

World Food Programme Emergency Report 2006
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(A) Highlights

- (B) East & Central Africa:** (1) Burundi (2) Congo (3) Congo, DR (4) Djibouti (5) Ethiopia (6) Kenya (7) Rwanda (8) Somalia (9) Sudan (10) Tanzania (11) Uganda
- (C) West Africa:** (1) Cote d'Ivoire (2) Liberia (3) Niger (4) Sierra Leone
- (D) Southern Africa:** (1) Angola (2) Lesotho (3) Madagascar (4) Malawi (5) Namibia (6) Swaziland (7) Zambia (8) Zimbabwe
- (E) Asia:** (1) Indonesia (2) Myanmar (3) Philippines (4) Timor Leste
- (F) Latin America and Caribbean:** (1) Bolivia (2) Cuba (3) Ecuador (4) Guatemala (5) Honduras (6) Peru

(A) Highlights

- (a) Between 29 May and 4 June, WFP dispatched a total amount of 10,948 tons of food from logistical hubs to the Darfur region. WFP continued to hold off dispatches to some locations owing to insecurity.
- (b) As a result of a favourable rainy season, Southern Africa is anticipating an improved harvest compared to the previous agricultural year. However, average yields are low due to a variety of factors. National vulnerability assessments are underway in order to verify food requirements and the number of vulnerable requiring humanitarian assistance.
- (c) The humanitarian community of South Kivu province, DR Congo is concerned for the food security of 30,000 farmers in Walungu.
- (d) In Somalia, roadblocks, militia ambushes and inaccessible roads continue to cause delays on food convoys reaching final distribution points.
- (e) Up to 10,000 Sudanese refugees in Uganda may be repatriated by the end of the year, out of a current Sudanese refugee caseload of 173,000.
- (f) In Djibouti, WFP resumed food distributions to drought victims in the northern districts following the temporary suspension due to security concerns.
- (g) In Indonesia, WFP has reached 182,000 persons since the 27 May earthquake.

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

(1) Burundi

- (a) Security incidents included sporadic confrontations between the military and the Front for National Liberation (FNL) rebels in Kibira Forest and shelling on the capital Bujumbura allegedly by the FNL fighters. Armed banditry was also reported in Ruyigi province.
- (b) Technical negotiations continued between FNL and government delegates under the facilitation of the South African Minister of Safety and Security. No significant progress was reported at the current stage however both parties are determined to reach a peaceful agreement. The head of the government delegation had indicated that some

concerns expressed by FNL had been discussed and mutual solutions found.

- (c) During the previous reporting period, the government announced an eight percent increase in the price of fuel, from Frs. Bdi 1200 (USD 1.16) to Frs. Bdi 1300 (USD1.26). This is the second increase within this month. Following this decision, prices of other basic services and commodities also increased.
- (d) WFP in coordination with government services started food distributions to flood affected persons in different areas. They are targeted amongst other vulnerable persons in their area. The government will avail 2,000 tons to contribute to this specific activity.
- (e) Field missions to collect information for the second joint Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (CFSAM) continued last week. Preliminary findings from the visited provinces (eight out of sixteen) indicated the majority of the population had accessed farms and took advantage of the season due to good rains and seeds availability. The expected harvest remains uncertain in some areas because of the floods and landslides that affected several places in April and May. Moreover, despite the early harvest of pulses (mostly beans) in many areas, family food stocks remain very low and the situation in markets has not changed. Field missions are expected to terminate this week.
- (f) WFP distributed 887 tons of food aid to 138,416 beneficiaries between 29 May and 04 June 2006. Some distributions have been carried out without pulses.
- (g) Food-for-Work (FFW) monitors validated publicly the list of workers for six projects to be operated in Cankuzo province. The projects will contribute to seeds multiplication, swamps and road rehabilitation. Monitors also reported that some fictitious names on the targeted distribution lists were taken off and replaced by vulnerable persons who were not previously targeted and found on the distribution site in Gihanga commune of Bubanza province. In other places (some sites of Ruyigi province), monitors noticed the sharing of rations between beneficiaries and non-targeted persons.

(2) Congo

- (a) During the reporting period (2-9 June), WFP distributed over 107 tons of various food commodities to various beneficiaries including 225 participants under Food-for-Work (FFW), 1,842 beneficiaries under assistance to Vulnerable Groups, 4,064 children under Food-for-Education (FFE), 876 people living with HIV/AIDS and 155 beneficiaries through health and nutrition programmes.

(3) Congo, DR

- (a) Harassment of peasant farmers by uncontrolled armed soldiers and militias was still rampant in North Kivu province. Most affected areas were Masisi and Walikale territories. In Masisi, the international NGO Save the Children had one of its cars hijacked by unidentified armed men. The incident occurred while staff members from Save the Children were tending to their field operation. In the northeast part of North Kivu province, illegal roadblocks were reportedly set by undisciplined government troops on the Kasindi-Kyondo and Kasindi-Beni axis. Insecurity remained high on these axes.
- (b) Concerns of food security for some 30,000 peasant farmers in Walungu have been growing among the humanitarian community of South Kivu province. Reports from OCHA indicate farmers were prevented from preparing their land during the key season, in February and March, due to protracted insecurity fuelled by militias from the Forces Démocratiques pour la Libération du Rwanda (FDLR). In addition, the few harvests available were looted by armed men and displaced people. However,

humanitarian intervention remains difficult due to persisting insecurity.

- (c) In Ituri district, the recent wave of insecurity in Irumu territory has been calming down. According to the international NGOs Solidarite and Cooperazione e Sviluppo (CESVI), out of the 10,000 people displaced very recently, some 2,200 have started to return to Gethy and Aveba. However, Tsey and its vicinity remained highly insecure due to continuing attacks of militias against military positions of government troops in the area. Meanwhile, the seven UN peacekeepers taken hostage last week are still in the hands of their kidnappers.
- (d) In South Kivu province, WFP released 206 tons of food for various activities including 191 tons for School Feeding programmes. WFP's partnership with the United Nations Mission of Observers in the DRC (MONUC) made it possible for the rehabilitation of 27kms of the Katanga-Mukera axis, a major feeder road which leads to the fertile highlands of Fizi. The axis was closed in 2002 due to high insecurity and was almost completely covered by weeds. WFP released a total of 54 tons of food through Food-for-Work (FFW) activities involving 700 households.
- (e) In Ituri district, food distributions targeted mainly IDPs and malnourished children/women. A total of 38 tons was distributed through CESVI and Cooperazione Italiano (COOPI).
- (f) Constraints are impeding the smooth replenishment of WFP food stocks in Kindu, Maniema province with the consequence that main activities, support to therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes of cooperating partners have been declining. With the lack of resources, airlifting of food supplies from Goma was stopped since March 2006. Unavailability of rail wagons in Lubumbashi prevents the delivery of food stocks from the southern corridor. The only supply route left is via the Dar-es-Salaam-Kalemie corridor. However, administrative bottlenecks slowed down the delivery process. To-date, WFP has 21 tons of food commodities in stock against a monthly requirement of 300 tons for beneficiaries who are mainly malnourished children and women.

(4) Djibouti

- (a) During the reporting period (2-9 June), WFP resumed food distributions to drought victims in the northern districts of Tadjourah and Obock following the temporary suspension due to security concerns. About 6,000 pastoralists assisted under the ongoing EMOP benefited from 105 tons of various food commodities. This represents about 40 percent of the total food requirement in the two districts. Food distributions in the southern districts are planned to start next week.
- (b) Normally, during the hot season from June to September pastoralists migrate to neighbouring countries to escape the heat. WFP is closely monitoring the pastoralists movement during this critical period of food insecurity as a result of the current drought situation in the Horn of Africa region. Cross border migration can affect the normal seasonal movement and force people to stay in their villages. In addition, during the same period schools close for three months and children do not have access to school feeding programmes thereby increasing the burden at the household level. As a result, the number of people requiring food assistance may increase. WFP plans to utilize the additional one-month buffer stock rations of the emergency operation to cope with any increase in the planned food requirement.
- (c) In an official declaration from the Ministry of Health (MoH) this week, the Avian and Human Influenza (AHI) situation was declared completely under control. The national measure launched against the H5N1 virus responsible for Avian Flu can be considered fully successful. Since the detection of the first H5N1 human affected case in Demerjog (situated 15kms from Djibouti town) on 11 May, MoH set into motion a series of countermeasures which included decontamination of vehicles in the area and culling of

all poultry in the country. In addition, mobile teams set up by the MoH tested 400 people and found them free from the H5N1 virus. Trainings and workshops were held to sensitize physicians, nurses and other medical personnel.

(5) Ethiopia

- (a) The "gu" and "gena" main rainy season for most zones of Somali region and Borena zone of Oromiya region has now ceased, with rain performance regarded as inadequate in five out of the nine zones of Somali region, and as mostly normal in Borena zone of Oromiya region. Forecasts for the meher season, main rainy season in crop growing areas and in northern parts of Somali region, are mixed. The north-western, western, central and south-western parts of the country are expected to receive normal to above normal rainfall during the season. The north-eastern parts, (including the eastern part of Tigray, eastern Amhara and Afar); the eastern areas including Arsi, Bale, East and West Harerge zones of Oromiya region; and many parts of Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR) are expected to experience below-normal rains. Normal onset and cessation of the season is expected over almost all meher dependent areas. Heavy rainfall in some places of the western half of the country could trigger floods and water logging in isolated low-lying areas or along some riverbanks.
- (b) Relief food dispatches and distributions are ongoing in most regions, with the fifth round of food allocated in April fully dispatched in Amhara region, SNNPR, Gambella and Dire Dawa regions. In Afar region, 41 percent of the fifth round allocation has been transported so far. In Oromiya region, 75 percent of the relief food is dispatched, with 57 percent of the allocation made to Borena zone of the region being transported so far. In Somali region, transport of food is increasingly hampered and the delivery rate decreased mainly due to the serious security situation prevailing in the region. Movement of private vehicles are restricted, and trucks attempting to move food into the region are therefore facing delays. However, the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency (DPPA) continues its dispatches to the region, with the fourth round of food allocated in March now being 60 percent dispatched. Transport of the fifth round of food, allocated in April, is also being moved with 50 percent of the 10,000 tons allocated dispatched so far.
- (c) Against the current 2006 Humanitarian Appeal, confirmed resources can cover monthly allocations until "2006 sixth round" of distributions, which had been planned for May but are now likely to be in July. WFP therefore urges donors to consider additional contributions for anticipated requirements in the second half of the year. It is already clear that relief requirements will increase by some 1.1 million people in the Somali region, requiring persistent relief food assistance in the second half of the year. These are chronically food insecure populations that were originally assisted under the Productive Safety Net Programme. Further requirements in other parts of the country will be established by the upcoming mid-year multi agency emergency needs assessment.
- (d) Food assistance to some 100,000 refugees, residing in Ethiopia continues on a monthly basis. Teams from WFP/UNHCR and the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) are currently undertaking annual nutrition surveys in all seven refugee camps across the country, and results from these surveys are expected in mid-July. This year's surveys will both reveal if higher than acceptable malnutrition rates persist in the camps, and inform the refugee team on future actions for an improved nutrition situation in the camps. The pipeline for the refugee operation breaks in December, and further contributions are sought in order to fully supply the refugees with food for the whole year. In the past, ration cuts implemented due to limited resources contributed to high malnutrition rates in most of the camps. It is therefore also crucial that needs at the

beginning of next year can be met in a timely manner.

- (e) For Targeted Supplementary Feeding (TSF); Afar Region is gearing up to dispatch the second round of food in June. Food will start moving to a total of 7,900 beneficiaries on 19 June and a total of 228 tons of CSB and 26 tons of oil will be distributed. The region is planning to extend the programme to Zone 2 in the next round of nutrition screening in August; preparations are now underway to conduct training of district officials and community women food distribution agents. The 2006 second round screening is nearing completion in SNNPR but beneficiary numbers are not yet known; food has moved to the main hubs. Resolved budgetary issues in Tigray region have meant that the food movement process for the second round of distribution is now underway. In Somali region, the Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Bureau (DPPB) have completed 85 percent of dispatches. Security concerns in Korahe, Fik and Degahabour have seriously hampered distributions in those zones. The region has also begun moving food for the second round of distributions from the January screening. In Oromiya and Amhara regions a logistics 'road show' has been undertaken to ensure that the next round of distributions in June and July (screening currently underway) will move swiftly. WFP logistics staff travelled to the regions and discussions were held with the DPPB transport committees and transporters. It is hoped that this will significantly reduce delays. This is of particular importance in those regions as firstly they are the two largest regions in the country and secondly, the TSF is expanding in both regions from this month. An additional 20 districts will be covered in Amhara and an additional 23 districts will be covered in Oromiya. Gambella figures for the screening conducted in April are not yet available. Beneshangul Gumuz, the last region in Ethiopia to participate in the TSF, has now started preparations. Training of trainers was conducted last week and seven districts will participate with woreda (district) trainings for the community food distribution agents expected to start soon. Nationally, the number of districts participating in the TSF has risen from 221 to 272. The national target of 325 districts will be completed with the expansion Afar and Somali regions but there is currently no timescale for this.

(6) Kenya

- (a) The April distribution cycle spilled over into May as the dispatch of food was hampered by extremely poor road conditions following heavy rains. A total of 3,010,773 beneficiaries received 25,591 tons in the 25 districts. The May distribution cycle is under way in all EMOP districts and some may carry over into June.
- (b) EMOP dispatches to the extended delivery points have improved significantly due to increased trucking availability in Mombasa and particularly, the uplift of locally procured maize from locations in western Kenya. Most trucks return empty from the Great Lakes region or southern Sudan and are seeking return cargo.
- (c) WFP Somalia, Care Somalia and WFP Kenya have met in order to streamline the available Kenyan trucking capacity to North Eastern Province and Somalia.
- (d) Non cereals EMOP pipeline is improving with the arrival in Mombasa of some significant pulses and vegetable oil stocks from USA and locally procured CSB.
- (e) WFP has received donations totalling USD 127 million (56 percent of the USD 225 million) requirement. There are enough cereals in country or arriving to cover requirements until the end of July. Other commodities (pulses and vegetable oil) arrived in the country in April/May nevertheless there will be shortages of both commodities in June until the next shipments arrive in July. WFP requires donor pledges totalling 97,895 tons of food, 96 percent of which are cereals, valued at USD 56 million to cover resource gaps over the next six months (June -November 2006).
- (f) WFP hosted His Excellency Prince al Walid Bin Talal who viewed selected sites of the

emergency operation this week.

(7) Rwanda

- (a) In Gitarama, Bugesera, Rwamagana, Muhnga and surrounding areas, prices of beans have started to decrease from 200/250 RWF to 120/140 RWF (1 USD = 560 RWF) per kg as harvests continue. Traders are now moving around in the rural areas purchasing beans at low prices in order to accumulate stocks and re-sell at higher prices in September-October. Farmers have no other choice other than to sell a big part of their produce and buy cereals and root crops, which they lost following the delay in precipitation. The price of beans in Byumba area is still high as harvesting has not yet started.
- (b) The damage caused by the recent flood was estimated at 30 percent of the harvest of beans and rice in Rwabuye, Runukangoma, Rwamamba in Huye district. Damages in terms of submerged cropland have not yet been assessed in all the affected areas. However, it was learned that about 700 hectares was covered under water in Akanyaru valley, Gisagara district and Nyabimata area in Nyaruguru district was also affected.
- (c) Food distributions by the government continued in some sectors to the most food insecure households in eastern and southern provinces. However, no family food rations were established centrally and each sector decides on the size depending on the number of vulnerable people and food resources available.
- (d) There were no significant changes in the number of refugees as neither new arrivals nor repatriation took place. However, in Kigeme camp there was a slight increase in the number of Burundian refugees, which now stands at 2,462. The number of Congolese refugees remained at 41,143.
- (e) In Nyabiheke camp, the Ministry of Local Government, Community Development & Social Affairs (MINALOC) staff members in charge of the management were replaced following the demonstration against UNHCR by refugees demanding financial support for secondary education of their children. Some staff members were moved from Gihembe to Nyabiheke camp and the Nyabiheke camp manager was dismissed.
- (f) Some 184 returnees from Congo were received last week at Nkamira and Nyagatare transit camps. A three-month ration consisting of almost 10 tons was distributed before their departure to their places of origin.
- (g) Some 497 of the 19,000 Rwandan asylum seekers in Burundi since October-November 2005 returned last week. Of these, 491 were from Gisagara district. This brings the total to 2,313. The UN together with local authorities is jointly executing an assistance programme for the concerned returnees. WFP is assisting the returnees through nine newly re-opened nutrition centres in the area.
- (h) Rwandan "old caseload refugees" have started entering Rwanda from Tanzania due to the expulsion order from the Tanzanian Government. Since 19 May 2006 to date, a total of 414 people, mostly women and children, now live in Kirehe district in the eastern province and are accommodated in Kiyanzi and Mahama transit camps. They receive food from the on-going government food distribution. The total number of concerned Rwandans are not known, however, about 20,000 might be affected by the decision.
- (i) A UN/Government team conducted a joint assessment mission to the area on 1 June and evaluated the urgent needs of the returnees. WFP was requested by the government to provide food assistance for three months. WFP agreed to provide a one-month food package for 750 people. Other partners such as UNHCR and UNICEF will contribute non food items and healthcare as part of a coordinated assistance effort.

(8) Somalia

- (a) Fighting in Mogadishu has intensified and spread to Middle Shabelle region north of Mogadishu. Reportedly, the Islamic Courts Union has taken control of most of the city of Mogadishu and the town of Balad, about 30kms north of Mogadishu. During the fighting, several thousands of people have been displaced. WFP maintains an office in Mogadishu with eight dedicated national staff. WFP provides assistance to social support centres in Mogadishu including TB centres, mother and child health care centres, therapeutic and supplementary feeding centres, and food for training to support some youth demobilization activities. With the recent fighting, WFP also provided food for the wounded in one of the largest hospitals in Mogadishu. WFP has an important logistics supply line via Mogadishu, through El Maan port, and responds to humanitarian needs as necessary, despite the security situation which makes operations very difficult.
- (b) WFP has so far distributed 32,000 tons of food aid to 1.1 million people in southern parts of Somalia as a response to the drought crisis. Overall, WFP has distributed a total of 36,000 tons of relief and recovery food aid to 1.5 million people in different Somalia regions where WFP operates.
- (c) Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU) and its partners (FAO, WFP, OCHA, OXFAM and Save the Children Fund-UK) had a technical meeting to discuss tentative projections of the food security situation in Somalia after the harvest pending the 2006 post 'gu' assessment, which will take place from 27 June to 21 July 2006. Despite good rains, the situation in the south will remain a humanitarian emergency. A press release issued by the FSAU predicts that conditions of humanitarian emergency in southern Somalia will continue from July through December 2006. This is in agreement with WFP's food aid needs projections.
- (d) Although most of the roads are drying up, access is still very difficult in many areas in lower Juba, middle Juba and Gedo regions. Roadblocks, militia ambushes and inaccessible roads continue to cause delays on food convoys reaching final distribution points. WFP's proposal for new Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) allocation for the Special Operation (airdrop) has been submitted by OCHA to CERF Secretariat. The proposal was supported by the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC).
- (e) Humanitarian Response Group has requested the logistics cluster to prepare a contingency plan in the event of continued fighting in Mogadishu and potential disruptions of key supply routes. Furthermore, the Horn of Africa Logistics Cell/Cluster has seconded one of its staff members to WFP to lead the Somalia logistics cluster.
- (f) In a recent meeting between WFP and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the partners agreed that ICRC will not continue food distributions in Lower Shabelle and Bakol regions after July 2006 and that WFP would ensure provision of needed food aid in these regions thereafter. WFP already assists supplementary feeding activities in some of these areas.
- (g) Plans for providing assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Kismayo are underway. In collaboration with the IDP working group of Somalia Aid Co-ordination Body (SACB), the number of IDPs in Kismayo and modalities of implementation are being worked out. There is very strong concern on the plight of IDPs in many locations in Somalia and the IDP working group of which WFP is a member will have a special meeting to discuss the issue further. Presently, WFP is planning an assessment of IDPs in Merka, Lower Shabelle region. Mr. Dennis McNamara, UN Special Adviser on displacement visited Somalia and had a meeting with the United Nations Country Team where he expressed concern about the conditions of IDPs in Somalia particularly with regard to shelter, water, sanitation, healthcare and protection. However, he did not mention food as an issue.

(9) Sudan

- (a) During the reporting period (29 May-4 June), low-scale fighting and general insecurity continued in North Darfur. The security of civilians and the international aid community as well as the viability of humanitarian activities continue to be threatened by clashes and tensions within SLA ranks. WFP food dispatches to the Hamrats, Damrats, Saraf Omra, Birka Sayra and Kebkebiya rural areas remained suspended. German Agro Action (GAA), WFP's Cooperating Partner, also temporarily suspended operations in all areas North and East of Kutum. The access road from Birka Sayra remains 'No Go' for WFP.
- (b) Security concerns continued following sporadic attacks on villages by militia and banditry attacks targeting the humanitarian community. Peaceful demonstrations against the Darfur Peace Agreement were held by IDPs in Zallingei. The rapid security deterioration in eastern Chad is a major concern, with potential spill over effects into West Darfur.
- (c) The general security situation in South Darfur was relatively calm. However, isolated security incidents were reported. Tensions between militia and IDPs in Kalma camp as well as demonstrations against the Darfur Peace Agreement in Otash camp prompted the temporary closure of the camps, disrupting humanitarian activities and raising concerns about the safety and security of aid workers. Growing reports of livestock theft are meanwhile escalating tensions between IDPs and nomads in the area.
- (d) A group of people forced their way to WFP rubhall during food distribution in Akoc, and looted 950 bags of cereals (about 48 tons). Subsequently, WFP distribution team was relocated to a nearby compound for protection. Furthermore, another nine bags of sugar were stolen by an unknown group from WFP's stores in Aweil County. Both incidents were reported to local authorities in Twic County and the Sudan Rehabilitation and Recovery Commission (SRRC) office in Kualjok. A burglary attempt on a WFP store in Western Bahr El Ghazal was intercepted by WFP security and Local authorities and two suspects were arrested. There were no losses reported.
- (e) A group of armed men attacked a convoy of three commercial trucks hired by WFP and operating from Koboko, Uganda. The incident occurred north of Mvolo on the way to Rumbek. There were no reported losses.
- (f) A joint distribution team comprising of WFP and World Vision International was relocated from Wuncuei, Warap where shooting took place, to a safe area 6-km outside of Wuncuei, and onwards to Marialou. Unidentified quantities of food were reportedly looted. WFP will undertake a visit to the area on 7 June to assess the situation.
- (g) On 2 June an UNMIS staff member was shot in the leg while driving between Kadugli Town and Tillo, South Kordofan. As a result, a travel advisory was issued by UNMIS ASC imposing movement restrictions within Kadugli Town, Kauda, Julud, Dilling and Talodi. This advisory will remain in effect pending the result of an investigation by National Police and UN Police.
- (h) WFP Executive Director (ED), Mr. James Morris, arrived on a five-day visit to Sudan on 2 June. The ED met with government officials in Khartoum and expressed WFP's gratitude to the Government of Sudan for donating 20,000 tons of sorghum to WFP's Emergency Operation. He visited IDP and returnee settlements and WFP-supported schools in Rumbek, Lakes and Juba, Baher El Jebel. The Minister of Education indicated that south Sudan needs to construct 3,000 new schools to meet the demand of children in the region with the newly arriving returnees. Thereafter, Mr. Morris visited IDP camps and some of WFP assisted projects in Kassala, East Sudan. He then headed to the town of Habilah, West Darfur where WFP supports 11,500 displaced people and 5,500 vulnerable local residents affected by the conflict. The ED concluded his visit to Sudan on 7 June following a press conference at UNMIS premises on the same day.

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- (i) The two remaining Darfur rebel groups failed to sign the May 5 peace agreement with the government, despite intense international pressure. The main Minawi faction of the Sudan Liberation Movement (SLM) already signed the deal, and the African Union (AU) had extended the deadline until 31 May for the remaining SLM faction and the Justice Equality Movement to accept. Both groups are unsatisfied with aspects of the deal related to the governance of Darfur and its representation in the national government.
 - (j) The NRC has now resumed its operations in Kalma and eight other locations South of Nyala, after being temporarily suspended by authorities this year. NRC is one of WFP's Cooperating Partners in South Darfur.
 - (k) Food deliveries to IDP and refugee camps in Kassala State resumed on 31 May after two months of suspension due to denied access to project sites by local authorities in violation of the SOFA agreement between the government and the UN. WFP was granted access following the submission of the monthly activity plan.
 - (l) During the reporting period, WFP dispatched a total amount of 10,948 tons of food from logistical hubs to the Darfur region. WFP continued to hold off dispatches to some locations owing to insecurity.
 - (m) Overall, the on-set of heavy rains is hampering the delivery of food aid by road. In Northern Bahr El Ghazal, heavy rains and subsequent poor road conditions prevented the delivery of 250 tons of relief food to Awada, Thieraliet, Atukuel, Pakor, Panliet, and Mangok distribution centres. The food was subsequently diverted to Malual. Severe weather conditions also affected the rubbhall in Madhol, endangering approximately 19 tons of food. A rapid intervention team was sent to prevent food spoilage. Insignificant losses were reported. In Eastern Equatoria, a convoy of trucks was diverted from Bor county due to poor road conditions and is being off-loaded in WFP Kapoeta warehouses.
 - (n) Save the Children US distributed a total of 79,000 tons of assorted food in the Northern Abyei areas of Difra, Nyama and Timsah targeting some 7,973 beneficiaries. Distribution was delayed in Dibab as a result of concerns amongst community leaders regarding verification and registration.
 - (o) WFP dispatched 311 tons of food from Kassala warehouses to SRC for May general food distribution in Toglay and Matateib, targeting 5,927 IDPs (representing only 8 percent of planned May total as a result of previously suspended activities) - the remaining camps received food allocations early June. Distributions in refugee camps were also affected by halted dispatches in April due to the access issue, and ration cuts due to pipeline constraints. Of 1,594 tons planned, only 634 tons were distributed. Two camps, Shaharab 1 and 3, did not distribute May's ration.
 - (p) Although the general situation in Kebkebiya town, North Darfur remained stable, preliminary results of an Action Contre la Faim (ACF) Nutrition Survey conducted in May indicate deterioration in global and severe acute malnutrition rates. A further analysis of the nutrition data is planned to establish potential causes of the deterioration. ACF also reported increased admissions in Abushouk and Khazan Tunjur supplementary feeding centers and El Fasher town therapeutic feeding center. Meanwhile, community mobilization to facilitate the formation of Food Aid Management Committees is scheduled by WFP and Cooperating Partners at some distribution sites in Kutum town.
 - (q) As the lean season begins, the Area Office aims to gradually expand general food distribution into food insecure pockets. Meanwhile, approximately 6,358 Darfur returnees and Chadian refugees were registered and received a one-month ration following a headcount by OXFAM, with technical support from WFP in South Darfur.
 - (r) WFP released about 90 tons of food in support of over 7,000 malnourished children in

supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes run by World Vision International, CONCERN and GOAL in Lunyaker, Nyamlel, Pandit Nineboli and Twic in Northern Bahr El Ghazal. Another 23 tons were distributed to support 3,000 beneficiaries through Food-for-Education projects and Food-for-Training project in Akon and Panliet respectively.

- (s) WFP supported Food-for-Work projects in Jonglei Payam, Twic East County with 38 tons of food assistance. Activities included digging 5.3 km of a planned 10 km of water channels, completion of almost 50 percent of a feeder road project and completion of 8 km of a 14 km secondary dyke project. The projects are implemented by WFP's Cooperating Partner GTZ and assists 570 beneficiaries.
- (t) WFP provided two months of food rations totalling 190 tons to 10,000 newly registered returnees in Malual town in Northern Bahr El Ghazal State.
- (u) Despite the access constraints, WFP successfully completed an assessment on the refugee camps' warehouses and two joint WFP/UNHCR/COR teams visited the refugee camps to disseminate information on ration cuts to all refugees. A WFP/UNHCR/COR monthly coordination meeting took place in Showak.
- (v) From 29-30 May, refreshment training was conducted under the supervision of a UNICEF Khartoum consultant as a precursor to the postponed Ministry of Health nutrition survey of Red Sea State. The survey began on 1 June in collaboration with SRC, IRC, ACCORD, Oxfam, other NGOs and HAC, although WFP were unable to attend this essential exercise due to continued denied access to project sites.
- (w) Following the approval of EU funding for their 2-year Food Aid project to be implemented in Halaieb locality, ACCORD plans to improve livelihood conditions of 14,500 individuals residing in 14 villages in coastal and inland Halaieb through FFW activities. The Red Sea sub-office will be providing technical assistance for their FFW activities in conjunction with SRC.
- (x) Oxfam, delivered 2,483 tons of assorted food commodities targeting a total of 94,887 beneficiaries in Rural Port Sudan and Tokar. About 25 per cent of the beneficiaries will receive supplementary feeding rations.
- (y) On 31 May WFP handed over the responsibility and use of a newly erected rubhall in Lagawa, South Kordofan to CARE International to supplement existing storage facilities. Estimated storage capacity of the rubhall is approximately 400 tons. Rain has hampered food deliveries and hence food allocations for some areas were not received.
- (z) The Rapid Needs Assessment in Northern areas of Abyei started on 31 May, although the schedule was severely disrupted by rainfall. The assessment is expected to continue until mid June. WFP flights have been temporarily suspended to Abyei due to heavy rainfall.
- (aa) Heavy rains are continuing in the area worsening road conditions in the Blue Nile.
- (ab) To date, the Emergency Operation 10503.0 has received contributions totalling US\$369.3 million, 49.61 percent of the US\$746m requirement. It is critical that donations are forthcoming now to avoid breaks in the food pipeline during the last months of 2006 and early 2007.
- (ac) Humanitarian Air Service (WFP-HAS) Special Operation 10181.3 requirements were US\$27 million of which so far \$10.9 million has been resourced from the EC and CHF. With monthly operating costs of over US\$2 million, donor support is vital in order for WFP-HAS to continue to provide services to the humanitarian community in Darfur and throughout Sudan.
- (ad) Phase III of WFP's Emergency Road Repair and Mine Clearance Special Operation 10368.0 in South Sudan is currently experiencing a funding shortfall of US\$66.5 million. Faced with dwindling resources, WFP has been forced to demobilise de-mining teams.

All works East of the Nile have ceased and contracts cannot be renewed unless immediate funding is secured.

(10) Tanzania

- (a) UNHCR and implementing partners are in the final stages of re-registering the entire refugee population through Project Profile and the new ProGres database software. The exercise was extended into year 2006, as the review of the considerable number of cases referred for litigation was very time consuming.
- (b) Some of the referred cases in the camps had not been registered previously. In Ngara district, Tanzanian authorities rejected 1,045 unregistered persons, of whom 687 persons were formerly living in surrounding villages, 23 were recyclers, 53 persons had fraudulent ration cards and 282 persons could not prove any previous association with the camps. The Tanzanian authorities have indicated their intention to deport the 1,045 persons. UNHCR is re-examining their cases.
- (c) The WFP refugee operation (PRRO) continues to distribute reduced rations. Refugees are provided with a daily intake of 1,588 Kcal, which is 76 percent of the approved ration level of 2,100 Kcal. It is expected that WFP will continue distributing reduced rations until additional resource are contributed to WFP.
- (d) 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. 8,573 food insecure and otherwise vulnerable Tanzanians in the host communities surrounding the camps were also supported with WFP host community activities, including access to camp-based health care facilities, school feeding, home based care, food-for-training and vulnerable feeding.
- (e) Since the last update on 31 May, USA (Food For Peace) contributed 2,100 tons of cereals and 700 tons of pulses valued at USD 1,400,450. A shortfall of 45,481 tons (USD 30.4 million) exists up to the end of June 2007.

(11) Uganda

- (a) The second phase of the voluntary repatriation of Sudanese refugees is due to commence with repatriation of refugees from settlements in Arua district to Yei in southern Sudan. During the first phase, 2,619 refugees were repatriated from Moyo district to southern Sudan. Registration of refugees for voluntary repatriation continues. It is anticipated that up to 10,000 Sudanese refugees may be repatriated by the end of the year, out of a current Sudanese refugee caseload of 173,000.
- (b) The Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict is visiting Uganda from 4 to 10 June to obtain firsthand knowledge of the humanitarian situation in the conflict-affected districts of northern Uganda with a particular focus on the conflict's impact on the lives of children and families. She will be submitting a report to the Secretary General and the UN Security Council under the mandate of Security Council resolution 1612 regarding northern Uganda.
- (c) WFP in partnership with Straight Talk Foundation continues distribution of tree seedlings to primary schools in Kitgum district under the Food-for-Assets (FFA) support towards establishing school woodlots. To-date, 30 schools have planted in excess of 34,000 tree seedlings on 37 acres.
- (d) WFP food distribution continues to reach 1.45 million displaced persons, 165,000 refugees and other vulnerable persons. During the reporting period, WFP distributed 2,263 tons of food assistance to 247,451 persons including Internally Displaced Persons (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 53,300 tons (USD 28 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 half rations of CSB, due to temporary pipeline shortfalls.

(C) West Africa: (1) Cote d'Ivoire (2) Liberia (3) Niger (4) Sierra Leone

(1) Cote d'Ivoire

- (a) During the reporting period (25 May- 7 June), the security situation remained fairly calm overall the country. The home attacks reported in San Pedro town. Criminal activities were reported in the southwest along the road San Pedro – Grand Lahou and in Duekoue-Bangolo and Duekoue-Kouibly in the buffer zone. In the Forces Nouvelles zones, there were some rackets in Bouaké and armed robberies with night housebreakings in Korhogo. UNOCI is increasing patrols along Liberia border to prevent the infiltration of Liberian mercenaries attracted by the ongoing DDR process. According to the UN police in Odienne, the zone of Odienne will shortly be declared as a peace zone by the UN Security Council with the removal of all the military peacekeeping forces (UN and Licorne).
- (b) Humanitarian UNHAS flights to Man resumed on Friday 27 May. After the removal of the Licorne Forces, the airfield security for WFP flights is now ensured by the UN BANBAT battalion.
- (c) After meeting on 2 June, the UN Security Council authorized the reinforcement of the UN peacekeeping mission in Cote d'Ivoire with an additional 1,025 troops and 475 police. It expressed serious concern for the persistence of the crisis and obstacles to the peace and reconciliation process from all sides.
- (d) According to the National Programme of Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reinsertion (DDR), disarmament and dismantlement of militias that should begin on Thursday 8 June, as agreed by Forces Nouvelles and Government forces' chiefs of staff after talks last week in Yamoussoukro, will be delayed until 16 June for technical reasons. Further talks between the two factions should be followed on disarmament and the creation of a new army integrating elements from Government and Forces Nouvelles.
- (e) During the month of April 2006, 2,108 tons of various food commodities were distributed to over 178,119 people.
- (f) On 30 May 2006, "departure" kits have been distributed to 44 demobilized children whose cares are entrusted through a reinsertion programme managed by UNICEF and implemented by the local NGO FEDI-KF with WFP food assistance. WFP food assistance started through food rations for OVC in institutions during the first stage of the project and continued with Food-for-Training rations when the children were integrated in hosting families and were trained for 6 months in mechanics, sewing, masonry and other practical professions.
- (g) The Mano River Union project has been launched on 1 June 2006 by UNFPA and the Ministry of Health in Danane. It aims at preventing the spread of STD/HIV/AIDS and at caring of people living with HIV/AIDS amongst refugees, displaced and hosting families in 5 countries (Cote d'Ivoire, Guinée, Liberia and Sierra Leone). Danane is part of the pilot sites as well as N'Zerekore (Guinea), Nimba (Liberia) and Kenema (Sierra Leone). It plans to reach through the 4 countries a total of 1 million of beneficiaries out of which

35 per cent women and 50 per cent children who will receive psychosocial and medical care. The project will last 3 years. It will be expanded to other Ivorian cities of Guiglo, Daloa, Man and San Pedro during the next phase.

- (h) Lack of potable water in Bouaké is being resolved. Pumps of the supplying stations of Loka and Khan have been renewed so that all the districts are fully supplied. The humanitarian agencies substituted for the supplying disruption by providing water to vulnerable people. UNICEF delivered barrels or bladders to maternities and social institutions. To prevent the spread of water related diseases, ICRC volunteers trained in water chlorination circulated in the most affected areas to chlorinate water. Sensitisation and hygienic spots have been diffused on radio and TV to prevent and avoid wasting. ONUCI supplied UN and CPs' offices and private houses by carrying water on trucks from Yamoussoukro.
- (i) Lack of potable water is also reported in the north-western region of Bouna and the notification of diarrhoeal diseases' cases as well.
- (j) Food has been delivered to the displaced people, who were hosted in the Catholic Mission of Duekoue and who returned home. A total of 53 households have been served in Yrozon, Blody, Diajouin and Bangolo centre.
- (k) May food distributions to school canteens in Korhogo have been disrupted by teachers' strike. WFP Guiglo started the last school feeding distribution for the school year 2005-2006 in Daloa and Bonoufla.
- (l) First round Lean season distributions have been completed in the West (Guiglo, Bolequin and Duekoue). A total of 3,255 households have been served with family rations. According to the joint WFP/FAO mission conducted in February/March 2006 to assess agriculture and food needs, WFP Man is preparing for the lean season programme with food situation assessment missions in the zone of Sangouine, Kouibly, Danané, Bin Hounien, Zouhan Hounien, Zou and Toubia until mid-June. The first lean season distributions are scheduled for July 2006.
- (m) The increased number of beneficiaries from 45 to 60 notified in the therapeutic nutritional centre run by MSF France is now stabilised. The increase could be due to the starting lean season period. WFP cooperating partners (CPs) for HIV/Aids have been trained in monitoring and evaluation and to provide them appropriate tools to monitor the activities
- (n) As part of the food security related monitoring and evaluation, collection of data within households in Man, Bouaké and Korhogo has been completed. Data processing is underway.
- (o) With the contribution of 1.2 million USD from France during the reporting period, the regional PRRO operation (Cote d'Ivoire, Burkina, Ghana, Mali) has received to date a total of 38.4 million US dollars against the operational needs of 50.1 million US dollars (23.2 percent shortfall or 11.6 million US dollars against operational requirements). However, with the elections due on the end of October 2006 approaching, additional funding is required to avoid pipeline breaks. A budget revision is under preparation to cover the extension of the current operation from January 2007 to June 2007.

(2) Liberia

- (a) During the reporting period (29 May-4 June), the security situation was generally calm. Humanitarian operations proceeded without any interruption. However, activities of criminals were reported to be on the increase involving cases of homicide, robberies, rape and several attempted burglaries. Houses of three UN staff in Monrovia were reported to have been broken in. Several personal effects and offices properties were stolen.

- (b) Security in the Country's rubber plantations remains tense due to activities of illegal rubber tappers and criminals. UNMIL continues to support and boost the capacity of the National Police to maintain law and order.
- (c) WFP distributed a total of 252 tons of assorted relief food commodities to some 7,458 persons as first tranche to arriving returnees and second tranche to resettled IDPs and returnees.
- (d) As of 3 June, UNHCR had repatriated a total 67,750 returnees under the on-going voluntary repatriation exercise of Liberian refugees in the region. More than 58 percent of the returnees were resettled in Lofa County, mainly in Foya, Kolahun and Voinjama districts. Monrovia district in Montserrado county. WFP provides returnees with the first tranche (two months) food resettlement package upon arrival in the country. By end of May, up to 74 percent of the returnees had completed receiving their full resettlement food package of four months.
- (e) Over 83 percent of the 321,634 resettled IDPs had completed receiving their second tranche ration, which completes the four months food package by end of May 2006.
- (f) Under the Emergency School Feeding (ESF), food delivery to schools continued during the reporting period, with a total of 206 tons of assorted food commodities delivered to benefit over 43,294 school children in the various counties.
- (g) Analysis of the data collected from the self evaluation exercise of the School Feeding programme continued during the reporting period. The evaluation was carried out in 4 out of the 14 counties where WFP is currently implementing the School Feeding Programme. The objective of the evaluation was to identify areas that need improvement in the current school feeding programme. Recommendations from the survey will be used as a guide for the future school feeding activities. A draft report will be ready by 10 June.
- (h) Under the Food Support for Local Initiatives (FSLI), a total of 25 tons of assorted food commodities was distributed to 17,300 people involved in four FSLI projects under road rehabilitation, skills training and agricultural activities in Lofa County.
- (i) During the reporting period, WFP distributed a total of 40 tons of food to 2,407 beneficiaries in various institutions under the Nutrition programme including beneficiaries in institutional and supplementary feeding, MCH as well as people living with HIV/AIDS.
- (j) The Regional Humanitarian Air Operations is still facing a critical funding shortfall of USD \$1.5 Million. Urgent contributions are needed to avoid the planes being grounded as early as June 2006, resulting in to discontinuation of Humanitarian Air Services for Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire.
- (k) The Country Office is currently facing a pipeline break of Cereals and Vegetable Oil, as a result of delayed arrival of some vessels. By end of the reporting period, some sub offices including Monrovia and Harper had not started distribution of June rations.
- (l) WFP Liberia operation has a total food shortfall of 6,096 tons valued at US\$ 4.7 Million over the next six months, June to November 2006. Additional pledges and resources are needed to avert shortfalls of 5,533 tons of cereals, 341 tons of pulses, 102 tons of vegetable oil, 89 tons of salt and 31 tons of Sugar.
- (m) A total of 636 tons of assorted food commodities was dispatched from WFP Freeport warehouses to the various sub offices to complete the May 2006 food distributions.
- (n) Data processing and analysis for the comprehensive food security and nutrition survey (CFSNS) is still on-going. Preliminary results of the countrywide survey are expected by end of June and a final report will be out by July.
- (o) The Country Office organized a refresher training to raise awareness on Sexual

Exploitation and Abuse to WFP staff in Monrovia. The training was conducted by trainers from UNMIL. The exercise will continue in the coming week to benefit more staff and partners in the in Monrovia and sub offices.

(3) Niger

- (a) The food security and nutrition situation over the month of May has been characterized by the persistence of pockets of food insecurity localised mainly in the agro-pastoral zones. The situation is linked to the exhaustion of household cereal stocks and the inability to purchase the food available on the market. Although the situation is better on the whole than at the same period last year, the current conditions push some households to adopt survival strategies which include reduction in number of meals consumed, sale of reproductive livestock, increased migration and sale of productive assets.
- (b) In terms of nutrition, the increase in admissions to supplementary and therapeutic feeding centres observed in March and April continued through May and is expected to continue to rise throughout the lean season
- (c) From 1 January to 31 May, around 14,400 tons of food have been dispatched through the different operations (EMOP, PRRO and CP) benefiting so far a total of 1.1 million beneficiaries.
- (d) Data collection and input of WFP, SAP, INS, SIMA FEWS-NET and FAO joint food security assessment has been finalised. The objective of the mission that covered the most vulnerable zones of the country was to evaluate and characterize vulnerability to food insecurity of households. A technical committee has been formed and the analysis is on-going. The preliminary results are expected very soon.
- (e) The Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10509.0-Strengthening the Means of Subsistence of Vulnerable Populations and Targeted Assistance for Malnourished Children- began in April and will last for 18 months, through September 2007. With a total budget of 37.3 million US dollars, the operation will reach 2.9 million beneficiaries, over 70 percent of which are malnourished children and their families, with 46,950 tons of food.
- (f) Contributions totalling 20.92 million US dollars have been received, representing 56 percent of the PRRO requirements and 28,565 tons of food aid. The current shortfall is 16.4 million US dollars or 44 percent of the PRRO requirements.
- (g) WFP Niger's resourcing has improved over the two last two months. The arrival of food purchased with new contributions will result in continuation of on-going nutrition programmes and in full implementation of support to cereal banks, Food-for-Work and Food-for-Training activities in June.

(4) Sierra Leone

- (a) During the reporting period (1-31 May), the security situation in the country remained calm.
- (b) The Country Office received the Regional Director for West Africa on an official visit from 17th to 22nd May 2006. He also made a field trip to Tonkolili district, where he visited school feeding and Maternal and Child Health programmes. The Regional Director handed over eight motorcycles costing US\$16,900 to the Ministry of Health and Sanitation, on behalf of WFP. The motorbikes are to be used by the Ministry of Health and Sanitation's District Health Medical Team, for the implementation of WFP Country Programme Activity 2, which entails support to Integrated Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition (IMCHN) programmes in the country.
- (c) During the reporting period, WFP food assistance for the Maternal and Child Health

programme reached over 37,000 beneficiaries in the country. The project covers Tonkolili, Koinadugu, Bombali, Port Loko, Kambia, Bonthe, Kailahun and Pujehun districts.

- (d) WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security jointly launched the 2005 Nationwide Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping survey report, during the period under review. WFP spearheaded the nationwide survey in March 2005, at the request of the Government, to provide up-to-date information on Sierra Leone's food security situation, and baseline information for the implementation of the country's poverty reduction strategy, by identifying the hungry poor and the areas they reside, and analyzing why they are food insecure. The assessment, which covered Household Food Security and Farm Production, and Health and Nutrition surveys, examined local farm production, trading of food in rural areas, access of rural households to food, and use of food at household level, with nutrition and health aspects included. The survey showed that Bombali, Koinadugu, Bonthe, Moyamba and Bo are the most food-insecure districts.
- (e) During the reporting period, WFP distributed 1,759 tons of assorted food commodities to 329,945 beneficiaries.
- (f) Food delivery to six centres presently benefiting from WFP assistance under the non-formal component of the school feeding programme in Kailahun District was completed during the reporting period. A total of 6 tons of assorted food items was delivered for distribution to 1,030 beneficiaries.
- (g) WFP Sierra Leone hosted the joint WFP/UNHCR West Africa Coastal PRRO Strategic meeting, which was held in Freetown, to facilitate joint planning for the final year of the repatriation operation for Liberian refugees. The objective of the meeting was to set the stage for the completion of the repatriation project by June 2007, including strategies for addressing the residual caseloads in asylum countries. Presentations focused on progress of current programmes, projected implementation objectives for 2006, plan of action to address constraints and proposed 2007 interventions, with a calendar of activities. This included a strategic review and discussion on post-2006 programmes in Liberia, Guinea, Ivory Coast and Sierra Leone.
- (h) Fight Hunger, Walk the World is the annual event of WFP worldwide; to raise awareness and funds for the eradication of child hunger by 2015. In Sierra Leone the walk to end child hunger took place in seven locations, including the capital city, Freetown. The other locations were Port Loko, Kambia, Kono, Tonkolili, Kailahun and Kenema districts.
- (i) WFP, UNHCR and Cooperating Partners conducted the first Post Distribution Monitoring for the year in all eight refugee camps. This impact monitoring exercise takes an in-depth look at livelihood patterns of refugees and their coping strategies. PDM provides an opportunity for refugees to review the effects of food aid on their livelihoods. The PDM also aims to examine coping mechanisms, ration duration and various uses of food at the refugee household level.

(D) Southern Africa: (1) Angola (2) Lesotho (3) Madagascar (4) Malawi (5) Namibia (6) Swaziland (7) Zambia (8) Zimbabwe

(1) Angola

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

malnourished children and HIV/AIDS patients. At least 10,000 tons of food, or USD7.7 million, is urgently needed to allow planned food distributions to continue through December 2006.

- (b) A joint mission made up of representatives from the USA, Japan and the Netherlands, as well as WFP and UNHCR, recently visited the province of Moxico in order to assess the situation of the Angolan returnees. The organized repatriation process was scheduled to end in December 2005 but due to the fact that large numbers of Angolans remain in exile in neighbouring countries, the authorities decided to extend the duration of the repatriation operation until December 2006. The majority of the refugees will be returning to areas in the provinces of Moxico and Uíge that are still inaccessible by road. As a result, WFP will have to resume the airlift operation in order to supply food to more than 21,600 people in the provinces of Moxico and Uíge. As a result of the extension of the repatriation exercise, the PRRO faces an unforeseen shortfall of \$2.5 million, which is urgently needed to airlift almost 2,600 tons of food.
- (c) Meanwhile, an anti-tank landmine was discovered along the road Cazage/Muconda (Lunda Sul Province). As a result, the road has been declared closed to all UN personnel. The closure of this road will impact negatively on WFP's efforts to monitor the construction works of a steel bridge over the Luembe River.

(2) Lesotho

- (a) From 24 May to 7 June 2006, WFP and Cooperating Partners provided food to just over 24,000 people and 840 households. Beneficiaries were participants in HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, mother and childcare, orphans and other vulnerable children programmes, Vulnerable Group Feeding and Food-for-Work and Food-for-Assets projects.
- (b) While crops look favourable, yields may be reduced by approximately 30 percent due to late rains and subsequent flooding. Farmers remain cautious over the possibility of further damage to crops due to frost damage.
- (c) WFP and FAO are supporting the Government's Disaster Management Authority in its assessment of the current agricultural season. WFP's Regional Food Security Specialist is supporting agronomists from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security to undertake a comprehensive survey of the country's five agro-environmental zones and ten districts.

(3) Madagascar

- (a) Early Warning alerts indicate over 300,000 people in the southern provinces of the country could face food shortages during the coming months. Dry spells in the beginning of agricultural season have reduced food security and water resources. An assessment by local authorities and UN agencies is underway. WFP's VAM unit has finalized a questionnaire for the upcoming food security assessment in three regions of Southeast Madagascar not covered by the Early Warning System. This assessment, supported by the Bureau of the Resident Coordinator and FAO, is planned to collect data on the county (commune) level. The outcomes of the study will enable a better programming of food aid in the affected areas for the coming lean season.

(4) Malawi

- (a) The food security situation continues to improve in most areas where harvesting is underway. Market prices of food are also stabilizing in the majority of areas. With an increase in the accessibility of food, admission rates of severely malnourished children are also declining.

(5) Namibia

- (a) Distributions are ongoing in all targeted regions (Caprivi, Kavango, Oshikoto, Ohangwena, Oshana and Omusati). As of 7 June, some 12,550 beneficiaries received food. General distributions under EMOP 10145.1 are scheduled to begin on 13 June, and will target approximately 6,000 refugees and asylum seekers.
- (b) Preparations for the upcoming Community Household Survey in the six northern regions are underway. The survey is tentatively scheduled during 16-30 July and will cover 600 households.

(6) Swaziland

- (a) Drought-tolerant crops such as sorghum, cowpeas, sesame and mung beans are currently faring better than maize in fields within the Lowveld operational area. The crops were planted by some farmers who heeded the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives' advice on crop diversification. Agriculture extension officers have recently intensified the use of demonstration gardens, as well as mobilization and sensitization of communities to encourage crop diversification. Meanwhile, the harvesting of maize is ongoing.

(7) Zambia

- (a) WFP is currently supporting 69,000 refugees. Of these, approximately 42,700 are Congolese whose return to the Democratic Republic of Congo remains uncertain. WFP is working closely with UNHCR and IOM and hopes to assist with the repatriation of around 12,000 Angolan refugees this year by providing food support to returning refugees while in transit and during their journey home. Because agricultural land is very limited in most camps, the majority of the refugees continue to depend solely on WFP food assistance to meet their basic daily nutritional requirements.
- (b) The emergency relief operation is winding down in the districts affected by drought during the last agricultural year. Good rains around the country mean that many families have been able to harvest sufficient maize and other foods including, pumpkins, sweet potatoes and groundnuts to meet current needs. At the peak of the lean season, WFP was providing relief food assistance to 1.1 million people. As a result of the harvest the number of people in need of food assistance is now 600,000.
- (c) The Ministry of Agriculture's national food balance sheets for the marketing season 2005/06 have been released, indicating availability (stocks + production) of approximately 2,500,000 tons along with national requirements of 2,040,000 tons (human consumption + other needs). The surplus agricultural production for this season is pegged at 413, 000 tons.
- (d) The Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee (VAC) teams conducted a rapid assessment of the impact of the agricultural season's rainfall on livelihoods, production and livestock. Preliminary results confirm sufficient levels of production in most districts however livestock was depleted during the past year's drought. Crop diversification is being observed in limited quantities, although most households continue to focus agricultural efforts on maize. Households with favourable harvests are selling their produce at a rapid rate in order to meet other household expenses, giving rise to concerns about the sufficiency of stocks for the third and fourth quarters of the year.

(8) Zimbabwe

- (a) Data collection for the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee was completed on 30 May 2006. The process of data collection involved enumerators from government and non-governmental organizations and UN staff, including WFP. Data processing is ongoing at the Central Statistics Office, with the final report expected in July 2006. Preliminary findings indicate that the food security is expected to be better than last

year but that access to food remains well below a normal crop production year.

- (b) Due to the harvest, maize grain availability has improved in most parts of the country, with villagers mainly relying on self-production to meet cereal needs. However, there are concerns that food stocks in some areas may not last beyond September/October 2006. Buhera district (eastern Zimbabwe) continues to be an area of particular concern, with reports of declining food security due to poor harvest. WFP currently provides school feeding to 76,000 pre- and primary-school children in Buhera, while also supporting 75,000 chronically ill people with monthly food rations through home based care.
- (c) This week, the Government of Zimbabwe introduced a new Z\$ 100,000 banknote, worth US\$.75 (U.N. exchange rate is Z\$133,000 to US\$1). Currently, the annual rate of inflation is over 1,000 percent. WFP price monitoring has shown year on year food inflation at nearly 2,000 percent, outpacing inflation in all other sectors. Households interviewed report their diets are limited to maize and vegetables with little or no consumption of meat, fish or eggs due to the escalating food prices.
- (d) In June 2006, WFP plans to provide 1 million beneficiaries with approximately 7,000 tons of food through targeted activities, including School Feeding, support for orphans and home based care for the chronically ill, and urban feeding programmes.

(E) Asia: (1) Indonesia (2) Myanmar (3) Philippines (4) Timor Leste

(1) Indonesia

- (a) WFP has reached 182,000 persons since the 27 May earthquake, delivering locally-produced biscuits and noodles through NGO cooperating partners and by direct distribution to beneficiaries.
- (b) Field work and data entry of the Food Needs Assessment has been completed; analysis is presently under review. WFP planning, in line with the findings of the assessment, will focus on reaching 120,000 beneficiaries with supplementary food over the next two months. Existing strategies involve gradually reducing the number of beneficiaries and narrowing the target over successive months to 40,000 during October and November 2006.
- (c) Following close consultations with local and national Indonesian authorities, WFP's relief focuses on providing supplementary food to the most vulnerable sectors of society in 12 of the hardest-hit sub-districts of the region: 9 in Bantul District, south of Yogyakarta, and 3 in Klaten District, east of the city, in Central Java Province.
- (d) In response to a specific request from Yogyakarta Governor, WFP is finalizing the details of a programme to provide food to long-term hospital patients.
- (e) on 7 June, increased volcanic activity has been reported, with lava flow reaching up to 4-5 kilometers from where local people have already been evacuated by the government.
- (f) WFP is planning to carry out a joint mission with the government to assess the IDP situation. At present, there are 9,777 IDPs in Magelang district; numbers are expected to increase.
- (g) As at 6 June 2006, WFP has received 321 tons of food commodities (biscuits and noodles). A total of 207 tons of food has been delivered to partners or distributed directly by WFP. Daily dispatch and delivery of noodles from the WFP Surabaya warehouse, and biscuits from the Solo factory, continues.
- (h) While the noodle pipeline is secure for the next several months, a break in the biscuits pipeline is foreseen in mid-July, unless contributions are forthcoming.

- (i) WFP, in collaboration with International Relief and Development, Mohammadiyah University and Gajah Mada University, has completed a Food Needs Assessment mission in the three worst-affected districts (Bantul and Sleman in Yogyakarta and Klaten in Central Java). The assessment covered 450 households across 9 sub districts and 45 villages. A community questionnaire (44) as well as a market questionnaire (39) was also canvassed.
- (j) Four Wiickhalls are now operational in Bantul (two used by WFP and one by UNICEF) and Kalasan, near the Yogyakarta airport (WFP use). A further eight arriving via Medan on TNT-supplied trucks are expected to be fully functioning by 12 June. As many as eight Wiickhalls will be made available as common service warehousing for other UN agencies, NGOs and humanitarian organizations.
- (k) Based on revised estimates, WFP requires USD 5.58 million to cover urgent food needs of 120,000 persons, on a phase-down basis, who have lost their source of food and income over the next six months (June- November 2006). The cost also includes logistics and ICT requirements, including common services.

(2) Myanmar

- (a) Seasonal flu Vaccination campaign for WFP staff and dependents has completed and AHI Contingency plan for WFP Myanmar is being finalized.
- (b) The Ministry of Health, UNAIDS, and WHO organized a workshop to further discuss and to help finalize the National Strategic Plan for HIV and AIDS in Myanmar (2006-2010). During the workshop, WFP advocated for the inclusion of food security status when considering HIV/AIDS interventions.
- (c) Enhanced Programme Quality workshops were held for both WFP staff and partner NGO staff in the field and in Yangon. In Yangon, a separate WFP meeting on “Enhanced Humanitarian Programme in Myanmar” was also held for United Nations Country Team and key International Non- Governmental Organizations. The main purpose of the meeting was to solicit views and suggestions on some of the key “protective” issues that have an impact on the humanitarian assistance provided by WFP in Myanmar.
- (d) Under the Emergency Operation (EMOP) 10345.1, a total of 857 tons of rice was dispatched to Taunggyi and Lashio Sub-Offices for Food-for-Work and Food-for-Training activities. Under the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10066.2, a total of only 86 tons of rice was able to dispatch to Maungdaw Sub-Office during the reporting period (25 May-7 June) due to delays in obtaining transport permits. A new academic year has started on 1 June and in order to avoid pipeline break, WFP Country Office is strategically exploring all possibilities to avoid further delays in transportation of the food. The EMOP is currently 66 percent resourced and the PRRO resources stand at 76 percent, hence, there are resource needs for the extension period.

(3) Philippines

- (a) WFP is re-establishing a presence in the Philippines with an Emergency Operation (EMOP) that will feed 2.1 million people in Mindanao in support of the peace process. The operation will be carried out in two phases: Phase 1 consists of setting up offices, conducting some key assessments to fine-tune targeting, to establish a logistics network, and to partner with Non-Governmental Organisations. Phase 2 commences end of June and will involve distribution of food commodities to targeted populations and monitoring and training activities for partners.
- (b) WFP and the Government’s implementing agency, Department of Social Welfare and

Development (DSWD) signed a Letter of Understanding on 7 June 2006, enabling the framework for implementation of the EMOP, as well as outlining complementary inputs other departments (Education and Health) will provide to the Mindanao operation.

- (c) Tripartite Field Level Agreements will also be signed between WFP, DSWD and the cooperating partners in the coming days. A Memorandum of Understanding is under negotiation with UNICEF, and WFP is in touch with numerous other partners (FAO, World Bank, UN Act for Peace, GTZ, AusAID, JICA etc) to bring in further complementary inputs into the operation.
- (d) WFP efforts in the field are still focused on targeting and set-up for the EMOP. The five provincial governments' technical working groups (TWGs) have identified the barangays to be targeted for the first phase of the programme (June-August). Schools and health clinics for Food-for-Education and mother and child nutrition activities have been identified for Maguindanao, North Cotabato and Sultan Kudarat provinces, and work is being done to finalise distribution points for the remaining provinces, including for initial food-for-work and food-for-training projects. The WFP programming team is currently working on the implementation guidelines, including reporting and financial procedures for the cooperating and implementing partners.
- (e) Meetings with cooperating partners have been underway to develop the Field Level Agreements and arrange payment and reporting procedures. Cooperating partners are now finalised as Community and Family Services International (CFSI), local NGO Philippine Business for Social Progress (PBSP), the German Technical Agency (GTZ), and Cotabato province's local government units. These four different models of cooperation will provide a useful insight into the best form/s of implementation in the five WFP-supported provinces. The latter arrangement is new, and staff have been working with Cotabato province's TWG to provide them with the tools to begin implementation in their province.
- (f) Staff have also been heavily involved in integrating the WFP programme into the existing Provincial Management Teams. These teams involve members from local government units, line agencies and civil society organisations, and their involvement will ensure convergence of supported activities and projects already on the ground, as well as future projects identified by the communities as a need.

(4) Timor Leste

- (a) Anti-government protests in Timor Leste on 28 April 2006 over the dismissal of almost 600 military personnel degenerated in the following weeks into fighting between heavily armed groups, including the military, police, renegade factions and youth gangs. Many houses and shops have been looted or burned. Over 100,000 people have been internally displaced and are living in temporary camps in and around the capital, Dili. Malaysian, Australian and Portuguese military and police have been called in to restore calm but violence persists and is severely hampering humanitarian operations.
- (b) WFP joined the Government, other UN agencies and NGOs to immediately craft a humanitarian response to meet the needs of the Internally Displaced People (IDPs). Under the immediate response WFP has been using in-country food stocks from the on-going Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PPRO) 10388.0 "Investing in People's Future". Distribution of high-energy BP-5 biscuits started on 29 April to IDP camps in Dili. Food has also been distributed to hospitals in Dili housing pregnant and lactating women and children under five from communities affected by the fighting. To some districts outside of Dili not yet covered by Government food distributions, WFP has provided rice rations.
- (c) To date, an estimated 200 tons of food has been delivered to 66,796 beneficiaries. The deliveries are done in cooperation with NGOs (Care International, World Vision), IOM

and are combined with deliveries of government-supplied rice.

- (d) Regular PRRO activities School-Feeding and Mother and Child Health/ supplementary feeding which had been halted on 28 April as a result of the unrest will be restarting as security permits. WFP has already resumed operations for children and new mothers in the Oecussi region in the east, where 50 tons of rice had been pre-positioned as an emergency reserve, as well as School Feeding for 1,760 children in ten schools in the on the island Atauro.
- (e) WFP participated in a 5-day Inter-Agency Rapid Needs Assessment which started on 29 May. Eight teams visited camps in Dili where large numbers of IDPs were living. Results showed that most of the camps had received rudimentary assistance. The two most pressing identified needs were food, followed by water and sanitation. On 9 June, WFP launched Food Security Assessment which will, in addition to the IDP camps, cover also affected communities in Dili. The assessment will look at food intake, level of income, market reaction to the unrest and other factors affecting the food security situation. The draft report of the assessment is scheduled to be ready by June 17-18.
- (f) Although the full extent of the requirements will be determined through the ongoing Food Security Assessment, WFP estimates total food requirements at 6,574 tons at a total cost of US\$5.25million for the coming six months (June-November 2006). Beneficiaries include an estimated 65,000 IDPs in camps in Dili; 35,000 IDPs outside of Dili; and 10,000 affected non-IDPs (pregnant and lactating women and children under five). WFP is currently using in-country stocks from the PRRO but additional stocks are urgently needed to prevent disruptions in food distributions in early July.

(F) Latin America and Caribbean: (1) Bolivia (2) Cuba (3) Ecuador (4) Guatemala (5) Honduras (6) Peru

(1) Bolivia

- (a) President Morales started the "Second Land Reform" by issuing seven decrees aimed at providing about 2.2 million hectares of land to peasants and indigenous families. The decrees include a re-organization of the National Institute for the Land Reform. Large landowners and agro-industrial business organizations have reportedly claimed that the reform will generate confrontation between the Bolivian citizens.
- (b) Under the EMOP 10517.0, distributions started on 2 June to the families in the camps in Santa Cruz. About 74 tons of food were distributed to some 2,600 families.
- (c) Contributions of 800,000 USD and Multilaterals (100,000 USD) amount a total of approximately 900,000 USD. With these resources, 47 percent of the total needs have been covered. Pipeline break is expected to start in September.

(2) Cuba

- (a) The Civil Defense authorities activated their emergency evacuation systems in localities of central and Eastern Cuba, due to intense rainfall during the reporting period (2-8 June). Weather forecasts predict that rains will persist in upcoming days. Municipal Civil Defenses are taking measures to preserve lives and economic assets. However, two people died in Santiago de Cuba.
- (b) Some 2,000 people have been evacuated from low places in the eastern provinces because dams in those areas overflowed. The floods damaged agricultural harvests, houses and other facilities in Santiago de Cuba, Guantánamo and Granma. The territorial authorities expressed concern of the weather forecast for the coming days.
- (c) Under EMOP 10423.0, distribution is ongoing.
- (d) EMOP 10423.0 is resourced at 20 percent. The operation also received IRA US\$1.2

million. US\$2,953,800 is urgently needed to meet outstanding requirements.

(3) Ecuador

- (a) Some 36 families of the province of Zamora Chinchipe were affected by floods. They were evacuated to a shelter, while 38 did not leave their houses for fear of looting. A number of houses got damaged. The Emergency Operation Committee assisted the families with food rations.
- (b) On 16 May, Ecuadorian President declared several villages in the provinces of Tungurahua and Chimborazo to be in a state of emergency, due to the intense activity of the Tungurahua volcano. Meanwhile, evacuation routes in very bad conditions, in case of massive evacuation, it will be problematic. Emergency Operations Committees are updating the contingency plans in each province regarding health, agriculture, basic infrastructure among other issues.
- (c) Under ECU EMOP 10381.0 – “Food assistance for the refugee population affected by the armed conflict in Colombia” A second Budget revision for extension was approved and the project will last until 31 December.
- (d) Some 376 tons of commodities (33,000 food rations) were delivered to provincial warehouses in Quito and Lago Agrio. The food ration elaboration process started on 17 May. Food distribution to UNHCR’s local distribution agencies was completed on 24 May.
- (e) Under the ECU IR - EMOP 10524.0 “Food Assistance to Flood Affected Families in Los Rios province, Ecuador” WFP continues to update information and monitoring flood affected areas, and coordinating and distributing food rations with Emergency Operation Committees to affected families in the coastal province of Los Rios Food distribution in some cantons are in final phase.

(4) Guatemala

- (a) The National Coordinator for Disaster Mitigation (CONRED) has warned the population, especially in the highlands and in the central southern coast, to be aware of potential landslides, closure of roads and weakening of bridges structures, due to heavy rains during this week. It also informed that this coming weekend the volume of rains is expected to increase due to a wave coming from the Atlantic Ocean. The National Meteorological Institute reported that the areas affected by Stan present high vulnerability due to the current climatic situation.
- (b) WFP participated in the CONRED’s presentation of the National Plan for Hurricane Response 2006. The document was shared with all institutions involved in emergency mitigation and response to be completed. Four committees have been identified: a) Planning, b) Emergency Services c) Infrastructure and housing d) Social services. This last committee includes health, nutrition, food security and donations. Three WFP members will be the liaison with CONRED and will have a physical space at the Center for Emergency Operations located in the CONRED headquarters.
- (c) Under the EMOP 10497, WFP provided 523 tons of food to an estimated 6,009 families in five departments. And a total of 214 tons of food commodities were dispatched to the departments of San Marcos, Santa Rosa and Chimaltenango.
- (d) A total of 112 tons of Corn Soya Beans was received at Santo Tomás de Castilla Port (PTC) and dispatched to the Fraijanes WFP warehouse. Also, 150 tons of red kidney beans were received and will be dispatched to distributions centers next week. The final 250 tons of maize were dispatched from the PTC this week, completing the total 5,116 tons of maize that were expected to cover the EMOP requirements.
- (e) Resources 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.

(5) Honduras

- (a) The heavy and continuous rainfall in Tegucigalpa caused damage in the most vulnerable neighborhoods located in hilly areas. Some 180 people of Tegucigalpa and Comayagua have been evacuated. Schools have been designated by the Municipality as temporal shelters for affected population. The National Emergency Management Agency (COPECO) has declared a Green Alert in FM, The Paradise, Valley and Choluteca.
- (b) WFP participated in the meeting with Officials from the Municipality of Tegucigalpa (Honduras Capital) to operate the Local Emergency Committee and setup the contingency plan to assist potential risks in their communities. Some 50,000 people are on risk in Tegucigalpa. A new agreement will be signed with Tegucigalpa Municipality, and WFP is in coordination with national emergency authorities (COPECO) and the CODEM of Tegucigalpa.
- (c) The affected population is being assisted by the municipalities; however, WFP will provide the food resources from the relief component of the PRRO 10212.0 ("Targeted Food Assistance for People Affected by Shocks and for Recovery of Livelihoods") in case the emergency overwhelms the municipal level.
- (d) The process to reinforce the emergency response capacity of local organizations (municipalities and NGOs) has started, by identifying the weakness and strengths of the Municipality Emergency committees (CODEM), the most affected areas and populations, storage locations and their capacities (food pre-position), shelter conditions, etc, based on the agreement signed with COPECO to increase the emergency capacity response in case of emergencies. WFP has monitors in each of the 18 departments.

(6) Peru

- (a) On 2 June, there has been increased volcanic activity of the Ubinas volcano (currently on Orange alert). Around 2000 inhabitants that have fled, 1,356 persons will be evacuated. PRONAA will be in charge of feeding these people for the 30 first days.
- (b) WFP will provide humanitarian assistance if the government requests for assistance. The CO will prepare an IR project intervention.

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

WFP Weekly Emergency Report

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

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