

World Food Programme Emergency Report 2005
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(A) Highlights

- (a) WFP's Regional Protracted Relief and Rehabilitation Operation 10310 "Assistance to Populations in Southern Africa Vulnerable to Food Insecurity and the Impact of HIV/AIDS" faces commodity shortfalls of cereals beginning in June 2005. The situation could exacerbate household food insecurity for over 5 million people throughout southern Africa in the fourth quarter of 2005.
- (b) WFP emergency and development distributions have been cancelled in Bolivia due to road blockades and unsafe environment.
- (c) In DR Congo, over 5,000 IDPs are making their way from Kinshasa to their areas of origin in Equateur or Oriental provinces.

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

(1) Afghanistan

- (a) The security situation remains volatile, particularly in the east, south and southeast of the country. On 1 June, a vehicle of the mine detection and dog centre (MDC), a local NGO, was hit by an improvised explosive device (IED) in Girishk district of Hilmand, causing the death of three workers. As a result, the United Nations Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan (UNMACA) suspended its missions in the southern region. On 2 June, a contracted WFP driver was shot and injured in the vicinity of Spin Boldak whilst transporting WFP food to Kandahar. The attackers, having burned down a preceding fuel tanker, killing its two drivers supplying the Coalition Forces, assaulted the driver moving WFP food. The driver sustained gunshot wounds to the leg and shoulder and is receiving treatment. Another driver was sent to the scene to transfer the food to Kandahar. A local worker of the Joint Electoral Management Body (JEMB) was killed in the southern Uruzgan province on 3 June.
- (b) Flash floods washed away some 50 houses, displacing over 200 families in Darwaz district of the northern Badakhshan province.

- (c) The Government estimates a 20–25 percent drop in wheat yields in three districts of Hirat (Gulran, Khuskekhone, Khuseke Robot Sange) as a result of sunn pest infestation. The loss of wheat production is expected to affect poor share croppers in these areas. The Government has launched some projects, through the National Solidarity Program (NSP), in support of the affected families. WFP is coordinating with NSP to identify gaps where food-for-work projects would be appropriate.
- (d) WFP continues its relief and recovery work in areas that remained unaffected by the volatile security situation. During the past week WFP assisted 228,000 beneficiaries. WFP has also allocated 20 tons of food to assist the people affected by the flash floods and is coordinating with the Government and Coalition Forces to deliver it by helicopters as the area is now inaccessible by road

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

(1) Burundi

- (a) An estimated 3,000 communal advisors have been elected last week. However, violence and shooting caused postponement of these elections in six communes of Bubanza and Bujumbura Rural provinces. Provisional results indicated that the Conseil National pour la Défense de la Démocratie-Force pour la Défense de la Démocratie (CNDD-FDD) party (derived from rebel movement) had won in most of the communes. The Front pour la Démocratie au Burundi (FRODEBU) party, currently in power, was the second followed by the former Unique Party pour le Progrès National (UPRONA).
- (b) Attacks by grenades and bombs as well as shootings were perpetrated on polling stations and individuals in Bujumbura Rural, the capital and Bubanza provinces during the Election Day. These attacks jeopardised the elections that had to be rescheduled.
- (c) All Rwandan asylum seekers were brought together at Songore transit site in Ngozi province, in accordance with the agreement between the Rwandan and Burundian governments. Regular consultations between border authorities continued to ensure the sensitisation of this population in order to persuade them to return home. Some benefited from 29 tons of food assistance last week. Around 8,000 are estimated to be in Burundi, others were assisted a week before.
- (d) Last week, WFP provided 533 tons of food to 97,670 beneficiaries in Burundi. Field missions to collect data for the seasonal Crop and Food Supply Assessment mission (CFSAM) carried out jointly by FAO, WFP, UNICEF and Government have started. A complementary WFP food security assessment will be carried out in thirty-eight communes of all provinces with the support of the regional assessment officer.
- (e) In order to inform the beneficiaries about their entitlements, WFP is continuing with the distribution of signboards which indicate the food rations allocated to beneficiaries for every programme. These signboards were distributed last week to different nutritional centres located in Bubanza, Bujumbura Rural and Cibitoke provinces and the same will be done for all projects operated by WFP in the country.
- (f) The pipeline is very low compared with needs and some distributions were postponed due to commodity shortages. A serious food shortfall is anticipated for June and is expected to worsen in August. The pipeline is almost empty from mid-September onwards.

(2) Congo, DR

- (a) A staff member of the French Médecins sans Frontière (MSF) and his Congolese driver were kidnapped on Thursday, 2 June, while on their return from the Gina internally

displaced persons (IDPs) camp to Bunia. According to the NGO, both staff members were still alive. Eyewitnesses reported that they were taken into the bush by gunmen around Lokpa (33 Km from Bunia). Latest information in the media indicated that MSF had suspended its activities in the Ituri district.

- (b) As reported last week, the security in Ituri District remains a cause for concern due to several incidents. Many casualties were recorded after several attacks opposing Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo (FARDC) soldiers and different militia groups active in eastern Congo. The Front Démocratique pour la Libération du Rwanda (FDLR) voluntary repatriation remained uncertain; however, arrangements had been made towards their return to Rwanda. On the other hand, FARDC troops are demanding payment of their salaries and meanwhile continue to steal and loot civilians' property while demobilized soldiers, gathered at the transit site and in dire need of assistance, reportedly threatened to resume militia activities.
- (c) Over 5,000 IDPs are making their way from Kinshasa back to their areas of origin in the Equateur or Oriental provinces. Some 2,500 will be resettled in the vicinity of Kisangani. WFP and the DRC Red Cross recently signed an agreement for the provision of resettlement food packages to the targeted beneficiaries. A total of 23 tons, representing two-month rations, will be delivered to the resettling IDPs upon their arrival in Kisangani, within two weeks. WFP had released a total of 57 tons of food to allow the IDPs to cover their food needs during the trip. In Ituri district, the Gina IDP camp, located some 45km from Bunia, hosts 6,420 households. Due to increased insecurity in the area the most recent distribution of food to the camp was in March 2005. Military operations by renegade militia men continued to prevent IDPs from returning to their homes. Conversely, the situation of IDPs at Tchioma (60 km from Bunia) was most encouraging. According to the German Agro Action (GAA), resettlements from the camp had been on the increase. GAA reportedly distributed WFP food to 623 households from the Tchioma camp who had resettled in the village of Nyakunda compared with 123 households still in the camp.
- (d) The population of Pinga in Rutshuru territory and Binza (North-Kivu) received their first food aid assistance since the beginning of civil war in DRC. Protracted insecurity involving militiamen in the region had rendered the area inaccessible for aid workers. The aid packages delivered to the affected populations included 32 tons of WFP food.
- (e) Reports from a WFP/FAO joint survey highlighted the intensity of the cassava disease in South-Kivu, mainly in the Bunyakiri-Hombo area (south of the province). The mosaic epidemic has already damaged the plants expected for the next harvest. WFP plans to assist at least 20,000 additional vulnerable people following the losses of crops which are leading to food insecurity in the area.

(3) Djibouti

- (a) Recent rainfall has improved the browse and water situation in most of the rural areas affected by the current drought in Djibouti, but the recovery in animal production will take some time. Water shortages are expected to occur during the peak requirements (summer months). The food security situation is reportedly still very precarious in most of livestock dependant areas; assisting the pastoralists in the affected zones will prevent further breakdown in rural livelihoods and will help to reduce livestock sales, thus helping to maintain viable herds. There are strong indications of substantial increases in global acute malnutrition rates as a result of continuous seasonal food deficits due to persistent droughts.
- (b) The Djibouti Ministry of Health and WHO, in closed collaboration with UNICEF, WFP, Office National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistres (ONARS), FEWSNET and the district level authorities, have conducted a rapid nutritional assessment in most parts of

the drought affected areas aimed at capturing the current nutritional status of drought victims and making comprehensive recommendations for their assistance. According to preliminary results released, moderate acute malnutrition rate was found high in communities that depend on food aid (nomads who have lost all their herds; displaced persons from Ethiopia and Somaliland who are not in refugee camps). Chronic malnutrition (stunting) was reported to be over 40 percent in all surveyed communities and anaemia was prevalent in women and children while the main health problems in children were found to be diarrhoea, fever, respiratory diseases and measles. Cumulative impact of continuous droughts has led to food insecurity and high rates of malnutrition among children under five and women in five, out of six, livelihood zones of Djibouti.

- (c) WFP continues to provide food in the districts of Dikhil, Tadjourah and Obock. In spite of some logistics constraints, all distributions will be completed at the beginning of next week.

(4) Eritrea

- (a) According to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the contributions to the Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) - a mechanism through which the UN and its partners ask for funding from donors – remain below target. As of May 2005, only 27.2 percent of the USD 157 million requested by Eritrea in the CAP had been funded. At the same time last year, 42 percent had been secured.
- (b) Eritrea published legislation to regulate the operations of all non-government organizations (NGOs), including a requirement for them to pay taxes on imported materials. The new law, published on 11 May, requires NGOs to submit project reports every three months and to renew their licences annually. In addition, local NGOs will be required to have operating capital of USD 1 million while international NGOs will have to have twice as much. The legislation states that NGOs engaging in “political or economic sabotage” will be banned.
- (c) The Emergency Coordinator of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has reported that the coping mechanisms of the rural population are being quickly eroded. As a result of four consecutive years of drought and lack of supplies, the price of cereals continues to rise. At the same time, prices for livestock have been steadily falling. Another concern reported by FAO was the lack of 5,000 tons of seeds needed during the planting season. A shortage of seeds would have a damaging impact on future harvests.
- (d) WFP Field Offices in Gash Barka reported that land preparation for the huge agricultural activities was intensively being carried out. Water shortages prevail in the region in spite of the recent rains. Visited health facilities with therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes are receiving more malnourished children. The reasons are believed to be poor hygiene, bad sanitary conditions and possible lack of a balanced diet.
- (e) In the Northern Red Sea, as a result of insufficient rainfall and water retention prevailing in most areas, the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) confirmed that the grazing land is getting drier and the situation deteriorating. Migration of farmers to the highlands in search of water and pasture were reported.
- (f) In Debub region, WFP field offices reported that crops are at the germinating stage in most agricultural areas visited. Water levels in dams are good while livestock conditions are improving due to increased availability of pasture.
- (g) WFP commitment coverage for EMOP 10261.01 reaches approximately USD 55.2 million representing 74 percent of the total cost to WFP. Commitment coverage for PRRO 10192.0 remains at USD 43.1 million representing 84 percent of operation

requirements.

(5) Rwanda

- (a) The flow of refugees from Burundi and DRC into Rwanda continues with 160 new arrivals during the reporting period. Spontaneous repatriation movement is also ongoing, with an unspecified number of refugees either returning to DR Congo or Burundi or leaving camps but then staying in nearby towns and villages on the Rwandan side of the border.
- (b) Some 69 Burundian refugees arrived at Gikonko transit centre and 25 others in Nyamure camp during the week. In addition, 66 Congolese refugees arrived at Nkamira transit centre. Some 177 refugees were transferred from Nyagatare transit camp in Cyangugu province near the DRC border to Kiziba camp. Only 126 individuals remained at Nyagatare transit camp because they were sick and under treatment. They will be transferred to Ngarama camp in Byumba as soon as they recover.
- (c) Due to a local commodity loan that WFP was able to arrange, refugees will receive a full ration instead of a reduced ration during the months of June and July 2005. WFP still needs about 9,000 tons in donor pledges to cover the refugee food needs until end of 2005.
- (d) During the week, some 114 returnees arrived from DRC, 52 at Nyagatare transit camp and 62 at Nkamira transit camp. They received only a one-month returnee food package due to the continuous pipeline problems.
- (e) The Joint Crop and Food Assessment mission is ongoing. It is expected that areas, which experienced erratic rainfall and prolonged dry spells will receive a less than normal June harvest.

(6) Somalia

- (a) Fierce fighting between two sub-clans in the western section of Beletwein, the main town in Hiran region, Central Somalia, has left more than 30 people dead and 70 others injured while displacing hundreds of people from their homes. Even though elders and religious leaders from neutral clans have intervened, tension is still high and gunshots are still being heard in the town.
- (b) On Tuesday, 7 June 2005, the Prime Minister of the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia inaugurated the newly rehabilitated Duduble canal in Jowhar, Middle Shabelle Region, which is expected to benefit 50,000 people in the region by allowing them access and control over the River Shabelle for irrigation purposes, to avert perennial flooding and boost income potential. WFP, UNDP and the local community jointly rehabilitated the canal. WFP provided 600 tons of food, equivalent to USD 450,000.
- (c) WFP Somalia continues to support the tsunami-affected communities along the northeast coastline with relief food distribution of 311 tons in the fifth round monthly distributions that started in May and is still ongoing. So far, WFP Somalia has distributed a total of 1,950 tons to the tsunami-affected communities since January 2005.

(7) Sudan

- (a) DARFUR:
- (b) In North Darfur, armed men in military attire stopped three WFP-contracted trucks and the drivers were robbed of their personal possessions before being allowed to proceed with delivery of food to Malha. United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS) carried out an assessment of Zam Zam internally displaced persons (IDPs)

camp in North Darfur on 2 May. The assessment confirmed a significant increase in police presence in the camp following the shooting incident on 26 May involving the Government of Sudan (GoS) when one person was killed and several were wounded. It has been reported that IDPs have been leaving the camp because of the prevailing tension but numbers have not yet been confirmed.

- (c) On 31 May, a WHO team was held at gunpoint and detained by armed men, near the village of Um Kunya, in South Darfur, for approximately six hours. Eventually the six staff members and the two vehicles were released and returned safely to Nyala the same evening. While none of the members were mistreated, it is anticipated that the incident will affect the undertaking of WHO's mortality survey that has been ongoing since May.
- (d) Recent armed clashes and increased hostilities between Sudan Liberation Army (SLA) and Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) in South Darfur have resulted in heightened insecurity and instability in the region. The Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG) has expressed serious concern on the reported violations of the N'Djamena Ceasefire Agreement.
- (e) Rains were reported in Darfur and forecasts for the coming week indicate scattered heavy showers, particularly in South and West Darfur and the southern tip of North Darfur. Although WFP expects some delays in truck turnaround time during the rainy season, operations will continue as planned with a dispatch target of 46,902 tons to reach some 2.35 million beneficiaries in June. Dispatches from the three Darfur state capitals to Cooperating Partners (CPs) between 1 and 5 June total 7,237 tons to some 381,000 beneficiaries (estimate is based on dispatch report).
- (f) In May, WFP dispatched a total of 45,542 tons of food by road to Darfur representing some 92 percent of the total dispatch target for the month. WFP was unable to reach the monthly target for road deliveries into Darfur, primarily due to delays in expected arrivals, custom clearance and delays in transit as a result of insecurity along the main access roads. WFP contracted trucks were not permitted to travel at night and limited capacity of military escorts hampered the frequency of truck deliveries during the day.
- (g) Between 1 and 6 June, WFP dispatched a total of 10,807 tons by road to the Darfur states, representing 28 percent of the monthly target for June. During the same period, WFP has airlifted and airdropped a total of 937 tons of food into Darfur, including food being airlifted in from Al Khufra, representing 11 percent of the monthly target for June. As of 6 June, a total of 2,241 tons has been airlifted from Libya to Nyala and El Fasher.
- (h) The Government of Sudan's preparation for annual maintenance of refineries in July, and the need to build up strategic stock in Khartoum for the period, is affecting the fuel supply in El Obeid. The slow delivery of fuel from Port Sudan is resulting in fuel shortages and the consequent cancellation of food delivery flights in El Obeid. In response to reported increases in admission rates to selective feeding and health centres across South Darfur, between March and May, a WFP nutrition assessment team was deployed to the region on 21 May. The mission examined and identified the underlying causes of the deteriorating situation and determined remedial actions in consultation with UN agencies and cooperating partners. Preliminary findings confirmed the high Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates revealed by various surveys conducted in South Darfur between mid-March and May 2005, primarily in Ed Daein, Sani Afandu, Otash and (n) Al Geer. Delays in the regular distribution of food also negatively affected the nutritional status of weakened populations.
- (i) In addition to the importance of healthy food pipeline and timely food distribution, the mission recommendations include an urgent need for water, sanitation and hygiene promotion for the improvement of health and nutritional status of the affected camps like Kalma, Mershing, Duma, Sheria and Otash.

- (j) Increasing trends in the number of new IDPs were also observed with the arrival of the hunger period (March to September) and volatile insecurity prohibiting normal coping strategies including seasonal movement in search of pastureland and water.
- (k) In line with WFP's 2005 action plan for expanding food assistance to areas currently not being accessed in Darfur, WFP and African Humanitarian Action (AHA) conducted rapid food needs assessments in Kafod, North Darfur. Preliminary results identified increased food insecurity in the area as a consequence of prolonged drought. Rapid assessments were also conducted in Kass and Bulbul in South Darfur.
- (l) As of 5 June, headcounts have been completed in 82 percent of the total camps/locations, representing 63 percent of the total previously registered beneficiaries. Remaining locations include Kalma, Kass, Geneina town and Mornie.
- (m) To date, the current warehouse capacity in Darfur amounts to a total of 89,800 tons with ongoing plans to build up additional capacity in El Fasher and Nyala as WFP continues to dispatch and install rubhalls in the region for pre-positioning of food stocks.
- (n) WFP and Cooperating Partner, Save the Children US, completed registration and food security assessments in Foro Burunga, Gemeiza Babiker and Un Jukuti in West Darfur during the reporting week and 67,243 beneficiaries were registered. The expected increase in caseload is attributed to the inclusion of nomadic populations, IDPs from surrounding villages as well as returnees from Chad.
- (o) In discussing possible IDP returns in North Darfur with other UN agencies, NGOs and the Government of Sudan, OCHA expressed strong support to facilitate voluntary returns and advised all agencies to ensure that protocols are followed regarding the appropriateness and safety of returns.
- (p) The rains have significantly scaled down the movement of Dinka IDPs to the south as roads become increasingly impassable. Movement is expected to resume in early January. In May, an average of 161 Dinka IDPs returned to the south of Sudan every week.
- (q) WFP-Humanitarian Air Services (HAS), which provides services to the entire humanitarian community in Sudan, is facing a severe funding shortfall. The operation requires a total of USD 35.5 million for 2004/2005. For 2005, WFP-HAS requires almost USD 24 million of which to date, only USD 9 million has been funded, covering the requirements of the first four and half months of the year. WFP-HAS urgently needs additional contributions to ensure continued air services, particularly in view of the approaching rainy season. In May, WFP-HAS flights from Khartoum served 1,700 passengers.
- (r) As of 6 June, Darfur EMOP 10339.1 faces a shortfall of USD 172 million, representing 37 percent of total requirements (USD 467.1 million). Despite the significantly improved pipeline for Darfur following an internal transfer of USD 28 million, donor support is critical to allow Darfur EMOP to repay 31,000 tons received from other Sudan operations and outstanding Immediate Response Account (IRA) loans of USD 20.5 million. In addition, WFP needs to reimburse the USD 28 million transferred from various budget lines of the emergency operation to ensure continued recruitment of staff and payments to transporters.
- (s) The Special Operation for logistics support in Darfur faces a shortfall of USD 23 million. The procurement of 50 long-haul trucks is on hold until funds are made available.
- (t) SOUTH, EAST AND TRANSITIONAL AREAS:
- (u) The WFP-led inter-agency cross-line operation distributed a total of 872 tons of assorted food commodities to 48,562 beneficiaries (8,094 households) in Government and SPLM/A-controlled locations along the Tonga-Zeraf Corridor, Upper Nile.
- (v) According to Action Contre la Faim (ACF) reports, the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)

rate in Nhialdiu, Unity State, reached 42.5 percent while the Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rate was estimated at 9.5 percent for children between 6-59 months. WFP, through its Cooperating Partner (CP) CARE, provided 100 percent food rations to this location and Bentiu town during the week. Several factors contribute to the high rates of malnutrition in Unity State, including lack of clean drinking water, sanitation and environmental hygiene. WFP CP, Norwegian Church Aid (NCA), and CARE completed food distributions in Wau and Aweil. NCA completed distribution of a total of 154 tons of food to 11,453 beneficiaries in Wau under the food-for-recovery activity. In Aweil, WFP and CARE undertook general distribution of 285 tons of food to 8,121 IDPs and returnees. Another 295 tons of food was provided to 26,882 vulnerable residents, returnees and IDPs in Aweil East and Aweil North counties.

- (w) WFP and the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) provided 48 tons of food to 5,458 IDPs and returnees in Bahr El Jebel State. The total number of beneficiaries in Juba surroundings and Lafon, Eastern Equatoria totalled 9,248 IDPs and returnees, representing a 54 percent increase compared to last year.
- (x) Early rains halted deliveries to Bahr El Ghaza and South Kordofan states as poor road conditions and flooding made locations in Bahr El Ghazal and Kordofan States inaccessible by road. WFP was forced to offload 10 trucks carrying 150 tons of food (originally destined to locations in Bahr El Ghazal) in Abyei and Meiram, Kordofan State as a result of flooding in the region.
- (y) A total of 6,715 returnees and residents received 64 tons of food in Western Equatoria and Lakes. Food was provided in response to the critical needs of these beneficiaries who were not included in May distributions, as the monthly plan had not foreseen sudden arrival of returnees. In Mvolo, some 20 tons of food was provided for 1,400 beneficiaries of whom 270 were affected by river blindness and specially targeted by WFP.
- (z) WFP airdropped 138 tons of food in Lafon, Eastern Equatoria, on 31 May to provide for 9,298 beneficiaries. Preparations are now underway for a second airdrop operation in Torit next week with 385 tons of food for IDPs and returnees.
- (aa) Some 37 tons of food was delivered to eight Food for Asset (FFA) and Food for Training (FFT) projects in Lualdit, South Bor County, and Jonglei. A total of 1,200 (55 percent female) participants and trainees received food assistance under these activities. Another 31 tons of food were delivered to nine projects targeting 16,566 beneficiaries in Western Equatoria and Lakes. In Bahr El Ghazal, 2,540 beneficiaries received 31 tons of food assistance through supplementary, therapeutic and FFA programmes.
- (ab) WFP is participating in a multi-sectoral assessment of Yirol county, Western Equatoria, led by the UN EPR (Emergency Preparedness and Response) unit from 3-8 June to ascertain reports about the arrival of returnees and dire food needs resulting from recent inter-clan conflicts in the county.
- (ac) WFP is assessing the possibility of carrying out a nation-wide education survey which is planned to incorporate both Northern and Southern sectors of Sudan.
- (ad) Out of 5,000 IDPs expected in Mabilia, some 1,500 IDPs, currently located 20-km from the Busseri River, are heading to Raja, Bahr el Ghazal. WFP will provide food assistance to these returnees upon arrival.
- (ae) A total of 43 tons of food was provided to 2,405 IDPs under resettlement programmes in En Nuhud area, North Kordofan. This brings the total beneficiaries who received food under general food distribution to 3,004 registered IDPs in En Nuhud resettlement areas.
- (af) As of 6 June, the Emergency Operation still faces a 72 percent shortfall. To date, this

EMOP, valued at USD 302 million, has received USD 84.8 million, representing approximately 28 percent of the total operational requirements. WFP projects a shortfall of 58,000 tons of food in the next six months in the absence of immediate contributions.

- (ag) The Special operation 10368.0 Emergency road repairs and mine clearance of key transport routes in Sudan has received a total of USD 71 million to date. The operation still faces a shortfall of 21 percent against its operational requirements of USD 89 million.

(8) Tanzania

- (a) The Tanzania PRRO continues to face serious pipeline problems. Between 6 and 19 June rations were incomplete and the current reduced rations provide just 1,335 Kcal, which is 64 percent of the standard 2,100 Kcal level recommended by the 2004 refugee Joint Assessment Mission in Tanzania. Ration levels of between 1,252-1,437 Kcal are forecasted until October 2005.
- (b) WFP continues to provide food for close to 400,500 refugees. During the past week, WFP distributed some 1,400 tons of food through general distribution, supplementary and therapeutic feeding in refugee camps in western Tanzania. More than 7,000 food insecure and otherwise vulnerable Tanzanians in the host communities surrounding the camps were also supported with WFP host community activities, including access to camp-based health care facilities, school feeding, food-for-work, food-for-training and food-for-hospital in-patients.
- (c) The PRRO currently faces a shortfall of 22,978 tons (or USD 11.7 million) up to the end of January 2006. Pipeline breaks are anticipated for some of the food commodities from November and September respectively. Unless new resources are received soon, the nutritional status of more than 400,000 refugees in western Tanzania will be jeopardized.

(9) Uganda

- (a) The Chief Peace Mediator, Ms Betty Bigombe, has said that efforts for the restoration of peace in the north are in progress and encouraged the community not to lose hope. Ms. Bigombe said she was in contact with the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), Joseph Kony and the Government of Uganda with the intention of bringing about a negotiated end to the northern war that has persisted for the last 19 years with devastating effects on the country.
- (b) The security situation in northern Uganda remains fluid, with increased rebel movement in Gulu, Kitgum, Pader and Lira districts. The rebels continue to commit atrocities against the population, abduct children, loot, kill civilians and stage ambushes along major roads.
- (c) WFP continues to provide food to 1.4 million displaced persons, 192,000 refugees and other vulnerable persons. During the past week, WFP provided 4,076 tons of relief food assistance to 328,346 persons including internally displaced persons (IDPs) sheltering in camps in Gulu, Kitgum, Pader and Lira districts, refugees, children in nutrition centres and other vulnerable persons.
- (d) WFP faces a shortfall of 88,617 tons of food with a funding gap of USD 45 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, WFP will run out of commodities in June, and the nutritional status of 1.4 million internally displaced persons in northern Uganda, mostly women and children, will be jeopardized.

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

(1) Cote d'Ivoire

- (a) On 3 June, the UN Security Council extended the mandate of the UN peacekeeping mission in Cote d'Ivoire and the French troops supporting it to the end of June. A further extension of 7 months is expected. The Security Council also instructed the UN Secretary-General to appoint a High Representative for the October elections in Cote d'Ivoire. The representative will assist in the work of the Independent Electoral Commission and the Constitutional Council.
- (b) During the past week, there have been further ethnic clashes in Duekoue and neighbouring villages. A total of 5,800 displaced persons were registered at the 3 shelter sites in Duekoue. Due the prevailing insecurity in the town, people are fleeing west to Guiglo and north to Man (around 1,000 IDPs were reported in Guiglo and 600 IDPs were reported in Man). WFP conducted a quick food security assessment, confirming the initial assessment that the major concern of the displaced is protection and security. The situation will be closely monitored and currently WFP is providing high energy biscuits to children under 5 years of age and the elderly as a preventative measure. WFP is coordinating with UNICEF for registration of the displaced as well as distributions of food.
- (c) During the period from 2 to 8 June, 210 tons of food were provided to nearly 20,000 people. This included more than 1,800 beneficiaries who were assisted through Seed Protection/Food for Agriculture projects. In this programme, seeds and tools are provided together with a seed protection ration to ensure that the families do not eat the seeds as a result of hunger and that they have enough energy to prepare their fields.

(2) Liberia

- (a) Between 1 and 7 June, over 126,000 vulnerable beneficiaries received 1,100 tons of food from WFP in Liberia. This included nearly 100,000 children who were fed through WFP's Emergency School Feeding programme as well as 16,000 returnees and IDPs who received resettlement packages. As of 4 June, 19,000 returnees and 155,000 IDPs had received their resettlement package since the repatriation started in October 2004.

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

(1) Angola

- (a) WFP's Special Operation (SO) in Angola aimed at providing air transport for humanitarian organizations has received a recent contribution of USD 120,000. The contribution addresses the recent UN flash appeal to help contain the outbreak of the Marburg viral hemorrhagic fever in the northern province of Uige. According to the latest figures from medical authorities, to date 354 people have died due to the highly contagious disease.
- (b) Rehabilitation works are currently underway at the Negage Airport. As a result, the local airstrip has been closed to all cargo flights until 20 June 2005. The situation has had a negative impact on WFP's May distributions to approximately 1,000 beneficiaries. If the airstrip is not functional soon, a total of 12,000 people, mainly returnees, may not receive June food rations. Negage town is accessible by road, but due to the Marburg outbreak local transporters refuse to enter the area.
- (c) The Angola Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 10054.2 "Assistance to War Affected People" continues to be seriously under-funded. The project requires

approximately USD 18 million, or 27,000 tons of food to see the project through until completion on 31 December 2005. While distribution cuts have already been implemented, without immediate new contributions, WFP will be forced to apply additional and extended ration/beneficiary reductions in the coming months.

(2) Lesotho

- (a) WFP's Lesotho Country Office (CO) has suspended distributions in many parts of the country due to a shortfall of commodities. In response to the pipeline shortfall, the CO is attempting to make agreements with cooperating partners in the affected areas. In addition, WFP is undertaking a comprehensive re-targeting exercise in order to ensure the most vulnerable beneficiaries are targeted for prioritised distributions.

(3) Madagascar

- (a) The rice harvest has begun in the Alaotra region, which is the island's largest production area. Official harvest forecasts from the Ministry of Agricultural have been very positive. According to the FAO food outlook report dated 5 April 2005 the rice harvest is expected to be in the area of 3.4 million tons. As the harvest has just begun, the overall price of domestic rice has decreased by approximately 62 percent compared with prices during the early months of 2005.

(4) Mozambique

- (a) The Government of Mozambique has submitted an official request to WFP for food assistance until the next agricultural harvest for roughly 550,000 vulnerable people in the drought-affected provinces of Inhambane, Gaza, Maputo, Manica, Sofala, Zambezia and Tete. According to the National Institute for Disaster Management, the support will primarily be provided through food-for-work projects. Currently, WFP is reaching 214,000 beneficiaries in these provinces as well as 580,000 participants in school feeding, HIV/AIDS clinics, food-for-work projects and vulnerable group feeding programmes. WFP will adjust its planning figures upon receipt of the findings of the latest FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission, which should be available next week.

(5) Swaziland

- (a) According to the latest "Food Security Update" issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, the country will experience a domestic shortfall of 61,000 tons of maize this year. Swaziland has a national maize requirement of 147,000 tons.
- (b) The Swaziland Water and Agricultural Enterprise is constructing a 20 km long water channel leading from the Great Usuthu River to a dam in the gorge of the Mhlathuzane River in the Lowveld. Approximately 6,000 people in the drought-affected communities will benefit from the scheme, which will supply water for agricultural and domestic purposes.

(6) Zambia

- (a) The National Vulnerability Assessment Committee has released their initial summary report which indicates that the number of people in need of food assistance from July 2005 to February 2006 will increase dramatically. Preliminary findings indicate that food stocks at the household level in the drought-affected areas of the southern portion of Zambia are already running low, as a result of low production levels during the 2004/05 agricultural-season. The worst hit areas appear to be in the Southern and Western Provinces where many affected households are expected to finish consuming their food stocks as early as June 2005.

- (b) WFP's school feeding and urban intervention programmes reached 51,000 orphans and vulnerable children in May. An additional 153,000 children received take-home rations. The rural school-feeding programme continues to expand and currently reaches approximately 58,000 children in 124 schools.

(7) Zimbabwe

- (a) WFP assisted 5,000 households that have been displaced by ongoing government efforts to remove illegal housing structures and vendor stalls in and around urban areas of Zimbabwe. Additional food dispatches are planned for the coming days. The clean-up operation, referred to as "Operation Restore Order" has affected an estimated 160,000 people, including those who have lost their homes and/or sources of livelihood. WFP's initial response includes distributions of food, blankets and soap. The UN Country Team has designated IOM as the lead agency for the response, with food and logistic support from WFP.
- (b) The Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) completed its fieldwork on 6 June. Preliminary findings should be available in early July.

(F) Asia: (1) Bangladesh (2) Indonesia (3) Korea (DPR) (4) Maldives (5) Myanmar (6) Sri Lanka

(1) Bangladesh

- (a) The prevailing heat wave continues in most parts of the country. There has been no significant drop in temperature despite the heavy rainfall over past two days. Severe flooding has been reported in parts of neighbouring China.
- (b) Primary School Feeding has been extended up to the end of November 2005. Food for Work and Food for Assets (FFW/FFA) are on going in four districts through various micro-level livelihood activities. A revision has been made in the Rural Livelihoods Support Programme. The revised plan would accommodate an additional 30 percent of households. Distributions would start next week as part of the final recovery phase.
- (c) Current resourcing levels of the EMOP stand at 46.81 percent.

(2) Indonesia

- (a) The global advocacy campaign Fight Hunger, Walk the World is scheduled to take place in Ragunan Zoo, in south Jakarta on 12 June.
- (b) Based on the results of the Emergency Food Needs Assessment, the current distribution in Simeulue covers 8 percent of its total population (some 68,000 people). To ensure smooth distributions, meetings continued in Teunom sub-district in Aceh Jaya, between WFP and chiefs of villages. Since Action Contre la Faim (ACF) withdrew at the end of April, the distributions in Teunom have been carried out by WFP in collaboration with the village chiefs. The June distributions commenced on 8 June for 16,500 beneficiaries. The May distribution cycle in Nias has now been completed in all sub-districts except in Teluk Dalam. In Gomo distributions experienced some difficulty due to increased community unrest and anxiety. WFP is present to support Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat (YAPPEMA) in finalizing their distributions in Teluk Dalam.
- (c) Following a meeting with the Head of Gomo Sub-District in Nias, field assessments have commenced in every village to identify beneficiaries. Gomo is among the 6 most-affected sub-districts on the islands.
- (d) A total of five villages and seven temporary living centres (TLCs) have been visited to monitor post- and actual distributions in Lhokseumawe, Aceh Utara and Bireuen districts. It was found that the food had reached the intended beneficiaries as per

entitlement, reflecting a marked improvement in the performance of WFP Cooperating Partner Save the Children.

- (e) School Feeding continued in Aceh Province. Efforts are being made by Cooperating Partners to encourage teachers to attend the training to ensure the standardized implementation.

(3) Korea (DPR)

- (a) With the stocks of the previous harvest running out and the next harvest still months away, the country is now entering the lean season. At the same time the Public Distribution System-ration remains low at 250 grams of cereals per person per day and in July may even be reduced to an alarming 200 grams. Inflation and soaring market prices of food are further compounding the situation and the most vulnerable segments of the population - small children, pregnant/nursing women and elderly people - are faced with a looming food crisis. The hardships are visible throughout the country and in order to cope many vulnerable families have begun eating porridge made of 30 percent cereals and 70 percent vegetables/wild foods. WFP is deeply concerned over the situation, particularly as it has been forced to suspend food assistance to many beneficiaries due to resourcing shortfalls.
- (b) Due delays in the arrival of food supplies, Vulnerable Group Feeding beneficiaries on the West Coast will not be receiving their cereal rations as of mid-June. Moreover, unless new donations are confirmed, 3,6 million elderly people, food-for-work participants, primary school children (take-home ration) and the poorest urban households will not be receiving assistance from WFP. Pregnant/nursing women, elderly people and some nursery and kindergarten children continue to face a disruption in food assistance that began in April.
- (c) Only 9 out of 19 WFP supported Local Food Production factories were operational during the last week. The others had halted production due to lack of supplies. Without new contributions, biscuit production for primary school children will be halted in September. Production for the first week of June was 890 tons, or 63 percent of the EMOP's weekly requirement.

(4) Maldives

- (a) Following the people's majilis decision on the 2nd of June to allow the formation and operation of political parties in Maldives, there have been several political meetings held in Male'. There have been no reports of any violence associated with these. However there has been tension between some of the political parties and the NSS.
- (b) The planning figure for the June distribution cycle under the Vulnerable Group Feeding Programme is 25,000 beneficiaries. The beneficiaries include selected IDPs, host communities and affected livelihood groups. Following the decision to extend the programme, a budget revision for Maldives is needed in order to allow the tendering process and procurement of food to proceed. WFP has agreed with the Government of Maldives that the State Trading Organization will lend WFP rice, sugar and flour until the WFP food arrives. This is to ensure continuity in the food distribution.

(5) Myanmar

- (a) Security guards can be seen everywhere in Kawthaung (Thai border area), after the bombing in Yangon on May 7th. Authorities in Kawthaung warned the possible terrorist attack at the official meeting.
- (b) A total of 709 tons, including relief food distribution and Food for Work (FFW), have been distributed in Delta area since the beginning of the intervention. In Labutta

township, 28 one-acre water ponds and 1 eighteen-acre water ponds, 26 access roads totalling 7 miles, and 287 houses have been completed involving 6,993 participants. In Ngapudaw township 14 water ponds, 9 access road, 5 bridges, and 228 houses are completed or nearly completed involving 7,571 participants.

- (c) In total 358 tons under relief food distribution and FFW have been distributed in Tanintharyi division (Thai border area) since the beginning of the intervention. A total of 1,870 participants are involved in FFW activities focusing on bridge, road, jetty, and house reconstruction. Final general distribution to 4,181 beneficiaries started on June 3rd.

(6) Sri Lanka

- (a) There is continuing insecurity in the North and East with few reported incidents of grenade attacks in Batticaloa, Ampara and Trincomalee. None of these have affected WFP's operations.
- (b) In Sri Lanka Walk the World will take place in Colombo at 10.00hrs on 12 June. The target for Sri Lanka is 1 Million Sri Lankan Rupees. Participating in the walk will be some children who receive WFP mid morning meals in schools. They will have travelled to Colombo from the North, East and South. A typical school meal will be served at the end of the walk.
- (c) Food distributions are continuing under General Food Distribution (GFD), School Feeding and Mother and Child Nutrition (MCN). GFD is now expected to end around mid-August, providing assistance to just over 900,000 beneficiaries per month (same figure as April and May). The Vulnerable Group Feeding component will take over after GFD, lasting to the end of the year.
- (d) Monitoring activities, based on Results-Based Management, including Beneficiary Contact Monitoring are ongoing in all the districts.

(G) Latin America and Caribbean: (1) Bolivia (2) Colombia (3) Cuba (4) El Salvador (5) Nicaragua

(1) Bolivia

- (a) The situation in La Paz and the other departments is still volatile. Some 60 percent of the Bolivian roads, including borders with Chile and Peru, report at least one road blockade in 8 of the 9 Departments Cochabamba, Potosi, Oruro, Chuquisaca, Tarija, La Paz, Santa Cruz and Beni. Street protests took place in La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz. On Wednesday, a lowland peasant's march took to the streets of Santa Cruz city. Clashes between peasant's and the Santa Cruz youth association were reported. As retaliation, peasants are preparing further marches. The public transport 48-hour strike paralyzed the city of La Paz on 2 and 3 June. The largest concentration of marchers seen since the beginning of the social unrest, from at least 7 different social movements, took place on 6 June in Plaza San Francisco, one of the main central plazas. The city of La Paz, is paralyzed, lacking petrol, gas. Food and other goods are becoming scarce in La Paz markets and their prices start to increase sharply. Schools and public office buildings are closed. A major water duct to the city was damaged by protesters, leaving a large portion of the city without water. On Tuesday 7 June, several trucks driven by miners entered the city of La Paz with dynamite and alcohol. Violent clashes between police forces and miners took place.
- (b) Due to disagreements in the legislative agenda, on 2 June the Congress decided to cancel sessions until 7 June. Late at night, through a decree, President Mesa declared 16 October as the date for the autonomic and the constitutive assembly referendum. Confronted with the Congress decision, street protesters (miners, peasants, teachers,

the health sector, street vendors and students of the Public University of El Alto and El Alto citizens) announced the radicalization of their protests. They also ask that the President nationalize hydrocarbons through a decree. Responding to a call by President Mesa, church leaders have brought together leaders from the three branches of Government: executive, legislative and judicial, to mediate a consensus regarding the three main issues under contention, ie Departmental Autonomy, the Constituent Assembly and the Nationalization of the Hydrocarbon Sector. Opposition groups have maintained their protests throughout this consensus meeting. The coca grower's leader, Evo Morales, is demanding resignation of President Mesa and the presidents of the two branches of Congress. Besieged by protests and violent demonstrations by the social movements, President Mesa presented his resignation from the presidency of Bolivia on 6 June. Constitutionally, it is the Congress that has to approve or reject the resignation. Due to the volatile situation in La Paz, the Congress session may be held in Sucre, but it hasn't been confirmed yet. Despite the President's resignation offer, protests in the streets and roads have continued, spreading violence and chaos across the country. The church leaders continue holding meetings with political authorities, but most of the social movements in conflict do not acknowledge their mediation role.

- (c) The WFP Country Office continues to work, but only essential staff is working. As a result of the volatile situation, "Walk the World Bolivia" has been postponed. Due to road blockades and an unsafe environment all over the implementation area, WFP emergency and development distributions have been cancelled.
- (d) The UN Emergency Team, CARITAS and the Red Cross reported that the poorest families of the city of El Alto are facing food shortages since their daily income has been disrupted. Seventeen church centres with 2,350 children have run out of food. WFP is assessing the logistics to provide food assistance to these centres.

(2) Colombia

- (a) At least 16.000 people have been severely affected by floods and rains in the Municipality of Apartadó, Province of Antioquia. On 4 June, the Apartadó River flooded and caused severe damage to the main urban areas in this municipality. Initial reports indicate that 16 neighbourhoods were affected and some 84 houses were destroyed. The Colombian Government has sent 5 tons of emergency food aid; however, more aid is needed as the number of affected people is increasing. WFP is preparing an Immediate Response Account (IRA) in order to provide immediate assistance to affected people. WFP is to evaluate the situation for response intervention. WFP also plans to provide 408 tons of food for some 16.000 people. This food provision is planned to last for 90 days and will be sent as soon as the IRA is approved.
- (b) New displacements have been reported in the Municipality of Argelia, Province of Antioquia. According to local government, in this municipality at least 100 more IDP's have arrived during the past few days to this municipality after being forced to flee due to clashes and threats from illegal armed groups. The local government has rented 25 houses in order to provide shelter to these persons as the local school, which was initially used as shelter, was overcrowded. A humanitarian caravan formed by different agencies was held on 4 June. WFP is waiting for the final results in order to decide if WFP intervention is required at this stage.
- (c) New displacements have been reported also in the Province of Choco, were apparently more than 1,000 people were forced to flee due to the continuous clashes between illegal armed groups in this area. People reported as displaced are from rural areas of the Municipality of Bojaya. WFP delivered 47 tons of food in April and May attending similar conditions of displacement among indigenous and Afro Colombian communities.
- (d) The United Nations refugee agency in Colombia expressed its deep concern about the

deteriorating humanitarian situation in the Nariño region along Colombia's Pacific Coast, where clashes between armed groups are forcing local residents to flee their homes. According to this agency some 1,000 people living in this region near the country's border with Ecuador have taken flight during the past three months. More than 40 percent of those forced to flee have not received any humanitarian assistance to date. WFP Colombia is planning to open a new Sub Office in Pasto, capital city of the Province of Nariño, as part of its new PRRO 10366 in order to provide the appropriate assistance to these people.

- (e) Colombian officials have ordered the relocation of 2,272 families living near the Galeras Volcano due to the possibility of an eruption. Scientists said the Galeras volcano located on the Colombia-Ecuador border (Province of Nariño) is showing signs of seismic activity and might soon erupt. The most affected municipalities are La Florida, Nariño, Sandoná, Consacá, Yacuanquer, Tangua and Pasto, capital city of the Province of Nariño. There is a high risk of displacement of people in the affected areas if the level of volcanic activity remains high. Clashes between illegal armed groups and Colombian army have been reported in the Province of Norte the Santander. In the Municipality of La Gabarra, at least 1 rebel was killed and 6 more were wounded during these clashes. A similar situation occurred in the Catatumbo region, also in this province, where at least 4 rebels were killed and 6 more were captured by the Colombian army.
- (f) The situation in Altos de Cazuca, which is an area in the outskirts of Bogota with more than 20,000 IDP's remains tense and volatile. At least 10 teenagers were killed by unknown armed men last week. According to local witnesses, the reason for these killings and forced disappearances was disobeying the curfew imposed by an irregular armed group operating in the area. WFP developed several food aid activities in this area as part of PRRO 10158 and it will continue providing assistance with the new PRRO 10366.

(3) Cuba

- (a) Considerable rainfall reported over the week in some parts of the eastern provinces, especially in Guantánamo and Holguin has resulted in the partial filling of dams in that territory. However, rainfall still remains below required levels. According to the information provided by the National Institute of Hydraulic Resources it has been the wettest month in Guantananamo in the last 10 years. The agricultural sector has also benefited since it has allowed for the plantation of rapid cycle crops such as maize, pumpkin and sweet potato in order to increase in the shortest time possible the production of these vegetables. Besides these sporadic and localized rains, however, the persistent drought continues to cause damage to food crops and livestock in both central and eastern Cuba. In the eastern part of the country, particularly the provinces of Guantánamo, Granma, Santiago de Cuba, Holguín, Las Tunas and Camagüey, the drought has affected the water sources, agriculture and cattle and have made the population extremely vulnerable to food insecurity.
- (b) Due to prolonged drought in this area food crops are still not able to fully recover and have made the population extremely vulnerable to food insecurity. People continue to be affected due to a lack of direct water supply in their homes. Water supply continues to be distributed through tank trucks and the provinces most affected are Camaguey, Las Tunas and Holguin and according to weather forecasts temperatures are expected to rise.
- (c) The Government continues developing of water pipelines in the eastern region to overcome the crisis and provides the population with the required materials and pumps to build reservoirs for collective use, as well as setting up water filling stations for tank trucks.

- (d) The population in the six most affected provinces of Las Tunas, Holguín, Granma, Santiago de Cuba, Guantánamo and Camaguey continue receiving a monthly free-of-charge ration of food consisting of rice and beans, in addition to the one distributed to the general population in the country through the national distribution network.
- (e) A three-month Emergency Operation for Cuba, EMOP 10423.0, was approved on 28 April 2005. This Emergency Operation will reach 773,000 people by providing assistance to vulnerable groups (pregnant and nursing women, children under five years old and elderly people) affected by the drought. The total cost of this operation will be USD 3,725,522.

(4) El Salvador

- (a) The Ministry of Health has declared a yellow alert nationwide for the outbreak of dengue fever. There have now been 1,089 reported cases this year and a 29 percent increase in suspected cases over the last 15 days. The director of the National Emergency Committee (COEN) assured that with this alert, the National System of Emergencies has been activated and they now have 2,000 staff that will assist in fumigation and awareness campaigns.
- (b) Emergency food distributions to 201 families living in the Eastern Department of Morazan continued this week, mainly to communities along the Honduran border. Morazan is considered one of the poorest departments in the country and lies within the “drought corridor”, where cases of malnutrition have been on rise as the communities are at the peak of the lean period before the next maize harvest in August.
- (c) WFP is also assessing the food security of some 500 families on the Pacific coast affected by an ongoing ban on prawn fishing. Local populations depend on the fishing industry for their livelihoods. If an intervention is deemed necessary, WFP’s cooperating partner “World Vision International” (WVI) will provide training and other inputs to stimulate asset-creation and to mitigate the annual effect of the fishing ban on those communities.
- (d) The current pipeline situation for the PRRO 10212 require contributions to fully meet the operations needs over the coming six months.

(5) Nicaragua

- (a) On the 2nd of June, President Bolaños cancelled the economic state of emergency declared 72 hours before. The announced 11.83 percent rise in the price of electricity continues and the relationship between the parliament and the executive power remains tense. During the weekend, the capital was affected by a prolonged power cut.
- (b) Approximately 10,363 pregnant and nursing women; 11,159 children under two years old; 1,792 vulnerable rural families and 62,064 schoolchildren in the Central and Northern Atlantic Regions will benefit of food distributions under PRRO 10212.0.
- (c) The PRRO 10212.0 will face shortfalls in food supplies through October 2005. If no commodities are announced in the coming months or those that are announced arrive late, PRRO will face serious pipeline breaks during the second semester of year 2005.

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

WFP Weekly Emergency Report

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