

World Food Programme Emergency Report 2006
 Issued Weekly by the United Nations World Food Programme
 Report No. 20 / 2006 - Date 19 May 2006

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(A) Highlights

- (a) The government of Djibouti announced the first case of Avian Human Influenza.
- (b) Nearly 12,000 Burundians entered Tanzania during the first three months of 2006.
- (c) In Somalia, preliminary results of the inter agency nutrition assessment indicate high malnutrition rates in Afmadow, Sakow\Buale and Jillib.
- (d) In Sudan, between 1 to 14 May, WFP dispatched a total amount of 16,839 tons of food from logistical hubs to Darfur.
- (e) In Sudan, between 2 to 15 May, WFP dispatched a total of 2,013 tons of food by road to locations in the South from El Obeid (1,515 tons), and Lokichoggio in Kenya (499 tons) including 103 tons airdropped to Thonyor in Unity State.
- (f) In Chad, the WFP/UNHCR targeted caseload is estimated at 211,100 refugees registered in twelve camps in the month of May.

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

- (a) The pipeline situation of the refugee feeding operation for the five Saharawi refugee camps, reflects an immediate break for June 2005 for cereals and sugar. Additional pledges of 5.5 million USD for the remainder of the year are urgently needed to avert food shortage for the targeted 125,000 beneficiaries (90,000 most vulnerable and 35,000 flood affected).
- (b) In April, WFP provided 1,687 tons of wheat flour, 115 tons of vegetable oil, 250 tons of pulses and 125 tons of sugar to the targeted caseload. Additionally, nearly 32 tons of cheese was provided to the camps as a supplement to the monthly ration. School Feeding, targeted to 34,000 students received 26 tons of High-Energy Biscuits and 57 tons of wheat soy blend, 5 tons sugar and 5 tons of vegetable oil was made available for the Supplementary Feeding Program in the camps' clinics.
- (c) Some 500 tons of fresh produce (apples, oranges and onions) was distributed among the refugee camps by CISP NGO in a effort to increase the micronutrient consumption and diversify the diets of the refugees. The 2005 joint WFP-UNHCR nutritional survey

revealed high levels of anaemia and chronic malnutrition rates for both women and children.

- (d) New forms for distribution and post distribution monitoring and a geo-code system are being introduced as part of an overall M&E improvement strategy focused on capturing RBM aligned data that indicate percentage of actual distribution versus planned, utilization of the monthly ration and dietary diversity. A distribution monitoring checklist form is to be tested to assist the food-monitoring unit in assessing the efficiency; gender protection and management of the distribution system employed by Algerian Red Crescent Society, the implementing partner.
- (e) WFP and UNHCR are also planning a de-worming project for implementation in the 2006-2007 school year. The collaboration and co-funding of UNICEF, as part of UNICEF's new 2006 nutrition and education initiative has been requested.

(2) Pakistan

- (a) During the reporting period (29 April-12 May), the general security situation in Pakistan and earthquake affected areas remained stable.
- (b) Sources in the Meteorology Department in Islamabad, confirmed that six districts of Balochistan are gripped by drought conditions, affecting 1.1 million people and hundreds of thousands of livestock in those areas. Given the dry conditions, the drought is likely to extend to other parts of the Balochistan and parts of Sindh. According to the sources, the next two months prove severe as these will be the driest and hottest of the season.
- (c) Selection of Cooperating Partners (CPs) for the implementation of PRRO activities in the earthquake affected area is proceeding well. As of the reporting period, 18 NGOs submitted their proposals in the CO. Agreements have thus far been signed with 2 partners.
- (d) WFP is planning to distribute food to vulnerable returnees, especially widows, disabled, women headed households, identified with the support of Social Welfare Departments of AJK and NWFP.
- (e) In Muzaffarabad, an orientation on Warehouse Management, Food Handling, Distribution and Reporting was held by WFP at UN Camp on 3 May at Muzaffarabad for local and field staff of Social Welfare Department especially the Headmistresses of 23 Vocational Training Centres. A considerable quantity of food was distributed directly by WFP during this period, involving Community Based Organizations (CBOs), small NGOs and laborers/volunteers with the support of WFP Food Aid Monitors in order to cover vulnerable groups and training centres. Food is being distributed to almost 90 percent of the areas identified by the Social Welfare Department as food for returnees and food for training in its vocational training centres. A meeting was held with Director General (DG), States Earthquake Relief and Reconstruction Agency (SERRA) to discuss the project proposal submitted by WWF/Machiara Park Project, nine Government Line Departments and NGOs. The DG was appreciative of WFP's programme interventions in AJK recalling the early 70s when implementation of WFP Food-for- Work (FFW) projects started in AJK. The DG advised that FFW and Food-for-Training (FFT) activities be given priority and recommended to include construction of school boundary walls in the plan. The polythene bags procured are larger than the desired size for Nursery activity. There is a great demand of rub halls by majority of partners due to scarcity of storage places/buildings.
- (f) In Bagh, meetings are being held with various line departments to identify further PRRO activities with communities targeting vulnerable groups. The activities that were finalized during last reporting period are now being followed-up to deliver food and non-food items. During the reporting period, 13 green houses (three small and 10 large)

were issued to communities for nursery raising activities. Decision regarding shifting of the UN-Agencies from the UN-compound is under consideration. The camp is being extended until end of August for UN-Agencies other than WFP. Confirmation of this decision is yet to come from the CO. Proposals from Help in Need and Social Welfare Department were sent to the CO for review and approval. PRRO activities with communities previously identified with line departments have commenced. Food delivery under these activities has begun. Programme staff is making daily visits to target areas to identify and assess communities for further PRRO activities.

- (g) In Mansehra, a mission of WFP SO visited Kohistan district for assessment of Seo Area Development Organization (SADO) to confirm their capacity in the area. The mission reported that SADO is registered with Government of NWFP, Directorate of Social Welfare under Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies, and has been actively involved in this area for the last five years. The organization has successfully completed the projects of tree plantation, health/education awareness campaign and construction of water channels. During the reporting period, UNICEF & OCHA representatives visited SO Manshera and discussed the issue of vulnerable groups' returned/returning back to their original places. FAO representative visited WFP office; FAO is conducting a survey for partners who are currently involved in livelihood sector or intending to work for livelihoods. WFP is in process of selecting CPs for all its working area. Field Level Agreement (FLA) for United Nations Associations of PAK has been signed for four Union Councils in Balakot; detail work plan was jointly developed by UNAP and WFP for the month of May. Rashang Union Council in Allai was visited to follow up with Action Against Hunger (ACF) regarding preparation for food distribution among the returnees and vulnerable group. A comprehensive market survey was carried out in Mansehra and Shinkyari.
- (h) The PRRO is currently 17.1 percent resourced against the appeal of \$US 67,849,078.
- (i) A two days Warehouse Management Training initiated by Logistic was conducted on 5-6 May 2006 in Abbottabad. The objective of this training was to ensure effective management of warehouses and to minimize losses. A new rub hall was erected in Boys College Bagh to separate food items from NFIs in Bagh.
- (j) Under the Special Operations-Project no: 10493, construction work of warehouse at the new logistics base in Baldher has commenced.
- (k) During the reporting period, UNHAS helicopters airlifted 12 tons food, 79 tons non-food and 530 passengers.
- (l) During the reporting period, a Monthly Operational Meeting was held at CO with the participation of all CO programme staff including Heads of Sub Offices. The Country Programme and PRRO activities were discussed in detail highlighting the progress, issues and strategies to speed up the planning and implementation process of PRRO and Country Programme.

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

(1) Burundi

- (a) No military confrontations were reported during the reporting period (12-19 May).
- (b) The floods resulting from heavy rains over the past three weeks affected crops (beans, rice, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, etc.) in some areas and destroyed several households in Bujumbura rural, Cibitoke and Bubanza provinces. In other provinces, the media reported the deterioration of farms, especially those in swamps. WFP is monitoring the situation and assessing food needs in affected areas.

- (c) The government announced the increase in fuel price by 9 percent. Moreover, basic staple food items like beans, rice, manioc flour and palm oil are becoming progressively scarce and very expensive in the market of the capital, Bujumbura.
- (d) WFP distributed 2,269 tons of food aid to 290,936 beneficiaries during the reporting period. However, the shortfall of pulses persists and some distributions were carried out without this commodity. In April, some 8,000 tons were distributed by WFP and its partners and around 10,000 tons are planned to be distributed in May (pending pulses availability).
- (e) WFP has completed the second round of "Crisis Indicators Monitoring" in the drought affected provinces. The final report of the assessments on crisis indicators concluded that the return of rainfall coupled with regular food distributions and the strong will to capitalize the coming season 2006B have reduced migrations. However, the prevailing negative coping strategy reported in some hunger affected zones is the sale of farms and land properties by poor households leading to a situation where the poorest will remain dependent on food aid even after the lean periods and the actual crisis. The relatively good coffee production in the northern provinces is expected to generate additional resources to rural households. There is also concern about negative coping mechanisms adopted at the household level, including erosion of the traditional social assistance, increase of prostitution, theft and begging. Food aid needs remain necessary until the harvest of season 2006 B.

(2) Djibouti

- (a) On 12 May 2006, the Government of Djibouti announced the first case of Avian Human Influenza (AHI). Following activities of national surveillance, a person with symptoms of seasonal influenza tested positive for the deadly H5N1 virus. Other tests performed on three domestic chickens in the same sector have also been found positive. The laboratory tests were conducted through the reference laboratory of NAMRU III in Cairo (Egypt). Djibouti becomes the first country in the Horn of Africa where human and bird cases of H5N1 virus have been detected and confirmed.
- (b) Immediately following the detection, a meeting between all stakeholders, including the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and government partners was held at WHO offices in order to activate the contingency plans for both the nation and the UN members. WFP is deeply involved in the observance and application of the contingency plan to minimize the impact on the health and safety of staff.
- (c) During the reporting period, WFP started to pre-position 812 tons of mixed commodities for May 2006 distribution to drought-affected pastoralists in the livelihood dependant areas. It is expected that food distributions will be completed within the next two weeks and about 48,000 people assisted.

(3) 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. An assessment in late June/early July will assess the impact of these rainfall seasons. Nearly all zones in Oromiya region had well-distributed and good quality rainfall recently; North Shewa was the exception. In the western half of the region, farmers are well advanced with land preparation for "meher" (main rainy season) crops and planting of long-cycle crops such as maize and sorghum. In Amhara, there have been moderate rains in Wag Hamra, North and South Wello zones, favouring vegetative growth of "belg" crops in Wello, though crops are later than normal due to delays in planting. Recent rains have helped regeneration of pastures, replenishment of water and initiation of land preparation for the main season planting. In Somali region,

Jijiga and Shinile zones reported no rains for the 2nd week of May. Warder zone received some light showers in the first half of May with Warder district having one day of heavy rainfall that destroyed houses and property. In Fik zone, Hamero, Fik and Lagahida districts had one day of normal rainfall on 14 May but the remaining districts were dry. In Degehabur zone, most districts had moderate rains while the northern part of Aware and Gunagado received light showers. Gode, Korahe and Afder zones had mixed fortunes, with moderate to good rains around mid-May in several districts - including East and West Imey, Denan, Chereti, Gode, Kelafo and Adadle - with light rains reported from Hargele, Bare and Kebridehar. Large areas in Southern Nations Nationalities and People's Region (SNNPR) had moderate rainfall with the whole of Hadiya, low and mid-altitude areas of Gamo Gofa and Sidama receiving light showers while the rainfall in South Omo was moderate to heavy. Only Alaba Special District and Silti and Gurage zones reported no rains in SNNPR during the past week. Afar region is already in its dry season and there has been no rainfall since the beginning of May; overall, the recent 'sugum' (short rainy season) rains have been better than in the past few years. There is improvement in the conditions of browse and the browsers; thus milk production from goats and camels is showing substantial improvement but that of cattle remains very poor.

- (b) The federal Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency's (DPPA) daily relief food dispatches continue in the drought affected areas. Food movement to Somali, the most affected region continues to be slow due to security problems and difficult road conditions as a result of the heavy rains in some areas. From the 23,500 tons of WFP relief food allocated for Somali region in February, 93 percent has been dispatched to date. DPPA is still moving allocations made in March for the zones of Afder and Liben and for the other zones of Somali region dispatches are expected to start this week. For Borena zone of Oromiya region, the DPPA has dispatched 98 percent of the 2,500 tons of food aid allocated in February and 98 percent of the 2,500 tons food allocated in March. 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.
- (c) The Ethiopian Productive Safety Nets Programme (PSNP), which plans to reach 7.2 million beneficiaries in 2006, is well underway. After initial delays in resource transfers, many of the PSNP districts have received food or cash for the first two months. While food resources for the third month payment have been dispatched to PSNP districts, preparations are being made to channel financial resources through the banking system to those PSNP districts handling cash transfers to beneficiaries. According to a recent report released by the Federal Food Security Co-ordination Bureau, in many districts grain prices have continued to increase progressively and this has negatively affected the purchasing capacity of safety nets cash beneficiaries.
- (d) One of the essential thrusts of the PSNP in general and its Public Works (PWs) component in particular is to build a range of assets of communal value, including maintenance and/or construction of social service facilities, land and water conservation structures and related physical infrastructure such as feeder roads. Public Works have, however, been implemented with varying levels of seriousness and commitment. Cognisant of this, a government and multi-donor technical team has been fielded to undertake a technical review of Public Works in different parts of the country. The field findings are being collated and as soon as these are finalized, regional workshops will be conducted to discuss on the findings and to agree on the way forward.

(4) Kenya

- (a) In April, WFP programmes reached 3.71 million food insecure people in Kenya. A total of 26,088 tons of food was distributed to drought-affected people, school children,

refugees and people affected by HIV/AIDS in Kenya. The plan was to distribute 41,413 tons to 4.48 million people. The lower than planned achievement was mainly attributable to delays in food deliveries.

(5) Rwanda

- (a) Heavy rains were recorded during the reporting period (12-19 May). Crops, especially those planted in swampy areas were flooded. A bridge at Akanyaru connecting Rwanda and Burundi was washed away and stopped all traffic for several days, which disrupted the flow of food aid to Burundi.
- (b) The government has started its second one-month free food distribution with the assistance of Red Cross. The first government's general food distribution was carried out in February. Now an estimated 274,111 most vulnerable persons in 14 districts of eastern and southern regions will be assisted. A total of 4,239 tons of maize, beans and cooking oil were to be procured locally and food deliveries to be completed this week.
- (c) An Immediate Response Account (IRA) request for USD 3 million was approved for Rwanda to cover the food needs of the most vulnerable population as recommended in the Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) report and to complete the assistance provided by the Government. The USD 1.5 million contribution received completes the funding needed for local and regional procurement of food. One part of the food will be taken as a loan from other regional arrivals.
- (d) The current number of asylum seekers at Nkamira Transit Camp after verification is 1,145. The total number of Congolese and Burundian refugees in Rwanda now stands at 41,063 and 2,557 respectively.
- (e) Delivery of food to Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps started and distributions will be carried out next week. No food distributions took place in other camps.
- (f) Some 120 returnees from DRC passed through Nkamira and Nygatata Transit Centres and were provided with a three-month ration consisting of 6.3 tons of food commodities before being transferred to their home communities.
- (g) A total of 1,213 out of the 19,000 asylum seekers in Burundi since October-November 2005 returned during the reporting period. In Burundi, the 8,300 asylum seekers originate from Huye district and another 8,216 from Gisagara district in the southern region of Rwanda. The returnees received one-month rations from refugee camps in Burundi before their departure. UN is jointly planning an assistance programme together with local authorities for the concerned returnee communities.

(6) Somalia

- (a) The security situation in Mogadishu remains tense after fighting increased between rivaling militia groups, resulting in civilian casualties. Reports indicate fresh fighting is expected and people are escaping from the city. An inter agency mission left for Jowhar town to assess the magnitude of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) to determine the nature of any assistance.
- (b) Gu rains continue to be received throughout the country, with less rain received during the reporting period in south Somalia. Good rains were seen in the northwest regions while the northeast received less rain. However, some increase in rainfall is projected in the next week with some 20 - 50mm of rainfall in most part of the country.
- (c) Localized floods have been reported along Juba Valley and lower, and middle Shabelle regions. More floods are also predicted in the coming week as rains will increase. Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) continues to monitor the situation closely, especially in the riverine areas, where floods are most likely.
- (d) The Inter Agency nutrition assessment led by Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU) in

middle and lower Juba regions has been finalized. Preliminary results indicate high malnutrition rates in Afmadow (Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) 22 percent Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) 4.2 percent); Sakow\Buale (GAM 18.5 percent SAM 5.5 percent) and Jillib (GAM 16.5 percent SAM 4.2 percent). Further analysis is being done to advise the best option of response.

- (e) Gedo, middle Juba and parts of lower Juba regions are inaccessible. Despite WFP preparing a special operation to deliver commodities by airdrops and riverboats as a contingency measure for this purpose, no funding indications have been received from the donors. Urgent funding is required if WFP is to succeed in delivering food to these areas.
- (f) The second round of food distributions is on-going in Qansahdere and Burakhaba districts in Bay region, and Rabdhure district in Bakool region. A total of 4,000 tons of food commodities will be distributed.

(7) Sudan

- (a) During the reporting period, the security situation in North Darfur remained tense particularly in Tawilla and Abu Shouk IDP camps in El Fasher, following violent demonstrations against the Darfur Peace Agreement. The AU was targeted in these attacks and although government forces acted quickly to contain the situation, tensions remain high. WFP field missions out of El Fasher to locations in North Darfur continued to be affected by movement restrictions, and denial of access at checkpoints, as authorities continue to contravene the SOFA agreement that allows freedom of movement for UN workers. Sporadic violence, attacks, and harassment of residents by militia were meanwhile reported in Marega, Sarafaya, Jonjona and Birka areas. These incidents of insecurity raise concerns about the potential disruption in humanitarian activities of NGOs operating in these areas.
- (b) In at least three IDP camps in the region, the signing of the Darfur Peace Agreement increased tensions in West Darfur. Government of Sudan police and army reinforcements were deployed to the area to control the violent demonstrations, which negatively impacted the ability of humanitarian actors to operate routinely. JEM-controlled areas remained relatively calm despite an unconfirmed attack on Kulbus and their disapproval of the peace agreement. Meanwhile, the UN temporarily suspended helicopter flights to Arara following Chad-Sudan cross border clashes between the Chadian army and suspected militia cattle raiders.
- (c) Tensions remained high in South Darfur during the reporting period. The signing of the Darfur Peace Agreement was received with mixed feelings in South Darfur with peaceful demonstrations in Nyala town and violent demonstrations in Zallingi, Hassa Hissa, Kalma, and Kass IDP camps. WFP security assessments in over ten locations in the State have indicated likelihood for deterioration of the security situation in IDP camps in the coming days with increasing mistrust of AU forces and in some cases targeted attacks against humanitarian workers and property. In Nyala town, the harassment of a UN staff member in a SOFA-related incident was reported. Banditry incidents against commercially hired trucks also continued. Militia and SLA clashes were reported in Baraka, Labado, Arto, and Abu Jabra areas affecting access to roads. A peaceful demonstration turned violent during UN Under Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator Jan Egeland's visit to Kalma IDP camp, prompting a temporary closure of the camp. Jan Egeland was not a target in the attacks and the situation has since been resolved.
- (d) The Security Level in Wuror, Ayodnand Duk counties (Jonglei) remained at Phase Four due to the volatile situation in these areas attributed to the disarmament of local communities by the Government of South Sudan. Consequently, a WFP planned

distribution to 25,000 beneficiaries was suspended until the situation normalizes. Meanwhile, activities are expected to resume in Pochalla following a relative stability in the area.

- (e) Intensified fighting between the Government of South Sudan and an ethnic group from Ulang in Nasir resulted in suspension of deliveries of WFP food in Ulang, Torbar and Wafa in Upper Nile.
- (f) A clash took place between a group of 300-400 student demonstrators and police forces in Port Sudan, Red Sea resulting in three casualties. UN Security precautionary measures have been undertaken.
- (g) A group of 120 men, who claimed to have been excluded from verification and registration in Geissan town in March, looted WFP food from a distribution site in Giessan. The group threatened to beat or kill WFP staff, enumerators and community leaders. Local authorities intervened and brought back the majority of the looted food and promised to take the necessary action to prevent reoccurrence of similar incidents.
- (h) The Darfur Peace Agreement between the Government of National Unity and the Sudan Liberation Movement (SLM) Minawi faction was signed on 10 May in Abuja, Nigeria. Throughout Darfur, mixed feelings have greeted the signing of the Agreement. Peaceful demonstrations were reported in Nyala town South Darfur while violent demonstrations were reported in several IDP camps in North, West and South Darfur. Following the signing of the Peace Agreement, the Special Representative for the Secretary General Jan Pronk, in a meeting with UN agencies heads highlighted the need for humanitarian agencies to plan for population returns into Darfur.
- (i) WFP welcomed an announcement by the Government of Sudan this week, to contribute some 20,000 tons of cereals for the Darfur operation. This generous contribution will help to meet some of the food gaps created by the ration cuts that were implemented by WFP in May. The contribution will be used to cover cereal gaps in food rations in Darfur from June and August, and along with other recent contributions will help to increase the net daily caloric intake of the vulnerable population from the present 1,050kcal to 1,770kcal per day per person.
- (j) The Second Forum for South Sudan Governors was held on 9 May. The Forum, chaired by the Vice President of South Sudan, Dr. Rieck Machar, was attended by Governors of all Southern States and State Ministers, UN agencies, donors and NGOs. Main issues of discussion included de-mining, returnees and food aid in South Sudan. WFP South Sudan Coordinator briefed the forum on WFP activities by state, food pre-positioning as well as encountered challenges, including security. WFP requested support from the government to ensure reaching targeted beneficiaries and to also find means to reduce food aid dependency and promote local economy. The Vice President urged all States to ensure stopping of looting food aid, harassment of humanitarian workers, commandeering UN and NGO vehicles and to ensure that food assistance is reaching needy populations.
- (k) An armed group looted about 27 tons of WFP food commodities in Alek in Warrap State on 12 May. Another three tons of WFP food was looted in Mayen Abun in Twic County, resulting in suspension of food distribution in the location. Both incidents are under investigation by WFP and local authorities. Looting incidents have been on the rise since the beginning of the month affecting the implementation of distribution plans.
- (l) A cholera outbreak in Narus and Kapoeta was reported to be on the rise affecting ten WFP fleet drivers. Meanwhile, seven death cases related to the disease were reported, including one WFP staff. Another 89 cases were reportedly admitted to health centers in Kapoeta County. An inter-agency task force comprising of UN agencies and local partners was formed to follow up on the situation and decide on necessary action.

- (m) WFP staff continue to experience movement restrictions to all WFP distribution and project sites due to the Government non-respect of the Status of Forces Agreement that grants the UN freedom of movement. Food dispatches and distributions to IDP and refugee camps in Kassala are still suspended due to lack of access.
- (n) A joint team comprising of WFP, UNHCR and the Commission of Refugees undertook a mission in refugee camps in Kassala to sensitize refugees on WFP ration cuts. The teams visited all the camps, except Wad Sharifey, without major incidents. However, they were stopped by security authorities at Shagarab checkpoint upon their return and demanded to obtain local travel permits for future field visits.
- (o) Between 1 to 14 May, WFP dispatched a total amount of 16,839 tons of food from logistical hubs to Darfur region realizing 39 percent of planned dispatches for May. Pre-positioning efforts have commenced in South Darfur to cover the July-September 2006 food requirements. However, dispatches are still on hold for some locations owing to security constraints. In West Darfur, although arrival of food from logistical hubs declined during the reporting period, pre-positioning efforts in anticipation of inaccessibility during the rainy season are ongoing. In Foro Buranga and Mornie, new rub halls have been completed to increase facility storage capacity to 2,000 tons and 4,500 tons.
- (p) Between 2 to 15 May, WFP dispatched a total of 2,013 tons of food by road to locations in the South from El Obeid (1,515 tons), and Lokichoggio in Kenya (499 tons) including 103 tons airdropped to Thonyor in Unity State. Heavy rains continued to affect delivery of WFP food to intended locations. In Nasir, 70 tons of food could not be delivered to an MSF-H project and around 30 trucks carrying WFP food to different locations in Upper Nile returned to Kapoeta due to the poor road conditions caused by the heavy rain.
- (q) Pipeline constraints prompted a suspension in Food for Education programmes in North Darfur. Security constraints continue to affect implementation and monitoring of activities.
- (r) The lean season has begun in earnest with decreased supply of seasonal vegetables and on the other hand, relative improvement in the flow of consumer goods from central Sudan to North Darfur, good stocking of consumer products in the markets during April to May, and inflow of local produce. After a workshop by FAO to start data collection for food security surveillance from 11 locations, in the coming months, the ministry of Agriculture will issue a monthly bulletin highlighting food security indicators. WFP and FAO will provide technical support in the initial months of the project.
- (s) Following last week's MSF Spain phase out of their health and nutrition interventions in Zamzam camp owing to funding shortfalls, the Cooperating Partner is scheduled to commence discussions with the Ministry of Health and WHO regarding another imminent phase out of Dar Esalaam. No nutrition Cooperating Partner has been identified for Zam Zam camp.
- (t) An assessment team comprising WHO, the Veterinary Department and the Ministry of Health confirmed the absence of the Avian and Human Influenza in Zamzam area.
- (u) UNHCR commenced the relocation of approximately of 5,500 Chadian refugees from Habilah to Um Shalaya, near Morni in West Darfur. First convoy of 480 refugees left on 11 May.
- (v) WFP's Cooperating Partner - Concern - developed a monitoring tool in five of their nutrition program areas to monitor the progression of the nutritional status of IDPs.
- (w) Population movements into camps, prompted by escalating insecurity, was observed in several IDP settlements in South Darfur. WFP and Cooperating Partners continue to facilitate verification, registration and voluntary return of IDPs, particularly to the South. A joint WFP and the Samaritan Purse team proceeded to former NRC locations to carry

out general food distributions in five areas and monitor activities.

- (x) In Gereida ACF plans to erect rub halls and WFP plans to dispatch 3 rub halls with a total capacity of 1,500 Mts. Food deliveries for a two-month half ration food delivery is planned between May 23rd- and 30th. Meanwhile, ICRC also plans to continue food distributions up to July and to supplement the half ration provided by WFP from August-September. ACF will take over food distributions from August.
- (y) A WFP distribution exercise in Koch, Unity State was suspended when local authorities demanded that residents and IDPs get rations equivalent to that of returnees. Food commodities were handed over to the Sudan Rehabilitation and Recovery Commission until the issue is resolved.
- (z) WFP and Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) signed a Field Level Agreement (FLA) for implementation of general food distribution in Western Bahr el Ghazal. The two partners immediately deployed teams to Raja and Nyiwara and distributed 101 tons to 7,710 residents and 7 tons to 1,088 returnees in Nyiwara.
- (aa) WFP resumed support of institutional feeding programmes implemented by NGO Cooperating Partners and the Ministry of Health after a one-month suspension following outstanding project proposals. A total of 11 tons was dispatched to programmes run by these organizations. Meanwhile, in Rumbek, Lakes State, WFP distributed 42 tons to various development projects targeting 5,010 beneficiaries in Lakes state.
- (ab) WFP hosted a Women Protection forum with the participation of UNICEF, UNDP, Okenden International, Ministry of Social Affairs, GOAL, FAO, Plan Sudan and the Ministry of Education in Kassala. Participants agreed on strengthening coordination and information exchange between the members and the necessity of implementing training targeting policy makers, planners and humanitarian workers. WFP was nominated as the forum's focal point supported by a technical committee. Participants appreciated WFP's efforts related to women protection issues.
- (ac) WFP completed food dispatches to Cooperating Partner, CARE, in Kadugli except for a few locations with no adequate storage facilities. In Kauda, food dispatched is currently being completed. Heavy rains have started during the reporting period making roads almost impassable in some areas. WFP is expediting surface delivery of food stocks to these locations (Ardikanan, Longan, and Liri) that will soon be inaccessible. Food stocks in South Kordofan total 14,993 tons; 6,979 tons in Kadugli and 8,014 tons in Kauda
- (ad) The Commissioner of Lagawa informed WFP that a convoy of 25 buses carrying returnees is expected to arrive in Lagawa, South Kordofan in the coming week. The majority of these returnees are expected to remain in Lagawa and its surrounding villages while the rest will proceed to Tulushi. In addition, he indicated the presence of returnees and vulnerable groups in urgent need for assistance in Kadam and El Sunut administrative units. There is no information on the number of these vulnerable groups.
- (ae) A joint team comprising of WFP, Humanitarian Aid Commission and the Sudan Rehabilitation and Recovery Commission visited a group of an unverified number of returnees (250-400 persons) who have temporarily settled in Cahwere area, as according to them, there are no water sources or shelters in their areas of origin. The returnees indicated that they will proceed to the villages after the rainy season. The team recommended an inter-agency joint assessment to determine the immediate needs of these groups. WFP's Cooperating Partner will register these returnees in the coming week and will provide them with one-month food rations upon proceeding to their villages.
- (af) During the reporting period, WFP distributed a total of 434 tons of food to 25,008 returnees in Talodi, Abu Gebeiha, and Rashad through general food distribution. Teams

will proceed to Karkar and Ferish in the coming week.

- (ag) Damazine and its surroundings experienced heavy rains during the reporting period. WFP, meanwhile, dispatched a total of 429 tons of assorted food commodities from Damazine warehouse to villages in Geissan and Kurmuk localities for general food distribution and pre-positioning, as these areas will be cut off during the rainy season.
- (ah) UNHCR's exercise for repatriating returnees from Bonga camp in Ethiopia to Chalie village, Blue Nile was temporarily suspended during the week due to the start of rains. UNHCR plan to repatriate 455 refugees in its next convoy from Sharkole camp to Yabus Village, located 91 km south of Kurmuk. WFP will continue to provide food assistance to returnees in Chalie reception center. In May, WFP will pre-position food stocks to cover the requirements of returnees in villages from August through October 2006.
- (ai) WFP distributed a total of 333 tons of food to 14,920 returnees and vulnerable local residents in Blue Nile through general food distribution. Three-month rations were distributed to cover the requirements of the beneficiaries during the rainy season when roads become impassable. Additionally, another 95 tons was pre-positioned in Khor El Dahab and Bakori villages for distribution in August.
- (aj) Under the General Food Distribution, Save the Children-US (SC-US) distributed about 24 tons of food to 2,718 beneficiaries in Damployah, one of the six nomads' villages. In addition, SC-US distributed one-month half rations to 17,006 vulnerable residents and IDPs in Abyei town.
- (ak) According to OCHA, some 568 returnees (231 households) arrived during the reporting period in Abyei en route to different locations in South Sudan. Of the total, 84 percent of these returnees are on transit and 14 percent are returning to Abyei town and its surrounding villages.
- (al) WFP established a new partnership with the Sudanese Environmental Conservation Society (SECS) in Kosti, White Nile state under institutional feeding activities. SECS will provide wet feeding for 200 caretakers in 3 therapeutic feeding centres in Rabak, Kosti and Tendelty hospitals under a joint programme with UNICEF targeting malnourished children under the age of five.
- (am) To date, the Emergency Operation 10503.0 had received contributions totaling US\$310million, 42 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. Dire funding shortfalls however forced WFP to cut rations in March, affecting 3.5 million people throughout Sudan and again further cuts in May, affecting populations in Darfur, central areas and the East.
- (an) 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.
- (ao) Phase III of WFP's 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.

(8) Tanzania

- (a) In April, UNHCR recorded the arrival of some 150 asylum-seekers from Burundi and DRC in western Tanzania. This marked the end of an influx of nearly 12,000 Burundians who entered Tanzania during the first three months of 2006.
- (b) Furthermore in April, UNHCR facilitated the voluntary repatriation of 221 Burundian refugees, continuing with the very low number of returns during the first months of 2006. By comparison 2,006 people repatriated in April last year and 9,127 in April 2004. UNHCR also reported the voluntary repatriation of 772 Congolese refugees who passed through the transit facility in Kigoma in April (2,610 in March). With elections in DRC on the horizon and political developments unpredictable, interest in repatriation remains low among the refugees.
- (c) A government proposal for WFP School Feeding programmes under COBET project (Compulsory Basic Education of Tanzania) is being finalised by all district authorities in Kigoma region. So far 20 pilot schools in each of the three districts in Kigoma have been identified for the project by district authorities in cooperation with WFP. The COBET programme is already implemented in Ngara district where 30 schools are enrolled under COBET.
- (d) The WFP refugee operations (PRRO) continues to distribute reduced rations in order to extend resources in anticipation of shortfalls expected in June 2006. Refugees were 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.
- (e) General distribution covers 351,845 registered refugees. During the reporting period, WFP distributed 1,243 tons of food through general distribution, supplementary and therapeutic feeding in refugee camps in western Tanzania. Around 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.
- (f) A shortfall of 19,624 tons (USD 12 million) exists up to the end of December 2006. New contributions have not been received since the last update on 10 May.

(9) Uganda

- (a) The British Secretary for International Development, Mr. Hilary Benn, visited Uganda from 14 to 16 May. He visited northern Uganda, where he met officials and aid workers in Kitgum district, before meeting camp residents in Padibe Internally Displaced Person's (IDPs) camp. In his talks with the President of Uganda on 16 May, he stated that the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) conflict was a regional problem that requires action from Uganda's neighbours. The President expressed his willingness for a high-level envoy to address the regional aspect of the conflict. Further, the President announced that the Government of Uganda had reached an agreement with the Government of Southern Sudan to give the leader of LRA a peace offer that will expire in July 2006.
- (b) The Canadian Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. Allan Rock, visited northern Uganda on 8 May to familiarize himself with the humanitarian situation among IDPs. In Pader district, he visited Omot IDP camp, where he met with women's groups, formerly abducted children and visited WFP-supported recovery activities.

- (c) WFP will hold this year's Fight Hunger-Walk the World Campaign on 21 May in Kampala and WFP operational areas where WFP supports conflict-affected people, drought-affected people, refugees and other vulnerable persons. An estimated 50,000 are projected to participate.
- (d) WFP food distribution continues to reach 1.45 million displaced persons, 165,000 refugees and other vulnerable persons. During the past two weeks, WFP distributed 4,050 tons of food assistance to 392,610 persons including IDPs sheltering in camps in Gulu, Pader, Kitgum and Lira districts, refugees, children in nutrition centres and other vulnerable persons.
- (e) 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) Chad (2) Cote d'Ivoire (3) Guinea (4) Senegal

(1) Chad

- (a) During the reporting period (4-17 May), the security situation in the country remained calm. However, the overall atmosphere continues to be volatile and unpredictable. In accordance with the latest SMT decision, all relocated non-essential staff have been authorised to return to Chad as of 15 May. Following the announcement of the results of the presidential elections on 14 May, with the current President, Idriss Deby Itno, winning 77.5 percent of the vote, there were reports of shooting in the air to celebrate the victory, but the calm was resumed shortly after.
- (b) In eastern Chad, the situation remains relatively tense, namely along the border with the Sudan. There are continued reports of banditry acts and cattle thefts by armed men, mostly in the areas of Farchana and Goz-Beida.
- (c) Due to the prevailing insecurity, food deliveries to some WFP-assisted schools under the CP in eastern Chad have been postponed.
- (d) The WFP/UNHCR targeted caseload is estimated at 211,100 refugees registered in twelve camps in the month of May. Screening and registration operations are ongoing. The general food distributions for the month of May are ongoing and should be completed during the current week.
- (e) The suspension of soap distributions by UNHCR since January 2006 due to shortage in stock has led to many protests among the refugees in the Touloum and Am Nabak camps. This led to delays in the WFP food distributions as the refugees demanded that soap be distributed before the food. The lack of soap combined with scarce water could lead to deterioration in the health and sanitary conditions in the camps, which would have a negative impact on the nutritional status of the refugees.
- (f) The problem of water scarcity in the Touloum, Iridimi and Am Nabak camps has not yet been resolved. In Iridimi, the refugees are receiving 9.74 L per day, in Touloum, 8.35 L, and, in Am Nabak, 12.3 L in instead of the recommended daily quantity of 15 L.
- (g) Shortages in firewood continue to raise concerns in the camps and are increasing tensions with the local population. Despite firewood collection activities by NGO partners and UNHCR in some camps, many refugees decide to sell the wood they receive. Consequently, the refugees continue to leave the camps in search of firewood and, in many cases, are harassed or attacked.
- (h) Under WFP Food-for-work, WFP provided 3,381 tons of food to partner Africare for the

rehabilitation of a road in the Amleyoune region. The working plan with CCF on FFW activities in Guereda remains on hold due to security concerns in the area. Monitoring visits to the FFW sites of IRD, ADESK and AFDI have also been postponed due to the prevailing insecurity. In the Goz-Beida area, discussions are underway with partners CHORA, INTERSOS and IRD in the prospect of launching new FFW projects.

- (i) The second food deliveries to WFP-assisted schools under WFP School Feeding in the Goz Beida area continue to be suspended as a result of the unstable security situation. A training session on de-worming was organised by UNICEF in Abéché during the reporting period. The activity will cover 46 schools and will be conducted jointly by UNICEF, WFP and a local health and education delegation. The schools assisted fall under both the Emergency Operation and the Country Programme.
- (j) The final report of the WFP-led Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) mission for IDPs is expected to be released before the end of May 2006. The first part of the assessment was carried out in northern areas of displacement (Adre-Alacha-Leyouna) from 25 to 28 April, while the second part took place in southern areas of displacement (Goz-Beida-Goz-Amir, Dogdore-Tur) from 5 to 8 May, excluding the Koloye area for security reasons.
- (k) Preliminary findings indicate that security is the primary concern for the IDPs, whose villages and lands were attacked and occupied by armed militias. As regards their nutritional status, the mission found that malnutrition rates were within low levels, with global acute malnutrition at 7 percent and severe acute malnutrition at below 2 percent. Most of the severe cases are not related to lack of food but rather to diseases that have an impact on food. Although nutritional indicators are not alarming, they do however point towards an eventual crisis that could happen if assistance is not provided very soon.
- (l) In all border areas, land is available with possibilities to plant. The yield is expected to be lower than usual, as most fertile lands are inaccessible to the IDPs. With appropriate programmes to support food security (seeds, seed protection and safety nets for malnutrition), the situation should be under control. However, in order for these programmes to be effective, WFP and ICRC plan to start assistance as of late May. General food distributions are not envisaged but rather targeted short and medium term interventions, such as seed protection and food-for-work activities (estimated tonnage: 3,000 Mt). WFP is identifying partners, such as Premiere Urgence and IRD for small-scale activities, and possibly MSF-France in the area of supplementary feeding.
- (m) The IDPs in Gouroukoune village (Goz-Beida) have opposed their transfer to another site, which was scheduled to take place on 8 May 2006, despite efforts by WFP and various partners to dig wells in the new sites and to sensitize the concerned IDPs. Nevertheless, the IDPs in the Goz-Amir area have accepted to be reinstalled in Habilé village, near the Koukou-Goz-Beida axis. The operation is expected to start in the upcoming days.
- (n) In country stocks in Abéché and the Extended Delivery Points (EDPs) as of 15 May 2006 total 11,500 tons. This includes some 9,100 tons of cereals and 2,400 tons of non-cereal commodities.
- (o) Pre-positioning of food for the rainy season is ongoing. As of the reporting date, WFP has reached 63 percent of the planned pre-positioning (April-October), including stock at EDPs and ongoing dispatches. Pre-positioning in all 12 refugee camps is expected to be completed before the end of June 2006.
- (p) Libyan Corridor, a convoy of 44 trucks carrying 1,150 tons arrived in Iriba on 14 May and is being discharged. Another convoy carrying 1,300 tons is expected to arrive in Touloum shortly. Three convoys carrying a total of 2,494 tons for Farchana, Abéché and Bredjing departed from Kufra on 7 May 2006 and are currently en route to Chad. A

consignment of 2,250 tons for Oure Cassoni, Am Nabak and Kounoungou departed from Kufra on 15 May. A total of 1,219 tons of CSB has arrived in Benghazi and dispatched to Kufra, pending its allocation to the central and northern camps. A consignment of 3,490 tons of sorghum is expected to arrive in Benghazi shortly. For the Sudan operation, a total of 2,485 tons are currently in stock in Abéché due to the closure of the border, following the rebel assault on the capital in mid April.

- (q) In Douala Corridor, a total of 1,523 tons of cereals, 283 tons of pulses, 71 tons of vegetable oil and 41 tons of CSB is expected to arrive in Chad shortly. Some 810 tons of pulses are expected in Douala by early June.
- (r) WFP has a contract with CST (Ets Compagnie Sucrière du Tchad) for the local purchase of 366 tons of sugar. The first 80 tons have already arrived in Abéché. Another 76 tons were dispatched from N'Djamena on 13 May. CST expects to send another 40 tons later this week.
- (s) MSF-Holland released the results of a nutritional survey conducted in the refugee camps of Farchana and Bredjing in March 2006. Findings indicated that malnutrition rates have dramatically dropped since a similar survey in March 2005, with Global Acute Malnutrition currently at 5.79 percent as compared to 12.8 percent, and Severe Acute Malnutrition at 0.4 percent as compared to 1.7 percent. Three cases of meningitis were reported by MSF-Luxembourg in the Touloum refugee camp.
- (t) During the reporting period, WFP HAS transported a total of 264 passengers on the N'Djamena-Abéché routing (UN 21W) and 300 passengers on the Abéché-eastern strips routing (UN 23W). A total of 3,042 kg of light cargo was also uplifted.
- (u) EMOP 10327.1 has so far received a total of US\$52.8 million, representing 60.79 percent of the total requirement. Slow donor response to the appeal has obliged WFP to borrow a total of US\$8 million from its internal emergency account to be able to pre-position enough food stocks for the rainy season and cater to the needs of the refugees when most camps are inaccessible. To date, WFP has only revolved US\$3.2 million. Funding is urgently required to allow WFP to revolve the outstanding balance of US\$4.6 million, which is equivalent to some 4,500 tons of food.
- (v) WFP also need to mobilise additional funds to provide emergency food assistance to the IDPs and host populations in eastern Chad. As the 'hunger season' approaches, it is certain that many of the displaced will run out of food and require immediate assistance. WFP is also concerned that further instability in the east will lead to the displacement of a greater number of Chadians from their villages. This will put additional pressure on both the financial resources available to meet their needs and on WFP's ability to deliver food to them. To this effect, a request for accessing CERF has been submitted through the HC/RC following the completion of an Emergency Food Security Assessment in early May.
- (w) Given the long lead time of food delivery to Chad (4 - 6 months), contributions need to be confirmed urgently in order to avert a pipeline break in November. This will allow WFP to maintain regular food supply to the refugees and host communities in eastern Chad and to meet the needs of the IDPs in the area.
- (x) The WFP Humanitarian Air Service, SO 10338.1, continues to face serious under-funding, with a shortfall of US\$4.8 million. Despite a recent contribution of US\$1.2 million from ECHO, WFP still needs to revolve a total of US\$1.8 million, which it borrowed from its own emergency account to continue providing air services to the humanitarian community until May 2006. The absence of additional confirmed contributions will force WFP to suspend the air service very shortly.
- (y) The UN Under-Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs, Jan Egeland, visited eastern Chad on 10 May 2006. Accompanied by WFP Head of Eastern Operations and WFP

Head of Programme, Mr. Egeland visited the Goz Beida area and met with refugees from the Djabal camp as well internally displaced Chadians settled in the area.

- (z) WFP Regional Security Officer, Alain Pietrantoni, visited the areas of Iriba Goz-Beida between 9 and 12 May 2006. Mr. Pietrantoni discussed security issues with staff, inspected security items and installations (radios, vehicles, fire security) and examined security procedures in place, including staff travel, convoy movements and Minimum Operating Security Standard (MOSS) compliance.

(2) Cote d'Ivoire

- (a) During the reporting period (11-17 May), the security situation remained fairly calm overall the country. However, it is unpredictable with the International Working Group meeting due to be held on 19 May at the Headquarters of the UN peacekeeping mission in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI). The demonstrations against UN and the French peacekeeping forces announced for the 15th of May didn't take place. President Laurent Gbagbo called for calm and full support to the Prime Minister programme to not hinder the peace process.
- (b) On 14 May, the Prime Minister Charles Konan Banny announced in that the process of identification to provide documents for people with no proof of identity was due to start on 18 May through a pilot phase that will last one week. Public trial hearings will be rolled out in seven pilot sites which have been chosen to be a representative sample of what will be done on a large scale in both Forces Nouvelles and Government held zones. The identification process, either under pilot phase or under the nationwide operation will enable people over 13 years old born in Côte d'Ivoire to obtain birth or identity certificates once village chiefs, religious leaders and relatives confirm their origins. Ivorian nationals can later use these certificates to obtain identity cards while immigrants will be entitled to permits allowing them to reside in the country.
- (c) The humanitarian agencies – OCHA, FAO, WFP, Caritas and MSF Belgium - working in the western zone of Man joined the visit of the Minister of the National Reconciliation to Bangolo on 12 May. From their discussions with the displaced and some of their representatives, it has been brought out that 4,444 displaced would have been registered in Bangolo and the surroundings villages. Out of these 4,444 displaced 214 would be hosted in the Catholic Church of Man. The displaced also expressed their will both to resume dialogue with the other communities and to return home provided the security is guaranteed.
- (d) Preliminary data collected by WHO as of 14 May showed that the 11th round of the National Vaccination Days against the poliomyelitis launched from 12 to 15 May 2006 all over the country reached 2,465,935 children and that 1,622,185 children were administered with vitamin A.
- (e) Convoys of refugees to be repatriated to Liberia under the UNHCR voluntary repatriation programme are going on a weekly basis. Since September 2004 an approximate 15,100 refugees have been repatriated to date.
- (f) Cooking demonstrations started one month ago in the Regional Directorate of Education of Man were going on in primary schools of Ouronné and Kouibly villages. They aim at accommodating maize meal and other commodities to make maize meal based menu part of the food habits.
- (g) Preliminary missions were conducted in the Northern West (Bondoukou) and the Centre North (Katiola, Boniere, Niankaramandougou, Botro, Broukro and Sakassou) to identify beneficiaries under the lean season campaign that is due to start in June. The identification phase of beneficiaries in the region of Korhogo under the WFP/FAO agriculture project is completed. Joint WFP/FAO committees are set up. Final beneficiaries' listings were being established by the 2 cooperating partners ARK and

ILES to be validated by WFP and FAO.

- (h) As of 17 May 2006, the regional PRRO operation (Cote d'Ivoire, Burkina, Ghana, Mali) has received a total of 36.8 million US dollars against the operational needs of 50.1 million US dollars (26.4% shortfall or 13.2 million US dollars against operational requirements). Additional funding is requested in order to avoid pipeline breaks.
- (i) A WFP unit has been opened in Odienné, North West of the country. Two staff reassigned from Guiglo sub-office are sharing premises with OCHA, UNICEF and UNDP. It intends to closely monitor WFP activities in that area, mainly the school feeding activities and the agriculture.

(3) Guinea

- (a) During the reporting period, (1-14 May), a new increase in oil prices was announced. The price of gasoline, gas and kerosene has been fixed at 5,500 Guinean Francs per liter, while it previous cost was at 4,100 and 4,200. No violent reactions have been reported yet. As a consequence, the cost of transport has suffered a sudden increase of over 40%. The price of staple commodities has equally increased. There is a hostile environment and rumors of possible protests and strikes are circulating. A heavy presence of military forces has been observed in the streets of the Guinean capital.
- (b) Attacks on private houses and businesses continued to be reported frequently in Kissidougou and N'Zerekore. Gun shots are heard frequently at nighttime and a number of people have been reportedly killed.
- (c) The N'zerekore region, in the south of Guinea, risks of being isolated, especially during the rainy season, if the government does not take measures to repair the Gueckedou-Macenta road. UN security officers will assess an alternate route for the passage of small vehicles. The poor conditions of roads are affecting the dispatch of food in the Forest region.
- (d) During the reporting period, under the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO), WFP distributed 195 tons of food to 22,148 beneficiaries.
- (e) A total of 1,252 Liberian refugees were voluntary repatriated during the reporting period. WFP provided food for the preparation of hot meals for refugees participating in the convoys. Additionally, in order to accelerate the repatriation process, the 355 participants of the convoy which took off from Kountaya camp on 12 May, received next month's food distribution in exchange of their beneficiary cards.
- (f) Guinean refugee camps host currently over 46,345 individuals who are being assisted by WFP. The present count includes 3,119 refugees from Ivory Coast and the balance from Liberia. During the reporting period, a total of 265 tons were distributed to 20,555 beneficiaries during the February General Food Distribution in Kouankan 1 and 2, Kountaya and Telikoro camps.
- (g) During the coordination meeting of 2 May, UNHCR informed its partners that a door to door verification exercise would be conducted from 3 – 6 May in Kola camp. The preliminary conclusions of this exercise confirmed that many families are no longer in the camp or are partly gone.
- (h) During the reporting period, joint mission composed of ACF, CRS, UNHCR and WFP delegates was conducted to Kola camp, to present the composition of the rations to be distributed in the coming general food distributions.
- (i) WFP and the general distribution partners continued to put in place additional controls in general food distribution points in camps in order to strengthen the control of beneficiaries and avoid irregularities.
- (j) The food distributions for the third trimester of the 2005-2006 school year continued in

Youmou prefecture despite the problems encountered with the N'Zerekore transporter union. On 11 May, the food dispatching to participant schools in Beyla prefecture started. The preparation of the dispatch plan for Lola and Gueckedou prefectures was also completed during the reporting period. During this last dispatch, the quantities of food distributed to schools are being carefully measured in order to avoid left over at the end of the school year. The food dispatch to Lola and Gueckedou prefectures will take place after distributions in Beyla and Youmou prefectures are completed.

- (k) Food distributions continued to be challenged mainly due to the lack of compliance by the N'Zerekore transporter union. As an alternative, WFP is negotiating agreements with the transport unions at the level of prefectures. Meanwhile, the sub-office is making use of all its logistical capacities to accelerate the distribution process.
- (l) Monitoring visits were conducted to the therapeutic nutritional centers in Gueckedou hospital and Macenta hospital. A mission of USAID officials went to N'Zerekore to do an assessment of the ongoing HIV/AIDS related activities in the area. On 5 April, they met with WFP N'Zerekore.

(4) Senegal

- (a) On Wednesday 15 March 2006, the Guinea Bissau army started to exchange fire with Senegalese separatist rebels based in Guinea Bissau territory. Several people were reportedly killed and wounded in the campaign waged by Guinea Bissau army troops to uproot the rebels from its territorial borders. A mission report in the affected zones, estimated the number of displaced people at 2,100 people most of them in the city of Ziguinchor where they have found kin and friends to turn to for support. A transit camp was set up in Bourgardié. The number of people that found refuge in various villages in Casamance was at first roughly estimated at 500 but this number could have increased given the departure of some people from the Bourgardié camp; the announcement of the transfer of the camp to Guérina might have led some people to find another way to remain close to the border and thus to their villages and productive assets in Guinea Bissau.
- (b) Attacks of the Bissau Guinean army against the Senegalese separatist rebels ardently resumed last week after the end of the ultimatum which was not met by the rebels. Senegal is under security phase 0, with the exception of the regions of Kolda and Ziguinchor which are under phase 1. Two vehicles (one from UNICEF) were highjacked near Bignona (region of Ziguinchor) on 14 April.
- (c) The worsening of the security situation for civilians is compounded by the allegation that the rebel group has been planting more landmines and looting the belongings of villagers in the areas they occupy. The presence of landmines in the regions of Ziguinchor and Kolda has limited WFP and other partners' access to contaminated areas within the context of the PRRO and seriously undermines the overall rehabilitation process and the economic development of Casamance.
- (d) ICRC is preparing a project aiming at assisting IDPs and host families affected by this conflict; the planned number of IDPs to be assisted is estimated by ICRC at 12,000, including 2,500 in Ziguinchor. WFP Senegal is ready to continue its partnership with ICRC, pending the finalisation of the intervention modalities, however interventions should be coordinated within the Regional Committee for the Coordination of the Management of Refugees, Repatriates and Displaced Persons.
- (e) The displaced wishing to settle permanently in the Casamance could eventually be assisted by WFP in the context of the ongoing PRRO in Casamance. For the time being, since most displaced persons have expressed the willingness to return home at the end of the conflict, WFP's assistance will depend on the daily evolution of the security situation as well as on the strategy to be established in coordination with the

UNCT, the Government of Senegal and other development and humanitarian partners.

- (f) Donor response to the WFP ongoing PRRO in Casamance has been far below expectations: the PRRO in the Casamance has been funded at only 28 percent of its 2005-06 budget of \$18.6-million USD. Despite this low funding level, the PRRO assisted 329,206 people in 2005 with an overall tonnage of 2,932 tons. The beneficiaries of WFP assistance are the most affected populations by the Casamance conflict.
- (g) The implementation of the PRRO in Casamance has been hampered by a serious lack of resources. To help the WFP Senegal Country Office better cope with the current crisis and the potential larger crisis, WFP is appealing for donors to sustain and increase their support to its PRRO in Casamance. If warranted by the humanitarian context, WFP could borrow some resources from its development Country Programme 2002-2006 for the PRRO in Casamance, in the case of a life-saving operation.
- (h) WFP VAM (Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping) analysis and the latest household budget and consumption of Senegal indicated that the Casamance region (Ziguinchor and Kolda in particular) is highly vulnerable to food insecurity and is the poorest of Senegal. The incidence of poverty in Ziguinchor and Kolda is, respectively, 67.1 percent and 66.5 percent. Given its limited resources and the potentially high influx of refugees and IDPs, the vulnerability of targeted households to food insecurity in the region could reach a worrisome level if the ongoing skirmishes do not quickly come to an end.

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

(1) Angola

- (a) The joint FAO/WFP Crop and Food Assessment Mission (CFSAM) have concluded its field assessments. Preliminary findings indicate that due to erratic rains in south-eastern and central Angola, which began in December 2005, this year's cereal production will be significantly lower than last year's. The mission is still working on production estimates.
- (b) WFP's programme aimed at improving maternal and child health will start in June with 10,000 people in Luanda and 5,000 in Huambo. The programme was designed to work as an incentive for pregnant and lactating women to take advantage of the medical services in the country and to improve the nutrition of mother and child through the distribution of take-home rations at hospitals. Pregnant and lactating mothers will receive food from the third month of pregnancy until twelve months after delivery.

(2) Lesotho

- (a) From May 2006, WFP and Cooperating Partners provided food to just over 20,000 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) Madagascar

- (a) The average price of rice on the market remains relatively stable in the majority of the countries 22 regions. The stability corresponds to regular market supply from various origins, such as remaining stocks from the previous year, the first and second season harvest, and the wide availability of imported rice. However, in the western region of Melaky, the price of rice has increased due to the fact that the harvest will take place in June and last year stocks are nearing depletion.

- (b) Seasonal rains have ended six to eight weeks early across the southern portion of the country and have resulted in the development of drought conditions. There is growing concern that the situation may generate food shortages during the next lean season. According to SAP (Systeme d'Alerte Precoce), erratic rainfall has affected 21 counties in seven districts in Tulear Province. Irregular rainfall has also been reported in the southeast, and to a lesser extent, in the south-western part of the country. In areas where the SAP is not present, an assessment will be conducted to quantify the population in need of food and non-food assistance.
- (c) WFP's nutritional interventions in Vangaindrano will come to a close at the end of May. Global malnutrition rates have reportedly dropped to 10 percent, well within the norms for Madagascar at this time of year. Strategies are under review in order to improve the coping capacity of this vulnerable region during the next lean period before the harvest.

(4) Malawi

- (a) The food security situation is generally stable with people consuming their own harvest. Those small numbers of people who are purchasing maize are predominately from peri-urban areas that had no land for cultivation. However, food prices remain affordable due to low demand and abundant market supply. Some farmers are still harvesting maize, sorghum and millet as well as making preparations for winter planting. ADMARC markets do not have maize grain for sale however maize seed is available for winter cropping.

(5) Swaziland

- (a) Harvesting of maize is ongoing in the Lowveld. Reports from farmers indicate they expect a yield of about 250 kilos per hectare. According to agriculture extension officers, a rain-fed field would normally produce a harvest of approximately 1 ton per hectare. The decline in maize production has been attributed to erratic weather during the farming season. However, some farmers in the area who planted their crop as late as April still have their crop at the vegetative stage. Although the rainy season has passed, these farmers are hopeful that they will receive a good harvest.

(6) Zimbabwe

- (a) According to Zimbabwe's national newspaper The Herald, the Government has announced that the expected maize harvest for 2005/06 will be 1.8 million tons, meeting the country's food requirement as well as supplying national strategic reserves. Other sources have placed maize production at 700,000 to 900,000 tons, as reported by the Zimbabwe Grain Producers' Association (ZGPA), a commodities body of the Commercial Farmers' Union, and the United States Department of Agriculture. According to FAO, the national, human consumption requirement of cereals is estimated at 1.4 million tons.
- (b) According to the Central Statistical Office, the annual rate of inflation has risen to 1,043 percent from 914 percent, with food prices accounting for a greater part of the increase. WFP price monitoring has shown year on year food inflation at nearly 2,000 percent, outpacing inflation in other sectors.
- (c) Harvesting is at the peak in most parts of the country, with increased availability of maize meal on the open market. Field reports indicate that the price of maize is generally stable or on the decline, with the exception being the Bulawayo area, where price increases are attributed to transportation costs.
- (d) On Monday, more than 10,000 people, identified as squatters, were rounded up by the Police, under "Operation Round Up". According to local officials, most adults and street vendors collected during the round up have since been released, while children and

homeless people were relocated to orphanages and shelters.

(F) Asia: (1) Indonesia (2) Korea (DPR) (3) Laos (4) Myanmar (5) Nepal (6) Timor Leste

(1) Indonesia

- (a) Some 12,000 conflict affected people in Central mountainous part of Aceh received food aid, upon special request of the Government.
- (b) Some 16,526 people in Langsa Barat and Langsa Timur of Aceh Timur district, who were affected by the repeated floods, received food ration. A follow-up assessment concluded that the population would not require additional food aid. However, since recurrences of floods can be prevented by rehabilitating and maintaining irrigation channels, the possibility of implementing Food-for-Work (FFW) with the local government is under discussion.
- (c) From April, WFP launched the School Feeding (SF) programme with Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) in Aceh Barat district, reaching 20,000 primary school students and teachers.
- (d) Mother and Child Nutrition (MCN) programme commenced in Aceh Utara and Aceh Barat Daya districts, also in cooperation with the PMI. In Aceh, the remaining stocks of canned fish were distributed and from May 2006, the Targeted Food-for-Recovery (TFFR) monthly food basket will be comprised of rice (10 kg), fortified vegetable oil (0.75 kg) and fortified noodles (being planned). In April, 336 villagers in Aceh Utara received food under Food-For-Training (FFT) on Water and Sanitation, in cooperation with CordAid. Meanwhile, Some 544 persons from 136 posyandu were trained by WFP in Aceh Utara regarding the modalities of the implementation of the MCN programme.
- (e) In Calang, under FFW, an existing 21 kilometers of irrigation canal filled with debris was cleaned. With 160 participants, the project was completed in five days. With its irrigation system repaired, villagers have begun to plant seeds in their rice field. Meulaboh Sub Office started FFT in two sub districts in Aceh Barat with World Vision International providing 935 trainees with rice ration.
- (f) In East Java, the Sub-Office plans to phase out of 60 urban schools under SF and would expand to food insecure districts of Bondowoso and Sampang, in consultation with the local authorities. A similar phase out from urban schools in Jakarta and covering more rural schools is being planned.
- (g) Children's Art for the School Feeding Design Competition for 2006 - Sub Offices of Surabaya, NTT, Banda Aceh, as well as schools under SF programme in South Sulawesi, NTB and Greater Jakarta selected 60 drawings that were displayed in Jakarta Office for voting by all Jakarta staff. The final selection of 7 drawings was sent to headquarters. The selected 60 drawings will be presented at the exhibition of Walk the World on 21 May 2006.
- (h) The final report of the second Nutrition and Health Assessment in Aceh Province and Nias Island in September 2005 was shared by UNICEF. The nutrition survey served as a tool for better targeting of WFP's programme especially for SFP and MCN for 2006. The report concluded that "the Emergency Relief efforts seem to have positive impact on at-risk groups and to have reduced the potential impact of the tsunami on acute under nutrition". At the same time, however, the report noted the need to provide adequate micronutrients to younger children.
- (i) New construction of permanent warehouse is on-going in Aceh Besar near the military airport. 2,500 square meters of warehouse is expected to be completed in July. This initiative is to establish alternative storage facility inland.
- (j) In Sulawesi contracting was finalized for WFP's high-profile project supporting the

rehabilitation of 5 churches, 5 mosques, and one hospital in the Poso-Tentena area, which has been affected by religious violence. This project supports the Government's efforts at peace and reconciliation in the region. The Coordinating Minister and WFP representatives will attend a ceremony for the start of construction in May.

- (k) In Papua, work also began in Yakuimo on the construction of 17 community and food storage centers. This high visibility project is in support of the Government's efforts to reduce hunger in this remote province. The President of the Republic of Indonesia is scheduled to visit the progress of this WFP project in June.
- (l) Construction of a center for approximately 150 street children in Jakarta is expected to be completed in June.
- (m) A total of 24 people have now died as a result of Avian Influenza. The Country Office continues to monitor closely all developments related to Avian Influenza, and is working with the UN Country Team to prepare for any possible outbreak.
- (n) WFP will need a total of USD160 million for the current PRRO 10069.1 in 2006-2007, which is comprised of USD 88 million for Aceh and Nias and USD 72 million elsewhere. As of April 2006, only 36 percent of the operation has been funded, leaving a 64 percent or USD 125.09 million shortfall against total PRRO requirements. For the central and eastern parts of Indonesia, including Greater Jakarta, East Java, South Sulawesi, NTB and NTT, where malnutrition is highly prevalent, especially among women and children, only 60 percent of the planned beneficiaries are receiving assistance due to lack of funding. If no fresh contribution is announced soon, the CO will be forced to cut the operation further by reducing assistance for the most needy people in the most food insecure areas of Indonesia.

(2) Korea (DPR)

- (a) In the DPRK, the Letter of Understanding (LoU) between WFP and the Government, outlining the conditions for the implementation of WFP's new PRRO, was signed in Pyongyang on 10 May 2006 by the WFP Regional Director for Asia, Anthony Banbury and Mr. Ri Hung Sik, in his capacity as Secretary-General of the National Coordinating Committee for WFP (NCC), enabling WFP to proceed with its food aid programme.
- (b) Under the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10488.0, approved on 23 February 2006 by WFP's Executive Board, WFP plans to provide 150,000 tons of commodities to 1.9 million North Koreans over two years.
- (c) The LoU underlines WFP's commitment to providing food to those most in need – especially women and young children, while at the same time supporting the recovery efforts of the Government. The health and nutritional status of the most vulnerable groups will be promoted through Mother and Child Nutrition programmes, School Feeding and Local Food Production (LFP). The Government's long-term goal of achieving food security will be supported through community-based initiatives under the Food-for-Community-Development (FFCD) component.
- (d) While in years past WFP's resources were spread across all accessible counties – 160 out of 203 for much of 2005 – the new programme envisages a more focused approach. The LoU has detailed where the programme should begin, building in flexibility for scaling up assistance to further vulnerable areas in the future through newly instituted quarterly joint programme review meetings between NCC and WFP.
- (e) Thirty focus counties have been agreed upon for the start-up phase of the operation. A further 20 focus counties should in principle be agreed in the future, and added to the operation as resources become available. Both sides have agreed not to allocate WFP assistance beyond 50 counties for the time being in the belief that initial resources should be concentrated in order to produce the greatest benefit.

- (f) Food distributions and associated monitoring stopped, as did WFP's support for 19 factories that had been producing enriched foods for undernourished children and women. The agency's five sub-offices outside the capital were shut down, and many international staff members were reassigned to other duty stations.
- (g) Since the signing of the LoU last week, a local food production factory resumed production of rice-milk-blend (RMB) on 11 May. RMB is a micronutrient- fortified food that goes to WFP's most vulnerable beneficiaries – hospital inpatients and children in orphanages, and will start being delivered to these children within a week of the factory re-opening.
- (h) Preparations are being made for an additional seven factories to resume production in the days ahead. In total, the new operation will start with 3 biscuit factories for primary school students and 5 blended food factories producing fortified blended foods to meet the special nutrient requirements of pregnant/nursing women, and young children in kindergartens, nurseries, orphanages and hospitals.
- (i) WFP ended ten years of emergency assistance to the DPRK on 31 December 2005 after the government, citing better harvests and domestic concerns about the emergence of a dependency culture declared it would in the future accept only assistance that addressed medium- and long-term needs.

(3) Laos

- (a) No security phase is currently in place in the Lao PDR; however travel is restricted to the following areas: Saisomboun District Vientiane Province, Thathom District and Phoukout District Xiengkhuang Province, Viangthong District Houphan Province, Khop and Xianghon Districts, N/W of Xayabouri Province.
- (b) During the month of April, WFP Laos distributed 113 tons of rice to 3,753 people affected by floods and chronic food insecurity of which 2,721 were women and children. This follows comprehensive food needs assessments which were carried out in three provinces during this period by WFP and government counterparts and which will continue in two additional provinces during the month of May.
- (c) Following the assessments, WFP intends to continue providing relief food to flood affected villages and other villages that suffer from immediate food shortages. Additionally, the targeting of villages for Food-for-Work (FFW) schemes to be implemented in the first half of 2006 has been completed and FFW activities have started.
- (d) WFP has submitted a request for clearance from Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) in approved and affected villages for 2006 implementation to three clearing companies (UXO Lao, MAG and FSD). A detailed list of approved schemes in these villages will follow. It is hoped that the clearance capacity is sufficient to clear all WFP approved schemes prior to the FFW implementation.
- (e) Some 2,000 tons of rice is needed to assist households that have been seriously affected by floods during the last rainy season or which are facing severe food shortages due to recent resettlement and other shocks. As most farmers are subsistence farmers with one single rice harvest per year using the monsoon rain, affected people are facing food shortages of their staple food until the next harvest at the end of 2006. Current rice stocks will be depleted after distributions to the second round of flood affected villages are complete.

(4) Myanmar

- (a) A Field Level Memorandum of Understanding between the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme in Myanmar was signed on 28 April in Yangon by

UNICEF Representative and WFP Country Director. An action plan for increased cooperation in the fields of education and nutrition is being finalized between the two sister agencies.

- (b) The UN Task Force on Avian and Human Influenza (AHI) met on 3 May and finalized the vaccination campaign for seasonal flu for all UN staff and dependents. AHI Contingency Plan for WFP Myanmar is underway to be completed within two weeks.
- (c) Following the recommendations of the WFP Evaluation Missions for both the PRRO and the EMOP, budget revisions to extend both operations in time through 31 December 2006 are under preparation. The EMOP is currently 78 percent resourced and the PRRO resources stand at 68 percent, hence, there are outstanding resource requirements for the extension period.
- (d) Tropical Cyclone Mala formed in the Bay of Bengal reached Myanmar on the morning of 29 April. Local communities were reported to have been alerted to the arrival of the cyclone on 28 April through national early warning systems; as a result, many citizens and tourists visiting the coastal areas were relocated to safer shelters. On 30 April, WFP joined assessment missions to Irrawaddy and West Bago Divisions as well as Southern Rakhine State together with the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC), UNICEF and ADRA. On 8 and 9 May, WFP also carried out a joint assessment with World Vision, Metta Development Foundation and Adventist Development and Relief Agency in Baw Mi area where the affect of the cyclone was most severe.
- (e) The rapid assessments indicated needs in the following sectors: shelter, food, and non-food items (blankets, clothes, mosquito nets, etc.). National authorities rapidly started providing relief to affected households. Although assistance from the international agencies has not been officially requested, at the local level authorities welcome relief assistance to affected populations. WFP and other agencies are closely coordinating their possible assistance through the coordination group and plans are underway to provide support for shelters and restore damaged infrastructure (schools/bridges and dams).
- (f) Under EMOP 10345.1, a total of 740 tons of rice was dispatched to Taunggyi, Lashio, Laokai and Pang Kham Sub-Offices for Food-for- Education, Food- for- Work and Food-for- Training activities. Over the past two weeks, WFP staff have been monitoring of Non Food Items projects and Food- for- Work projects before the onset of the rainy season.
- (g) Under PRRO 10066.2, a total of 15 tons of mixed food commodities was dispatched to Maungdaw where pre-positioning of food for the Vulnerable Group Feeding and Food-for- Education activities that are scheduled to begin in June.
- (h) Implementation modalities for the pilot Mother and Child Nutrition project are being negotiated with Cooperating Partners to start in July in Northern Rakhine State, Magway and Kokang in Shan State.

(5) Nepal

- (a) With road travel severely curtailed, schools shut and major cities under curfew during the 20 days strike, WFP has not been able to deliver critically needed food aid to communities around the country during this period. However, a full resumption of the activities started immediately after the proclamation of a 3 month ceasefire.
- (b) After food shipments to the Bhutanese refugees were disrupted following the start of the general strike on 6 April, WFP and UNHCR organized food convoys to the camps and appealed to all parties for safe passage. The convoys have been traveling without hindrance since 18 April.
- (c) Preliminary investigation has confirmed a particular difficult "hunger gap" for some

mid-west and far-west districts where the last two harvests have been successively much lower than average due to an exceptionally dry winter and very poor/erratic monsoon rains of last summer. After collection of pre-EFSA data, it appears that additional external food assistance will be needed on an emergency basis. WFP, in collaboration with FAO, is currently preparing to launch a new EMOP to respond to the drought.

- (d) The Country Programme Evaluation / Appraisal mission will take place from 21 May to 16 June. As for the PRRO, a Joint HCR-WFP Assessment Mission (JAM) will be fielded from 29 May to 9 June.
- (e) Despite sizeable donor contributions mobilized locally, WFP Nepal is still experiencing serious resourcing constraints to cover requirements of the second quarter of 2006 for activities under the Country Programme. It is likely that WFP Nepal will not be in a position to provide complete food basket to the beneficiaries and/or that consequent pipeline break will bring the implementation of the activities to a standstill. In order to avoid a pipeline break for the PRRO, USD 3.26 million is required to resource an additional 9,026 tons of food commodities for the remainder of the operation.

(6) Timor Leste

- (a) Social unrest broke out on 28 April resulting in a mass movement of Dili residents both inside and outside of the capital city looking for safe haven. Approximately 14,500 people left their homes and sought refuge in schools, churches and other areas. Security Phase I is still in effect despite disturbances.
- (b) In response to the potential crisis, an in-country humanitarian response team was established on 1 May. Led by the Ministry of Labor and Community Reinsertion and supported by the International Federation of the Red Cross and Cruz Vermillion Timor-Leste (national Red Cross), the team was comprised of UN agencies including WFP, IOM and various NGOs.
- (c) Although movement out of camps and back to Dili has been low, the situation in camps and in Dili is stable. Many people in the camps are returning home in the day but returning to the camps at night. Water and sanitation have become a concern and groups are working to provide fresh water, soap and portable toilets to the camps. The situation is reported to be less stable, however, in surrounding district, particularly in Ermera.
- (d) The Government says that they have enough food (rice) to distribute to displaced persons for one month; however, WFP has provided food to supplement Government rations. Upon request from the President of Timor-Leste and the Minister of Labor and Community Reinsertion, WFP provided high energy biscuits (BP5) for IDPs at the end of April, and again in May (most recently on 18 May where 2.5 tons of BP5 were distributed to 5,000 of the most vulnerable IDPs in camps). Overall during the past weeks 14.5 tons of BP5 have been made available by WFP. WFP continues to work closely with the Ministry of Labor and Community Reinsertion, UN team, IFCR and NGOs for humanitarian assistance coordination.
- (e) Travel advisory for all regions is as follows: no movement at night; no travel without communication; travel plans are submitted for approval to the Regional Security Officers, and security clearance must be obtained before traveling to countries where security phases are in effect.
- (f) As a result of the disturbances, planned food deliveries for MCH and SF activities in Liquica and Ainaro districts have been temporarily halted. Activities will be resumed as soon as the situation returns to normal and security clearance for travel outside of Dili is permitted.

- (g) WFP, with the Ministry of Education and Culture had distributed 47 tons of mixed commodities to students in Oecussi district during the month of April. Monitoring activities are underway Ainaro, Liquica and Oecussi Districts.
- (h) The Ministry of Health and WFP recently launched the Maternal and Child Health in Oecussi District. Food delivery totaled 41 metric tons of CSB, oil and sugar for 471 pregnant and lactating women and 1,881 children under the age of five. MCH activities in the remaining two districts, Bobonaro and Covalima, are under preparation, with food delivery planned for mid-May.

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

(1) Colombia

- (a) The rainy season is affecting all provinces of Colombia; however, over the past several days there has been particularly heavy rainfall in the provinces of Antioquia, Chocó and Boyacá. Colombian authorities have reported that 95 people have died and some 217 are severely wounded due to landslides, floods. The National Emergency Agency reported that more than 79,450 people (about 16,000 families) are affected by the heavy rains which began mid March. According to the Colombian Red Cross, 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, 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 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 Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10366.
- (d) The province of Antioquia has also reported individual displacements from different municipalities towards the city of Medellín. According to the Presidential Agency for Social Action, at least 110 people from the towns of Chigorodó, Ituango, Granada, San Carlos, Dabeiba, Carmen de Viboral, El Bagre, Medellín, Uramita, Cañas Gordas, Campamento, Tarazá, Yolombo, Segovia, and Remedios were forced to flee 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 27 March due to increased activity of the Galeras volcano. Several communities around the volcano are 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, an estimated 489 households (2,366 persons) are now hosted in five temporary shelters in the Municipality of Pasto. Another 7 temporary shelters remain empty because reluctance of the population to move from high risk areas. The authorities have asked the UN system to help persuade the communities at

risk to move to safe locations. WFP does not develop any food aid activity in this province; however, 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) During the reporting period, WFP carried out field visits as part of a pilot study regarding possibilities to enhance security and dignity of its beneficiaries.
- (g) Under the new PRRO 10366, "Assistance to People Displaced by Violence", WFP delivered 447 tons of food in 14 provinces to 32,637 beneficiaries, especially in, Food-for-Work, Food -for-Training, School and Preschool Feeding, Nursing and Expectant Mothers and Emergency Food Aid as part of PRRO 10366.

(2) Ecuador

- (a) On 10 May, thousands of protesters from the Amazonian Provinces of Orellana and Sucumbios and the indigenous organization Conaie, demonstrated in Quito against Oxy Oil Company. The government said the Oxy's contract could be renegotiated. Political leaders have stated that if the government renegotiated the contract, indigenous organizations will launch a nationwide uprising.
- (b) Santa Rosa, La Calerita, Shobol, and Shobol Llinllin communities were declared in emergency last week as the Baisán hill is at risk of more landslides. 400 families have been evacuated and two deaths were reported and several people wounded. Evacuated families are reluctant to live in temporary shelters.
- (c) The Red Cross and Civil Defense continue to assist affected communities in coordination with the Emergency Operation Committee.
- (d) Since last week, villages along the province of Carchi, bordering with Colombia are in alert regarding confrontations between Colombian troops and Frente 48 FARC's guerrilla. Ecuadorian troops have reinforced their presence in the area; however, they are concerned that this situation might force Colombian population to flee to Ecuadorian villages along the border.
- (e) According to the National Geophysical Institute, volcanic activity at Tungurahua Volcano has increased alarmingly as strong explosions and hundred of tremors are registered several times during the 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 were reported also. Volcanic activity has affected several communities in the Provinces of Tungurahua and Chimborazo, which are in high risk, as a result of volcanic explosions broken windows have been reported in several cantons near the volcano. The Emergency Operation Committee is activated and several families have been evacuated.
- (f) According 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.
- (g) A WFP Team continues to update information and monitoring flood affected areas.
- (h) Red Cross continues to collaborate with WFP, and also continue to coordinate with provincial COE's and other institutions.
- (i) 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 to fall down. However, at the moment needs are covered and the situation is under control.

- (j) WFP will assist immediately approximately 10,000 beneficiaries (2,000 families) who were affected by the floods in the Province of Los Rios. As the main house-hold activity in this province is agriculture, which has been severely affected by the floods, these families have lost their main source of income. This number continues to be updated through monitoring missions.
- (k) 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 ration elaboration process will start on 17 May. Food distribution to UNHCR’s local distribution agencies will start on 24 May.
- (l) According to 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, 50 food rations were delivered to assist victims of the Calerito Santa Rosa community landslide.
- (m) ECU IR – EMOP 10524.0 has been approved to assist flood affected families in Los Rios coastal province. This operation will be financed by contribution of US\$145,000. The duration of this operation will be three months (5 May to 6 July).
- (n) Ecuador EMOP 10381.0 has received US\$100,000 contribution to continue its operations.

(3) Guatemala

- (a) On 15 May, a meeting with the participation of Mesoamerica Famine Early Warning Systema (MFEWS) and the Secretariat of Food and Nutritional Security (SESAN) was held to arrange the presentation of the EFSA final results that will be on 26 May. The institutions that will take part on this activity will be the UN agencies, Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Agriculture (MAGA), SESAN, and PROSAN (Food and Nutritional Security Program) as well as to the main NGOs which are working on food security matters. Margarita Lovon, Emergency Food Security Specialists, from the Regional Bureau will impart the report.
- (b) In some areas of the highlands, heavy rains have caused some landslides preventing the normal traffic of vehicles. Along the coastal line (south coast), some flooding has been reported; fortunately, without consequences on human lives. The Committee for Disaster Reduction (CONRED) is monitoring these areas.
- (c) The first draft for the implementation of an “Emergency Response Interagency Plan” prepared by a UNDMT technical team (UNICEF, WFP, UNDP and OCHA) was finalized and will be discussed on 18 May prior to be submitted to the UNDMT.
- (d) Food aid monitors were supporting distributions in three Departments (Santa Rosa, Sololá, and Totonicapán). They were also involved in monitoring temporary shelters to guarantee that all people are assisted with food. In some departments, some shelters are located very scatter and it has been difficult to obtain the information on their exact location.
- (e) On 15 May, during the Weekly Coordination Meeting on the situation of temporary shelters, the SCEP (Executive Secretariat of the Presidency) announced that due to several reasons the temporary shelters will be open at least until December 2006. A donation of US\$1 million to improve the living conditions in the shelters. Nevertheless, the permanence of people in temporary shelters will be a challenge for the humanitarian organizations. It was mentioned that shelters will be assisted by WFP with food rations until October 2006.
- (f) On 12 May, a plan for the reconstruction of San Marcos, for the most affected areas, was presented to the international community, including the achievements and

challenges as for the municipality of San Marcos.

- (g) On 13 May, during the weekly meeting at the EMOP's Coordination Information Center (ICC), it was agreed that a workshop will be scheduled for the first week of June, in order to analyze the achievements of the EMOP 10497 as well as to discuss and revise the guidelines for the Food-for-Work (FFW) approach.
- (h) During the reporting period, 312 tons of food was distributed in the Departments of Santa Rosa, Sololá, and Totonicapán. A total of 3,401 families were assisted.
- (i) A total of 246 tons were repaid by the EMOP 10497 to the PRRO 10212 and to the CP 10092. To date, the total repaid from the EMOP 10497 to the CP 10092 and the PRRO 10212 is 1,806 tons, representing 66 percent from the total borrowed (2,733 tons). The EMOP 10497 borrowed an additional 38 tons of beans, 10 tons of vegetable oil and 46 tons of CSB from the PRRO 10212. As of 09 May, the amount resourced for the EMOP 10497 continues at US\$9,224,349 or 65.4 percent of the appeal made to the international community in October 2005. ODMP has confirmed new US\$ 400,000 in multilaterals funds for the EMOP 10497.0.

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

WFP Weekly Emergency Report

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