

World Food Programme Emergency Report 2006
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(A) Highlights

- (B) Middle East,Central Asia and Eastern Europe:** (1) occupied Palestinian territories
- (C) East & Central Africa:** (1) Burundi (2) Congo (3) Congo, DR (4) Ethiopia (5) Kenya (6) Rwanda (7) Somalia (8) Sudan (9) Tanzania (10) Uganda
- (D) West Africa:** (1) Cameroon (2) Guinea (3) Liberia
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- (F) Latin America and Caribbean:** (1) Bolivia (2) Colombia (3) Cuba (4) Dominican Republic (5) Ecuador (6) Guatemala (7) Haiti (8) Honduras (9) Nicaragua

(A) Highlights

- (a) In Katanga province of the DRC, a lack of passable roads and landing strips may necessitate airdrop operations to provide returning displaced persons with resettlement food packages
- (b) In the Somali region of Ethiopia, transportation problems, mainly due to high levels of insecurity, continue to hamper food deliveries.
- (c) Between 1 and 25 June, WFP dispatched a total amount of 19,709 tons of food from logistical hubs to the Darfur region in Sudan.

(B) Middle East,Central Asia and Eastern Europe: (1) occupied Palestinian territories**(1) occupied Palestinian territories**

- (a) During the reporting period (29-30 June), the Israeli military operation "summer rain" continued in Gaza. Aerial attacks, artillery and sonic blasts continued affecting the population. There has been further destruction of essential infrastructure connecting Northern areas from Gaza City (Salahadeen road). There are unconfirmed reports that a power station in Middle area and a electricity distribution network in Northern Gaza were also hit. As of Friday 30 June all WFP staff in the WFP Gaza office are safe.
- (b) Electricity is being divided throughout the strip in rotation. It is not available in all areas. Where it is available, it is for only 6-10 hours per day with a break of 10-14 hours in between. Availability is unpredictable which means that there is a wide use of generators and an associated high consumption available fuel. People are beginning to reduce their fuel consumption.
- (c) Karni terminal has been closed for 2 weeks. Owing the closure, no dairy or meat products are entering Gaza. Fish stocks are running low owing to a 4th consecutive day of fishing closures. Water remains a key issue. Filtered water (suitable for drinking) costs around 0.2 USD per 10 Litres- this is still too costly for the poorest families.
- (d) Market survey of basic commodities shows that there is a shortage of sugar and wheat flour in shops. Some people are stockpiling wheat flour, others cannot afford to. There has been almost a 10 percent rise in the prices of wheat flour, sugar, rice and oil over the last 20 days linked to the closure of Karni and increased transportation/fuel costs

resulting from the destruction of infrastructure. Milk prices have increased by 12 percent and there is a shortage in hospitals and in children's centres.

- (e) WFP emergency stocks in the Karni warehouse are equivalent to 10 days supply to the WFP caseload.
- (f) An Interagency meeting was held at Heads of Agencies level to discuss the humanitarian impacts on the population.
- (g) WFP is extremely concerned at the combined humanitarian impact of a deterioration in health, water supplies and food access on the entire population. The poorest people and vulnerable groups reliant on social services were already in a dire situation before the military offensive. Their situation is now becoming critical as in some 2-3 days time the effects of the combined loss of fuel and power will start to have grave consequences on the population.
- (h) WFP has two months food supply in the pipeline for the current caseload. However, due to additional requirements arising from the escalating humanitarian crisis, there remains a need to identify further resources in order to respond in a timely fashion to any further escalation. Donations without earmarking are essential to ensure flexibility of response. A budget revision is being prepared to adapt the operation to the changing circumstances.

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

(1) Burundi

- (a) The security situation in the country remained relatively calm in general although some cases of armed banditry were reported.
- (b) Following the signing of the pre-accord between the government and the Front for National Liberation (FNL) on 17 June, talks in Dar-es-Salaam on the ceasefire agreement were temporarily suspended, allegedly for internal consultation by the FNL faction. However, the talks have not yet resumed. Meanwhile, many reports indicate the government intended to initiate talks with the dissident faction of the FNL in Pretoria, South Africa on 28 June.
- (c) WFP in collaboration with FAO continues to analyse field data collected during the Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (CFSAM) on the agricultural season 2006 B. The final results of the CFSAM expected at the end of the month, will determine the new caseload and magnitude of food requirements for the second semester.
- (d) The government carried out a countrywide vaccination campaign against measles. WFP distributed 944 tons of food aid to 128,105 beneficiaries. Two of the planned distributions were postponed due to the vaccination campaign. All reports confirmed that distributions were conducted without constraints.
- (e) In Karusi and Kirundo provinces, monitors visited primary schools benefiting from the school feeding programme to review its implementation. While in Cankuzo province they visited those expected to start the programme in September. They found the implementation in Karusi and Kirundo provinces satisfactory and the constructions in 15 out of the 23 schools planned in Cankuzo completed. Constructions in other schools are ongoing as planned.
- (f) The food security monitoring conducted in Muyinga, Kirundo and Karusi provinces concluded that the access to food has slightly improved compared to the previous months due to the harvest of pulses (mainly beans) and the cash income from coffee sales. However, the stocks of beans are expected to run out rapidly because the household reserves of supporting commodities such as tubers and plantains are very

limited.

(2) Congo

- (a) During the reporting period, a total of 61 tons of food commodities were distributed to 9,191 beneficiaries under Food-for-Work (FFW) activities and to vulnerable groups.

(3) Congo, DR

- (a) In South Kivu province, insecurity remained high in Kabare territory, where reportedly ten civilians were kidnapped by foreign militias on 19 June. However, with the assistance of government troops, eight of the ten hostages managed to escape their captors. In Bunyakiri and environs (South Kivu province), over 55,000 recently Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are still reported. Out of this total, WFP is planning to distribute food to over 1,000 persons to whom the International Rescue Committee completed the provision of Non-Food Items (NFI). WFP also availed 30 tons of food which will be distributed through supplementary and therapeutic feeding centres managed by International Medical Corps.
- (b) In Ituri district, two of the seven Nepalese UN peacekeepers were freed by their captors. With the ultimatum set at 30 June for militia men to join the demobilization process, the number of new admittances in demobilization centres has reportedly increased in Ituri district.
- (c) Reintegration of returning IDPs in the central region of Katanga province was confirmed by several NGOs. WFP is mostly concerned with accessibility to the IDPs once they resettle in their areas of origin. Lack of passable roads and landing strips will probably require implementation of airdrop operations to provide them with resettlement food packages.
- (d) Cooperating Partner (CP) Coop ration Internationale (COOPI) is planning the establishment of one therapeutic and five supplementary feeding centres in Lubutu and Obokote, Maniema province. According to the nutritional survey carried out by COOPI in April 2006 in these localities, with a total population of 169,694 people, the global malnutrition rate is as high as 10.6 percent, with 2.3 percent acute malnutrition. The survey also highlighted malnutrition as the first killer among children as it represented 33.5 percent of registered deaths. COOPI approached WFP for the provision of 126 tons of food, including CSB and sugar, to be distributed for five and a half months to patients who will be admitted in the newly created feeding centres.
- (e) In Ituri, over 4,800 displaced persons from areas near Gety who settled in Zombe-Ezekere received 40 tons of food commodities through German Agro Action.
- (f) From Goma (North Kivu province), WFP released 147 tons of food for 22,300 beneficiaries, half of whom were primary school pupils benefiting from school feeding programmes in partnership with Norwegian Refugee Council in Rutshuru.
- (g) In Mbandaka, Equateur province, WFP has been providing food to 227 families whose children were discharged from various supplementary feeding centres in May. As a result, parents of the children are focusing on income generating activities for resources to cover the food needs of their children in the months to come. An additional 3 tons were provided to 746 malnourished children in therapeutic and supplementary feeding. In Gemena (second major town in the Equateur province), 11 tons of WFP food were distributed to over 5,800 beneficiaries (mainly malnourished children and accompanying family members).
- (h) A total of 5,474 people in Kisangani received 29 tons of food commodities. Beneficiaries comprised mainly of malnourished children and a few HIV/AIDS patients. In Katanga province, food distribution to 27,000 displaced persons in Pweto was completed. The

beneficiaries received a total of 176 tons of food commodities. An additional 48 tons were provided to 4,700 people including those affected by tuberculosis and leprosy.

- (i) Several WFP emergency activities have been suffering from the increasing pipeline breaks. In South Kivu province, a recent WFP monitoring exercise carried out in nutritional centres on the axis Kavumu-Lwiro-Katana indicated three alarming factors: i) the number of new admittances has decreased by one third compared to December 2005; ii) an increase in the number of children in an advance status of acute malnutrition in the therapeutic feeding centres; and iii) an increase of eight percent in the number of drop outs. It appears that in the absence of safety net food rations usually provided to families of malnourished children in nutritional centres, mothers prefer to keep their malnourished children at home and search for food for their families.

(4) Ethiopia

- (a) The sixth round of relief food allocations is now almost completed in most regions while the seventh round is under preparation. The exception is Somali region, where transportation problems, mainly due to high levels of insecurity, continue to hamper food deliveries. About 60 percent of the fifth round of food allocations has been dispatched to the region so far, with the exception of Afder and Liban zone, where 100 percent of the food has been transported due to better accessibility. The inter-agency emergency assessment teams that are currently deployed in the field to assess requirements for the July-December period were also instructed to monitor and report any changes in food deliveries and distributions in Somali region.
- (b) The annual nutrition surveys conducted by UNHCR, WFP and the government counterpart Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) continue in all refugee camps. In Yarenja camp, hosting Sudanese refugees, the health and nutrition situation has not changed substantially from 2005. Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) is reported at 11.5 percent against 12 percent in 2005 (WFH <2z-score). Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) is 1.2 percent. The Crude Mortality Rate is also stable compared to last year. The coverage of supplementary and therapeutic feeding has improved since 2005, although it is still very low. In Sherkole camp, also hosting Sudanese refugees, the health and nutrition situation remains the same as last year, with GAM found to be 10 percent and SAM 0.6 percent (WFH <2z-score). As previously reported, nutrition surveys carried out in Shimelba camp for Eritrean refugees and Kebribeyah camp for Somali refugees, showed improvements in the nutrition status of the population. Nutrition surveys in the last two camps, Fugnido and Bonga, are planned to start next week.
- (c) Requirements for WFP's refugee operation (PRRO 10127.1) are not fully met for 2006, with a shortfall of 1,800 tons for the remainder of the year. New contributions are urgently sought. A new Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) for refugees living in Ethiopia is currently under preparation. The new phase of this operation will contemplate an expanded food basket that, hopefully, should assist refugees in maintaining a better nutritional status, provided that donors respond generously.
- (d) The Ethiopian Productive Safety Nets Programme (PSNP), which plans to reach 7.2 million beneficiaries in 2006, continues to deliver cash and food transfers to beneficiaries. All regions and most of the PSNP districts have received food or cash for the first three months of transfers. Over 54 percent cash and 64 percent of food of the first two months allocation was distributed to beneficiaries but only a few districts have started distributing the third month allocation, with the exception of parts of Afar region and some districts of Borena zone in Oromiya region. The Federal Food Security Co-ordination Bureau (FSCB) and the Regional Food Security Bureaus have solicited districts to speed up the rate of transfers and cut down bureaucratic processes mostly

related to public works verification, thus it is expected that the rate of transfers will improve shortly. The FSCB has also received regional requests to shift the transfer modality from food to cash in some districts while in others beneficiaries and the districts/regions expressed their willingness to shift from cash to food as a mechanism to meet market constraints and accommodate higher food prices (based upon local conditions). Some 1.3 million PSNP beneficiaries will be receiving food instead of cash for the remaining 3 months of transfers and allocations have already been processed by the FSCB for immediate dispatch.

(5) Kenya

- (a) During the reporting period, WFP distributed 9,070 tons of food to over 700,000 drought-affected people in Kenya. This was part of the June distribution cycle that is still ongoing in most districts, and plans to distribute 33,000 tons of food to 3.1 million people in Kenya.
- (b) Some of the districts in western, north-western and coastal parts of the country received some rainfall last week, but none of the districts in eastern and north-eastern parts received rain, an indication that the long rains season (March-June) may have ended prematurely in these areas.
- (c) Food security among livestock farming communities remains precarious despite the improved availability of water and pasture following the recent rainfall. According to FEWSNET, environmental conditions have improved across drought-affected pastoral and marginal agricultural areas. However, the recovery in pastoral areas will be long and difficult. The abnormally high rates of livestock mortality suggest that in the absence of a combination of emergency and mid to long term multi-sectoral interventions, the viability of the pastoral livelihood remains in jeopardy. For many households, herd and flock sizes are too small to support household food security. Meanwhile, the rates of child malnutrition have remained at exceptionally high levels, ranging from 18 percent in Moyale to 30 percent in Marsabit, well above the WHO emergency threshold of 15 percent. Furthermore, the rise in the number of pastoralists who have become destitute after losing their livestock is adding to those who are chronically food insecure.
- (d) During the reporting period, nearly 230,000 refugees living in Kakuma and Dadaab camps received 2,010 tons of food through general food distributions. The two-week food ration represented an average of 2,139 kilocalories/person/day (or 99 percent of the required 2,167 kcal/person/day).

(6) Rwanda

- (a) A Food-for-Work (FFW) project to support vulnerable families of Mayange sector in Bugesera district has been launched. The project aims to increase agricultural production through the establishment of water catchment structures to retain moisture and reduce soil erosion. A total of 1,012 participants will be involved in the project and receive food rations for a period of three months, estimated at 239 tons of mixed food commodities. The project will be implemented by Millennium Village Project.
- (b) During the reporting period, there were no changes in the refugee population - neither new asylum seekers nor repatriation. The number of Congolese refugees in Rwanda remained 41,295 while the Burundian refugees were stable at 2,300.
- (c) Food distributions were completed on 23 June 2006 in Gihembe camp. A total of 17,394 refugees benefited from 279 tons of food commodities. During the distribution, 9 bags of peas and 2 bags of rice were found infested and will be replaced. In Nyabiheke camp, 79 tons of food was distributed to 4,921 refugees. There were no food distributions in Nkamira transit centre, Kiziba and Kigeme camps.

- (d) Some 106 returnees from Congo were received last week at Nkamira transit camp. A three-month ration consisting of about 6 tons was distributed before their departure to their places of origin. At Nyagatare transit camp, 45 'returnees' were received, of whom only 8 were accepted; 8 cases are still under process and 29 were rejected as they came from within Rwanda.
- (e) A total of 1,054 of the 19,000 Rwandan asylum seekers in Burundi returned last week. Of these, 627 and 290 were from Mugombwa and Kibingo districts respectively, while the remaining were from adjoining districts that extend up to Kigali. This brings the total to 6,160.
- (f) The 215 Rwandan returnees expelled from Tanzania are accommodated in a new transit centre at Matimba, in Nyagatare district. They had to cross into Uganda before coming to Rwanda. In addition, some 26 new arrivals were received on 26 June at Kiyanzi transit camp, which brings the total to 502. WFP provided food aid as a one-off monthly ration. Local communities also contributed beans. It was reported that the government of Rwanda resettled 332 returnees in different sectors.

(7) Somalia

- (a) The Union of Islamic Courts (UIC) militia which recently took over most of Mogadishu and Jowhar clashed with a militia loyal to one of the warlords recently deposed from Mogadishu. At least 6 people were reportedly killed in the clash and the UIC has dismantled a number of the road blocks controlled by the defeated militia on the outskirts of the city. It is also reported that some families are moving out of the area fearing renewed clashes; however efforts are underway to end the confrontation with elders trying to persuade the two sides to talk.
- (b) On 23 June 2006, a Swedish photo journalist was killed in Mogadishu by an unidentified gunman. The journalist was covering a demonstration called by UIC in Mogadishu in support of a recently signed agreement between the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) and UIC brokered by the Arab League and the Government of Sudan. The demonstration was also against a proposed deployment of foreign troops into Somalia. The leader of the UIC swiftly condemned the killing and promised a quick investigation.
- (c) Following some disagreement on the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) planned to receive relief food, the representatives of the IDPs in Wajid filed a complaint and requested from WFP an upward review of the numbers of displaced people receiving relief food. Several IDP camps were formed around Wajid during the drought and following the Gu rains, WFP's considers that these people can now return to their original settlements, where they can receive relief food, if necessary.
- (d) A convoy of 542 tons of wheat and 60 tons of CSB to Dinsor district was diverted to the WFP stores in nearby Wajid due to some misunderstanding between the community and a collaborating partner, World Vision. The food was for the third round relief distribution. The area has received relief food in the first two rounds with no difficulties. It is reported that Dinsor district has received relatively good rainfall during April/May Gu rains. Wajid sub-office is in close consultation with World Vision and the local administration while at the same time assessing the situation on the ground.
- (e) Road conditions in Middle Juba region remain problematic since a bridge about 7kms outside Jilib has been damaged causing delays. Some trucks, however, have been able to pass through.
- (f) A company called Risk Management Initiatives has been contracted to undertake logistic tasks on behalf of WFP in the port city of Kismayo, since WFP cannot deploy staff in the area due to the prevailing instable security situation.
- (g) WFP is actively involved in the on-going post Gu assessment which started on 22 June.

This interagency assessment is led by FAO/ Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU) and results would give indications on actual food needs at least up to the end of the year.

(8) Sudan

- (a) During the reporting period (19-25 June), the security situation in SLA controlled areas in north Darfur remained tense and volatile due to infighting within SLA factions which has restricted access to almost 250,000 people. WFP's Cooperating Partner, German Agro Action, resumed operations in Kutum town and the IDP camps around Kutum, namely Kassab and Fata Borno. This follows a suspension of activities at the start of June when insecurity was impeding humanitarian efforts.
- (b) The general security situation in west Darfur remained tense with continued incidents of banditry and the restriction of IDP movement in the Habila area. Tensions continue between IDPs and nomads in the area. Unrest and military confrontation between the Chadian army and rebels both in eastern Chad and along the Sudan-Chad border remain a cause for concern. There is a presence of Chadian opposition forces near Habila Wadi, Foroburanga, Tundusa, and Gemeiza Babiker areas.
- (c) Although the security situation was generally calm in south Darfur, there were some incidents of concern to WFP. Unknown gunmen attacked a WFP security assessment mission to the Ishma and Labado area and robbed them of personal effects and WFP property. In addition, 11 bags of wheat were looted from a WFP contracted truck in the Beleil IDP camp. Food distributions by WFP's Cooperating Partners World Vision and Samaritan Purse are suspended in the Donkey Deressa, Malwi, Regella, Dito and Reheid El Berdi areas due to insecurity. Meanwhile, an estimated 150 militia were disarmed and granted amnesty at the official inauguration of the militia disarmament process in Kass.
- (d) On 23 and 24 June, looting of food airdropped into Wunchei (Warrab State) took place, although all food was later secured by the police. WFP and World Vision International (WVI) staff were relocated to Marial Lou. As the second incident of its kind in two weeks in the area, the matter will be taken up by WFP with the State Governor. A report came in during the reporting period of an incident which took place on 11 June, where members of the local community stopped a WFP hired truck at Bahr Olo-Maridi-Mambe junction (Western Equatoria) and looted seven tons of cereals and three tons of vegetable oil. The incident highlights the lack of security along the Yei-Rumbek-Wau road.
- (e) Unknown assailants carried out an attack on the eastern bank of the Nile in Gumbo village near Juba (Bahr El Jabel) resulting in the death of three civilians and one injury from the Sudanese Armed Forces. United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) are investigating this incident, the second in one week. Reasons behind the attack are unclear.
- (f) Food distributions were postponed to locations in Gongrial East and Gongrial West Counties, due to insecurity following inter-clan fighting and general tension in the area.
- (g) Although general security in the region remained calm in Kassala, there was some military movement in the State as the 3rd contingent of SPLA (Sudan People's Liberation Army) troops, redeployed from Hamashkoreib, passed through Kassala. They were received at Shalal checkpoint by the State Wali and his government together with UNMIS and United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) and senior members of the SPLA.
- (h) General security remained stable in South Kordofan during the reporting period, although isolated tribal incidents continue to occur and have been reported in Tes El Salaam and Lado villages. A curfew remains in force for all UN staff members in sector IV from 2000 to 0700 hours, pending the results of an investigation into a previous

security incident.

- (i) Various nutrition surveys across Darfur have confirmed deterioration in the nutritional situation of vulnerable populations in some locations from April to June 2006. Results from the selective feeding programme indicate an increase in selective feeding admissions, while in at least six locations Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates are above the emergency threshold of 15 percent. Of particular concern is Kabkabiya in North Darfur, where a GAM rate of 21.7 percent has been reported; while in Abushok and Al Salaam camps a GAM rate of 22.8 was reported. In the Mesteri, Arara and Kongo-Haraza areas in West Darfur, GAM rates of 17 percent have also been reported further confirming the high susceptibility of the population to malnutrition. The current deterioration has been attributed to a combination of factors, among which are the early onset of the hunger season in many locations and an increase in diseases such as watery diarrhoea and acute respiratory infection. Though the situation is still much improved compared to 2004, the current deterioration is being monitored closely by humanitarian agencies to avoid losing the significant nutrition gains made last year. The GAM rate was reduced from 22 percent in September 2004 to 12 percent in 2005 following massive humanitarian interventions.
- (j) Relations between the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) and the Sudanese Government were temporarily strained during the reporting period when the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Khartoum announced the suspension of all UN activities in Darfur, except those of UNICEF and WFP. The government accused UNMIS of exceeding its mandate in Darfur when it allegedly transported a commander of the rebel Sudan Liberation Movement/Army (SLM/A) by helicopter. UN operations in Darfur were not affected and the matter has now been resolved.
- (k) GTZ may now begin the construction of a school in Juba (Central Equatoria) on behalf of WFP, following the authorisation by the State Ministry of Education to release the land title.
- (l) The Government of Sudan and the Eastern Front (EF) signed a peace deal on 19 June following talks held in Eritrea, agreeing to end hostilities. Both parties have set a framework for negotiations on the main issues of concern, including the EF's complaint regarding the apparent political and economic marginalisation of the eastern region by the government. Sudan's main port and terminus of the oil pipeline are located in the area and hence talks are critical. Negotiations have, however, excluded the Justice Equality Movement (JEM) rebels, although news of the ceasefire was met with optimism by the local population. Talks are ongoing.
- (m) After almost two weeks of relatively unrestricted access to project sites, including refugee and IDP camps, WFP Kassala Sub-Office is now reporting movement restrictions imposed by military intelligence outside of Kassala Town. The HAC (Humanitarian Aid Commission) Commissioner was briefed on the lack of humanitarian access and has promised to take up the issue once again with the Wali. Sub-Office also met with the Sudanese Red Crescent (SRC) to discuss the problem and the implementation of food distribution in general in IDP camps. WFP is still completely confined to Port Sudan in Red Sea State – planned dispatches and distributions to rural areas continue to be suspended until humanitarian access is restored.
- (n) A meeting took place on 21 June between WFP Deputy Country Director and the Commissioner of Refugees to discuss various issues in the East, including the consolidation of WFP Showak Field Office in Gedaref State into the WFP Kassala office due to WFP budgetary constraints; continuing access constraints in Kassala State and the repercussions for beneficiaries; and the final report of the Empty Containers Committee. The Deputy Country Director thanked the Commissioner for recently enhanced cooperation.

- (o) Between 1 and 25 June, WFP dispatched a total amount of 19,709 tons of food from logistical hubs to the Darfur region representing 84 percent of the planned dispatches for the month. Although not yet fully established, rains have started in many parts of Darfur. WFP continued to stock food in remote locations which may become inaccessible during the rainy season.
- (p) During the reporting period, some 1,053 tons of food was dispatched by road to South Sudan including 189 tons from El Obeid (North Kordofan) and 864 tons from Lokichoggio in Kenya. WFP distributed approximately 1,280 tons of mixed food to 73,400 beneficiaries in South Sudan as General Food Distribution.
- (q) The storage warehouse in Um Gargour camp (Gedaref State) is now ready, allowing WFP to dispatch food for pre-positioning for July-September in anticipation of the rainy season.
- (r) With rains intensifying in Blue Nile, movement is limited in some areas for light trucks.
- (s) The Area Office plans to reach approximately 908,000 beneficiaries in July. Action Contre la Faim (ACF) released results of the June nutritional survey conducted in Abushok and Al Salaam Camps (North Darfur), which indicated GAM rates at 22.8 percent - well above the emergency threshold. Current rates have been attributed to seasonal trends in malnutrition, increased prevalence of diarrhoea and acute respiratory infection, particularly amongst children. WFP's Cooperating Partner GOAL continued to observe higher admissions of children under five years into its supplementary feeding programme sites in the rural areas. The Ministry of Agriculture, FAO, ACF, and the International Committee of the Red Cross are distributing seeds and tools to support farmers during the up-coming agricultural season in most localities of North Darfur.
- (t) The Area Office plans to reach approximately 676,500 beneficiaries in July in west Darfur. In the Mesteri area, where GAM rates of 17 percent have been reported, WFP and Cooperating Partners are considering various interventions including targeted supplementary feeding, addressing health and nutrition related concerns in the area and the registration of all beneficiaries who have not received rations. Rains have commenced throughout the State especially in the eastern and southern areas. However, in the northern areas and Geneina town, little rain has fallen so far.
- (u) The Area Office plans to reach approximately 1,260,000 beneficiaries in July in south Darfur. During a joint WFP and United Methodist Committee on Relief rapid assessment mission in Adilla, the population highlighted the need for seeds, tools and food-for-seeds protection. Food distributions would thus deter them from having to consume the seeds. It was felt that they are likely to have more access to farming land if the security situation improves as a result of the Darfur Peace Agreement. Meanwhile, WFP is planning an assessment to establish the need for intervention, following a request for seed protection in 25 villages in the Edd Al Fursan locality by World Vision. Samaritan Purse reported the presence of at least 12,500 people in the Ditto area who have been without food assistance for the past two months. The area has been a 'no-go' zone for humanitarian agencies following recent insecurity.
- (v) Under the Food For Education, WFP provided 14 tons of food aid to 1,549 school children in Mapel and Midel (Western Bahr El Ghazal) through the Hope Agency for Relief and Development (HARD) and Save the Children, UK.
- (w) Under the Supplementary Feeding Programme, WFP delivered 9 tons of food assistance to the Catholic Church in Wau IDP camps (Western Bahr El Ghazal) targeting 1,224 beneficiaries.
- (x) WFP provided food assistance to 3,018 returnees in Mapel and Nyiwara (Bahr El Ghazal) as one month's food requirements at 75 percent ration. Pulses and sugar were

distributed at 25 percent ration.

- (y) WFP, UNHCR and Islamic Relief (IR) verified 130 returnees at Lologo way station in Juba from Yei (Central Equatoria). A total of 487 returnees have now arrived at the station from Yei out of the planned 5,000. UNHCR and IOM (International Organisation for Migration) plan to keep the returnees for four months in Lologo Camp due to increased insecurity and road inaccessibility, after which they will move on to their final destinations.
- (z) Lack of safe water remains the major concern for many communities in the State, including in El-Obeid Town.
- (aa) During the reporting period, El Sugya charitable organisation submitted two requests for food items, one for the two new hafirs under construction in Al Nimeir and Rohood El Nabak and the other for the five hand dug wells in Bara and Um Rowaba localities. A combined total of 67 tons were dispatched by El Sugya to the project sites targeting 814 beneficiaries.
- (ab) El-Obeid Sub-Office attended a conference held in the Town from 19-20 June. The aim of the conference was to discuss all issues hindering education efforts in the State and to work out a plan of action for implementation in the next academic year. The conference was attended by various representatives of local authorities including the State Wali and the Minister for Education, plus WFP, UNICEF and NGOs.
- (ac) General Food Distribution to IDPs was temporarily suspended in Goz Essalam and Laya due to the refusal of local community leaders to accept ration cuts applied by WFP as a result of pipeline constraints. Community leaders expressed their concern to WFP, preferring to refuse food until the ration could be increased rather than accept the cut. However, meetings held between leaders, WFP and their cooperating partner, Sudanese Council of Churches (SCC), resulted in the decision to distribute two months allocation with the ration cut starting 27 June.
- (ad) During the reporting period, ADRA (Adventist Development Relief Agency) registered 106 returnees at Kosti River Port heading for Equatoria and Upper Nile States. Returnees are now awaiting onward river transport.
- (ae) Due to movement restriction, the planned General Food Distribution for Toglay and Matateib camps is on hold, pending agreement on the access issue. Food dispatching to accessible refugee camps for July distribution started during the reporting period. Some 37 tons of mixed food items were dispatched to the Ministry of Education for schools in Al Gash Locality covering the needs of 4,829 students for June and July, and some 2 tons of food were released to the Sudanese Red Crescent for Supplementary Feeding activities in four feeding centres in IDP camps, targeting 496 beneficiaries.
- (af) Sudanese Red Crescent resumed supplementary feeding activities in Tahjar, Hadalia, Fedayieb and Gulsa camps with the support of a new doctor and the Project Manager. Kassala Sub-Office participated in the Educational Task Force Committee involving agencies supporting the Ministry of Education and updated participants on WFP activities and plans, including those to increase the number of assisted schools in Al Gash Locality. UNICEF announced its intention to allocate \$US100, 000 to support Food-for-Education programmes in IDP camps and returnee schools in collaboration with WFP.
- (ag) A USAID team and a representative from International Rescue Committee (IRC) visited WF Port Sudan during the reporting period to discuss the status of IRC's submitted proposal for an emergency Food -for-Work project planned for South Tokar. Implementation has so far been delayed due to concerns over the potential overlapping of this project with Oxfam GB's ongoing food interventions in the area. Approval of the project is pending submission of additional information by IRC on selection criteria and

targeted households.

- (ah) The issue of continued denied access, in non-compliance with the SOFA agreement between the Government and the UN, was discussed during two meetings on 22 and 24 June between WFP Sub-Office, the Minister for Finance, HAC (Humanitarian Aid Commission) Deputy Commissioner and Head of Planning in the Ministry of Finance. The second meeting was also attended by a representative from National Security who explained that, as Red Sea State is still under emergency law, there are special circumstances involved; hence the need for WFP to seek local travel permits prior to any movement. Sub-Office expressed deep concerns over denied access especially during the critical hunger gap season. WFP awaits further feedback following a third meeting between the Minister for Finance and State Wali on the situation.
- (ai) Action Contre La Faim (ACF) reported distributions this week of one ton of mixed food to 233 beneficiaries attending their twelve supplementary feeding centres.
- (aj) The data collection stage of the survey continues and is currently being conducted in Sinkat and Rural Port Sudan Localities. On 19 June, implementation progress and constraints at the field level were discussed at a coordination meeting at the Ministry of Health with representatives from WFP, HAC, ACF, Ministry of Health, Oxfam, Sudanese Red Crescent and UNICEF. The survey team plans to move on next to Tokar and Halaieb Counties.
- (ak) CARE distributed 355 tons of mixed commodities accounting for two months' ration to 20,459 beneficiaries in Tangal, 214 tons to 9,729 beneficiaries in Tima accounting for three months ration, and 13 tons to cover 361 beneficiaries in Kadugli Locality for four months. Save the Children conducted food distribution for the months July-September for all locations in the Abu Gebeiha impact area where 96,622 beneficiaries were targeted with 1,914 tons of mixed food commodities.
- (al) Save the Children distributed two tons of assorted food to 452 Darfurian IDPs in Kauda to cover 15 days food requirements. The Rashad County Commissioner has now allocated temporary land near Kauda way station to the IDPs for farming and accommodation.
- (am) Save the Children and WFP are now carrying out the first Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) in Karkar. Reports are expected in the coming week, although observations on the ground confirm that beneficiaries' claims over their entitlements and duration of food rations are legitimate. Communities had expressed concerns that rations were insufficient.
- (an) WFP Damazine Sub-Office was unable to undertake any food dispatches during the reporting period due to the transporter (Between Two Stars) refusing for the second week to deliver the remaining food quantities of 4 tons to beneficiaries in Famadodo, plus 7 tons of food for pre-positioning to returnees in Bal Mango, Shello and Balderbro, citing poor road conditions due to the rains. A letter of warning has been sent to the company and a period of seven days given to deliver before WFP contracts an alternative transporter.
- (ao) A UN/NGO core planning group held a meeting on 22 June with government ministries to discuss incorporating Kurmuk Locality (Southern Blue Nile State) into operation recovery planning. It was decided for each organisation to conduct situation analyses on specific sectors, working alongside government and NGOs in Kurmak to identify priority projects for overall Blue Nile area based planning. WFP is to focus on Food-for-Work and Food-for-Training activities.
- (ap) The Humanitarian Aid Commission visited Abyei on 21 to 23 June, the purpose of which was to familiarise itself on humanitarian activities in the area and to meet with the Sudanese Relief and Rehabilitation Commission. Sub-Office provided briefings on WFP

food distributions, specifically for the last two months.

- (aq) IOM reported tracking 347 returnees to Abyei during the reporting period mainly from Khartoum and El Obeid (North Kordofan). Some will continue on to Twic and Aweil (Bahr El Ghazal).
- (ar) WFP and local NGOs conducted verification and registration of beneficiaries in Akur and satellite villages. A total of 5,133 returnees were registered for humanitarian assistance. The UN and NGO agencies in Abyei have agreed to target Monday 3 July as the date to return to Akur in order to distribute food and non-food items to the community, including seeds and tools.
- (as) Save the Children US distributed a total of 156 tons of mixed food to 14,397 beneficiaries during the reporting period.
- (at) As of 11 June, the Emergency Operation 10503.0 has received contributions totalling US\$404 million, 54 percent of the US\$746 million requirement. Despite generous support from donors that has allowed WFP to partially restore rations cuts that were implemented in Darfur, Central and Eastern regions of Sudan in May, WFP remains very much concerned about the overall resourcing outlook. At the current resourcing level, the emergency operation will run out of cereals and CSB towards the end of October and an estimated US\$80 million is immediately required to cover this deficit. Furthermore, WFP has to raise a minimum of US\$100 million funds in the next few months to ensure sufficient carryover stocks into January and February of 2007. Failure to secure these resources will force WFP to stretch existing stocks beyond December 2006, which could mean another reduction in the rations at the end of the year.
- (au) Humanitarian Air Service (WFP-HAS) Special Operation 10181.3 requirements were US\$27 million of which so far \$11 million has been resourced from the EC and CHF. With monthly operating costs of over US\$2 million, WFP-HAS has been able to sustain operations using the funding so far received as well as the nominal fees being charged to participating agencies. However, additional donor support is vital in order for WFP-HAS to continue to provide services to the humanitarian community in Darfur and throughout Sudan. In the absence of further contributions, WFP will be forced as early as July to reduce aircraft within the fleet considerably (including helicopters used in the most remote and insecure areas) or initiate a full cost recovery mechanism, which will in turn severely restrict movement of humanitarian staff and create an acute lack of transport options for agencies and donors alike.
- (av) 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.

(9) Tanzania

- (a) The WFP refugee operation (PRRO) continued to distribute reduced rations in order to extend resources. Refugees were provided with a reduced ration of 1,588 kcal, which is 76 percent of the approved ration level of 2,100 kcal.
- (b) Ration modification has been instituted for the refugee operation in order to extend the resources. Following rice donations received, maize will be replaced by rice from 17 July to 14 August distribution cycles (3 cycles) at 250grams/person/day. From 14 August, oil will be reduced by 50 percent and salt will be unavailable. From 28 August distribution cycle, maize will be distributed at 100 percent. In general, Kcal provided to refugees will range from 1,442 kcal to 1,910 kcal from 17 July to 25 September cycle.
- (c) General distribution covers 351,845 registered refugees. During the reporting period

(23-30 June), 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.

- (d) No new contributions were received during the reporting period. A shortfall of 43,514 tons (USD 28 million) exists up to the end of June 2007.

(10) Uganda

- (a) A group of 12 Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) rebels attacked Marindi village in Dzaipi sub-county on the night of 27 June and looted food, clothes and other household items from over 10 families. A number of people from the village were abducted but later escaped from captivity. Marindi is about 6 miles from Pakelle on Adjumani-Gulu road.
- (b) Mr. Walter Kalin, the UN Secretary General's Representative for Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), is on official mission to Uganda between 29 June and 4 July. Mr. Kalin will visit northern Uganda until 2 July, following which he will, together with the Prime Minister, open the workshop on the Implementation of the National Policy on IDPs-jointly organized by the Office of the Prime Minister and the Brookings-Bern project on Internal Displacement at Hotel Africana from 3 to 4 July. Mr. Kalin will debrief the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) on 3 July.
- (c) The South African High Commissioner in Uganda, H. E. Thanduyise Henry Chiliza, led a delegation on a mission to Gulu district on 19 June for a familiarisation visit to acquaint themselves with the humanitarian situation in northern Uganda. The delegation visited Opit IDP camp and later held discussions with district authorities, humanitarian agencies and NGOs operating in the district.
- (d) WFP, together with sister UN agencies, will conduct further "return assessments" in Lira district, northern Uganda, to determine whether WFP should phase out general food distributions and provide resettlement rations to support the voluntary movement of IDPs towards their original villages. Further, the "Early Recovery" cluster has completed the needs assessments in three areas of return in Lira district and will conduct a stakeholder workshop in the first week of July to plan for recovery activities with the district authorities.
- (e) WFP is convening registration coordination meetings in Gulu, Kitgum and Pader districts in preparation for the registration of IDPs that is scheduled to commence in September 2006.
- (f) WFP food distribution continues to reach 1.45 million displaced persons, 165,000 refugees and other vulnerable persons. During the reporting period, WFP distributed 4,682 tons of food assistance to 492,793 persons including IDPs sheltering in camps in Gulu, Pader, Kitgum and Lira districts, refugees, children in nutrition centres and other vulnerable persons.
- (g) 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. Prospects for the procurement of cereals are encouraging as the new harvests will soon reach the grain markets.

(D) West Africa: (1) Cameroon (2) Guinea (3) Liberia

(1) Cameroon

- (a) WFP completed, on Tuesday 27 June, EMOP 10474 food distributions to 237,000 people affected by drought in the Logone and Chari division, in the Far North province of Cameroon. In this last phase, some 422 tons were used to provide a 12 day supply of maize to the most vulnerable people in the impoverished area. A total of 1,222 tons of maize were locally purchased and distributed before the start of the "hunger season".
- (b) The Emergency Operation (EMOP) 10474, "Food Assistance to Populations Affected by Drought in the Division of the Logone and Chari (Far North Province)", was extended for five months from the 28th of February to 31st of July 2006. Logone and Chari was affected by serious food shortages due to poor and irregular rains during the 2004-2005 agricultural season.
- (c) In October 2005, due to funding shortage, 1,197 tons of maize were distributed instead of the planned 2,853 tons. EMOP 10474 is 73 percent funded with contributions totaling US\$1.5 million out of the US\$2.1 million required to provide food assistance to over 237,000 people for one month.
- (d) A recent joint Government, WFP, FAO and UNICEF food security assessment mission in Northern Cameroon showed a satisfactory 2005-2006 rainy season leading to a normal rain-fed crop production. The mission took place in February in the Adamaoua, North and Far North provinces. However, in some areas of the Far North Province, seasonal rains expected around mid-June have not yet started. Some villages had received the early rains and started planting sorghum and maize. FAO is currently distributing 121.9 tons of improved seeds.

(2) Guinea

- (a) During the reporting period (12-25 June), student protests were reported on 12 June in all the regions of the country. Student clashes with anti-riot police and army soldiers resulted in over a dozen deaths and many injured in Conakry, Labe and N'Zerekore. Furthermore, lootings of petrol stations, some stores and public administration offices were reported from the three cities as well as in Kankan. The operations of WFP and other UN agencies operations were reduced and the security phase has been raised from Phase 1 to Phase 2. Meanwhile, uncertainty continues since the government has not yet met all the commitments agreed with the workers union and a date for school final examinations has not been announced.
- (b) Attacks on private houses and businesses were reported in Kissidougou and N'Zerekore. Gun shots are routinely heard in the evenings in those two towns and as well as in Conakry. Incidents are frequent during the rainy season, which has recently begun.
- (c) Access to the N'Zerekore region by road is becoming more and more difficult because of the very bad condition of the Gueckedou-Macenta road and trucks are often bogged and stuck as the conditions of the road continue to worsen with the heavy rainfalls. As a result, the transport of commodities to the N'Zerekore region is being done in a very slow pace.
- (d) A total of 995 Liberian refugees were voluntarily repatriated during the reporting period. As usual, WFP provided food for the preparation of hot meals for refugees participating in the convoys. In order to accelerate the repatriation process of all refugees, the 513 participants received next month's food distribution in exchange of their beneficiary cards. On 23 June, delegations of UNHCR's sub-offices of N'Zerekore, Kissidougou and Voinjama met in N'Zerekore in order to coordinate the repatriation efforts of

Liberian refugees.

- (e) Guinean refugee camps currently host 42,430 individuals who are being assisted by WFP. The present count includes 3,114 refugees from Ivory Coast and the remainder from Liberia.
- (f) A total of 284 tons were distributed to 23,116 beneficiaries during the June general food distribution in Kola and Laine camps.
- (g) During the reporting period, a joint mission composed of delegates from ACF, CRS, UNHCR and WFP was conducted in Laine camp.
- (h) On 12 June, in N'Zerekore, WFP and UNHCR met to elaborate a strategy to strengthen the monitoring of beneficiaries and avoid irregularities during general food distributions. It was agreed to continue with the additional controls with the presence of a WFP officer at general food distribution points in camps in order to ensure that the new measures are put in place.
- (i) On 21 June, WFP N'Zerekore presented to partners the new general food distributions six-month planning. The new planning has reduced the number of distribution days, due to the lower caseload of refugees. Furthermore, general food distributions in Kouankan 1 and 2 camps will be conducted in the same period.
- (j) The food distributions for the third quarter of the 2005-2006 school year were finished during the reporting period. Statistics of this distribution will be included in the following report.
- (k) On 22 June, WFP and UNICEF met in N'Zerekore to strengthen their collaboration in their operations. Both agencies are currently collaborating in the Food-for-Training activity for former sexual workers, implemented by the local NGO TWIN.

(3) Liberia

- (a) During the reporting period (19-25 June), the security situation in Liberia remained generally calm. However, criminal activities continued to increase with several cases of homicide, murder, robbery, rape and several attempted burglaries recorded. Some UN staff members were targeted, including a WFP staff member who reported an attempted robbery on her residence.
- (b) A total of 1,207 metric tons of food distributed to 171,559 beneficiaries during the reporting period.
- (c) There was no general food distribution carried out in camps during the reporting period.
- (d) WFP distributed a total of 261 tons of assorted relief food commodities to some 7,397 persons as first tranche to arriving returnees and second tranche to resettled IDPs and returnees.
- (e) As of June 26, a total of 70,559 returnees have been repatriated by UNHCR since the commencement of the exercise in October 2004; of which 27,578 persons have been repatriated in 2006 (January – June). UNHCR plans to repatriate 100,000 returnees in the year 2006. WFP has provided first tranche food ration to some 63,122 returnee beneficiaries, of which 48,370 returnees (77 percent) have completed receiving their second tranche resettlement food package.
- (f) As of June 23, up to 282,114 beneficiaries (88 percent) of the deregistered IDPS (321,634) have completed receiving their four months resettlement food package.
- (g) Under the Emergency School Feeding (ESF), a total of 749 tons of food was delivered to various schools during the reporting period. Meanwhile, WFP provides daily school lunch to over 570,000 school children in 2000 schools in 14 out of the 15 counties in Liberia.
- (h) Under Food Support for Local Initiatives (FSLI), a total of 71 tons of assorted food

commodities was distributed to 3,294 people involved skills training and agricultural activities in the various counties. Beneficiaries included 1,500 farm families that received 37 tons of food as seed protection ration in Grand Bassa County; as well as 255 ex-combatants under YWCA skills training program, also in Grand Bassa.

- (i) FSLI monitoring visits carried out during the reporting period included the K. L. Foundation School Construction Project in, Saclepea, Nimba Country benefiting from the UNDP CBR Programme and Food-for-Work. The 6-class room school building has now reached the roofing level, and is expected to be completed before the next academic year in October. WFP provides food rations to the workers on the project, while UNDP provides the building materials.
- (j) During this reporting period, WFP distributed a total of 126 tons of food to 9,083 beneficiaries in various institutions under the Nutrition programme including beneficiaries in institutional and supplementary feeding, MCH as well as people living with HIV/AIDS.
- (k) A shipment of 2,762 tons of Bulgur Wheat arrived on 22 June, with this new shipment, the cereals pipeline will be healthy through the month of July and partly August.
- (l) WFP Liberia operation continues to experience food shortfall of 12,466 tons valued at US\$ 9.4 Million over the next six months (July –December). Additional pledges and resources are needed to avert shortfalls of 10,803 tons of cereals, 624 tons of pulses, 642 tons of CSB, 167 tons of vegetable oil, and 177 tons of salt and 53 tons of Sugar. The pipeline breaks will start in August with Pulses. Severe shortfalls are expected in the last quarter (October – December) affecting all commodities.
- (m) Access to the south eastern part of the country is becoming difficult due to the bad road conditions, worsened by the rainy season. The road between Harper and Zwedru is not accessible, affecting delivery of food aid to this part of the country. The rainy season is also slowing down delivery of humanitarian aid in other parts of the country.
- (n) A total of 1,408 tons of assorted food commodities was dispatched from WFP Freeport warehouses to the various WFP sub offices in continuation of June food distributions.
- (o) On June 23, WFP presented to stakeholders the preliminary results of the comprehensive food security and nutrition survey (CFSNS). The survey reached 375 communities, 5,409 households and 29,660 household members in all the 15 Counties in Liberia. The preliminary results highlighted the following: Food security in Liberia remains precarious with stunting / chronic malnutrition in children reported at 39 percent.
- (p) On 20 June, WFP joined the Government of Liberia, UNHCR and other stakeholders in celebrating the World Refugee Day. In Liberia, the main celebrations were held in Sinje, Grand Cape Mount County and the occasion was honoured with the presence of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr Antonio Guterres and the President of Liberia, Mrs Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf. The theme for the 2006 Refugee day was 'Keeping the Flame of Hope Alive'. On this day, the High Commissioner also visited transit centres in Sinje where the repatriated Liberian returnees receive their first tranche resettlement package including food upon their arrival in the country.

(E) Asia: (1) Pakistan (2) Timor Leste

(1) Pakistan

- (a) Government of AJK allowed WFP for carrying out PRRO activities in Bagh, which was temporarily stopped by Elections Commissioner so that food distribution should not be politicized.
- (b) The release of advance to Cooperating Partners (CPs) was on hold pending revision of

landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) matrix. It was agreed that 40% of the CPs costs will be paid against LTSH while 60% will be charged against other direct operation costs (ODOC).

- (c) The PRRO Letter of Understanding was signed with the Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Livestock of Pakistan on 15 June.
- (d) Drought monitoring system that was put in place by the VAM Unit was introduced to the Government of Balochistan (GOB). The Government is now implementing it in the drought affected area. Oxfam, Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP) and Participatory Rural Development Programme (PVTP) are undertaking drought assessment in Tharparkar district of Sindh. WFP is collaborating with its Implementing partners i.e. TRDP and PVTP to update on food security situation. Moreover, the Government of Sindh is planning to distribute wheat grain at 50 percent subsidized rates to the affected people through the office of the Relief Commissioner.
- (e) In Muzaffarabad, Food-for-Work (FFW) activities i.e. rehabilitation of rural roads, livestock shelter and field terracing were carried out in the Union Council (UC) Katkair with the help of a Community Based Organization (CBO) i.e. Kohsar Educational & Welfare Society. National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) has been conducting training activities under FFT component in Muzaffarabad for skills enhancement in Carpentry, Household Electric Appliances, Masonry, Dress Designing, Tailoring and Electrician Training. Due to summer vacations, most of the schools were closed. So there was no any food distribution in schools during the reporting period. Nine FFW activities i.e. protection wall, water mills, irrigation channel, rural access road have been identified in UC Langla and that will be implemented through the CBOs and local communities.
- (f) In Bagh, some 72 tons of WSB was distributed to 5,987 children under 5 years in 5 UCs of Bagh and it's final report is being prepared by Sub Office. Delays in food deliveries are taking place in some areas as some transporters have still not come forward to full-fill their commitment. Food distribution to some 4,544 students of Pre-primary and Primary Schools for the month of June has been completed. As of 15 June, the national staffs have moved out from the UN-managed camp and now, they are residing and eating outside the camp. Coordination meetings with UN-Agencies, Deputy Commissioner's office including the line departments have been carried and discussed on the various issues of project implementation and interagency cooperation.
- (g) In Manehra, newly selected CP Best Education for Employable Skills and Training (BEST) has started its work in Battagram. They have requested food and none food materials for the activities. For the remaining 3 UCs, WFP will direct implement the planned activities. Muslim Education Welfare Society (MEWS) has started survey of PRRO activities for returnees and venerable population in UC Biari and Bateela in Battagram district. WFP management has decided to suspend its operation with United Nations Association of Pakistan (UNAP) until submits audited report of the utilization of funds under the EMOP 10491. A meeting was held with UNAP in Mansehra to ensure that they complete all required documentation for the month of May and June. Shangla Development Society (SDS) has completed survey of the schools and sub office has released food. A CBO in Qaziabad of Mansehra district has rehabilitated 34 km link road. Local authorities and news papers have appreciated WFP assistance.
- (h) The PRRO is currently 24 percent sourced against the requirement of US\$ 68 million for two years.
- (i) WFP is using small vehicles; 4 x 4 Jeeps, Shehzores and Gattus for the areas not accessible by big vehicles for transportation of food commodities. Shifting of Abbottabad warehouses to Baldher Logistic Center was successfully completed. Three mobile storage tents (MSTs) were loaned to ERRA for the temporary storage of relief

goods. A team of technical experts deployed by WFP have successfully erected the MSTs in Karachi.

- (j) United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) has stopped its Helicopter operation as of 31 May.

(2) Timor Leste

- (a) Following the resignation of the Prime Minister of Timor-Leste Mr. Mari Alkatiri on 26 June, the security situation in Dili has deteriorated this week and many humanitarian activities, including WFP food distributions and monitoring activities have been affected.
- (b) On 29 April, following civil unrest and population displacement in Timor Leste, WFP started to provide emergency food assistance to internally displaced people (IDPs), sheltering in Dili. To date, WFP has distributed 545 tons of food commodities (rice, sugar, oil, Corn Soya Blend and BP5) to 62,664 IDPs in Dili sites and to 25,831 IDPs outside of Dili, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 88,495. WFP is currently using in-country food stocks of the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) "Investing in People's Future" and are providing the food as a complement to Government relief rations of rice.
- (c) The second round of distributions of two-week food rations to IDPs in sites in Dili took place 22-30 June. WFP has also distributed general food rations to the districts of Manatutu, Ermera and to the Dili Sub-district of Atauro Island. Dispatches to Baucau District were planned for 28 June, but had to be postponed until next week due to the deteriorating security situation.
- (d) WFP is continuing regular PRRO Safety Net activities of School Feeding and Maternal and Child Health supplementary feeding. Some 71 schools and 10 health centres in Ainaro, Liquica, Oecussi and Atauro districts are currently covered. The majority of schools and health centres have received rations until the end of July. WFP will resume food distributions to the remaining schools and centres once the security situation improves.
- (e) An Inter-Agency Rapid Assessment led by the Humanitarian Coordination Group and the Government has begun in 12 districts outside Dili to determine the impact of the recent political instability on the estimated 78,000 IDPs and their host communities. WFP is represented by a Food Security Assessment Officer who is jointly monitoring the process.
- (f) WFP Emergency Food Security Assessment conducted in IDP sites and communities in Dili on 9-14 June has been completed and the report is being finalized. Initial findings indicate that the recent civil and political unrest has had a significant impact on the livelihoods and household food security of the population of Dili.

(F) Latin America and Caribbean: (1) Bolivia (2) Colombia (3) Cuba (4) Dominican Republic (5) Ecuador (6) Guatemala (7) Haiti (8) Honduras (9) Nicaragua

(1) Bolivia

- (a) From the 23rd to 25th of June, several road blockades were reported along the main roads connecting La Paz with the cities of Oruro and Cochabamba, as Andean coca-leaf dealers protested against President Morales' decree that liberalizes the trading of coca. Blockades only ceased when the government signed an agreement with the dealers to guarantee the control of coca leaf free trading, establishing a fixed amount allowed per dealer. However, road blockades are continuing in the streets of La Paz. An average of two road blockades is registered every day. On Wednesday 27, inhabitants of a nearby village blocked the southern residential area of the city

demanding basic services for their town. Road blockades are also being registered in the EMOP intervention area in the Department of Santa Cruz.

- (b) The forthcoming elections for the Constituent Assembly as well as the Referendum on Autonomy to be held on 2 July has increased tension in the region (Santa Cruz). To assure security of WFP and Cooperating Partners, distributions will be suspended during the week before elections.
- (c) During the reporting period (23-29 June), some 56 tons of food were distributed to 970 families in the municipalities of Cuatro Cañadas, Okinawa and Pailón.
- (d) WFP and the government counterpart interrupted food aid distributions in the EMOP zone due to social tension. Distributions resume on 4th of July in the municipalities of San Julián and El Puente.
- (e) So far, 47 percent of the total needs of the EMOP have been covered. Pipeline break is expected to start in September 2006.

(2) Colombia

- (a) At least three Colombian soldiers and a number of illegal armed rebels were killed in clashes between the Colombian army and members of a major illegal armed group in the province of Meta. Clashes took place in rural areas of the municipalities of La Concordia, Puerto Lleras, Vista Hermosa and Mapiripán. Although WFP developed different food aid activities in this province as part of PRRO 10366, no security incidents have been reported by WFP. More clashes were also reported in the province of Antioquia. At least seven rebels died in clashes with the Colombian army in rural areas of the municipalities of Dabeiba (western Antioquia) and Segobia (eastern Antioquia). Authorities seized weapons, ammunitions and uniforms from the rebel group.
- (b) New displacements have been reported in the province of Santander, north-east Colombia. At least 20 families fled their homes after an illegal armed group killed a group of people in rural areas of the municipality of Sabana de Torres. These families are temporarily sheltered in the urban area of this municipality waiting for humanitarian assistance.
- (c) Situation remains tense in the southwestern province of Nariño. The Colombian Institute of Geology and Mining (Ingeominas) has maintained alert level II issued on March 27 2006 due to increased activity of the Galeras volcano. Ingeominas reported that between June 12th and 20th, the levels of activity of the volcano remained relatively low. The institution added that there are acoustic levels of activity, emission of gas (principally steam) and formation of small ash columns, which can be observed from Pasto and towns around Galeras. This crisis is now in its fourth month and despite efforts of the local government to encourage evacuation to safer areas an undetermined number of people are still located in high risk areas. Non-confirmed estimations are reporting that approximately 30-40% of the population has not left their homes. WFP has opened a new Satellite Office in this province which will link WFP regular PRRO 10366 activities with the emergency plan of action that has been prepared among WFP and other UN agencies in case the volcano erupts.
- (d) Although the rainfall season ended on 1st of June, rains are still affecting the provinces of Bolívar, Córdoba, Norte de Santander, Santander and Sucre. Red alert is maintained along the mid and lower basins of Magdalena and Cauca rivers. The Colombian Red Cross have reported that the rainy season has affected 290 municipalities in 27 departments, with a total of 129 people dead, 227 injured, 21 people missing and 46,765 affected families (an estimated 221,238 people). In addition, 1,361 houses have been destroyed and 19,870 were severely damaged. Situation in some municipalities in the province of Sucre (northern Colombia) remains of great concern, affecting more than 1,000 families and flooding more than 3,000 hectares of crops.

- (e) The United Nations urged the Colombian government to improve the aid it gives to its 3 million internally displaced people. The UNHCR made the call on World Refugee Day, saying that Colombia should focus on preventing internal displacement as well as giving support and protection for the displaced, especially with housing and land. Non-governmental organizations estimate that around 310,387 Colombians fled their homes and remained in Colombia in 2005, an 8 percent increase from the previous year.
- (f) WFP finalized a case study, comprising a food insecurity vulnerability assessment among 8,519 households, of both displaced and non displaced families. Questionnaires were applied by cooperating partners, in 8 provinces of Colombia.
- (g) In the context of the PRRO 10366, Assistance to People Displaced by Violence, WFP distributed last week 611 tons of food in 16 provinces to 51,516 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.

(3) Cuba

- (a) Distribution under EMOP 10423.0 is ongoing.

(4) Dominican Republic

- (a) The National Office of Meteorology alerted residents of the zones of high risk of the localities of Samaná, Greater Cattle ranch, the Seibo, San Pedro de Macorís, la Romana, Santo Domingo, San Cristóbal, Baní, Eastern and Central Valley of the Cibao of floods and mudslides. UNETE will update information and monitoring possible flood affected areas in coordination with Emergency Operation Committees and other organizations in order to activate contingency plans.

(5) Ecuador

- (a) On 22 June, heavy rains in the province of Zamora Chinchipe affected some 3,100 people. Some 200 families affected by the Baisán hill landslide in Santa Rosa, La Calerita, Shobol, and Shobol Llinllin communities are living in provisional shelters. The Ministry of Mining and Energy is expected to assess the situation.
- (b) Communities living in the cantons of Huaquillas and Santa Rosa have blocked the main roads for some days, including the road to the international bridge that connects the city of Huaquillas with Peru. The roadblock is a protest against the National Government which has not yet built the regional airport it promised.
- (c) According to the National Geophysical Institute, there is increased activity of Tungurahua volcano. Some earthquakes and explosions have been reported. Mudslides might affect the population living in the surrounding areas.
- (d) According to the National Geophysical Institute, on June 26th, a low intensity earthquake of 4.9 in the Richter scale was registered 336.63 km south from Quito in the coastal province of Guayas. No casualties or damage were reported. Under the ECU EMOP 10524.0 "Food Assistance to Flood Affected Families in Los Rios province, Ecuador" The second distribution is on going in Los Rios province. Food is being distributed as follows: Baba: 1047 families; Vinces: 731 families and Mocache: 222 families. The distribution will continue until beginning of August. A monitoring and evaluation plan has been elaborated and is already being implemented. Some 1,374 families in the canton of Babahoyo are being assisted with food from the food contingency agreement among WFP, National Civil Defense, and Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.

(6) Guatemala

- (a) According to the National Coordinator for Disaster and Emergency Response (CONRED) rains will continue increasing in some parts of the country affecting mainly the south-western mountainous areas of Guatemala, where the risk of flooding is high. Other areas such as the Alta Verapaz department (central), as well as the Northeastern region of the country and the Caribbean coast will also experience heavy rains in the next few days. The CONRED maintains an Orange alert in these parts of the country.
- (b) Heavy rains have been affecting major parts of Guatemala during the last weeks, causing floods in some parts of the region. In the department of Izabal, people have been evacuated to temporary shelters due to the overflow of a number of rivers in the surrounding areas of eight Izabal communities. The CONRED has responded with the distribution of emergency family rations, water, and construction material.
- (c) WFP continues to prepare to respond accordingly in case of an emergency by organizing internal and external contingency procedures. All communication systems are currently effectively operating as well as vehicles equipped with emergency equipment. Food monitors continue monitoring alerts in the field, and the coordination activities with the UNETE will be carried on.
- (d) During the reporting period, EMOP 10457 food distributions reached 13,610 families in five departments with 1,184 tons of food.
- (e) Food monitors visited the departments of Huehuetenango, Santa Rosa, Sololá, Totonicapán, El Quiché and Chimaltenango. An especial emphasis was made in Escuintla and San Marcos due to the recent rains that caused new damages (landslides, flooding, road blocks, crops) in areas that were affected by Stan. These communities continue to be in high risk as heavy rains will persist until November. WFP also continues monitoring shelters in San Marcos and Sololá
- (f) A total of 572 tons of food was dispatched during the reporting period for the EMOP distributions in Escuintla, Quetzaltenango San Marcos, Santa Rosa and Totonicapán departments. The beginning of the FFW modality for the EMOP 10497 will be prioritized in the departments of Sololá and San Marcos. These two departments were the worst hit by Stan and are in higher risk and most vulnerable during the 2006 hurricane season.

(7) Haiti

- (a) The general overall situation in Port-au-Prince (PaP) as well as in the rest of the country remains relatively calm albeit fragile. Insecurity incidents and kidnappings were on the rise during the reporting period, with a significant increase of tensions and reported incidents in Gonaïves and armed robberies in Cap-Haïtien. The entire country remains in UN security phase III. Ten agents of the Haitian National Police (HNP) were reported killed during the two last weeks. Presence of armed gangs continues to be increasingly reported in several areas of PaP outside their usual fields of operations (Cite Soleil / Bel Air, Cite Militaire), namely: Solino, Carrefour Feuilles, Airport Road, Delmas, Down-town, Nazon, Pelerin, Kenscof.
- (b) Travel restriction measures & escorts continue to be mandatory in areas of Port-au-Prince, as Cite Militaire, Route National 1 and SHODECOSA, where WFP main warehouses are located. UN activities in this area continue to be carefully monitored. Coordination on case by case, use of military escorts and personnel protection measures are in place to mitigate the risks.
- (c) The resources of MINUSTAH are focused on securing the environment nationwide to maintain stability. Escorting humanitarian operations has been reduced and is reviewed on a case by case basis depending on security environment & purpose of the mission (mainly escorting humanitarian convoys just inside Red & Yellow areas and exiting towns). UN staff on duty in "Yellow areas" of the capital need to follow new mandatory

procedures to ensure close monitoring of movements. Whatever movements necessary for operations remain coordinated with UNDSS, and decided upon on a case by case basis.

- (d) Although UN agencies and international NGO's staff have not been directly targeted, the potential threat continues to exist (evaluated at low-medium probability), and measures to mitigate the risk have been taken.
- (e) Most WFP monitoring/surveys missions were performed as planned inside and outside Port au Prince during the reporting period. Exceptions were made on two programme monitoring missions (one in Cite L'eternel-Carrefour, the other in Belair) which had to be rescheduled / interrupted due to security conditions in the areas (ongoing shooting incidents around the general area). CO decided to suspend any monitoring missions in these areas until further notice. Missions in all the other areas are more than ever very closely monitored.
- (f) During the reporting period, a total of 393 tons of food were delivered to health centres and schools (PRRO and CP) in the West, North and North-East departments and in Port-au-Prince.
- (g) The UN procedures governing a Phase III environment imply that logistics operations in PAP find themselves once again hampered, slowed down and more expensive as WFP is forced to call upon subcontractors that are not subject to afore mentioned procedures (escorts) in order to guarantee continuity in the deliveries and distributions.
- (h) PRRO 10382.0 started food distribution in May 2005 for a period of two years. Total food for the duration of the project is estimated at 46,830 tons and the total cost at US\$ 40.0 million. During 2005, and the first months of 2006, the operation needs 23,375 tons to meet project requirements. By the end of April 2006, the PRRO had received US\$ 26 million from directed multilateral and multilateral contributions. However, it is facing a pipeline break of CSB; consequently contributions are critically needed to overcome these shortages.
- (i) The total food stocks in the country are estimated at 6,023 tons of which 5,556 tons are in WFP warehouses and available for distribution while over 467 tons are transiting through the port and container-terminals.

(8) Honduras

- (a) The continuous and high intensity rainfall in most regions of Honduras produced soil saturation, runoff and landslides in the hilly areas mainly in Francisco Morazán and La Paz departments, and flooding in the low lands of the north coast. There has been increase in damages to the infrastructure, agriculture land, and the number of affected population.
- (b) WFP is in continuous coordination with national emergency authorities (COPECO) and CODEMs to provide food assistance. WFP Food aid monitors in each of the 18 departments are monitoring and reporting regularly.
- (c) With resources from the relief component of the PRRO (10212.0 "Targeted Food Assistance for People Affected by Shocks and for Recovery of Livelihoods"). COPECO, CODEM (Municipality Emergency Committee), and WFP food aid monitors continue to carry out assessments of damages and improve the quality of assistance to affected population. Based on the damage assessments results, food aid was delivered to the most affected areas in coordination with the members of the National System of Administration of Risks, COPECO (Permanent Commission of Contingencies), CODEM (Departmental contingency committees), and NGOs (Mennonites Social Commission and Movement for Peace Democracy and Freedom (MPDL), World Vision, and other local organizations).

(9) Nicaragua

- (a) During the reporting period (23-29 June), heavy rains affected the northern Atlantic coast, causing a significant rise of the water level of the rivers. This will possibly cause a delay in the ongoing WFP distribution of the Food-for-Education.
- (b) Due to the poor harvest experienced in the last months, the nutritional and health situation of the population living near Coco River (Wiwili and Waspam) remains precarious. The second implementation of FFE activity in one of the two areas started in the municipality of Waspam on the 21 June. The distribution of the commodities in the region of Wiwili (Department of Jinotega) is expected to start next week.
- (c) Some 2,149 pregnant and lactating women and 3,012 children under the age of two continue to benefit from the food distributions under PRRO 10212.0. This significant decline of beneficiaries is due to the labor strike in the medical sectors which ended only a few weeks ago. At the moment WFP has positioned food for 55,162 school children in the Northern Autonomous Atlantic Region (RAAN), which will benefit under the Food-for-Education programme.
- (d) The PRRO continues to experience pipeline break due to lack of commodities. The PRRO 10212.0 is expected to experience shortfalls for the next six months, beginning in September 2006 consisting of 1,242 tons of maize, 485 tons of CSB and 213 tons of vegetable oil.

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

WFP Weekly Emergency Report

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