
World Food Programme Emergency Report 2006
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(A) Highlights

- (a) Since the voluntary repatriation of Sudanese refugees began on 2 May, some 1,800 southern Sudanese have repatriated from refugee settlements in Uganda.
- (b) Repeated clashes between government troops and militiamen for control of various areas in Ituri district, DR Congo has caused the displacement of 1,400 families (7,000 people).
- (c) Between 1 to 21 May, WFP dispatched a total amount of 27,296 tons of food from logistical hubs to the Darfur region.

(B) Middle East,Central Asia and Eastern Europe: (1) Afghanistan (2) Pakistan

(1) Afghanistan

- (a) During the reporting period (18-24 May), a WFP vehicle with WFP staff members on a monitoring mission about 40 kms from Kabul was targeted by an IED which fortunately failed to detonate, avoiding sure loss of life. Three days later, at almost the same location, 4 Afghan NGO health personnel died after an IED exploded. The situation remains volatile in the east and south. There have also been threats of rockets against air operations.
- (b) Regional Director visited Afghanistan and appealed for resources as a total wheat pipeline break is expected in late July early August. WFP is appealing for around 40,000 tons of food, of which 25,000 tons of wheat for the strategically important winterization programme. Without this programme approximately 2.5 million Afghans will be at risk during the harsh winter. The Regional Director met with high level government officials, visited WFP supported activities in the field and consulted with ambassadors on WFP's lack of resources to support vulnerable Afghans.
- (c) Floods in the north-eastern Badakhshan province affected over 130 families (nearly 800 people). According to the Provincial Disaster Management Committee, floods in this remote province have destroyed several houses and shops in Tishkan, Darayim and Argo districts. In response, WFP provided 15 tons of food for 130 stranded families who lost their houses and other properties in the recent disaster to meet their immediate food needs. On 21 May, Government counterparts and UN agencies met in Hirat to

coordinate their response to the recent floods in Chaghcharan, center of the western Ghor province that affected 150 families and killed nine people. WFP is on standby and will release food once the assessment of damage is completed.

- (d) During the reporting period, WFP assisted 360,000 beneficiaries with 1,370 tons of food through School Feeding, Food-for-Work, assistance to TB patients and their families, literacy and vocational training programmes.

(2) Pakistan

- (a) During the reporting period (13-26 May), the general security situation in Pakistan and earthquake affected areas remained stable.
- (b) In Muzaffarabad, Food is being distributed almost 95 percent of the areas targeted by Social Welfare Department as food for returnees and food for training in its Vocational Training Centres.
- (c) In Bagh, WFP Deputy Country Director visited Bagh SO to review the situation of the shifting of the UN Compound in Bagh to the new location. Progress of new office site in Naumanpura was also checked. School Feeding commenced from May and a total of 12 tons of High Energy Biscuits and Dates were distributed to 5,075 primary school students. During the reporting period, assessments on food for work and Food-for-Training activities were carried out and plan for the month of June also been finalized. Due to the hot weather, re-stacking of commodities in the rub-halls is taking place. Two rub-halls have been completely re-stacked while for the remaining two is on-going.
- (d) In Mansehra, the monitoring and food distribution at the field, five Food Aid Monitors led team formed covering 20 Union Councils of four districts. During the reporting period, SO dispatched tools to United Nations Association of Pakistan (UNAP) for the construction of FFW activities. SO has identified over 500 livelihood activities in consultation with CBOs. The identified activities are community infrastructure, which are of short duration.
- (e) The PRRO is currently 15.05 percent sourced against the requirement of \$US 67,849,078 for two years.
- (f) Three UN Hubs in Batagram, Muzaffarabad and Bagh extended up to 31 August 2006.
- (g) During the reporting period, Special Operations UNHAS helicopters airlifted 34 tons of food, 186 tons of non-food and 1,016 passengers.

(C) East & Central Africa: (1) Burundi (2) Congo (3) Congo, DR (4) Djibouti (5) Ethiopia (6) Kenya (7) Rwanda (8) Somalia (9) Sudan (10) Tanzania (11) Uganda

(1) Burundi

- (a) Field security has been marked by military action and shelling in Kibira forest. Many households were robbed by armed gangs suspected to be the Front for National Libération (FNL) fighters who retired into Kibira forest. On Monday, 22 May the national army started using bombs to extricate these gangs.
- (b) As a result of torrential rains during the past weeks, some bean crops started to rot and marshland cultures were destroyed in various provinces. Reports indicate several farms in Bururi province were damaged. The media reported worms devastating sweet potatoes in Bugabira commune of Kirundo province and wheat in Bukeye communes of Muramvya province. WFP continues to assess the situation and will assist as necessary.
- (c) Heavy rains in some areas and major floods in others may hamper the results of the

agricultural season, which was projected to be good. Some losses, mainly pulses, are already reported together with many landslides, destroyed infrastructure and a few casualties. WFP undertook a round of rapid assessments in flood affected areas (mainly in flat land zones) to determine the scope of needs. Results are expected next week. Rains should stop soon to enable proper harvesting.

- (d) WFP is preparing the second joint Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (CFSAM) for the year 2006, together with the Ministry of Agriculture, FAO and UNICEF. This country wide assessment will determine the magnitude of season B crops (in June) which are usually the most significant. Based on the findings, WFP will fine tune its projections and activities until December/January (date of the next significant harvest). Good rains in most parts of the country and the relatively good coffee production in the northern provinces is expected to generate additional resources to rural households.
- (e) WFP distributed 2,686 tons of food aid to 314,299 beneficiaries between 15 and 21 May 2006. The shortfall of pulses persists and some distributions have been carried out without this commodity. One food distribution was not conducted due to inaccessibility as a result of the heavy rains that damaged the roads.

(2) Congo

- (a) The security situation was calm during the reporting period.
- (b) WFP distributed some 41 tons of food to 5,154 beneficiaries; 18 tons of food was allocated to 290 food-for-training (FFT) participants as family rations through WFP Cooperating Partner (CP) Association des Educatrices pour le Développement (AED), another 18 tons of food was distributed to 2,829 pupils of Boko and Kinkala areas and Brazzaville under the school feeding programme and family rations totalling 5 tons was distributed through CP Médecin d'Afrique (MA) to 175 orphans and vulnerable children supported under the HIV/AIDS programme in Brazzaville.

(3) Congo, DR

- (a) In Ituri district, government troops and militias repeatedly clashed for the control of various areas. As a result, territories such as Irumu and Mahagi remained highly insecure for humanitarian interventions. Meanwhile, influxes of internally displaced persons (IDPs) continued to converge towards Bunia. A total of 1,400 displaced families were reported 12 km from Bunia, capital city of Ituri district. In North Kivu province, the resurgence of insecurity linked with military operations of foreign troops and Maï Maï militia men was reported in Kanyabayonga. South Kivu province remained the most affected with increased reports of kidnapping, carjacking, high caseload of villagers turning into night commuters to escape exactions of uncontrolled militia men and the sporadic clashes between governmental troops and the militias. Over 38,000 IDPs were reported in Shabunda, Kabare and Walungu, who, once identified and registered, will be eligible for WFP food assistance.
- (b) A total of 2,090 IDPs, who recently arrived in Komanda, 75 km from Bunia received 17 tons of food through Cooperazione e Sviluppo (CESVI). WFP also dispatched 130 tons to provide for the food needs of 11,000 beneficiaries involved in school feeding, nutrition and food-for-work (FFW) programmes.
- (c) A total of 121 tons was released from Goma to various cooperating partners (CPs) in North Kivu province to feed over 17,150 beneficiaries involved in school feeding, therapeutic/supplementary feeding programmes and vulnerable groups feeding. An additional 53 tons was released from Beni for over 12,600 beneficiaries under school feeding programmes. In the far north of the province, the collapse of a major bridge hindered the smooth delivery of WFP food in targeted areas south of Butembo.

- (d) From Bukavu, South Kivu province, WFP released 201 tons to support ongoing programmes including school feeding, seeds protection and HIV/AIDS.
- (e) In Katanga province, WFP continued to focus on the urgent food needs of IDPs. On 17 May, CPs completed the distribution of recently airdropped food to 22,600 IDPs in Mitwaba, Kasungeji and Sampwe. The distributed quantity will cover their needs for 30 days, except for IDPs in Sampwe who received two month rations. In Lubumbashi, WFP started the loading of 350 tons of food supplies (3 months food supplies), which will be trucked to Mitwaba and Kasungeji. An additional 75 tons will also be trucked to Mitwaba for the local population who have been sheltering the IDPs and increasing their own vulnerability to food insecurity. The 75 tons will cover the food needs of 3,000 people among the local population for three months. In Kalemie, WFP availed 43 tons of food to more than 5,000 food insecure people.
- (f) WFP has growing food shortages which affect the implementation of transitional activities. In Equateur province, FFW and food-for-training (FFT) activities in Basankusu, Boende and Lisala benefiting 7,163 beneficiaries have been put on hold. In South Kivu province, FAO is requesting WFP's assistance for the drainage of 30 hectares of cultivable land.
- (g) In Maniema province, the implementation of therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes is hindered by the lack of WFP food. Several NGOs, such as Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) and Soeurs de la Doctrine Chrétienne (SDC) have complained to WFP in Kindu that malnourished people are unable to attend clinics due to the lack of food.

(4) Djibouti

- (a) The detection and confirmation of H5N1 positive cases of Avian and Human Influenza (AHI) placed Djibouti in phase 3 of the pandemic according to the definition of the WHO. At this phase, only people in direct contact with contaminated animals are considered at high risk. Paradoxically, Djibouti which is not traditionally a poultry breeding country is the first country in the Horn of Africa with a confirmed case of human H5N1.
- (b) Following the triggered alert, the concerned zone, Damerjog village, situated some 12 kms south-west of Djibouti-town was immediately placed under quarantine with systematic decontamination of all incoming vehicles. The quarantine measure was followed by the slaughtering of poultry. The situation has been put under control, however, vigilance remains and the embargo to import any live poultry is maintained in all border stations.
- (c) During the reporting period(19-26 May), WFP distributed 395 tons of various food commodities to drought-affected pastoralists in the southern livelihood dependant zones. Food distribution continues in northern districts.
- (d) Some 55 tons of food was allocated for distribution to 5,600 Somali and Ethiopian refugees in the two refugee camps. Due to shortage of water caused by the current drought situation, UNHCR has planned to close one of the camps and host all refugees together in one big camp. This will facilitate the management and solve the temporary problem of access to water.

(5) Ethiopia

- (a) Rainfall for "belg" (minor season) cropping areas and "gu" (main season) for southern pastoral areas continue to be generally favourable, though the seasons are not yet over. Despite the generally positive rainfall situation in the Somali region, it is expected that emergency food assistance will have to continue for the following months, until

livestock conditions have substantially improved and recovery of the population has become visible. The 'gu' rains are normally expected to fall until end-May.

- (b) A rapid joint government/UN/NGO emergency assessment, carried out in seven districts of East Harerge zone, Oromiya region, following reports of a deteriorating food security in these locations, has now returned and shared its recommendations with the humanitarian community. The main objective of the assessment was to identify core operational constraints in the implementation of different aid programmes such as the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) and relief food assistance. These two programmes cover a total of 650,000 beneficiaries in the zone. Overall, the mission found that the food security situation is not critical, and did not observe abnormal trends or cases of malnutrition among the vulnerable groups in the villages visited. A good harvest from the last main agricultural season, current good belg (short season) rain performance and joint efforts made by NGOs and government offices in averting deteriorating conditions are amongst the main reasons for this current situation. However, exceptions were found in one district (Fedis), where the mission observed a significant number of malnourished children in villages visited and in therapeutic feeding centres run by NGOs. This situation is serious and has been aggravated by a low relief beneficiary figure for 2006, delays in resource transfers to beneficiaries under the PSNP and food allocation breaks at the end of 2005 and the beginning 2006 for relief programmes. Relief resources have been dispatched and distributed to beneficiaries from March, as per plan in most districts, and resource transfers to beneficiaries under the PSNP is now being undertaken. The mission recommends the government's Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency (DPPA) to release additional food relief resources for about 16,000 beneficiaries in Fedis who have been under close monitoring since December, and that blanket supplementary feeding takes place for the vulnerable part of the population. The situation in Kersa district was also found to be worrying and should be closely monitored.
- (c) The federal DPPA daily dispatches continue in the drought affected areas of the country. From the 23,500 tons of relief food allocated for Somali region in February, 91 percent has been dispatched to date. DPPA has also started moving allocations made in March for the zones of Afder, Liben and Fik and out of the 6,254 tons allocated so far 59 percent has been dispatched. DPPA has also completed transporting 185 tons of relief food allocated to West-Imi district of Afder zone in April. Some delays in the food movement are still being experienced due to security problems and difficult road conditions in the region because of heavy rains. For Borena zone of Oromiya region, the DPPA has dispatched 97 percent of the 2,500 tons of food aid allocated in February and 96 percent of the 2,500 tons food allocated in March. DPPA is also currently transporting the allocation made in April for Borena and to date 57 percent out of 2,722 tons has been dispatched. The federal DPPA has finished transporting the 875 tons of relief food allocated for Afar in March and is in the process of starting to dispatch the allocation done in April.
- (d) The targeted supplementary feeding component in support of the "Extended Outreach Strategy for Child Survival Interventions" operated by government with WFP and UNICEF support continues to expand in area coverage, while efforts continue to improve service delivery in areas that started operations in 2005, especially Amhara and Oromiya regions. The operation shows that the quality of the programme improves with experience gained, especially as the area coordinators establish good working relationships at district and sub-district levels. In Afar region, zone one, the first distributions were completed with a total of 228 tons of blended food and 26 tons of oil was distributed to 7,900 beneficiaries; the region is gearing up to dispatch the second round of food in June with a further nutrition screening scheduled for early July 2006. The second round 2006 nutrition screening will begin at the end of this week in

Southern Nations and Nationalities Region (SNNPR) and the second distribution for 2006 in April/May is well underway. 2,000 tons (62 percent) of food for 120,000 beneficiaries is moving, and the beneficiary number has increased from the previous round due to a deterioration in the nutritional status in some districts in the Gurage and Silti zones. Budgetary issues have delayed food movement for the second round of screening in Tigray region; these are in the process of being resolved and food distributions will be resumed. In Somali region the Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Bureau has begun the contracting process with transporters to ensure that the next round of food will be moving in early June; this will bring Somali region on schedule to distribute for the next round of screening due in August. In Oromiya region, 60 out of 63 districts have received food. In Amhara region, dispatches are completed with 1,675 tons of blended food and 188 tons of oil. The region is undertaking training in 20 new districts; this will increase the number of districts from 32 to 52; screening is due to begin end of this month. In Oromiya region, 2,215 tons of food was dispatched to 70,700 malnourished people in 56 out of 63 targeted districts in the region. In Beneshangul Gumuz region, preparations are underway to start supplementary feeding later this year. The training of trainers will be conducted from 29 May 2006.

(6) Kenya

- (a) The number of people affected has remained stable over the past week at 3,098,800 under the general food distribution and 535,984 children under the Expanded School Feeding Programme.
- (b) Requests to increase beneficiary numbers for two districts, Machakos and Kitui are pending a review by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG). The next distribution cycle in Garissa is expected to be carried out on the basis of increased beneficiary figures.
- (c) The distribution for April is complete for most of the 25 EMOP districts. Delays in the April cycle were caused by deteriorating road conditions due to heavy rains. Preliminary figures as not all districts have reported stand at 2,859,335 million beneficiaries and an estimated 26,685 tons. May distributions have started for some districts and food continues to be dispatched to complete the May cycle.
- (d) The latest confirmed donations have brought the level of confirmed funding for the EMOP to approximately USD 119 million or 53 percent of the total requirement.
- (e) Preparations for the long-rains assessment have begun. Data is expected to be collected during the month of July. Rain has alleviated the stress caused by lack of water. However, the situation of pastoralists remains critical as reports of livestock deaths and of pastoralists moving towards centres in search of food following large losses of livestock continues.

(7) Rwanda

- (a) The government has started distributing food procured with its budget to the most drought affected households in 14 districts of eastern and southern provinces. There is no established standard ration used and in each sector the local committee decides on the size depending on the numbers of needy households and resources available. The distribution is still on going. The two districts of Gisagara and Huye in south province have been hit by floods, which destroyed rice and bean fields. All sectors in Gisagara and 10 out of 14 in Huye have been affected. The population in these areas is facing a high risk of food insecurity.
- (b) WFP is planning to increase its assistance to the most vulnerable population in the five most affected districts as per its recent assessment.

- (c) Some 30 new Congolese asylum seekers arrived at Nkamira transit centre, which brought the number to 1,175. A total of 102 refugees were repatriated to Burundi from Kigeme camp. The number of Congolese and Burundian refugees in Rwanda now stands at 41,143 and 2,455 respectively.
- (d) Food distributions started on Friday in Gihembe camp and will be completed this week. Rice has been included in the ration to replace maize. A total of 274 tons of mixed food commodities was sent to the camp for 17,347 persons.
- (e) In Nyabiheke camp, food delivery has been suspended since last week due to the staging of a demonstration against UNHCR by the refugees demanding financial support for secondary education for their children. UNHCR and local authorities are looking for solutions to solve the crises after which food distributions can resume.
- (f) Some 80 returnees from Congo were received last week at Nkamira transit camp. A three-month ration consisting of 4.36 tons was distributed before their departure to their places of origin. There was no returnee movement at Nyagatare transit camp.
- (g) A total of 286 asylum seekers from the 19,000 who have been in Burundi since October-November 2005 returned last week, which brings the total of returnees to 1,499. UN is finalizing with local authorities a joint assistance programme to assist concerned communities with seeds, health and nutrition interventions and assets creation with food-for-work.

(8) Somalia

- (a) Fighting resumed in the capital, Mogadishu during the night of 24 May and has now intensified. This might create additional internally displaced persons (IDPs) settlements inside and outside the city. As a result of the inter agency assessment conducted in Jowhar, WFP is providing food through International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to assist conflict casualties and inpatients at Medina hospital in Mogadishu.
- (b) Gu' rains continued to be received in Somalia. Between 5-30mm were received in central Somalia in the last seven days, while other pockets received up to 75mm. Rain forecast for the next two weeks indicates, most likely, no rains in south Somalia except along the coastal areas in lower, middle Juba, lower Shabelle, and Sool and Sanag in the north, where between 2 to 20 mm rainfall is expected.
- (c) The second round of food distribution is currently ongoing in Qanshadhere and Burakhaba districts in Bay region. A total of 3,300 tons of assorted food commodities will be distributed.
- (d) Gedo, middle Juba and parts of lower Juba regions remain inaccessible. Despite WFP preparing a Special Operation (10518.0) to deliver commodities by airdrops and riverboats as a contingency measure specifically for this purpose, no funding indications have been received from donors. Urgent funding is required if WFP is to succeed in delivering food to the drought affected areas mentioned above.
- (e) An application for Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) funding has been made for a total of USD 1,066,080 in order to start airdrops in south Somalia. The CERF funding, plus USD 523,288 from Landslide Transport Storage and Handling (LTSH), would allow for 35 days of airdrops out of Mombasa delivering a total of 2,450 tons of food from the current PRRO. These airdrops would represent the first stage of the planned SO (7,500 tons over two months).
- (f) Three vessels completed discharging 13,200 tons in the Somali ports of Elmaan, Merka and Kismayo. Another two vessels with 4,900 tons of food commodities have left Mombasa for Somali ports. A further two vessels are planning to start loading 12,500 tons in Mombasa within the next two days.

(9) Sudan

- (a) In the wake of the signing of the Darfur Peace Agreement on May 10, the security situation in North Darfur remained volatile and tense prompting the displacement of an undetermined number of people in Kutum, following militia attacks on villages, AMIS patrols, and clashes between the two SLA factions. In IDP camps in El Fasher, demonstrations against the Darfur Peace Agreement prevented humanitarian dispatches and personnel movement, while humanitarian activities continued to be hampered by local authorities contravening the SOFA agreement.
- (b) Following the Area Security Management Team security risk assessment indicating a relative improvement in the security situation in West Darfur since December 2005, a proposal recommending the downgrading of the security phase from IV to III will be sent to the Country Security Management Team in the coming days. However, during the reporting period, the security situation remained tense throughout the state. Increased ambushes and banditry attacks on humanitarian vehicles by unknown gunmen threatened to restrict access for various humanitarian actors. The Chad-Sudan border meanwhile remained volatile although no physical build-up of troops or border skirmishes were reported.
- (c) The security situation in South Darfur remained volatile and unpredictable following the signing of the Darfur Peace Agreement that led to a rise in tensions and demonstrations in IDP camps during the reporting period (19-26 May). In Kalma and Kass IDP camps, continued tensions prevented humanitarian activities for at least three days and prompted the relocation of eighteen CARE national staff to Nyala. Local authorities continued to contravene the SOFA agreement thereby hampering the ability of UN staff to operate routinely. Although many SOFA violations remain unreported, at least five incidents have been reported in the last two weeks in the state. WFP and Cooperating Partners are meanwhile verifying and registering thousands of people who have arrived in Nyala from the general areas of Tulus and Buram following militia attacks on their villages since April. Banditry incidents on commercial trucks along key access routes by unknown gunmen continued unabated.
- (d) The security situation in Nasir and Old Fanjak, Upper Nile remained volatile. Both areas remained at Security Level Four during the reporting period. WFP halted food dispatches to various areas of operation due to reported insecurity around Nasir and part of Latjor due to intensified fighting between the Government of South Sudan and an ethnic group from Ulang.
- (e) The general security situation was reportedly calm in WFP's operational areas in South Kordofan state during the reporting period. Area Security Coordinator circulated a list of roads suspected of mines and informed all agencies to take precautionary measures when travelling on these roads. Rainwater is expected to expose some of the hidden landmines on these roads.
- (f) Across the three Darfur states, authorities continue to deny WFP staff access to certain areas thereby contravening the SOFA agreement that allows freedom of movement for UN personnel. This is continuing to affect WFP operations. WFP is thus exploring the possibility of reducing its presence in some locations and closing operations in others. A reduced level of operation could negatively affect the established good relations with communities and local authorities at a time when WFP needs to expand its coverage to vulnerable rural residents during the hunger season.
- (g) WFP welcomed a private donation of US\$500,000 from the United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan for WFP's emergency operation to provide food assistance to 2.7 million people in Darfur. Kofi Annan's contribution is from the Zayed International Prize recently awarded to him.

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- (h) A Japanese mission visited Malakal and met with representatives from the Government, UN and NGOs. The mission visited WFP's Food-for-Education projects implemented by ADRA in Canal and World Vision International in South Shilluk. The mission confirmed the commitment of the Japanese government to promote education, health and water and sanitation programs in Upper Nile, particularly the Shilluk Kingdom. During the reporting period, about 2 tons of assorted commodities was distributed through ADRA to 604 pupils in Canal basic school through Food-for-Education activities. In South Shilluk, WFP conducted an assessment in basic schools in Pakwar, Wilnyang, Nyiluak, Tonga, Papwojo and Nyebwong to identify schools eligible to receive assistance through Food-for-Education activities. The assessment team recommended two schools. Activities will be implemented by WFP's Cooperating Partner, World Vision International.
- (i) Movement restriction continues to impact WFP activities in the East: There were 20 reported incidents of denied access to WFP staff, two in Red Sea and the rest in Kassala, from mid-March until mid-May. As a result of the contravention of the authorities to the Status Of Forces Agreement that grants the UN freedom of movement, access is denied in Red Sea state to any WFP distribution sites for emergency, recovery or development programmes outside of Port Sudan and access restriction is still in place in Kassala. Vulnerable populations are thus being penalized. Formal agreements with communities, locality administrators and state ministries risk being suspended. This is expected to significantly set back and damage future relations. Additionally, there are massive financial repercussions and security implications. All partners had agreed on the critical need for increased monitoring to determine the potential impact of the further ration cuts announced as of 1 May.
- (j) A complete suspension of WFP activities in the East would affect approximately 285,000 people in Red Sea and Kassala states of whom 17,313 people are in supplementary and therapeutic feeding centers. Suspension of food operations could also lead to a migration of rural populations towards urban areas, and heightened malnutrition rates, in states where malnutrition rates are already well above the emergency threshold.
- (k) During the reporting period, WFP discussed access issues with the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) in Kassala. HAC emphasized the significance of resuming food distributions in project sites outside Kassala town, due to the urgent needs of IDPs and refugees, and thus agreed to follow up on the access issue with the State Wali.
- (l) Between 1 to 21 May, WFP dispatched a total amount of 27,296 tons of food from logistical hubs to the Darfur region realizing 59 percent of planned dispatches for May. In South Darfur, arrangements for dispatches and the erection of rub halls for Cooperating Partner ACF are in progress, following a security clearance in Gereida. In West Darfur, dispatches to Kulbus locality, previously halted due to insecurity, have started and are due to be completed in the coming week. Pre-positioning efforts in anticipation of inaccessibility during the 4-month rainy season are ongoing in all field warehouses and scheduled to be completed by the end of May. In North Darfur, dispatches continued to eight locations as planned.
- (m) Rains, which commenced in some states, will impede road transport in the coming weeks. It is expected that as of next week, most roads will become impassable hindering food delivery through surface transport to most locations. WFP will expedite food dispatches to complete food pre-positioning in all planned locations.
- (n) The Area Office is targeting 1,019,939 beneficiaries in June with at least 12,705 tons of food. Meanwhile, three months after the initiation of relief committees to assist food distributions in North Darfur, a review process by WFP Cooperating Partners on 17 May indicated a positive impact in rural areas. WFP has prepared training modules to
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facilitate and promote continuation of the process. However, although most WFP Cooperating Partners reported a stable nutrition situation in most parts of the state, preliminary results of the ACF nutrition and mortality assessment in Kabkabiya indicated deterioration in malnutrition rates. With UNICEF's support, the Sudan Social Development Organisation (SUDO) has expressed an interest in taking over health and nutrition interventions in Zamzam camp following MSF Spain's phase out due to funding shortfalls.

- (o) In West Darfur, the Area Office is targeting 603,831 beneficiaries in June with at least 9,247 tons of food. Preliminary findings of the UNHCR-OCHA Rapid Joint Assessment Mission, to verify recent population movement in Kongo Haraza on May 20, revealed the presence of approximately 1,500 Chadian refugees and returnees.
- (p) In South Darfur, the Area Office is targeting 1,142,898 beneficiaries in June with at least 20,610 tons of food. WFP and UNHCR are planning a joint assessment following the arrival of at least 1,200 households of Sudanese returnees and Chadian refugees from the Um Dokhon and Juguma cluster of villages. Insecurity in many areas has however continued to prompt small-scale population movements in many locations. WFP provided a 10-day emergency ration to approximately 1,200 IOM-facilitated Southern Sudanese returnees who were stranded at Safaha and Ed Deain transit points following severe rainfall in the Northern Bahr al Ghazal area.
- (q) WFP and Sudan Rehabilitation and Recovery Commission (SRRC) are concerned about the recent influxes of IDPs and returnees in Malakal, Upper Nile. WFP will provide food to some 176 IDPs, who are newly displaced in Malakal town. WFP had noted huge influxes of returnees to Maban County, during a recent field visit there. A total of 8,000 returnees have reportedly arrived in the County from January to April 2006. WFP plans to provide a general food distribution to 1,500 households in this County.
- (r) WFP also participated in the Returnee Task Force meeting held in Malakal, where participants discussed the large number of returnees in Malakal that arrived from Mid March to mid May. According to ADRA and the SRRC, some 7,000 persons were registered as returnees in Malakal town during the past two months. WFP urged the task force to streamline mechanisms for monitoring returnees. The meeting passed some measures for provision of food assistance to returnees as follows: Only transiting returnees at way stations would be provided with a two-week food ration; returnees already settled in Malakal will be screened by authorities, local leaders and task force teams before receiving food assistance.
- (s) Kassala received the first showers of rain during the reporting period. The state government has already started operations for strengthening embankments on both sides of the Gash River simultaneously with rehabilitation of roads in anticipation of potential flooding. Plans for pre-positioning of WFP food in refugee camps that will not be accessible during the rain season were hampered by lack of access to the camps and limited storage capacity in accessible areas. These constraints should be addressed before mid-June to enable completion of pre-positioning food requirements of IDPs and refugees.
- (t) WFP commenced a three-day workshop for Cooperating Partners and WFP staff in Port Sudan. WFP will train participants on standard WFP guidelines and procedures, modality of distribution and reporting requirements.
- (u) As of April, IOM registered 1,934 households of returnees (7,634 individuals) across South Kordofan since the establishment of its way stations in October 2005. The number of returnees is less than anticipated due to arrival of returnees to South Kordofan through different routes, other than the way stations. In Kauda, WFP's Cooperating Partner, Save the Children-US, conducted an assessment and registration

mission in Chawere where about 798 returnees who arrived in the area two weeks ago are settled. These returnees have already received non-food assistance and will be included in next week's food distribution, together with other registered beneficiaries in Kudi.

- (v) Some 436 newly arriving returnees in Talodi, mainly from northern states, en route to Kauda were tracked during the reporting period. Save the Children-US will register them upon arrival to their final destinations.
- (w) CARE International and Save the Children-US registered 400,608 returnees and local vulnerable residents in 28 locations in South Kordofan. Of the total, 157,571 are returnees.
- (x) Under the General Food Distribution, WFP's Cooperating Partner, CARE International, in South Kordofan distributed 1,061 tons to 32,200 local residents and returnees in Kadugli. Save the Children-US provided another 1,505 tons to 94,553 beneficiaries in Kauda of whom 23,652 are returnees and 70,901 are vulnerable residents. In Abyei, WFP distributed 78 tons of assorted food commodities to 8,986 beneficiaries comprising of vulnerable local residents, IDPs and nomads in four villages. Distributions were undertaken at half rations to cover May requirements.
- (y) Tracking and Monitoring of spontaneous returns continued during the reporting period in Kosti River Port and bus stations in White Nile. According to IOM and ADRA, 200 returnees arrived in Kosti from Medani, El Gezira State en route to Torogi, Kauda South and Tulushi in South Kordofan state. The return was organized by the Nuba Mountains Transportation Corporation and the SPLM. Another two-truck organized convoy carrying 55 returnees arrived from Omdurman en route to Heiban, Kauda South and Khor Dalaib in South Kordofan. During the period 14-19 May, 1,744 returnees (417 households) passed through Kosti and Rabak, White Nile.
- (z) WFP discussed with CARE International the implementation of a Food for Agriculture project targeting 3,004 IDPs in En Nuhud, West Kordofan. This potential intervention is based on the recommendation of the last rolling assessment conducted in March 2006 to provide assistance to IDPs that were displaced from South Sudan some 15 years ago and are not expected to return to their areas of origin. The proposal will undergo further review prior to approval.
- (aa) A total of 89 tons of food was dispatched in different locations in North Kordofan state to cover May requirements for participants of the watermelon bug collection project. During the reporting, some 132 tons of bugs were collected. During monitoring visits to project sites, beneficiaries indicated the positive effect of the programme on beneficiary's settlement and availability of watermelon for them and for their livestock.
- (ab) To date, the Emergency Operation 10503.0 had received contributions totaling US\$317.8 million, 42.6 percent of the US\$746m requirement. WFP should have received 80 per cent of its resource requirements. WFP has been alerting donors as early as November 2005 on the urgent need for timely donations to ensure provision of sufficient food assistance to the affected population at the right time and for pre-positioning purposes before the rainy season. During the month of May, following implementation of the ration cuts, there have nevertheless been some improvements in the situation. New donations have recently been pledged, including 20,000MT for Darfur from the Government of Sudan. Gradual restoration of rations will thus begin from June, as more donations are made, but WFP is still not in a position to restore non-cereal commodities.
- (ac) The Humanitarian Air Service (WFP-HAS) Special Operation 10181.3 requires a total of US\$27 million in 2006. With monthly operating costs of over US\$2 million, donor support is vital to allow WFP-HAS to continue to provide services to the humanitarian community in Darfur and throughout Sudan. Initially, the consequences of the funding

shortfall will lead to an imminent and sizeable reduction in both the fleet size and the frequency of flights. Ultimately, the air service will be suspended cutting off access to remote areas, which are not covered by commercial operators and in many cases where humanitarian assistance is most needed. This will include the helicopter service in Darfur, which provides access for the humanitarian community to locations inaccessible by land due to current and prevailing insecurity.

- (ad) Phase III of WFP's emergency Emergency Road Repair and Mine Clearance Special Operation 10368.0 in South Sudan faces a funding shortfall of US\$66.5 million. In the absence of funding, the project is now missing the beginning of the dry season for works under Phase III contracts.

(10) Tanzania

- (a) As of 17 May, WFP reduced the estimated number of beneficiaries from 386,589 to 370,337 mainly due to the substantial reduction in asylum seekers following the return of Burundian asylum seekers in April. The reduction follows last month's reduction of estimated refugees from 389,822 to 386,589.
- (b) A "go and see" visit was made last week to three Burundian refugee camps of Mtendeli, Kanembwa and Nduta. 15 refugees, two UNHCR staff and one representative from Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service (TCRS) and Southern Africa Extension Unit (SAEU) went to see the living conditions in the Burundian camps. The initiative is one of the agreements reached during the March cross border meeting in Burundi between officials from Burundi, Tanzania, UNHCR and WFP. UNHCR is planning the next "go and see" visit to Ruyigi province where the majority of Mtendeli refugees originate before the end of July.
- (c) The WFP refugee operation (PRRO) continues to distribute reduced rations in order to extend resources in anticipation of shortfalls expected in June. Refugees are provided with a daily intake of 1,588 Kcal, which is 76 percent of the approved ration level of 2,100 Kcal. It is expected that WFP will continue distributing reduced rations until additional resources are contributed to WFP.
- (d) General food distribution covers 351,845 registered refugees. During the past week, WFP distributed 1,243 tons of food through general distribution, supplementary and therapeutic feeding in refugee camps in western Tanzania. 8,573 food insecure and otherwise vulnerable Tanzanians in the host communities surrounding the camps were also supported with WFP host community activities, including access to camp-based health care facilities, school feeding, home based care, food-for-training and vulnerable feeding.
- (e) A shortfall of 14,507 tons (USD 9.5 million) exists up to the end of December 2006. New contributions have not been received since the last update on 17 May.

(11) Uganda

- (a) Terror returned to Lira district on 22 May when a local defence militiaman guarding Olilim internally displaced person's (IDPs) camp shot and killed 10 people and seriously injured 13 others. Lira district was adversely affected by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) insurgency, the worst incident being the massacre of more than 200 civilians at Barlonyo camp two years ago.
- (b) Following commencement of voluntary repatriation of Sudanese refugees on 2 May, some 1,800 southern Sudanese have repatriated from refugee settlements in Moyo district. WFP continues to coordinate with colleagues in Sudan to ensure food needs are met en route and at the points of return.
- (c) WFP/UNICEF/Ministry of Health (MOH) have completed a nutrition survey to determine

the nutrition and health status of women and children below five in Lira and Apach districts. Similar surveys will be conducted in Pader and Kitgum districts in June.

- (d) WFP conducted this year's Fight Hunger - Walk the World Campaign on 21 May in Kampala and WFP operational areas country-wide. Proceeds from the event will assist over 570,000 school children in Karamoja, northern Uganda, refugee-hosting settlements in West Nile region and Bundibugyo.
- (e) Ploughing activities in a WFP managed cassava and sweet potato farm in Lira commenced. WFP has taken over the management of the farm at the request of the USAID-funded Agriculture Enhancement Project (APEP). The farm is part of the WFP's recovery activities aimed at producing vegetative cassava and sweet potato cuttings to enhance returning IDPs' food security in Lango and Teso sub-regions.
- (f) WFP, together with UNIDO are discussing modalities for implementation of small-scale enterprises and agro-processing projects to support IDPs returning to their areas of origin in Teso and Lango sub-regions with funding from the Norwegian Embassy.
- (g) A Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) has been signed with over 900 primary schools for implementation of Food-for-Education (FFE) activities in 12 districts.
- (h) WFP food distribution continues to reach 1.45 million displaced persons, 165,000 refugees and other vulnerable persons. During the reporting period (19-26 May), WFP distributed 3,503 tons of food assistance to 364,000 persons including IDPs sheltering in camps in Gulu, Pader, Kitgum and Lira districts, refugees, children in nutrition centres and other vulnerable persons.
- (i) WFP's pipeline shortfall through December 2006 is 64,000 tons (USD 35 million). Grain prices in Uganda remain high, limiting the scope for local purchase of cereals until the next harvest in late July 2006. Regional demand for cereals also remains high due to the dry spell that affected neighbouring countries. Rainfall has been well distributed during the current growing season and the next harvest appears encouraging. WFP relief distributions continue without oil and CSB, due to temporary pipeline shortfalls.

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

(1) Cote d'Ivoire

- (a) During the reporting period (18-24 May), the security situation remained fairly calm all over the country. No new people were reported missing around Guiglo or neighbouring. However humanitarian movements were hindered in the zone of Man as a result of rumours of infiltrations by pro-government militia into the Forces Nouvelles zones.
- (b) The Forces Licornes troops who were posted at the airfield of Man have been definitely removed. WFP flights to Man were then cancelled until the airfield is ensured secure. Arrangements with the BANBAT battalion are underway.
- (c) As announced by the Prime Minister, the pilot phase of the general identification went off for one week since 18 May 2006 both in the Government – and the Forces Nouvelles held zones without major incidents, except some perturbations reported in the student featured Port Bouët commune, caused by Young Patriots. On the other hand, the pre-gathering operations due to be run simultaneously were slightly delayed. According to the Ivorian army spokesman, a battalion of around 100 people moved southwest from Didievi to Yamoussoukro on 22 May. According to the Forces Nouvelles chief of operations, several hundred troops from around Botro have moved into Botro's military police barracks since Friday and a similar operation was underway in Bouna, in the extreme north east. A deadline for disarmament has not been set. Forces Nouvelles and Defense and Security Forces are expected to discuss a timetable on 31 May.
- (d) At the end of its routine monthly meeting on 19 May, the International Working Group

(IWG) expressed its grave concern at the serious delay in the implementation of peace process for the elections whose scheduled deadline is 31 October, while warning those who would block the implementation of the peace process.

- (e) The 7-day pilot phase of the identification process has been completed and the pre-gathering of troops has been undertaken with a slight delay.
- (f) An additional 41 refugees were repatriated to Liberia (Maryland, Grand Kru, Monserrado and River Gee) under the UNHCR voluntary repatriation programme.
- (g) As part of the food security related monitoring and evaluation, collection of data with households was completed in the region of Man. It was ongoing in Bouaké.
- (h) Under School Feeding, a training of trainers for regional advisers of education on the management of school canteens were held in Odienne, Man, Bouaké and Korhogo. It dealt with tools of data collection and treatment under the monitoring and evaluation system.
- (i) As of 24 May, the regional PRRO operation (Cote d'Ivoire, Burkina, Ghana, Mali) has received a total of 37.2 million US dollars against the operational needs of 50.1 million US dollars (25.6 percent shortfall or 12.8 million US dollars against operational requirements). Additional funding is required in order to avoid pipeline breaks.
- (j) Seeds and tools planned for the displaced in M'Bahiakro and Prikro under the joint WFP/FAO agriculture project were delivered to ANADER, the national agency for the rural development, which is responsible for their distributions to the identified beneficiaries. FAO is providing seeds and tools while WFP is providing seed protection rations and logistical support seeds and tools are provided together with a seed protection ration to ensure that the families do not eat the seeds.
- (k) Potable water is lacking in the zone of Bouaké. This situation is leading to negative effects on population with more and more reported cases of stomach ache and dysentery. The humanitarian agencies through a crisis committee are providing water to vulnerable people. UNICEF and ICRC are delivering barrels or bladders to maternities and social institutions to provide them with water. To prevent the spread of water related diseases, the crisis committee is examining the feasibility of purifying wells' water.
- (l) The electrification along the road Korhogo-Nation have been inaugurated on 21 May.

(2) Liberia

- (a) During the reporting period (15-21 May), the general security situation remained calm but volatile. Security concerns during the reporting period included activities of criminals, rumors of imminent attack by Mandingos in Nimba County, rubber plantations unrest and some ex-combatants disagreement on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration and Rehabilitation benefits delays.
- (b) Sense of insecurity increased in Nimba Country following public gathering in reaction to false rumors of attacks by Mandingos to recover their property in Ganta, Sanoquellie and Saclepea which have been taken over by other tribes during and after the war. The situation did not deteriorate and no security related incidents were reported. Suspects responsible for the rumors have been arrested to assist investigations.
- (c) A total of 1,072 Refugees in Saclepea camp received their May food rations of 18 tons of assorted food commodities.
- (d) WFP distributed a total of 240 tons of assorted relief food commodities to some 7,859 persons as resettlement package to returnees and de-registered IDPs. De-registered IDPs are currently receiving only the second tranche entitlement from their preferred areas of return. Distribution of the first tranche to IDPs was completed in April. WFP

Sub offices continue to sensitize beneficiaries to collect their second tranche (two months ration) which completes the four months resettlement food package. The Country Office plans to complete distribution of second tranche to de-registered IDPs in July.

- (e) Under the Emergency School Feeding (ESF), food delivery to schools continued during the reporting period, with a total of 729 tons of assorted food commodities delivered to benefit over 135,080 school children in the various counties. Representing 68 percent of the food commodities distributed by the Country office. In addition to the regular hot meals provided at schools, WFP initiated a take home ration for girls in Upper Primary and Lower Secondary education as an incentive for their parents to keep sending them to school.
- (f) A total of 44 tons of assorted food commodities was distributed to 2,302 project participants involved in various FSLI projects including road rehabilitation, skills training and agricultural activities.
- (g) WFP Buchanan sub office attended a graduation ceremony for some Ex-combatants who have been supported by WFP through Food-for- Training programme. A total 56 trainees graduated in three major disciplines including Agriculture, Food Pastry/Food Preservation and Blacksmithing after ten months of intensive training at the Children Assistance Program center.
- (h) Assessment of additional FSLI projects is continuing in the various sub-offices as host communities and returning population strive to rebuild their communities through WFP Food-for-Work activities.
- (i) During the reporting period, WFP distributed a total of 41 tons of food to 3,131 beneficiaries in various institutions under the Nutrition programme including beneficiaries in institutional and supplementary feeding, MCH as well as people living with HIV/AIDS.
- (j) WFP Liberia operation has a total food shortfall of 1,959 tons valued at US\$ 1.5 Million over the next six months; May to October 2006. The pipeline break will start in May with cereals and Vegetable oil, followed by shortfalls of Pulses, cereals and Vegetable Oil in August. Additional pledges and resources are needed to avert shortfalls of 1,517 tons of cereals, 327 tons of pulses, and 114 tons of vegetable oil.
- (k) WFP Liberia received 13 additional Hino trucks during the reporting period. This is the last consignment of the 30 trucks allocated to the Country office this year. The trucks are being inspected, serviced and fitted with radio and other necessities before being deployed in the field. The 17 DAF trucks received last month were already deployed in the various WFP sub-offices. The arrival of the trucks is expected to strengthen WFP's fleet capacity, which in return should improve the delivery of food to beneficiaries
- (l) On May 19, the Country Office received some 409 tons of CSB.
- (m) During the reporting period, a total of 1,009 tons of assorted food commodities was dispatched in continuation of the May 2006 distribution. Of this quantity, the private transporter moved 885 tons or 88 percent while WFP Fleet moved 124 tons or 12 percent.
- (n) As of 19 May, the in-country stock was 5,392 tons.
- (o) Data analysis for the comprehensive food security and nutrition survey (CFSNS) is on-going. Preliminary results of the countrywide survey are expected by June and a final report will be out by end of July.
- (p) WFP last week participated in a UN sponsored one day orientation workshop for newly appointed County Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents held in Monrovia. The purpose of the meeting was to introduce the UN Country Team and the new concept of County Support Team (CST) to the local officials. The sessions included

discussions on the role of the UN in assisting the government to meet its development objectives. The discussions focused on the four pillars of the government development agenda including Governance, rule of law, Economic Revitalization and Restoration of Basic Services and Infrastructure. Follow-up meetings will be held at the county levels.

- (q) On Sunday, May 21, over 74,000 people in Liberia joined the rest of the world in the Walk the World –Fight Hunger event including the President of Liberia, Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, SRSG, Alan Doss and Omotola, the famous Nigerian actress. The walks were organized in Monrovia and other major towns in the country including Tubmanburg, Buchanan, Saclepea, Haper, Voinjama, Phebe and Zwedru.

(3) Niger

- (a) The pasture conditions in the majority of the pastoral zones of Zinder, Dosso, Maradi and Tahoua are satisfactory. However, the drying out of semi-permanent water points, combined with localised fodder deficits recorded in certain areas, has led to a limited access to food for animals and an early transhumance after the harvest period towards the south in zones located in the region of Tillaberi, Tahoua and Diffa. There has also been a deterioration of the terms of trade for the pastoralists, and an unusual presence of reproductive livestock in 27 percent of the vulnerable markets jointly assessed by SIMA, FEWS NET and WFP. This implies a localised deterioration of pastoralist food security conditions. Activities such as animal fodder banks and free distribution of fodder together with general distribution would need to be contemplated as of June.
- (b) In terms of nutrition, the increase in admissions to supplementary and therapeutic feeding centres observed in March and April continues through May and is expected to continue to rise throughout the lean season. A meningitis epidemic has remained persistent, particularly in the regions of Maradi, Dosso, Tillaberi and Niamey.
- (c) The prices of cereals are stable compared to previous months. However an increase of 3 to 5percent in the prices of mil and sorgho has been reported in the regions of Maradi and Zinder.
- (d) Thus far in 2006, around 6,892 tons of food have been dispatched to partners for nutritional activities, Food-for-Work and cereal banks, benefiting over 300,000 beneficiaries per month.
- (e) WFP, UNICEF with nutritional partners agreed recently that the current coverage rate of therapeutic and supplementary feeding centres was not sufficient and that measures needed to be taken to gain a clearer picture of the coverage and expand in zones where it remains insufficient. An analysis of coverage at the departmental level is currently underway.
- (f) WFP and UNICEF presented an update on the blanket feeding planning to partners this week. Final discussions with partners are underway and it is hoped that agreements will be signed very soon. It was jointly agreed that the blanket feeding ration would be increased to 12.5 kg of CSB/UNIMIX, 1.25kg of oil and 0.94 kg of sugar per child per month.
- (g) The Government of Niger's request for increase in school feeding resulted in a budget revision for the Country programme (CP) and in the increase of the number of beneficiaries to reach a total of 15,000 children in 2006-2007. WFP and the Government still have to identify within the 717 schools proposed by the Government the ones that will benefit from the expansion.
- (h) Some 2,442 tons targeting 195,400 beneficiaries are currently put in place for Food-for-Work foreseen in the PRRO and Act 1 of the Country Programme. The distributions are planned to start in June.
- (i) In close coordination with the Cellule Crises Alimentaires, 4,000 tons targeting 200,000

beneficiaries will be put in place from June for the Cereal Banks, of which 2,000 tons in the framework of the PRRO and 2.000 tons in the framework of ACT 1 of the Country Programme.

- (j) National Statistics Institute (INS) published a report on poverty based on the indicator of expenditure needed to buy a minimum of 2100 kilocalories a day. The analysis showed that Maradi is the poorest zone with 80 percent of the population living below the poverty line followed by Zinder (71 percent), Tillabery (69 percent) and Dosso (68 percent). Niamey and Diffa with 27 percent and 40 percent respectively are the better off regions in the country.
- (k) WFP, SAP (Government Early Warning System), INS (National Statistics Institute), SIMA (National Market Monitoring System), FEWS-NET and FAO are all collaborating to a joint food security assessment which is currently ongoing. The objective is to evaluate and characterize vulnerability to food insecurity of households. The results will be used to guide the response activities of the DNP-GCA and WFP. The preliminary results are expected in mid-June. The study will include an analysis on the economic impact of the avian flu on rural households possessing and depending on poultry breeding to sustain their living.
- (l) PRRO 10509.0- Strengthening the Means of Subsistence of Vulnerable Populations and Targeted Assistance for Malnourished Children- began in April and will last for 18 months, through September 2007. With a total budget of 37.3 million US dollars, the operation will reach 2.9 million beneficiaries, over 70 percent of which are malnourished children and their families, with 46,950 metric tonnes of food.
- (m) Contributions totalling 14.14 million US dollars have been received, representing 37.89 percent of the PRRO requirements. The current shortfall is 23.18 million US dollars or 62.11 percent of the PRRO requirements.
- (n) WFP Niger's resourcing has improved over the two last two months. The arrival of food purchased with new contributions will result in full implementation of support to cereal banks, Food-for-Work and Food-for-Training activities in June.
- (o) The National Security Stock has 10,084 tons of cereals in stock and cash availability amounting to approximately 4.7 million US dollars. The National Food Security Mechanism authorised the use of approximately 4 million US dollars for the purchase of cereals to replenish the National Food Security Stock. Suppliers have been identified and contracts are expected to be signed next week for the purchase of 10,000 tons of cereals.
- (p) An Emergency Food Security Assessment Training for WFP staff, partners and government counterparts took place from 19 to 28 April 2006. The main purpose of the Learning Programme was to improve the ability of WFP programme staff and partners to plan, manage and implement sound and credible emergency food security assessments. Collateral result of the training includes the opportunity for WFP and Governmental partners at technical level to discuss significant subjects regarding the food crisis of 2005 that were causing tension.

(E) Southern Africa: (1) Angola (2) Lesotho (3) Mozambique (4) Zambia (5) Zimbabwe

(1) Angola

- (a) WFP continues to face a pipeline shortfall. As a result, only half rations of cereals and pulses are being distributed to some groups of beneficiaries, mostly former refugees and Internally Displaced that have recently resettled. Growth in the School Feeding programme has also been restricted to approximately one-third of the 2006 plan. In addition to supporting these activities, which are central to WFP's programme, new

contributions will also allow full rations to be distributed to malnourished children and HIV/AIDS patients. At least 15,000 tons of food, or USD12 million, is urgently needed to allow planned food distributions to continue through December 2006.

- (b) WFP is examining the possibility of providing food aid to patients of the ongoing cholera epidemic and their caregivers. Luanda's provincial authorities first declared a cholera outbreak on 19 February. To date, more than 38,000 cases have been reported, resulting in at least 1,400 deaths. The cholera outbreak has been declared in 12 of Angola's 18 provinces.

(2) Lesotho

- (a) From May 2006, WFP and Cooperating Partners provided food to just under 26,000 people. Beneficiaries were participants in HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, mother and childcare, orphans and other vulnerable children programmes, as well as Food-for-Work and Food-for-Assets projects.

(3) Mozambique

- (a) In April, WFP and Cooperating Partners distributed food to just under 400,000 beneficiaries in Vulnerable Group Feeding, Food-for-Work, School Feeding and other Community Safety Net programmes.
- (b) The food security situation is generally improving all over the country as food availability improves with the good harvest. The Ministry of Agriculture's preliminary estimate for the 2005/06 agricultural season indicates a harvest of 2.1 million tons of cereals, 365,000 tons of vegetables, and 7.5 million tons of cassava, representing an increase of 10 percent to 14 percent from last agricultural year. WFP is currently working on new planning figures for the PRRO, taking into account the successful harvest. The results of the vulnerability assessment will be taken into account.

(4) Zambia

- (a) As the Emergency Operation winds down in districts that were affected by drought last year, WFP Zambia is currently providing food assistance to 600,000 vulnerable people under the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 10310). Good rains around the country mean that many families have been able to harvest sufficient maize and other foods including, pumpkins, sweet potatoes and groundnuts to meet their current needs. However, some families affected by severe flooding are still vulnerable and continue to receive food assistance. At the peak of the lean season, WFP, the Government of Zambia and other Cooperating Partners were providing relief food assistance to 1.4 million people. A shortfall of USD23.6 million remains for 2006, which includes outstanding loans from WFP pre-financing.
- (b) The food situation for refugees has stabilized considerably since the beginning of 2006. WFP is currently supporting 69,000 refugees, 42,600 of whom are Congolese, whose return to DRC depends on peace prospects after the election later this year. WFP is working closely with UNHCR and IOM and hopes to provide food support to approximately 12,000 Angolan refugees who have indicated an interest in returning home mid-year. Although WFP's shortfall for 2006 has been reduced considerably, USD990,000 is still required to meet the refugee's food needs in the five camps. Agricultural land is very limited in most camps and the majority of refugees depend solely on WFP food assistance to meet their basic daily nutritional requirements.

(5) Zimbabwe

- (a) Following a cholera outbreak at a WFP supported school in Guruve District, on-site school feeding has been temporarily suspended. WFP plans to provide dry take-home

rations in continued support of the programme. According to local officials, 45 cholera cases and 15 deaths have been reported in the district since 18 May 2006.

- (b) Due to increased supply resulting from the recent harvest, maize grain continues to be readily available in most parts of the country, resulting in stable prices. However, Buhera, Chipinge and Nyanga districts (eastern Zimbabwe), are experiencing shortages of maize grain. According to field reports, former beneficiaries of the Vulnerable Group Feeding programme, which ended 30 April 2006, are seeking acceptance into WFP's Targeted Activities in order to access food aid.
- (c) Data collection for the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) is ongoing, with findings scheduled for release in July 2006. The ZimVAC findings will guide programmatic decisions through identification of vulnerable areas, quantification of assistance requirements, and indicators to assist in vulnerable household selection.
- (d) According to the local Goetz Observatory for Seismology, on Sunday and Monday 22 and 23 May, two earthquakes occurred in Wedza District, 100 kilometres southeast of the capital, Harare. The earthquakes measured 3.9 and 4.0 on the Richter scale and occurred at 23:55 and 33 minutes later at 00:27 respectively. No casualties or property damages have been reported.

(F) Asia: (1) Myanmar (2) Philippines

(1) Myanmar

- (a) A joint food needs assessment was carried out in cyclone Mala affected areas, western coastal area of Myanmar by WFP, World Vision, Metta Development Foundation and ADRA in the first week of May. The team visited to Ngwe Thauung Yan, Thae Kone, Tha Baw Kan, Baw Mi and Magyi Sin in Ayeyarwaddy Division where Mala cyclone hit severely. ADRA proposed a total of 53 tons of rice, food relief and recovery to assist 3,275 beneficiaries for 1.5 months, to OCHA through UNDP.
- (b) Seasonal flu Vaccination campaign for WFP staff and dependents took place in Pangkham, Lashio, Laokai, and Tuanggyi on from 16 to 19 May 06. AHI Contingency plan for WFP Myanmar is under way and to be completed before end of May. WFP also has pre-positioned Personal Protective Equipments (PPE) in all its Sub-Offices.
- (c) Following the recommendations of the Evaluation Missions, budget revision for EMOP extension-in-time until 31st December 2006 has been approved and the budget revision for PRRO is under process.
- (d) Under EMOP 10345.1, a total of 565 tons of rice was dispatched to Taunggyi and Lashio Sub-Offices for Food-for-Work and Food-for-Training activities. Under PRRO 10066.2, due to the reshuffle of Regional Commander, a total of only 8 tons of rice was able to dispatch to Maungdaw Sub-Office during the reporting period (11-24 May).

(2) Philippines

- (a) Overall, Mindanao security is normal although remains tense. UN operations are not being affected except for Barangay Rangaban, where WFP will not be allowed to travel. Staff in the region are observing Standing Operating Procedures and are working in coordination with the Philippine Marines Philippine Army and Philippine National Police (PNP). WFP is awaiting arrival of MOSS-compliant vehicles and is looking into security and medical evacuation arrangements.
- (b) WFP is seeking relevant government agencies at the national level to provide complementary inputs into the Mindanao operation, which will be represented in the EMOP proposal that will go to the overseeing National Economic and Development Agency (NEDA) for approval; NEDA has already approved an initial three-month EMOP

pilot. Consultations have been underway, including a meeting between WFP, its main implementing agency the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), and departments of Health and Education on 24 May. DSWD and WFP also agreed to several deadlines, including the signing in Davao on 7 June of the DSWD-WFP Letter of understanding, and tripartite Field Level Agreements between WFP, DSWD and implementing partners.

- (c) WFP is re-establishing a presence in the Philippines with an emergency operation that will feed 2.1 million people in Mindanao in support of the peace process. Funding is urgently required for this operation. Thus far USD 2.7 million has been received, just 10 percent of the required USD 27 million.
- (d) Eighteen representatives from the OIC, one of the major donors towards peace negotiations in Mindanao, visited WFP-targeted provinces of Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao, Sultan Kudarat and North Cotabato on 17-19 May, evaluating programmes and projects implemented for the GRP-MNLF Peace Agreement. It is hoped that this visit will boost peace efforts in the region.
- (e) Typhoon Chanchu ("pearl"), the first major storm to hit the region on 9 May about 550 km east of Mindanao Island in the Philippines. On 13 and 14 May the typhoon hit central and north-western Philippines affecting some 53,000 people in the Luzon and Visayas regions. Some 37 people were killed and thousands of homes were destroyed. Oriental Mindoro province was the most affected, with 29,011 families affected, 1,039 houses destroyed and a further 2,668 damaged, widespread damage to agriculture and loss of power supplies. At present thousands of families are homeless, and the Philippine National Red Cross Mindoro Oriental Chapter is providing mass feeding and relief to thousands in the different evacuation centers in Calapan City.
- (f) Exploration of a potential one-off food distribution in the three provinces of Zamboanga Peninsula were conducted by Head of Operations from 18-19 May, following the insistence of the Office of the President's Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP). Initial discussions show strong support from local governments, including offers of complementary inputs in storage, transport and distribution.
- (g) An agreement between WFP, UNICEF and the Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI) to conduct a baseline survey in the five provinces has been signed. The survey will commence in June to assess mother and children nutritional levels and household food security. Recipes for the Corn Soya Blend (CSB) have been collected to be pilot tested with different target groups (school children, pregnant and lactating women, children under two) prior to implementation.
- (h) WFP is now ready to receive international cargo at Polluc Port, following the signing of an agreement with the Regional Port Authority of Maguindanao for use of the port and three warehouses. The CO is working at Manila level to get customs clearances, tariff exemptions etc.
- (i) WFP has been offered free warehouse space within the government compound in Marawi following a meeting with provincial officials that took place on 16 May; WFP will do some minor adjustments to the entrances to receive cargo. Four to five dump trucks will also be provided free of charge, with WFP covering fuel costs.
- (j) WFP participated in the Walk the World event on 21 May, organized by TNT in Manila; funds raised will go to School Feeding operations in Mindanao.
- (k) WFP participated in a joint "ground-breaking" ceremony with FAO, opened by the Japanese Embassy's First Secretary for Agriculture, in North Cotabato on 23 May. The ceremony marked a clear step in WFP's collaboration with other UN agencies.
- (l) The Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) visited the Philippines from 17-23 May at the Government's invitation to see progress since the 1996 peace agreement with the

Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF). Local government officials advocated support for WFP operations throughout the visit, and WFP was invited to an OIC-hosted donor meeting.

(G) Latin America and Caribbean: (1) Bolivia (2) Colombia (3) Ecuador

(1) Bolivia

- (a) Several mudslides were registered on the main way connecting the cities of Santa Cruz and Cochabamba. As a consequence, some 400 cars, trucks and vans are blocked waiting for the road to be repaired. No accidents were reported.
- (b) After a two week strike of the inter-provincial transport sector, services have been resumed.
- (c) After the government's announcement of a forthcoming agrarian reform, several sectors of the landless movement took large extensions of private lands in the Santa Cruz and Beni lowlands. Farmers demanded the government to take action against the illegal occupation of their properties. The association of lowlands farmers broke dialogue with the government, as no actions to avoid invasions are being taken.
- (d) The Emergency Operation (IR-EMOP) 10517.0 has been approved on 20th of May to continue the support of 45,000 flood-affected persons. Programming and purchase processes will initiate immediately. Families in camps have enough food –from the last distribution of IR-EMOP 10511.0- only until the first week of June.
- (e) Contributions of two donors have been negotiated parallel to the EMOP approval process. With these resources, 42 percent of the total needs have been covered and the operation will be able to start distributions immediately. For the first distributions, commodities from the development program will be loaned.

(2) Colombia

- (a) The rainy season is affecting all provinces of Colombia, but over the past several days there has been particularly heavy rainfall in the provinces of Antioquia, Chocó and Boyacá. The Colombian Red Cross Society (CRC) has been monitoring the situation in coordination with the SNPAD; according to the records, between 1 January and 19 May some 34,663 families (166,715 people) were affected, of which 126 died, 220 were injured and 21 remain missing. In addition, 1,272 houses were completely destroyed and 13,478 were seriously damaged. The rainy season has affected 134 municipalities in 21 of the 33 Colombian Provinces. In all affected areas, the Colombian Government, with support from the Colombian Red Cross, are providing support to the affected population through distributions of Food Items and Non-Food Items.
- (b) At least 680 people from the indigenous community of Conondo, located in rural areas of Alto Andágueda (Municipality of Bagadó), province of Choco, are facing blockades and threats issued from members of an illegal armed group located in the area. No further information has been issued about this situation but WFP local office in this province will monitor the situation in order to provide a humanitarian response if required.
- (c) Massive displacements have been reported in the southern province of Nariño. More than 1,400 people from remote villages and rural areas have been forced to flee due to strong clashes between the Colombian Army and illegal armed groups. Displaced families have temporarily settled in the village of Sanchez (located near the municipality of Policarpa). Affected families have received humanitarian assistance and emergency supplies from the Government and from international organizations. WFP is about to open a Satellite Office in this province as part of PRRO 10366.

- (d) The province of Antioquia has also reported individual displacements from different municipalities towards the city of Medellin. According to the Presidential Agency for Social Action, at least 110 people were forced to flee mainly due to threats from illegal armed groups.
- (e) Situation remains tense in the southwestern province of Nariño. The Colombian Institute of Geology and Mining (Ingeominas) maintains the “level two” alert issued on March 27 2006 due to increased activity of the Galeras volcano. Several communities around the volcano are considered to be at high risk and many of them have been temporarily relocated. National and local authorities are making progress in upgrading 12 temporary shelters in the municipalities of Pasto, Nariño and La Florida. According to information provided by the Colombian Red Cross, approximately 489 households (2,366 persons) are now hosted in five temporary shelters in Pasto municipality. Another 7 temporary shelters remain empty. Due to the reluctance of the population to move from high risk areas, the authorities have asked the UN system in Colombia to help them persuade communities to move to safe locations. WFP does not develop any food aid activity in this province, but an emergency plan of action among WFP and other UN agencies has been prepared in case the volcano erupts and emergency humanitarian aid is required. WFP Colombia is planning to open a new satellite Office in this province as part of PRRO 10366.
- (f) Under the new, Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10366 Assistance to People Displaced by Violence, WFP reached 32,637 beneficiaries.

(3) Ecuador

- (a) According to the National Geophysical Institute, volcanic activity is extremely high; strong explosions and hundred of tremors are registered several times a day with moderate and strong emissions of steam and gas, and very low ash fall. Permanent loud roars coming from the volcano and incandescent rocks are reported daily. Volcanic activity has affected several communities in the provinces of Tungurahua and Chimborazo. The Emergency Operation Committee is activated and several families have been mobilized, they are scared and sleep in temporary shelters and return to their normal activities during the day.
- (b) On 16 May, Ecuadorian President declared a state of emergency for several villages in the provinces of Tungurahua and Chimborazo due to the intense activity of the Tungurahua volcano.
- (c) The Civil Defense, the Red Cross and other institutions are assisting with food, medicines, mattresses, and blankets to families in shelters. Six temporary shelters have been adapted (churches, community houses, and schools) in the communities of El Pingüe and Guadalupe in order to receive possible evacuated families.
- (d) A UNETE needs assessment mission was undertaken on 18-19 May, CAFOD and the Red Cross joined the mission. The assessment mission met with local (cantonal) COEs, visited temporary shelters and affected communities. Response capacity was evaluated and contingency plans were revised. Recommendations will be given to the government as urgent actions should be taken; the UN will give technical support on the field in order to be prepared for a possible emergency.
- (e) Under the ECU EMOP 10381.0 – “Food assistance for the refugee population affected by the armed conflict in Colombia” some 376 tons of commodities (33,000 food rations) were delivered to provincial warehouses in Quito and Lago Agrio. Food rations elaboration process started on 17 May. Food delivery to UNHCR’s local distribution agencies will start on 24 May. Monitoring and evaluation report was presented to CO and UNHCR on 9 May.
- (f) In accordance to the Contingency Agreement between WFP, the Ministry of Agriculture,

the Ministry of Social Welfare, and the Civil Defense, WFP continues to coordinate and distribute food rations with Emergency Operation Committees to flood affected families in the coastal provinces of Guayas, Los Rios, El Oro, and Manabí. Food distribution activities are in their final phase.

- (g) A WFP Team continues to update information and monitor flood affected areas.
- (h) Under the framework of the Food Contingency Agreement between WFP, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Social Welfare, and the Civil Defense in coordination with the Red Cross, 200 food rations were delivered to assist victims of the Calerito Santa Rosa community landslide. Other institutions have also assisted affected communities. Results of the assessment undertaken by the Civil Defense and the Red Cross determined that communities are in a vulnerable situation as the Baisán hill is at risk of falling down. However, at the moment needs are covered and the situation is under control.
- (i) The ECU IR – EMOP 10524.0 “Food Assistance to Flood Affected Families in Los Rios province, Ecuador” has been approved to assist flood affected families in Los Rios coastal province. WFP will assist immediately 10,000 beneficiaries (2,000 families) approximately who were badly affected by the floods in Los Rios province. As the main house-hold activity in this province is agriculture, severely affected by the floods. This number continues to be updated through monitoring missions. PAHO will provide other basic items such as potable water, basic sanitation, and medicines.
- (j) WFP will coordinate food distribution with local emergency committees (COEs). The Red Cross, Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (British NGO), and the Cooperazione Internazionale (Italian NGO) are also working in the field and WFP will coordinate with these organizations in order to achieve the main objective of this operation.
- (k) Ecuador EMOP 10381.0 has received US\$ 100,000 contribution to continue its operations.

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

WFP Weekly Emergency Report

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

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

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