following insecurity in the region.
- (am) Dispatches continued against July's allocation of 2,155 tons to Bentiu, Unity, during the week with which WFP had planned to feed over 150,000 beneficiaries over various modalities. Deliveries reached 330 tons of mixed food before insecurity caused food destined for the region to be diverted. This, along with regular dispatches out of El Obeid to El Meiram, El Nahud and Abyei, brought the total dispatches to Western Kordofan to 421 tons during the week.
- (an) As anticipated, poor road conditions brought on by heavy rains in the period prevented access to further locations in Southern Kordofan and Bahr El Ghazal by land.
- (ao) A total of 3 tons of oil was airlifted to Juba during the week with the remainder of the 491 tons allocation for July to follow during the month. WFP plans to deliver Juba's August and September allocation by barge from Kosti, expected to arrive mid-August. A total of 1,055 tons was airdropped to various locations in the south of Sudan. A lack of Jet-A1 fuel continues to hamper all of WFP air operations in Sudan.
- (ap) As of 19 July, EMOP 10048.3, valued at USD 302 million, had received USD 170 million after receiving a USD 6 million donation during the week. This represents approximately 56 percent of the total operational requirement.
- (aq) In addition, WFP is seeking funds to augment barge capacity under the Special Operation (SO) 10412, emergency repairs and upgrading of rail and river transport infrastructure in support of WFP food aid operations in Sudan. The SO, valued at USD 23 million, has not received contributions to date.

(10) Tanzania

- (a) A total of 3,043 refugees have voluntarily repatriated to Burundi in June.
- (b) WFP's refugee operation (PRRO) in Tanzania continues to face serious pipeline problems. In the current distribution cycle (4 - 31 July), refugees have to cope with 310g maize grain (or 265g maize meal), 80g pulses, 10g corn-soya blend (CSB) and 10g oil. The current reduced rations provide just 1,348 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 August 2005.
- (c) WFP and its partners in Tanzania plan to undertake a nutritional survey of refugees in August. The survey will provide more data on the nutritional status of refugees following almost one year of reduced food rations.
- (d) WFP food distribution continues to reach 397,475 refugees. Between 14 and 20 July, WFP distributed 1,143 tons of food commodities. During the past week, WFP has discontinued general assistance to host community beneficiaries until the pipeline situation improves. However, WFP continued to reach the most vulnerable refugees and host community beneficiaries through hospital in feeding, supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes.
- (e) A donation of USD 607,170 has been assigned for local purchase of 980 tons beans. The PRRO currently faces a shortfall of 18,618 tons up to the end of January 2006. Pipeline breaks for maize are anticipated from October. Unless new resources are received soon, the nutritional status of nearly 400,000 refugees in western Tanzania will be jeopardized.

(11) Uganda

- (a) The security situation in northern Uganda remains fluid, with increased Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) rebel movement in Kitgum and Pader districts. The rebels continue to commit atrocities against the population, abducting children, looting, killing civilians and staging ambushes along major roads.
- (b) Karimojong warriors clashed with the Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF) on 13 and 14 July in Nakapiripirit district. The military engaged the warriors who were attempting to recover their herds of cattle. A number of warriors and soldiers were killed and others injured.
- (c) WFP, together with district authorities and NGO partners, completed revalidation of all internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Gulu, Kitgum, Pader and Lira districts. The exercise, that commenced in May, is intended to validate existing IDP registers and establish the IDP population in the four districts. The final reports are expected before end July.
- (d) UNHCR, together with WFP and the Government of Uganda (Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees – Office of the Prime Minister) is conducting validation of refugees in Moyo. A similar exercise will commence in Adjumani district in mid-August.
- (e) UNHCR, together with WFP and the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees – Office of the Prime Minister) is conducting a repatriation survey in both Adjumani and Moyo refugee settlements in preparation for the anticipated voluntary repatriation of Sudanese refugees. The exercise is meant to guide UNHCR and the Government of Uganda on the number of refugees willing to return home in the event that the repatriation exercise starts.
- (f) WFP food distribution continues to reach 1.4 million displaced persons, 192,000 refugees and other vulnerable persons. During the past week, WFP distributed over 2,235 tons of relief food assistance to 180,950 persons including IDPs sheltering in camps in Gulu, Kitgum, Pader and Lira districts, refugees, children in nutrition centres and other vulnerable persons.
- (g) WFP faces a shortfall of 58,108 tons of food commodities with a funding gap of USD 29 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 IDPs in northern Uganda, mostly women and children, will be jeopardized.

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

(1) Cote d'Ivoire

- (a) Portuguese diplomat Mr. Monteiro has been appointed by the UN Secretary-General as a High Representative for the Presidential elections in Cote d'Ivoire. He will assist the preparations for October elections with the work of the Independent Electoral Commission and the Constitutional Council.
- (b) From 14 to 20 July, almost 345 tons of food were distributed to nearly 28,000 people. This included distributions of 15 day rations to 1,365 displaced persons from Duekoue, who remain sheltered in the Law Court of Man. If the security situation in Duekoue continues to improve, it is hoped that these displaced persons will return home. WFP's general ration distributions will then discontinue.
- (c) As part of the enhancement of nutrition activities, baby scales and measuring boards were delivered to WFP cooperating partners involved with the implementation of nutrition interventions.

(2) Liberia

- (a) During the previous week, some 2,500 returnees from Guinea, Cote d'Ivoire, and Sierra Leone, arrived in Liberia. WFP distributed 83 tons of assorted food commodities to the resettled returnees. In addition, about 1,200 IDPs were resettled to their various counties of origin. Prior to the resettlement, they received a total of 41 tons of assorted relief food commodities in the IDP camps, as their first tranche resettlement food ration. Approximately 200 tons of food were also distributed to 6,000 IDP and returnees as a second tranche food ration (completing the four-months resettlement food package) in Montserrado, Bong, Bomi, Capemount, Gbarpolu, Grand Gedeh and Lofa counties.
- (b) From 11 to 17 July, more than 280,000 vulnerable beneficiaries received 1,800 tons of WFP provided food in Liberia. This included the distribution of 800 tons of commodities for more than 200,000 children who are participating in WFP's emergency school feeding programme (SFP), which has proven to be important in supporting efforts to rehabilitate the educational system. During the week under review, five institutions in Nimba county were served under the Institutional Feeding programme while five other institutions were served under the SFP/Mother Child Healthcare programme. In total, 460 beneficiaries were served. In addition, three institutions were assessed in view of their possible inclusion in WFP's institutional feeding programme in Nimba county.

(3) Mali

- (a) Rapid nutritional surveys undertaken by international NGOs (OXFAM-UK and Action Contre la Faim) in April 2005 in the North of the Mali (Gao and Kidal), showed an increase of general malnutrition amongst children that ranges between 32 and 50 percent and acute malnutrition rates in the same areas of between 3-6 percent. The situation risks deteriorating further as the lean season which started two months ago continues.
- (b) In Mali, approximately 2.2 million people (20 percent of the population) are likely to suffer from severe food insecurity if ongoing WFP operations have to be interrupted before the end of the lean season, due to lack of support. At the moment, WFP's operation in the country is critically underfunded with only USD 823,000 received out of total requirements amounting to USD 7.4 million. WFP's operation, approved in February 2005, aims at supporting some 450,000 vulnerable people affected by the drought and locust invasion in 2004.
- (c) Because of these funding shortfalls, WFP has only been able to reach 86,500 beneficiaries in need of food aid through food- for-assets activities, in the most affected areas (Kayes, Koulikoro, Tombouctou, Mopti, Kidal, Gao).

(4) Niger

- (a) In response to repeated appeals to the international community to help stave off the deepening hunger crisis in Niger where an estimated 3.6 million people are highly vulnerable and 2.5 million are in need of food aid, a much-needed airlift of food commodities from REUNIR, a French aid agency, arrived on 21 July in Maradi, one of the hardest hit areas of the country.
- (b) The airlift consisted of 16 tons of oil, sugar and plumpy'nut (a highly nutritious paste for young children), sent aboard an Antonov 12 aircraft from Marseille, France. A further airlift on a Transall aircraft will take place over the weekend, with 40 tons of millet and 28 tons of oil delivered from Ndjamen in neighbouring Chad, to Maradi.
- (c) These food supplies will help to replenish dwindling food stocks in Niger, where WFP is providing emergency food aid to 1.2 million of the most needy people. This month, WFP almost tripled the number of beneficiaries due to rising malnutrition rates, especially

among children. The woes of the annual "hunger season" have increased exponentially due both to poor rains and the devastation to crops and grazing by the worst locust invasion in 15 years.

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

(1) Angola

- (a) WFP has increased support to the primary education sector in Angola. On 21 July, a school-feeding programme in the province of Moxico was inaugurated and is currently providing meals to approximately 30,000 children. In addition, similar programmes are underway in the provinces of Huambo, Benguela, Bie and Kwanza-Sul. The primary education sector was seriously affected during Angola's 27-year civil war, and WFP plans to assist 200,000 school children by the end of 2005.
- (b) Despite ongoing appeals, WFP's Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10054.2, Support to Return and Resettlement, remains critically under funded. Urgent contributions are required to avoid commodity reductions foreseen from the end of September. The operation currently requires USD 13 million, or 19,500 tons of food. Ration reductions have already been imposed; however WFP will be forced to decrease beneficiary assistance even further without immediate new contributions in the coming months.

(2) Lesotho

- (a) During 13 to 19 July, WFP and collaborating partners distributed food to approximately 9,600 people participating in mother and child health care, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and home-based care projects, in addition to school-feeding programmes for orphans and other vulnerable children.
- (b) Former US President Bill Clinton visited Lesotho during his six-nation African tour aimed at increasing support for HIV-positive children. During his visit, Mr Clinton dedicated a new paediatric HIV/AIDS clinic at Queen Elizabeth II hospital. Government ministries and other key stakeholders have successfully enrolled several thousand people in the antiretroviral treatment project with the assistance of the Clinton Foundation and in collaboration with WFP.

(3) Malawi

- (a) While there is generally enough maize to meet local demand in some districts, supplies are not consistent throughout the country. Maize prices in local markets and through the Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation vary, depending on supplies. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, approximately 25 percent of households in certain districts have insufficient food stocks or income to meet minimum needs, and the situation continues to deteriorate.

(4) Namibia

- (a) The repatriation of Angolan refugees continues; however, food distributions are hampered due to the lack of government transportation.
- (b) Beyond September, Namibia will be integrated into the regional PRRO 10310 Assistance to Populations in Southern Africa Vulnerable to Food Insecurity and the Impact of AIDS. Assistance will be specifically targeted to the northern regions of Namibia, where many orphans and vulnerable children are most food insecure.

(5) Swaziland

- (a) The Government of Swaziland is currently preparing a Job Creation Summit, which is aimed at establishing 50,000 job opportunities within the next 12 months, through foreign investment and local entrepreneurship. Seventy percent of the targeted jobs are earmarked for rural communities and are aimed at reducing poverty.
- (b) Between 12 and 18 July, WFP distributed food to about 7,300 beneficiaries with the assistance of collaborating partners.

(6) Zambia

- (a) National Vulnerability Assessment Committee findings indicate that up to 1.2 million people will need food assistance this year. In parts of rural southern and western Zambia, household food stocks are at critical levels and in some districts household assets are being sold in order to buy food. The situation is equally challenging for the urban poor, many of whom are living on less than USD1 per day. Maize prices are increasing dramatically, unemployment is rising and the population continues to be affected by the devastating impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic.
- (b) WFP is working in the worst affected areas of the country through food-for-work projects, school-feeding activities, and nutritional programmes for vulnerable groups including those on antiretroviral therapy.
- (c) UNHCR's voluntary repatriation of Angolan refugees is ongoing, however at a slower pace than anticipated. From the beginning of 2005, roughly 5,600 refugees have returned by airlift and road convoys against UNHCR's original plan of 34,500 people.

(7) Zimbabwe

- (a) A key assumption made by the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee in determining numbers of people in need of assistance was that the Government would make good its stated intention to import 1.2 million tons of maize for distribution before the next harvest. WFP is closely monitoring commercial imports into Zimbabwe. There is evidence that over the past two months almost 200,000 tons have been imported, which if sustained until March 2006, would approach the government's target. WFP is continuing with its preparations to assist around four million highly food insecure people in Zimbabwe in the critical early months of 2006 before the next harvest.
- (b) WFP is participating in a UN Country Team assessment of urban dwellers affected by the government's clean up operations. The assessment, which is being conducted in cooperation with Government Social Welfare officers, NGOs and faith-based organizations, began on 16 July and will cover five urban areas. It seeks to review access to food, shelter, water, health care and education among those in transit camps and those residing in the vicinity of their demolished homes, in order to clarify humanitarian needs and guide the ongoing response effort.
- (c) The latest transit centre to host urban affected was opened in Bulawayo, and as of 15 July has hosted some 200 people from 68 households. An estimated 3,000 households in Bulawayo lost their homes during the clean up operations. Many of those who have been staying in churches are expected to relocate to the transit camp, until longer-term plans are put into action. In addition to food support for the urban affected, WFP has provided a rubble-hall for the camp.
- (d) Continued reports from the field indicate limited availability of maize in the districts of Masvingo, Matabeleland and Manicaland. People are increasingly turning to the open market to purchase maize, where prices have exceeded ZW\$3,500/kg (USD 0.28) in some areas. Prices of sorghum and millet in Bulawayo also increased during the week, due to rising transport costs incurred by traders when bringing the commodities to town from rural areas.

- (e) Several districts of Masvingo have reported outbreaks of anthrax and blackleg, affecting cattle, along with Newcastle disease, which affects chickens. The worst hit districts are Gutu, Bikita, Chiredzi, Zaka, and Mwenezi for cattle, and Chivi for chickens.
- (f) Long fuel queues continue in Harare and Bulawayo, which has led to an increase in bus fares for urban commuters and long queues at terminals. In Bulawayo, the price of fuel on the parallel market, which has become an important source for the scarce commodity, is being sold at ZW\$ 40,000 (US\$3.23) per litre. According to official government statements, as of 1 September, fuel will be sold to motorists at designated service stations through payment in foreign currency in an attempt to end a six-year fuel shortage that has worsened in recent months. WFP continues to access fuel for staff and operations through a private contract with Caltex.
- (g) Apart from fuel, electricity, essential medical drugs, and spare parts for industry, other key commodities are also in critical short supply in Zimbabwe due to an insufficient cash to pay foreign suppliers. The current rate of inflation stands at 164 percent and is amongst the highest rates in the world.
- (h) WFP's home based care and orphan and vulnerable children programme has expanded to Buhera south in Manicaland, adding an additional 50,000 beneficiaries. The programme is implemented by a community-based organization (CBO) Rujeko, with support through Africare. A visit by WFP to the new programme revealed that Africare has started pre-positioning food at final distribution points, but the CBO was still to receive hands on training on food distribution. Moreover, the CBO was unable to begin community mobilization given limited transport. WFP and Africare subsequently agreed that training will proceed immediately and that Africare will support Rujeko's transport needs. A similar programme in Buhera north with Africare and the CBO Dananai is proceeding smoothly.

(F) Asia: (1) Bangladesh (2) Indonesia (3) Korea (DPR) (4) Maldives (5) Sri Lanka

(1) Bangladesh

- (a) Bangladesh is in the peak of the flooding season. Warnings of fresh flooding or imminent flooding are being received with ever increasing frequency. Data from adjacent Indian districts are also being received through the cooperation of the WFP Country Office in Delhi.
- (b) Currently, a total of four districts are facing flooding in the northern region of Bangladesh. The overall flood situation continues to worsen with reports of hundreds of thousands of people being marooned for a short period. Reports suggest that standing crops, including "aus and aman" paddy, various field crops and vegetables on about 5,000 hectares of land have been adversely affected. The overall situation remains fairly normal and within the capacity of the Government and other local relief agencies.
- (c) Since a third of the country is normally flooded each year, WFP must carefully analyze reports from flood prone areas to distinguish between normal flooding and extreme conditions that might require outside intervention. In the meantime, WFP is preparing for the worst, by meeting regularly with key agencies and partners, updating assessments procedures, identifying qualified staff and organizing office facilities. A Flood Situation Report is now being disseminated by the WFP in Bangladesh on a weekly basis.
- (d) Under Emergency Operation (EMOP) 10380, Assistance to Flood Affected People in Bangladesh, daily over 600,000 primary school students continue to receive high energy biscuits. Under the same operation, various micro-level livelihood activities are ongoing in four districts, under a food-for-work/food-for-asset (FFW/FFA) modality. In addition, as a means of supporting rural livelihoods, around 37,000 households

received rice (each household =30 kg rice) during the past week. Vegetable oil was also distributed last week: around 12,300 households received 1 litre of oil each.

(2) Indonesia

- (a) Bad weather has posed numerous challenges to Calang operations during the past week. Discharging of the landing craft has been delayed and movement of heavy trucks was restricted in some areas due to unstable bridges and waterlogged terrain. In some areas with inadequate road structures, distribution activities were postponed. One critical route from Calang to the IDP settlement of Kreung Sabee appears to be unstable.
- (b) Distributions in two additional sub-districts in Aceh Jaya – Panga and Setia Bakti – have been completed, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to some 28,400 out of 53,300 registered in the district. Distributions in the remaining two sub-districts of Jaya and Teunom are planned to be completed by the end of this week.
- (c) Distribution in Gunung Sitoli in the island of Nias, for 4,950 beneficiaries in 27 villages, was completed on 15 July. Food distribution will begin in other 5 districts this week: Lahewa, Mandrehe, Bawolato, Idano Gawo and Teluk Dalam.
- (d) To date, Save the Children (SC) has distributed a total of over 995 tons of food to 66,000 IDPs in Lhokseumawe, Aceh Utara, and Bireuen. SC is planning to assist approximately 107,300 beneficiaries this month in those areas. It is also planning to carry out food distribution to its 125 beneficiaries in Binjai, Medan, on 20 July in cooperation with local NGO Yayasan Karang. In Medan, some 11,000 IDPs will be supported by WFP through SC.
- (e) The July planned beneficiary number for General Food Distribution (GFD) stands at 732,000 in 18 districts in Aceh and North Sumatra. In Nias, the target of GFD includes 1,7357 households (some 8,700 persons) in the 7 sub-districts of Gunning Sitoli, Lahewa, Mandrehe, Sirombu, Bawolatu, Idano Gawo and Teluk Dalam.
- (f) The planned beneficiary number for Supplementary Feeding in July is 286,000 over 9 districts in Aceh. Schools are now opened as of 18 July.
- (g) A case of canned fish, being sold by beneficiaries in Blang Lancang village, Bireuen, was investigated through meetings with local authorities including the Bupati and local police. WFP informed the village that general food assistance will be discontinued in case of recurrence.
- (h) WFP plans to implement a joint cash and food-for-work project with Oxfam on the island of Nias, starting with a small one month pilot project in Lahewa for 500 work days.

(3) Korea (DPR)

- (a) WFP has been informed that it will regain access to Kowon County in South Hamgyong Province from 25 July. The county had been declared inaccessible to WFP in January 2005 and subsequently had all food aid distributions halted in accordance with WFP's "no access-no food" policy. WFP will send a team to the area next week to assess how the absence of WFP food has affected the food security situation of the population. With restored access to Kowon, WFP's overall access in DPRK comes to 160 out of 203 counties/districts, covering 87 percent of the population.
- (b) Following the recent arrival of wheat, all 19 WFP supported Local Food Production factories were operational from 16 to 22 July. Production for the second week of July was over 1,280 tons of food, or 90 percent of the emergency operation's weekly requirement.
- (c) WFP conducted a fact-finding trip to Pukchang and Tokchong counties in South Pyongan Province to assess the need for additional food assistance following the floods

of 30 June. Local authorities confirmed damage estimates previously given to the IFRC and acknowledged that there had also been some damage caused to paddy and maize fields. Both counties have been able to meet the immediate food needs of the population and were assisting the homeless people by housing them with relatives, in public buildings or in temporary shelters. For the recovery phase however, there is a shortage of both food and building materials and WFP is currently looking into the possibility of assisting the counties through food-for-work (FFW) projects.

- (d) Funding shortfalls continue to cause severe cuts in cereal distributions to 3.6 million WFP beneficiaries. Affected by these measures are elderly people, primary school pupils, the poorest urban households and several FFW projects. Moreover, children in nurseries/kindergartens and pregnant/nursing women have now been deprived of WFP oil for up to three months and of pulses for up to two months.

(4) Maldives

- (a) The President of Maldives has changed and members of parliament have been reshuffled. This change has been welcomed by most political groups.
- (b) Currently, some 25,000 beneficiaries are receiving food under WFP's Vulnerable Group Feeding Programme for July. The programme targets IDPs, host communities and persons with disrupted livelihoods.
- (c) Sugar and Flour were distributed to all beneficiaries for June and July. Reports from the beneficiaries indicate that they feel that they have enough rice, oil and pulses on the islands from the last food distribution. In addition to this they indicated that they would not have sufficient storage facilities in their houses. The rice ration for June and July will be given retrospectively when the beneficiaries have enough storage space in their houses. Rice, sugar and flour is borrowed from the State Trading Organisation.

(5) Sri Lanka

- (a) European cease-fire monitors met with government officials on 18 July to try to save Sri Lanka's truce from collapse, after Tamil Tiger rebels warned of a possible return to war.
- (b) Insecurity in Batticaloa and Ampara is continuing. Due to continued tension, security has been tightened and Sri Lankan Army (SLA) uniformed forces have heavily deployed in Trincomalee. Hartals (closure of shops and offices) are continuing to take place in Ampara, Trincomalee, and Batticaloa. Suspected rebels shot and wounded a police officer in Trincomalee in the latest of ten bombing and shooting attacks since 12 July. Due to the lack of security and hartals, the planned use of the WFP/TNT trucks were cancelled on the 11 and 12 of July in Trincomalee
- (c) Two attacks of refugee camps housing tsunami survivors were reported in the east and northeast of the country. Seven soldiers and two children were reportedly injured in the attacks.
- (d) The second round of General Food Distribution (slated to end on 31 August) started in all districts except in Trincomalee, due to insecurity and a delay in issuance of food coupons.
- (e) Planning for Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) is in progress. WFP staff participated in meetings with the Government counterpart on selection criteria for eligibility for VGF in Batticaloa and Jaffna. Following a meeting between Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) and WFP on 10 July in Negombo, project proposals for the Food for Work in 2005 (44 under EMOP and 47 under PRRO) and expansion of food for education and mother and child nutrition programmes in Jaffna were approved.
- (f) In Puttalam, on 19 July, WFP attended a meeting with all relevant divisional representatives regarding the expansion of the Protracted Relief and Recovery

Operation's (PRRO) school feeding programme. It was agreed to include three divisions in Puttalam district, comprising almost 9,000 children, who will be provided with mid-morning meals.

(G) Latin America and Caribbean: (1) Regional: Hurricanes in the Caribbean (2) Bolivia (3) Colombia (4) Cuba (5) Guatemala (6) Honduras (7) Nicaragua

(1) Regional: Hurricanes in the Caribbean

- (a) Following the passage of Hurricane Emily in the Eastern and Northwest Caribbean, detailed assessments are now being undertaken in the affected countries.
- (b) In Grenada, the Ministry of Finance estimated the total damage of Hurricane Emily to be EC\$300.5m, i.e. approximately 2 per cent of the current value of GDP. This figure represents essentially direct damage.
- (c) As a result of the direct damage, several needs have been identified as priority for regional and international support, such as tarpaulins, building materials, seedlings, propagation boxes, green houses/nets, fertilizers, irrigation equipment/machinery, raw materials, drugs, reagents and bottled water.
- (d) OXFAM has completed its initial assessment in Grenada, which highlighted the following findings: damage to housing and general infrastructure appears more widespread on the island of Carriacou than on Grenada; at least 245 houses (representing approximately 15-20% of the housing stock) in Carriacou are in need of urgent repair or rebuilding and the poorest islanders on Carriacou, living in the more basic housing, have suffered particularly badly with extensive damage to their property, including damage or destruction of their latrines and complete destruction of their garden plots.
- (e) In response to the effects of Hurricane Emily in Grenada, the International Federation of the Red Cross Pan-American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) in Panama dispatched the first airlift of relief supplies to the island on 16 July.
- (f) Jamaica's Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management, based on initial assessments, reported that a total of approximately 65 communities were affected by flooding and landslides in 8 parishes. The worst affected parishes are St. Elizabeth and Manchester. Police confirmed five persons dead in Myersville, St. Elizabeth. The deaths have been attributed to flash flooding. A total of 177 persons have been reported to be in 5 shelters across the island.
- (g) Intensive efforts have been ongoing to restore problems with the water distribution system and power failures, caused by heavy wind and rain.
- (h) Hurricane Dennis left losses of 1.4 billions dollars in Cuba (more information can be found under the 'Cuba' section of this report.
- (i) For the past 3 weeks, WFP has been monitoring the development and impact of the two hurricanes (Dennis and Emily) in the Caribbean region. Efforts included the provision of an experimental early impact forecast (to estimate the number of potential victims). In addition, as part of preparedness actions, WFP in Ecuador made arrangements to be able to provide high-energy biscuits and other emergency food, in case of an official request for emergency food aid. WFP has also been on stand-by to potentially participate as part of an UNDAC team and was ready to perform Emergency Food Security Assessments if asked by any country.

(2) Bolivia

- (a) Since Saturday 16 July, a road blockade has in place on the main highway to the Titikaka Lake, some 80 km from La Paz. The community of Huatajata holds the

blockade, demanding its appointment as the capital of the Omasuyos Province. So far, the road blockade has not turned violent.

- (b) Due to the recent change of Prefects, the distributions under WFP's emergency operation have been delayed. Nevertheless, during this week, 115 tons of food aid were distributed to the Municipalities of Camiri, Cuevo and Boyuibe, located in El Chaco region. The food will support 1,510 families in 39 communities.

(3) Colombia

- (a) New displacements have been reported in the Province of Nariño, where an undetermined number of people (mainly members of indigenous communities) have been forced to flee due to the clashes between the Colombian army and illegal armed groups. Local authorities have said that approximately 10 percent of all members of the Awa indigenous community, located in nearby areas of the municipality of Ricaurte, have fled and some 100 people of the same indigenous community have crossed the border between Colombia and Ecuador, looking for asylum. WFP is planning to open a Sub-Office in the Province of Nariño as part of its Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO).
- (b) More displacements were also reported in the Province of Sucre, where at least 47 families (some 250 people) were forced to flee due to the clashes between the Colombian army and illegal armed group in rural areas of Cucal and Campanario, in nearby areas of the municipality of San Onofre.
- (c) On 13 July, the Government of the Province of Antioquia launched a special programme, aimed to provide food security and improve nutrition in children between 6 months and 6 years old. The total cost of this initiative is approximately USD 6.5 million.
- (d) Fierce clashes between the Colombian government and members of illegal armed groups have been reported in the Province of Antioquia. Clashes took place in rural areas of El Dragal, Las Margaritas, Mesones, Buenos Aires, El Cafe and Alto Bonito. All these regions are located in areas of the Municipality of Argelia. The army has reported that the rebels are using land mines on main roads and have also issued threats to the civilian population. This region was the scene of massive displacements of people some weeks ago. Although hundreds of families have returned to their places of origin, some 129 families are still temporarily settled in the Municipality of Argelia. The ICRC has provided humanitarian assistance to these people.
- (e) Some 15 members of an illegal armed group were killed last 14 July by the Colombian army in rural areas of La Lagunza, Province of Valle del Cauca, southwest Colombia. Besides those killings, the army also captured a rebel suspected of participating in the 1999 kidnapping of over 150 people in La Maria Church in Cali and who were then held hostage for almost a year. WFP Colombia is planning to open a Sub-Office in this province as part of its PRRO and will do it as soon as the funds required are confirmed.
- (f) Illegal rebels detonated a car bomb near a military convoy in rural areas of the Provinces of Toribio and Cauca, killing four soldiers. A police officer also died in a separate attack. Another two soldiers were wounded in the explosion. This area was the scene of intense clashes in April 2005 between a major Colombian illegal armed group and government forces.
- (g) In the context of PRRO 10366, Assistance to People Displaced by Violence, WFP distributed 43 tons of food last week in four provinces, reaching 7,390 beneficiaries, particularly through activities related to school and preschool feeding, nursing and expectant mothers, nutritional recovery and food-for-crisis.

(4) Cuba

- (a) Two weeks have passed since Hurricane Dennis struck Cuba on 8 July and the country continues to reestablish interrupted basic services, such as water, electricity, and gas; helping those affected by the storm and restoring agricultural activities.
- (b) According to figures from the Civil Defence, there are approximately 19,000 persons evacuated from the initial 1.5 million. More than 120,000 houses have been totally or partially destroyed. The total cost of losses is approximately 1.4 billion dollars. However, the assessment has not finished yet. Houses, roads, crops, agricultural infrastructure, communications, electrical and water systems have been the most affected by the hurricane. Urban agriculture has also suffered a lot of damage and poultry farming was also affected. Rain has been stronger during the last days, favouring the filling of dams in the territory, but still not at their full capacity. Mudslides, on the other hand, have caused flooding and extensive damage.
- (c) The government is offering cooked food to the evacuated people but is running out of food stocks.
- (d) The UN system has continued its coordination, information links and exchanges with the Civil Defence and the Ministry of Foreign Cooperation (MINVEC) together with UNCT, NGO's and donor representatives.

(5) Guatemala

- (a) The former militias (ex-PAC) have re-initiated protest actions against the Government in their attempt to obtain cash compensation instead of in-kind compensation for the services rendered to the military forces during the years of the internal conflict. In the south-eastern Province of Chiquimula, about 1,000 ex-PAC participated in a demonstration and blockade of the main highways, threatening to continue actions. Police broke up road blocks and arrested 25 protesters. Five journalists covering the incident were chased and hit. The UN Designated Official suspended all duty travel to Chiquimula during the week. President Berger will meet with ex-PAC groups on the coming days.
- (b) After the mudslide in Concepcion Las Lomas in the outskirts of Guatemala City on 13 July, the National Coordinating Committee for Disaster Reduction (CONRED) reported the death of two women and four children. Other populations living in high risk areas are being evacuated to shelters. The Government has announced a housing initiative in support of the most affected families. CONRED is monitoring closely the situation of ten settlements in suburbs.
- (c) During the weekend, heavy rains associated with Hurricane Emily in Yucatan, Mexico resulted in overflowing of rivers, damage to bridges and landslides. In the southern Province of Escuintla, rivers Coyolate and Achiguate flooded communities of Nueva Concepcion, where a hundred of families were evacuated, some by boat, since the water level had reached one metre.
- (d) Under the context of regional PRRO 10212, a total of over 115 tons of maize, beans, corn-soya blend and vegetable oil were distributed to community-based centres in the Provinces of Chiquimula, Jutiapa, Jalapa, Santa Rosa, Baja Verapaz and Quiche for the nutritional recovery of children under five years old and pregnant and nursing women suffering of acute malnutrition. This food distribution will benefit a total of about 1,390 families (6,960 beneficiaries).

(6) Honduras

- (a) WFP, in collaboration with solidarity institutions and friendly entrepreneurs, is contributing to the organization of the TV-Radio-Marathon which will be named this year "Catrachilandia, Hunger Never More".

- (b) WFP assisted 981,500 children through the school feeding programme. The funds to be collected under the Marathon will be used to cover part of the 300,000 remaining children throughout the country.
- (c) WFP delivered a total of 46 tons of food reaching 1,175 beneficiaries in 20 poor communities of the Municipality of Santa Elena, Department of La Paz. These localities are known as the conflict areas (“bolsones”) of Nahuaterique, located on the border with El Salvador. The inhabitants are extremely poor. Malnutrition among a majority of children under five years old is in the range of 25 to 57 percent (in weight/age), which is significantly higher than the national average of 16 percent. The assistance was given for a period of 90 days through PRRO 10212.0. The counterpart, the Ministry of Health, through their station located in Palo Blanco, will carry out other tasks to complement the food distribution, such as, conversations on nutrition and hygiene, de-worming, vaccinations, maternal controls, anthropometric measures, among others. With these efforts, it is expected that malnutrition rates of the populations will decrease.

(7) Nicaragua

- (a) According to press reports, an infestation of rats and worms has destroyed the harvest in at least 18 indigenous villages in the Northern Atlantic Municipality. Furthermore, heavy rains have destroyed some of the harvest and delayed sowing in the Central-Northern part of Nicaragua. WFP is monitoring the situation.
- (b) Approximately 10,365 pregnant and nursing women; 11,160 children under two years old; 1,790 vulnerable rural families and 62,065 schoolchildren in the Central and Northern Atlantic Region (RAAN) continue to benefit from food distributions under PRRO 10212.0. Heavy rains, especially in the RAAN, have damaged several roads, making access to some areas even more difficult.
- (c) If no commodities are announced in the upcoming months or those that are announced arrived late, PRRO will face serious pipeline breaks as of the current month. Beneficiary numbers will have to be reduced if the situation prevails.

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>

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