

World Food Programme Emergency Report 2006
 Issued Weekly by the United Nations World Food Programme
 Report No. 29 / 2006 - Date 21 July 2006

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(A) Highlights

- (a) SADC regional vulnerability assessments indicate that despite better harvests across southern Africa, more than three million people would remain short of food because of chronic vulnerability caused by poverty and high rates of HIV/AIDS.
- (b) The total number of districts in Ethiopia regarded as areas of concern reached an all time high in recent years.
- (c) The long rains assessment in Kenya started with the participation of the government's line ministries, FEWSNET, WFP, other UN agencies and NGOs to gauge the impact of the long rains on livelihoods and determine emergency food and non-food needs amongst the drought affected.
- (d) During the reporting period, WFP delivered a total of 3,294 tons of food from El Obeid (3,138 tons) and Lokichoggio (156 tons) to Eastern Equatoria, Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei States in Sudan.

(B) Middle East,Central Asia and Eastern Europe: (1) Russian Federation (Caucasus)

(1) Russian Federation (Caucasus)

- (a) During the reporting period (1-15 July), there was no change in the general security situation in the North Caucasus, although there were continued militant attacks in southern Chechnya. The most significant event of the period was the death of the senior militant commander Shamil Basaev.
- (b) In view of the interest of the UN agencies, humanitarian workers, donors and regional governments to gradually move from relief to recovery-oriented activities, in July - September 2006, WFP is going to conduct a comprehensive assessment of food security and nutrition in Ingushetia and Chechnya. The Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) assessment will be carried out by a team of external consultants with facilitation and direct involvement of WFP specialists, humanitarian community and local authorities. It will aim at providing WFP and its humanitarian partners with operational information on the food security situation together with indication of the

nutritional status of vulnerable population groups. The VAM exercise will allow determining relevance of continued food assistance in addressing problems that have severely affected the food security situation in the North Caucasus. It is also going to help measuring and understanding the changes in the vulnerability profile of the covered populations over time. The final results of the assessment are expected in October 2006.

- (c) In July, WFP continued implementation of the main programmes: General Food Distribution (GFD), Food-for-Education (FFE) and Food Fund (FF), including Food-for-Work (FFW), Food-for-Training (FFT), TB and Dining Hall projects. Within the GFD programme WFP through its Cooperating Partners started the fourth distribution cycle in Grozny and Sunzhenski district of Chechnya. In the rest of the targeted Chechen districts the distribution will begin in the second half of July. The FFE programme is suspended in the majority of the schools due to summer holidays. During this period the programme is being implemented only in 11 boarding schools and 23 schools providing classes (organized by UNICEF) for zero-grade students in 7 rural districts of Chechnya.
- (d) In July, some 347 FFW participants (representing 1,735 beneficiaries) continued implementation of the sugar beet-root growing project jointly with 10 state farms in 4 rural districts of Chechnya, 51 FFW participants (representing 255 beneficiaries) implemented vegetable growing and apple orchard projects in the village of Novy Sharoy (Achkhoy-Martan district) and 20 FFW participants (100 beneficiaries) were involved in repairs of two charity canteen buildings in Grozny and one administrative building in the village of Yandi (Achkhoy-Martan district). All participants will receive food for the implemented works at the end of the month. Six FFT participants continued to attend the three-month hairdressers course organized by IMC in Ingushetia. The trainees will receive food upon completion of the course in the beginning of August. TB project in Chechnya and Ingushetia and Dining Hall project in Grozny were proceeded in accordance with the established schedule. About 20 tons of food commodities were provided to 671 in- and out TB patient in Chechnya and Ingushetia and 13 tons of food delivered to the canteen in Grozny to feed 1,600 most vulnerable beneficiaries.
- (e) Resourced up to the middle of July donations reached about 28% of the planned requirement of \$22 mln. WFP has appealed for urgently needed additional funds to ensure continuity of basic food distribution to thousands of vulnerable people in Chechnya and Ingushetia.

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

(1) Burundi

- (a) After more than a week of dissuasion by the Regional Initiative for Burundi and the facilitation teams, the government and the fighting movement of the Front for National Liberation (FNL) resumed ceasefire talks on Monday, 17 July, in Dar-Es-Salaam.
- (b) Last week, attacks and armed robberies attributed to the FNL fighters were carried out in various hills of Bubanza province. No military confrontations were reported.
- (c) The report of the Crop and Food Supply Assessment mission (CFSAM) for the season 2006B has been released. With the total food production estimated at slightly higher than 2 million tons, the results indicated an improvement of two percent compared to the same season last year. However, the population growth rate amounts to around three percent.
- (d) In the Northern provinces that have been hit by drought since early last year, household food reserves have improved and cash incomes from coffee have further facilitated access to more diversified diets. However, WFP monitors estimated that for most of the

assessed families the actual household reserves would cover only two months. Food aid will then remain necessary.

- (e) Between 10 and 16 July, WFP distributed 1,241 tons of food aid to 98,634 beneficiaries. Last week, 1,810 Rwandan asylum seekers returned home voluntarily and WFP provided them with a one-month food return package.
- (f) WFP has signed agreements with three food-for-work (FFW) projects aiming at the construction of 473 houses to reintegrate returnees and other vulnerable persons in Cibitoke and Bujumbura Rural provinces. Two food-for-training (FFT) projects were also screened and will be submitted to the project review committee for approval.

(2) Congo, DR

- (a) Tension linked with the upcoming elections is increasingly high. In Kinshasa, capital city of the DRC, demonstrations were planned every other day. Violent clashes between police and demonstrators are now common occurrences.
- (b) In the East, activities of foreign militias were still reported in North and South Kivu. The security situation along the Luofu-Miriki axis (North Kivu province) is deteriorating as a result of raids by foreign militias. Intensification of military operation by armed groups was also reported in areas along the Virunga National Park. In South Kivu province, Forces Démocratiques de la Libération du Rwanda (FDLR) militia continued to raid on peasant farmers, fuelling insecurity in Walungu and Kalehe territory.
- (c) Under the coordination of UNHCR, a joint UN joint needs assessment mission was conducted in Mufunga and Sampwe from 12 to 15 July. The mission confirmed that the majority of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are now eager to return home by the beginning of August. Previous needs assessment missions carried out by United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC) and other agencies had highlighted that most of the houses and crops of the displaced had been destroyed by soldiers and militias. Food assistance will be required during the resettlement period.
- (d) A cholera outbreak is plaguing villages at 85 km from Beni. Reports from hospitals indicated that 14 new cases were admitted, of whom three died.
- (e) In Mbandaka, 1,000 persons in nutrition centres and vulnerable groups have received three tons of WFP food in Mbandaka town, Bolenge, Wendji, Bongonde and Ikengeleke.
- (f) In Goma, WFP distributed nine tons of food to 600 ex-child soldiers accommodated in transit and orientation centres supervised by SOS Grands Lacs, Caritas and Concert d'Actions pour Jeunes et Enfants Défavorisés (CAJED). The children are receiving literacy and numeric training as well as training in agriculture and cattle breeding and should be reintegrated into their families at the end of the orientation programme. In the troubled Masisi territory, WFP continues to provide food for 28 severely malnourished children and 180 moderately malnourished children under the supervision of the cooperating partners Save the Children Fund UK and Don Bosco, respectively. The patients are from households who have been displaced several times since the beginning of the year.
- (g) During monitoring missions to various nutritional centres in Masisi territory, WFP noticed a decrease in the attendance rate. With the harvest season ongoing, mothers and their whole family are involved in harvesting activities. In addition, the cancellation of safety net rations due to insufficient food stocks further push mothers to focus on looking for food for their families.

(3) Ethiopia

- (a) By mid July, the total number of districts regarded as areas of concern in the country

reached 70, an all time high in recent years. Most of these districts (about 61 percent) are from the pastoral or agro-pastoral areas.

- (b) Due to deterioration in the food security situation, 14 new districts are now listed as areas of concern, 11 of them in Oromiya region (Borena, East Shewa and Arsi zones), and the remaining three are found in the southern zones of Somali region. In Borena zone, three districts are considered new hotspots following the recent ethnic violence that displaced tens of thousands of people. In East Shewa, three districts are of concern because of the impact of the recent Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) outbreak that has affected several hundred people and resulted in the death of at least 16. In Arsi zone of Oromiya region, five districts have now been assessed as new hotspots due to the effect of very poor harvest from the 2005 main season. In these districts, food stress responses such as consumption of seed reserves and unripe cactus, community instability associated with food shortages and increased engagement in casual labour at very low daily wage rates are widely observed.
- (c) On the other hand, four districts, Moyale, Hudet, Chereti and East Imi, all of them in the southern zones of Somali region, are not any longer of concern due to the general improvement in the overall food security situation.
- (d) The fifth round of food, already delivered in six out of nine zones in Somali region, has now started to arrive also in the three least accessible zones of the region: Gode, Fik and Korahe. The difficult security situation continues to slow down humanitarian food operations, and the government's Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency is utilizing military escorts in order to transport the relief food to these zones. Overall, 72 percent of the fifth round of food allocations have now been transported to the Somali region. Meanwhile, the sixth round of food allocations are also under dispatch to Afder and Liben zones of the same region. The remaining regions under emergency food operations are now receiving the seventh round of food allocations. This includes Afar, Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR), Oromiya - where food is currently moving to Borena and parts of East Harerge zones, Gambella and Beneshangul Gumuz regions.
- (e) Multi-agency teams, which have undertaken the mid-year emergency needs assessment in belg-producing areas of the country (short agricultural season) have now finished their fieldwork and are debriefing the humanitarian community about their findings this week. This assessment will determine the emergency food aid requirements for the August-December period.

(4) Kenya

- (a) The long rains assessment started with the participation of the government's line ministries, FEWSNET, WFP, other UN agencies including OCHA, and UNDP, and NGOs. Over the next four weeks twenty-five districts will be covered by the long rains assessment exercise. The assessment teams are conducting a comprehensive food security assessment in all drought-affected districts to gauge the impact of the long rains on livelihoods and determine emergency food and non-food needs amongst the drought affected. The preliminary results are expected by the end of August.
- (b) Whereas the drought emergency operation's pipeline for cereals looks good until September, it has been facing challenges to have the commodity immediately available. There are ongoing negotiations to receive additional maize from the National Cereals and Produce Board out of the Strategic Grain Reserve, and a waiver on port fees has been issued by the Kenya Revenue Authority to release further 20,500 tons of maize held at the port of Mombasa. This should keep the pipeline uninterrupted by mid-August when a shipment of 31,000 tons of cereals is expected.
- (c) However, as of September the Emergency Operation (EMOP) will need additional

funding to be able to assist the drought-affected populations. Though the April-June rains were adequate in much of the country, they were erratic in many arid pastoralist areas of the north and northwest where nomadic herders this year have lost much of their livestock. In Turkana, Marsabit, Samburu and Wajir Districts rains were insufficient. Even in areas with average precipitation, livestock had still not fully recovered from drought by the season's end. In March and April a shortage of contributions forced WFP to cut vegetable oil from the rations of 3 million people and limit pulses allocation to most affected pastoralist districts only. Cash contributions are especially welcome to help meet the urgent need for cereal stock, which can be bought nationally and/or regionally, and thus arrive more quickly. The EMOP needs additional USD90 million for its USD225 million worth drought operation for the period March 2006 to February 2007.

(5) Rwanda

- (a) In response to the Emergency Food Security Assessment recommendations, WFP is appraising Food-for-Work (FFW) projects to appropriately target vulnerable families as well as returnees from Burundi in the most affected districts. The projects would assist farmers to grow maize in marshlands, to do land terracing, rehabilitate access roads and work on swamp reclamation. About 10,000 families would be provided work.
- (b) Final results of the Ministry of Agriculture led Crop Evaluation for season 2006B indicate that the national crop production would be 1,013,120 tons cereals equivalent. However, the harvest is not evenly distributed across households and varies according to wealth groups and livelihood zones. There are pockets of food shortages in the chronically food insecure areas, which require continued monitoring by all food security partners. Particular attention must be paid to the effectiveness of the existing coping mechanisms of the most vulnerable households. In the Eastern province, the quarantine of cattle due to an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease since last year places parts of Gatsibo and Kayonza in a potential high risk of food insecurity.
- (c) The food balance sheet indicates that there is a national food deficit of about 40,000 tons. However, some of the partners involved in this crop evaluation are not in agreement over the methodology used to arrive at these figures and are calling for its revision.
- (d) Most food prices did not significantly decrease against expectations during harvest period. High prices are partially attributed to the reduced production of roots and tuber crops and interventions by authorities to encourage farmers to store their harvest at community level and banning of sales of production to unauthorized traders.
- (e) The number of Congolese and Burundian refugees remained stable at 41,346 and 2,226 respectively. A total of 285 tons of food was distributed to 17,768 refugees in Kiziba camp.
- (f) Eighty returnees from DR Congo arrived at Nkamira transit camp and were provided with a three-month food ration before the returnees were taken to their home communities.
- (g) While waiting for resettlement, 250 Rwandans expelled from Tanzania were accommodated in host families in Matimba Sector in Nyagatare district. A total number of 631 people comprising 251 families are accommodated in Kiyanzi transit camp, 156 in temporary tents. The average number of new arrivals has decreased from last month from 25 to 6 people per day. The Government of Rwanda has so far resettled 361 returnees in different sectors. The authorities are ready to resettle another 250 soonest. WFP is monitoring the situation and will provide additional food assistance if requested by authorities.
- (h) The government has budgeted over 24 billion Rwandan francs for the resettlement

exercise of 60,000 returnees to be repatriated from Tanzania. The development follows recent high-level talks in Kigali by officials from both governments about possible means through which the returnees would be peacefully repatriated with their property. The government is looking for appropriate areas where to resettle the returnees.

- (i) Rwandans who were asylum seekers in Burundi are also still returning to Rwanda. UNHCR has repatriated 10,861 returnees as of 14 July 2006, most of them from Mugombwa and Kibingo districts.

(6) Somalia

- (a) There was a looting incident in Janaala Jay Final Delivery Point (FDP) in Jamame district on 16 July. The looting started when relief food was off-loaded for distribution. Juba Shine is WFP's cooperating partner for relief food distribution in the area and was about to start distribution when the crowd waiting to receive their ration became uncontrollable and began looting the consignment. A total of 126 tons of cereals, pulses and Corn-Soya-Blend (CSB) delivered to the location was looted. One person was killed and two others were injured during the incident; no WFP staff was wounded during the incident.
- (b) In the evening on 14 July, two people were reportedly killed in Araara FDP in Jamame district. Militia from the local authorities and the transporter were guarding the food; when looters approached the area, shooting broke out and casualties were sustained.
- (c) A shooting incident was reported in Sakow Yarey FDP (about 9 km south of Sakow town near Buale in Southern Somalia). The district authority's militia fired at looters as they attempted to loot WFP food being distributed by its Cooperating Partner World Vision. One of the looters was killed instantly and another wounded.
- (d) The fieldwork for the FAO/Food Security Analysis Unit led inter-agency post Gu (long rains) assessment has been completed; the teams will congregate in Hargesia on 23 July to analyse the preliminary data. Initial findings will be discussed with technical partners and agreed results be presented to the Food Security and Rural Development (FSRD) committee in early August; the final report will be released by the end of August 2006.
- (e) Deliveries for the second and third round distributions in Burdhubo, Bardhere, Kismayo, Jamame, Buale, Sakow are almost completed; once current deliveries have been completed, logistics will reduce food delivery to these locations during the harvest period. As earlier reported, WFP plans to stop general food distribution in South Somalia during the harvest period (mid July to end of August).
- (f) Four mobile storage tents have been successfully installed in Buale (Middle Juba), providing WFP with 2,500 tons storage capacity. WFP plans to pre-position commodities for Middle Juba before the onset of August rains.
- (g) The average monthly food distribution for WFP Somalia operation has been adjusted downward to 15,595 tons from September to December 2006. The requirement for the South central drought emergency is adjusted downward to 11,642 tons per month due to expected normal to favourable Gu harvest in some locations.
- (h) WFP Somalia during the reporting period received a donation of USD500,000 for the Protracted Relief & Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10191.0; another donation of USD500,000 from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) was confirmed last week against PRRO 10191.1 for Emergency School Feeding. Unless more donations are received, WFP Somalia expects a shortfall of 37,206 tons of cereals from October, 217 tons of pulses in December and 39 tons of sugar from September 2006, valued at around USD 27.4 million.

(7) Sudan

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- (a) During the reporting period (10-16 July), the security situation remained very tense in many parts of North Darfur. The entire northern part of North Darfur effectively remained 'no go' for the UN following air strikes by the Government of Sudan, targeting forces hostile to the Darfur Peace Agreement signatories, most notably in the Birmaza area. The National Redemption Front (NRF), which is a new rebel alliance composed of forces from the Justice for Equality Movement (JEM), the G19 faction of SLA and the Sudan Federation meanwhile has taken control of a large territory around the Muzbat area. This has prompted the Area Security Management Team to declare it under Category E, allowing only air missions for UN staff. The continued deterioration of security conditions has so far meant that the German Agro Action (GAA) activities in Kutum that serve over 250,000 people remain suspended. Many NGOs operating in the Kabkabiya and Kutum areas have also temporarily suspended operations.
 - (b) Following a week of significant improvement in the general security situation in West Darfur, the situation has once again deteriorated as banditry attacks on humanitarian vehicles renew concerns. This week, at least two incidents were reported along the road to Morni and on the road to Foro Buranga. Compounding the tense situation is the concentration of Chadian opposition and rebel groups near the Sudan-Chadian border, with heavy fighting observed along the volatile border region.
 - (c) Intertribal clashes in the otherwise quiet Ed Deain and the Buram locality prompted Tear Fund to temporarily relocate its staff from Ed Deain. The rise in both banditry and cattle rustling incidents across the state also presents concern. Tensions, which have remained high in Kalma camp since the signing of the Darfur Peace Agreement, continued unabated, affecting implementation of many humanitarian activities in the camp. There are over 90,000 IDPs in the Kalma camp.
 - (d) WFP has resumed activities in Lunyaker of Warrap State following a security assessment that resulted in the reduction of Security Level from 3 to 2. Tension has also dwindled in Gogrial East. WFP had suspended operations in Lunyaker and Gogrial East after inter-clan fighting erupted in the two areas resulting in the revision of the security situation in Lunyaker to level 3 in mid June 2006.
 - (e) A WFP-led Security mission was conducted in Wuncuiem, Warrap State to investigate on the looting of 200 tons of WFP food during a previous distribution exercise in the area. The mission also included World Vision International and the Sudan Recovery and Rehabilitation Commission. Findings of the mission will be released in the coming week.
 - (f) Tension was reportedly high in Mirmir, Unity State, following the killing of five people in two separate incidents of inter-clan conflict. Local authorities intervened to resolve the issue and communities are holding meetings to achieve peaceful co-existence.
 - (g) WFP operations were affected following an inter-clan fighting over cattle in William Village between the Agaar clan of Rumbek Central and Gok clan of Cuiebet in Lakes State. Twenty-one people were killed and 18 others wounded. Consequently, WFP staff en-route to Rumbek from Cuiebet could not reach their destination.
 - (h) The WFP security team that was stopped by local security authorities last week was stopped for the second time this week at Kilanieb checkpoint along the Port Sudan-Khartoum highway. Following discussions between the team and the security personnel, the team was turned back. Efforts to resolve access issue in Red Sea state are underway with WFP and the Humanitarian Aid Commission.
 - (i) About 1,200 people mainly students, civil servants and members of various unions conducted a peaceful demonstration against UN intervention in Darfur. The Deputy Wali addressed the gathering emphasizing the government's objection to the presence of UN troops in Darfur. There were no insecurity incidents reported during the demonstration.

- (j) Following the visit of the Special Representative of the Secretary General to Kassala last week, all UN agencies working in the state provided lists of activities planned to be undertaken in July and August 2006. As agreed, work plans have been shared with the Humanitarian Aid Commission and other government counterparts on a regular basis to ensure freedom of movement to operational areas in the state. WFP continued to access project sites and undertake food distribution activities in IDP and refugee camps in Kassala as per the July plan.
- (k) An anti-personal mine was identified by a staff member from GOAL along the Kurmuk-Shimi road in an area located 5-km from Kurmuk town. UNMAO was informed and a team is expected to visit the site to remove the mine.
- (l) The security situation in Hamrat El Sheikh area that was attacked last week by one of the Darfur armed groups has reportedly returned to normal.
- (m) Increasing polarization and rift within the Sudan Liberation Army (SLA) factions as well as clashes with Government of Sudan forces continues to restrict humanitarian access to over 250,000 beneficiaries in the northern part of North Darfur.
- (n) Rains are now spreading across most parts of Darfur. Current forecasts point to the continuation of rainy conditions across most of the region and hence suitable conditions for crop development are anticipated.
- (o) A nutrition survey headed by the Catholic Church and supported by WFP and the State Ministry of Health is underway in Wau and Raja counties, Western Bahr El Ghazal state. The survey came in response to reports of increasing cases of malnutrition in the two counties early in the year. During the reporting period, WFP distributed 22 tons of food to 2,280 malnourished children, pregnant and lactating mothers as well as the elderly under supplementary feeding programme in the two counties.
- (p) The Humanitarian Aid Commission reported some 77 cases of acute watery diarrhoea in Kassala state, of which 65 are in HamashKorieb and 12 in Nahr Atbara with 10 fatalities in total. Precautionary measures are implemented in the two affected areas including raising awareness, water chlorination, control of flies, sanitation and hygiene in public areas and preventive treatments to locals and newcomers. Furthermore, the State Ministry of Health established quarantines in HamashKorieb to control the epidemic.
- (q) WFP organized a training workshop for cooperating partners in El Obeid, North Kordofan. The workshop discussed; overview of WFP Strategic Objectives; WFP Interventions on Nutrition and HIV/AIDS; WFP Gender Policy; Project Proposal Pro-Forma; project review process; monitoring and evaluation; logistic; nutrition and WFP reporting guidelines and requirements. The main objective of the training was to strengthen existing partnership through information sharing and to improve implementation capacity of current activities. A total of 24 participants from the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education, Department of Planning, DRFSP, SUGYA, Plan Sudan, CARE International, Humanitarian Aid Commission and WFP staff attended the workshop.
- (r) As of 16 July, the average daily dispatch from logistical hubs to the Darfur region was 1,172 tons per day, with a cumulative total of 18,755 tons dispatched this month, which so far represents 67 percent of the 27,950 tons target. The uplift of the Government of Sudan's donation of 20,000 tons of cereals is scheduled to commence next week. Throughout the three states, stocks remained healthy. In West Darfur specifically, some 1,390 tons of food arrived to the Geneina warehouse from El Obeid. There was a decrease in new dispatches between El Obeid and Geneina due to the rains and poor road conditions. However, about 3,600 tons were dispatched from Geneina to locations across the state. All wiik halls (storage facility) earmarked for the state arrived and were successfully erected in Geneina, Mornie and Foro Buranga. Sufficient warehouse

capacity to accommodate new arrivals for pre-positioning purposes is now available. In South Darfur, Wadi Azoum is swollen and access to Geneina via Nyala is hindered as a result. Three WFP contracted commercial trucks are stranded in the middle and dispatches to Geneina via the Nyala route are on hold. Finally, in North Darfur, the deteriorating security situation in north is slowing down deliveries to and within the state.

- (s) During the reporting period, WFP delivered a total of 3,294 tons of food from El Obeid (3,138 tons) and Lokichoggio (156 tons) to Eastern Equatoria, Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei States. Of the deliveries, 3,107 tons was by road while 187 tons was by air. An estimated 900 tons of food was fumigated in Alek in Warrap state in the on-going fumigation exercise.
- (t) There has been no improvement in the security situation in North Darfur, which has restricted access to over 250,000 people, across the northern part of the state. After assessments to Tawila and Korma to analyse humanitarian needs following the recent deterioration of security and displacement of people, WFP will incorporate some 5,000 people into distribution plans for this month.
- (u) WFP and Cooperating Partners reached over 174,000 beneficiaries including IDPs, refugees and other vulnerable groups in Geneina, Habila, Morni and Kulbus with about 3,000 tons of food. However, due to insecurity, which is restricting movement, WFP monitoring activities in the Kulbus locality were not conducted.
- (v) WFP approved the distribution of a two-month's food ration under the blanket feeding modality in the Ed Daein, South Darfur. This decision follows the Tearfund, Ministry of Health and the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), nutritional survey conducted in May 2006, the results of which revealed Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates of 25 percent (as reported last week). A joint WFP and CARE rapid assessment mission to assess the food security situation during the current hunger period was fielded to the Kass clusters including the Dibies, Abroum, Dawra, Gemiza Lagarow and Sarambanga villages. The assessment team has recommended provision of half rations under the food-for-seeds protection programme, agricultural support for some 5,000 households from August to October and the continued provision of health services in light of seasonal increases in malaria in the state.
- (w) During the reporting period, WFP assisted 166,284 returnees and vulnerable local residents with some 1,976 tons of food commodities under various modalities in different locations of South Sudan.
- (x) A delegation from the State Ministry of Education held consultations with WFP office in Bentiu, Unity State to establishing modalities of cooperation in the education sector. Following discussions, WFP and the Ministry undertook visits to seven pilot schools and a meeting held with parents to establish Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs). PTAs will be joined by Ministry of Education Committees to launch a "Go to School" initiative in the State scheduled to take place on this month.
- (y) A WFP assessment team in Chukudum recommended urgent resumption of WFP food distributions in the area. The food security situation was increasingly becoming insecure since distributions were suspended in April 2006 following increased insecurity.
- (z) Results of monitoring visits to 10 schools in Juba, Bahr El Jebel State indicated that Food-for-Education programme had a positive impact on enrollment and learning capabilities among school children. According to the heads of the schools, performance has steadily increased and dropout rate is negligibly low. Plans are underway to implement school garden projects in six schools in the coming weeks under the auspices of FAO. These projects provide balanced diets, models of excellence and self-reliance in food production to parents, pupils and teachers.

- (aa) A UN-interagency mission will take place in the coming weeks to assess the situation and needs of a reported 400 returnees in Bussere town located 20 miles south of Wau, Bahr El Ghazal state. The Sudan Recovery and Rehabilitation Commission (SRRC) indicated that the returnees arrived during the reporting week from Western Equatoria and are in need of humanitarian assistance. Separately, WFP and SRRC undertook a verification exercise in Wau and Raja counties where 210 returnees from Zubeir/Mabia were registered. In Western Bahr el Ghazal, WFP assisted 15,150 returnees with 276 MT of food during the week.
- (ab) An inter-agency assessment team comprising of WFP, ADRA and SRRC verified some 420 returnees who arrived in Juba from Kosti, White Nile by barge. The International Organization of Migration (IOM) transported another 205 Dinka Bor IDPs from Yei to Lologo way station in Juba. WFP provided 110 tons of food commodities to 7,310 returnees and IDPs in Juba, Sermon and Kuda during the week.
- (ac) WFP is undertaking an assessment to establish the impact of food assistance on returnees in Northern Bahr El Ghazal State. Data collection is currently ongoing and the exercise will be completed next week.
- (ad) According to UNHCR, 150 Eritrean asylum seekers were granted refugee status during the reporting period after undergoing a refugee status determination exercise in Wad Sharefey reception centre. The new arrivals were later relocated to Kilo 26 camp for settlement and to receive humanitarian assistance from UNHCR and WFP.
- (ae) WFP participated in an HIV/AIDS Network Consultation Council with SRC, SNAP, ACCORD, OKENDEN International, Sudanese Environment Conservation Society, People Living With Aids association (PLWA), members of state legislative council and advocacy associations. The group indicated the significance of coordinated efforts for more effective planning as well as the importance of establishing an HIV/AIDS information centre within the PLWA association to utilize ICT equipment donated by WFP. It was also recommended that a survey should be conducted to determine the effect of awareness activities implemented by different organizations and also to identify funding needs.
- (af) WFP discussed with its Cooperating Partner Save the Children-US (SCF-US) in Kadugli the implementation of Food-for-Education activities in South Kordofan. Following the expiry of its Field Level Agreement with WFP in June, SCF is preparing a final activity report covering last year's activities and plans to submit a new proposal to WFP to continue implementing the activity. Discussions also included WFP's shifting from General Food Distribution activities to supported micro-projects such as Food-for-Recovery, Food-for-Training and Food-for-Asset.
- (ag) Save the Children-US distributed a total of 179 tons of food commodities to 18,918 vulnerable residents in Abyei town, IDPs and nomads in Awolnum and Thietyi. Another 28 tons were dispatched in Langar for distribution in the coming week.
- (ah) A joint mission comprising of WFP, Sudan Recovery and Rehabilitation Commission, OCHA, UNICEF, FAO and UNDP visited Leu, Abyei to select two villages that would be targeted with inter-agency recovery programs. The mission identified education, water, health and training as major needs for communities in this area. The mission team will meet again in August to discuss means of establishing a common approach and the way forward.
- (ai) WFP requested UNHCR to review the list submitted by the Sudan Recovery and Rehabilitation Commission (SRRC) that includes 369 returnees who have reportedly arrived in Kurmuk from surrounding areas and from Ethiopia during the last two months. UNHCR will meet with SRRC next week to discuss establishing a proper system of tracking and registering returnees to facilitate provision of humanitarian assistance.

- (aj) A WFP VAM team commenced a returnee rapid assessment mission in Jorut and Khor Bodi- areas with high influx of returnees- in South Blue Nile. The assessment was planned to cover areas of recent high influx returnees such as Challie, Balatoma, and Padom, however, poor road conditions have not allowed access to these locations. Findings of the assessment will be circulated in August 2006.
- (ak) WFP undertook several meetings with partners in preparation for an internal evaluation, follow up and provision of technical support to the current activities implemented by CARE International in 26 Food-for-Work sites in North Kordofan state under the Country Programme.
- (al) IOM and ADRA reported that a total of 524 returnees (155 households) were tracked at Kosti River Port and bus stations during the week en route to final destinations in South Sudan.
- (am) As of 18 July, the Emergency Operation 10503.0 has received contributions totalling US\$506 million, approximately 68 percent of the US\$746 million requirement. WFP has sufficient food stocks to cover needs until the end of December. Despite good prospects for the immediate months ahead, the magnitude of WFP's food assistance across more than 20 states in the country, combined with the lead time for a pledge to reach the hands of beneficiaries as food, WFP is still far from securing its needs for early months of 2007. Currently WFP has no carryover stocks into the New Year and in the absence of additional funds in the coming weeks, serious concerns of possible ration cuts towards the end of the year remain.
- (an) Humanitarian Air Service (WFP-HAS) Special Operation 10181.3 requirements were US\$27 million of which only 50 percent has been resourced. 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. WFP faces the possibility of a reduction of the aircraft fleet, potentially affecting helicopters used in the most remote and insecure areas of Darfur, or be forced to 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. Additional donor support is vital in order for WFP-HAS to continue to provide critical air services to the humanitarian community, particularly in Darfur where air transport is often the only safe and possible means of accessing locations in the region.

(8) Tanzania

- (a) The WFP refugee operation (PRRO) continues to distribute reduced rations in order to extend resources. Refugees are provided with a reduced ration of 1,531 kcal, which is 76 percent of the approved ration level of 2,100 kcal.
- (b) The physical verification and registration exercise for refugees in all camps in Tanzania was completed in June 2006. The data entry will be completed for the Burundian population in late July, but will continue for the Congolese for several weeks afterwards. With the introduction of ProGres version 2, UNHCR has also re-introduced the fingerprinting registration, which was halted during the pilot phase due to technical problems. When the new registration system is fully functional, UNHCR will be in a better position to exchange data across borders and also to extract all kinds of special reports such as demographic breakdowns and overviews of areas of intended return as well as intentions to return indicated during the registration exercise.
- (c) General distribution covers 341,925 registered refugees. During the reporting period (13-19 July), WFP distributed 1,002 tons of food through general distribution, supplementary and therapeutic feeding in refugee camps in western Tanzania. Around 8,400 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) A shortfall of 33,400 tons (USD20.6 million) exists up to the end of June 2007.

(9) Uganda

- (a) Peace talks between the Government of Uganda and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) rebels commenced on Friday, 14 July in Juba, Southern Sudan. The Government of Southern Sudan is mediating the talks that are aimed at ending over 20 years of armed conflict in northern Uganda.
- (b) A delegation of Ambassadors from Donor Countries (Belgium, Denmark Germany, Ireland, Sweden, the EU, Norway and the Netherlands) visited Moroto and Kotido districts in Karamoja region on 13-14 July on a fact-finding mission regarding the ongoing disarmament and development exercise. The delegation was also briefed on WFP operations in the region.
- (c) Following an outbreak of cholera in Ciforo sub-county in Adjumani district in late June, cumulative reported cases stand at 36 nationals and 4 refugees; cases have also been reported in Moyo district. In response to the cholera outbreak, UNHCR has provided water guards to be used in water purification for distribution to the communities as a control measure. WFP funded, and together with district health authorities, organized a radio talk show to create awareness on cholera control measures and recorded radio slots will run for one month. Further, WFP provided food assistance to cholera patients in Ciforo health centre, contributed towards construction of a washing room at the health centre and also contributed bamboo and papyrus mats for construction of a temporary perimeter fence for the isolation ward. A World Health Organization team is in Adjumani District to deliver medicines and review the situation.
- (d) WFP met with the head teachers and local contractors identified for construction of teachers' houses in Amuria and Katakwi districts, Teso region. Parents/communities will contribute and ferry local building materials to the sites. The local contractors will also formulate activity plans and deliver these to specific schools.
- (e) WFP food distribution continues to reach 1.45 million displaced persons, 165,000 refugees and other vulnerable persons. During the past two weeks, WFP distributed 1,875 tons of food assistance to 216,174 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.
- (f) WFP's pipeline shortfall through December 2006 is 39,733 tons (USD 20 million). WFP is taking advantage of the more competitive grain prices and is scaling up local purchase of maize.

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

(1) Cote d'Ivoire

- (a) During the reporting period (12-19 July), the security situation remained fairly calm with night robberies and armed attacks reported in Man and Bouaké and Korhogo. A self-defence committee was perpetrating violence against populations in Brobo, 26 km North from Bouake,
- (b) On Wednesday 19 July, Young patriots set up checkpoints and roadblocks obstructing traffic and movement in, from and to Abidjan. They were protesting against the public hearings, arguing that pro-opposition foreigners may fraudulently gain nationality and voting right. Roads have been also blocked in San Pedro. Public hearings have been

halted as a result of Young patriots' protests on Wednesday 19 July 2006. Baccalaureat examinations, started on Tuesday 18 July 2006 with oral test, have been halted on Wednesday 19 July 2006 because of Young patriots' protests.

- (c) In Tabou, food has been delivered to UNHCR to assist 400 refugees: 200 are identified as very vulnerable and the 200 others are voluntary for repatriation to Liberia. An additional 1,589 vulnerable refugees also received a one-month food ration in Guiglo.
- (d) It has been agreed that after CICR will have proceeded to the distribution of non food items and a first food distribution, WFP will take over the 2 following food distributions and it will then assist about 14,000 IDPs and the hosting families in Bangolo and surroundings, as part of the lean season programme. The lean season programme aims at giving assistance to vulnerable people whose eroded means of subsistence make them food insecure.
- (e) Most of Man sub-office activities for June-September 2006 will consist in food distributions within the seed protection – and the lean season programmes. 1,110 tons out of an estimated 1,866 have been delivered to date against the seed protection programme and about 407 tons of food should be distributed in the next few days by the key cooperating partner Caritas-DAPH in Man against the lean season programme. In Odienne, the 1,000 families identified for the Lean Season in 15 most vulnerable zones in Denguele region received a first one-month ration.
- (f) The nutritional center run by MSF France in Guiglo has notified 7 children released amongst those 55 cared through outpatient treatment and 3 hospitalized in addition to the 34 cases being treated. The first food distribution to HIV+ people has been proceeded to in the Center Pietro Bonnilli in Odienne.
- (g) Guiglo sub-office conducted post monitoring distribution with the National agency for rural development (ANADER) for the lean season activities in 6 villages around Guiglo (Mona, Zebly, Bedy, Goazon, Doya Dokin, Zeaglo and Douandrou) as well as for the seed protection programme in 3 villages of Toulepleu (Zoutoueu, Guiamapleu and Koarho). June implementation reports have been collected with the cooperating partner Regional hospital of Seguela.
- (h) Several visits have been also conducted to monitor food-for-training activities implemented by the local FEDI KF NGO. The activity is targeting vulnerable children living in the zone of Man. WFP food assistance is given to 80 trainees who are trained in sexing, mechanics, etc. An expansion of the assistance to other sites is being explored. Man sub-office is also assessing the provision of food assist ance requested by MSF-Hollande for 134 disabled persons in Danane, who are regrouped in an association named "Association of The Disabled of Danane" (AHPD). Further to monitoring field visits that have showed problems with food distributions running, a working session were held by Man sub-office with its partner Caritas/DAPH to comply with WFP seed protection food distributions' procedures.
- (i) A review of school feeding activities at the end of the school year 2005-2006 has been held by Bouake sub-office with high-level school representatives of the zone. Discussions were very useful and took into account how to improve the distribution system and the reporting. School feeding activities were also monitored in Dabakala sector to check how food is managed.
- (j) Two partnership agreements have been signed with Caritas/DAPH for the distributions of food within the school feeding – and the food-for-training programmes. The second agreement relates to the distributions of seed protection – and lean season rations. An estimated 4,515 tons of food is concerned. WFP with OCHA and a local video production company completed a shooting on WFP activities in all sub-office locations. Material will be made available to WFP in full.

- (k) As of 19 July 2006, the regional PRRO operation (Cote d'Ivoire, Burkina, Ghana, Mali) has received a total of 38.4 million US dollars against the operational needs of 50.1 million US dollars (23.2% shortfall or 11.6 million US dollars against operational requirements)

(2) Liberia

- (a) During the reporting period (10-15 July), the general security in Liberia over remained calm and stable. UNMIL continued to maintain peace and support the existing local security agencies. The Government is also taking measures to arm appropriate security units to address the increased armed robberies.
- (b) The torrential rains continued to damage roads and bridges challenging humanitarian operations particularly in the south eastern part of the Country. The Harper to Fish Town road in south-east is currently inaccessible.
- (c) A total of 1,776 tons of food distributed to some 344,504 beneficiaries during the reporting period.
- (d) Under General Distribution, up to 1,087 refugees in Saclepea Camp, Nimba Country received a total of 18 tons of food as part of their two months ration for July and August. Two months food ration was distributed due to the deteriorating road conditions that are affecting food deliveries to various locations in the country.
- (e) The regular UNHCR voluntary repatriation of Liberian returnees continued during the reporting period. WFP distributed a total of 31 tons of food as first tranche resettlement package to some 843 returnees who arrived in the country in Harper, Phebe and Voinjama.
- (f) In addition, WFP distributed a total of 186 tons of assorted relief food commodities to some 5,196 persons as second tranche resettlement package, including 3,340 de-registered IDPs and 1,856 returnees. The number of former IDPs turning up to collect their second tranche food has reduced considerably in most locations, except in Tubmanburg where the turn up is still high.
- (g) Further investigations on the increasing number of IDPs turning up for second tranche rations in Tubmanburg, Bomi Country revealed that many of the cases involve forgery, where beneficiaries are presenting duplicated food ration cards. For instance last week, out of the 1000 beneficiaries that arrived for food rations, only 353 were genuine cases. WFP will continue to scrutinize the ration cards being presented by beneficiaries. UNMIL security in the area was also informed to provide security at the food distribution sites in case some of the beneficiaries turn violent when they are not given food rations because of duplicated cards.
- (h) As of 7 July, over 90 percent of the deregistered IDPS (321,634) had received their full four months resettlement food package. WFP plans to complete distribution of second tranche ration to former IDPs by end of this month, as per the recommendations by the ICF (IDP Consultative Forum). WFP is sensitizing the beneficiaries about the final distribution date of second tranche to IDPs (31 July), including sending announcements through local radio stations.
- (i) Under the Emergency School Feeding (ESF), delivery of food rations to schools for the month of July was completed in most of WFP sub offices during the reporting period. The food deliveries were accelerated because the school academic year for 2006 will be ending in the third week of this month. A total of 1,280 tons of food was delivered to various schools during the period, to benefit over 307,550 school children.
- (j) Currently, the School feeding programme is reaching 14 out of the 15 counties in Liberia, benefiting over 570,000 school children in 2,000 schools. WFP plans to expand the school feeding programme in the next academic year starting October, to reach

600,000 school children in all the 15 counties (including the remaining Grand Kru County).

- (k) A total of 93 Mt of assorted food commodities was distributed to 5,038 project participants involved in various Food Support for Local Initiatives (FSLI) projects throughout the country, including 1,762 persons on Infrastructure rehabilitation activities, 1,678 persons on skills training and 1,598 persons under agricultural activities.
- (l) During this reporting period, WFP delivered a total of 167 tons of food to various institutions under the nutrition programme including supplementary and MCH (Mother Child Health) centers to benefit 24,790 beneficiaries as their two months rations for July and August.
- (m) The current funding shortfall for the WFP Country Office is estimated at US \$ 2.5 Million (3,436 tons) from August up to December 2006. Pipeline breaks will start in August with Pulses. More donor contributions, preferably cash are needed to avert food shortfalls expected in November for salt, sugar and CSB.
- (n) A total of 1,859 Mt of assorted food commodities was dispatched from WFP Freeport warehouses to the various sub offices in continuation of July food distributions.
- (o) The first draft report of the comprehensive food security and nutrition survey (CFSNS) was finalised and shared with all stakeholders for their comments. The final report is expected to be ready by end of this month. The survey which was conducted in April this year, reached 375 communities, 5,409 households and 29,660 household members in all the 15 Counties in Liberia. Preliminary results indicate that half of the households surveyed are categorised as highly vulnerable or food insecure and high levels of malnutrition especially in the south-eastern part of the country were found.
- (p) WFP chaired the regular Committee on Food Aid (CFA) meeting on 14 July. Participants included representatives from UNMIL/HCS, CRS, FAO, ICRC and DRC. Issues discussed included the food pipeline situation for WFP and CRS, deadline for distribution of second tranche ration to IDPS (30 July), and agricultural sector update. During the meeting, CFA members also agreed to change the frequency of the meetings from bi-weekly to monthly since some of the emergency feeding activities are phasing out, like the IDPs.
- (q) The new USAID /Food for Peace Officer in Liberia, Mr. Stanley Stalla had a familiarization tour of WFP activities in the field. While at the Sub Offices in Zwedru and Saclepea, the FFP Official visited various schools benefiting from the School Feeding programme, FSLI projects, nutritional feeding centers, as well as food distribution at Saclepea Refugee camp. At the schools, the official held brief meetings with the school authorities, plus inspection of the school facilities particularly, storage, cooking and water facilities. He also had some discussions with the Refugee community at Saclepea camp, where the refugees expressed gratitude for the food assistance that is being provided to them.

(3) Niger

- (a) Based on the preliminary results of the SAP, INS, SIMA, WFP, FEWS-NET, FAO and the European Commission joint food security assessment, intensive discussions have been held so as to adapt the food aid strategy and address the situation of the 1.8 million people qualified as severely food insecure. Agreed plan of actions within the National Food Security Mechanism (NFSM) include general food distribution to 700,000 beneficiaries, discharge ration through therapeutic and supplementary feeding centres to 1.9 million beneficiaries and cereal banks (200,000 beneficiaries). The plan also includes subsidized sales for which only stocks from the National Food Security Stock (SNS) and the Niger Marketing Board (OPVN) will be used. With a total tonnage of 49

680 tons, the agreed plan of actions will reach the most vulnerable households during the lean season.

- (b) The general food distribution will consist of a first round of 100 kg of cereals per household and a second round of 50 kg of cereals per household. Completion date is estimated to be mid-October.
- (c) The finalization of the plan of distribution for the discharge ration (50 kg cereals, 7.5 kg pulses, 2.5 kg veg. oil) for children who have completed treatment is almost completed. WFP awaits feedbacks from some partners. Distributions will take place through the 423 operational therapeutic and supplementary feeding centres in the Tahoua, Zinder, Maradi and Diffa regions from the last week of July until mid-October.
- (d) The blanket supplementary feeding operation targeting 234,000 children under 3 years old is now planned to start early August, partners have now completed the recruitment process, this week training session has been held and it will be followed by a registration and sensitization phase.
- (e) Since the beginning of the year, through the different operations (EMOP, PRRO and CP) more than 790,000 beneficiaries have received food aid through therapeutic and supplementary feeding centres; rural development activities have benefited to more than 495,000 beneficiaries; some 57,000 children have received food rations through school feeding activity; take home rations distributed to mothers of girls enrolled in schools benefited to an additional 54,000 beneficiaries. Overall, since the beginning of the year, WFP has distributed about 18,471 tons of food commodities to nearly 1.4 million beneficiaries.
- (f) Considering current in-country stocks, commodity in transit and scheduled arrivals in August, September and October, WFP will cover the PRRO requirements including additional food commodities required to cover the agreed plan of actions within the NFSM.
- (g) The PRRO has been receiving 25.13 million USD, representing 67 percent of the PRRO requirements and 32,724 tons of food aid. The current shortfall is 12.2 million US dollars or 33 percent of the PRRO requirements.
- (h) The resourcing level of the Country Programme (CP) amounts to 21.58 million US dollars representing 55 percent of its total requirements. The current shortfall is 17.13 million US dollars or 45 percent of the CP.
- (i) The delayed start of the rainy season is raising concerns over this year's crop, especially millet. Seasonal rains are on average 2 to 4 weeks late over large portions of southern Niger. Crop recovery will strongly depend from the performance of rainfall throughout the month of July. Even though there are indications that seasonal rains may be about to start areas of south western Niger are likely to experience a shortened rainy season this year.
- (j) Joint markets monitoring by SIMA, FEWSNET and WFP indicates that over the month of June cereal prices are stable thanks to a regular supply mainly coming from imports. Current prices are below the last five years average.

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

(1) Angola

- (a) WFP's operations in Angola are currently experiencing a critical lack of resources which could result in thousands of Angolans, mostly school-age children, going without food aid. Since 2005, WFP has had to distribute half rations to those beneficiaries who are somewhat less vulnerable to hunger, such as returnees. Growth in the School Feeding

programme has also been restricted to just about one-third of the 2006 plan. WFP recently appealed to donors to contribute to its operations in Angola to avoid a complete suspension of food distributions, but to date the donor community has not reacted. In order to keep food distributions from coming to a halt in August, WFP managed to secure the reimbursement of an internal loan which will allow it to provide food aid to its beneficiaries until September 2006. At least USD 5 million are urgently needed to enable WFP to distribute 6, 602 tons of food to its beneficiaries throughout December 2006.

- (b) A baseline survey on the prevalence of intestinal parasites among school-age children in Angola will be officially presented to the Angolan public next week. The survey was coordinated by WFP in partnership with the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health, UNICEF and WHO. Undertaken during the last quarter of 2005, the study reveals that about 40 percent of Angolan school-aged children have intestinal parasites. Through its support to the primary education sector, WFP and its partners are planning to implement complementary activities that will help to reverse this situation. Besides providing nutritious meals to school-aged children, WFP and its partners will implement de-worming activities at these schools. To ensure that the children stay healthy, Food-for-Work schemes in collaboration with other humanitarian partners will also be implemented to help build safe drinking water points and latrines.
- (c) In a related development, more than 88,000 children in Huambo province attending classes in schools where school feeding is being implemented were de-wormed from 5 to 14 July. The exercise was carried out by WFP in partnership with the Provincial Directorate of Education (DPE) and the NGO World Vision. Through complementary activities such as this, WFP and its partners are helping to ensure that children in primary education are more active and learn better at school, at the same time that their bodies become more resistant to infections.
- (d) Meanwhile, more than 6,000 people attained self-sufficiency in Huambo province and no longer rely on WFP's food aid to survive. As a result, WFP will cease food distribution to these beneficiaries as of end July 2006. The beneficiaries, mostly returnees, have been engaged in agricultural activities for the past 18 months and have experienced at least one successful harvest. WFP will continue to monitor the food security situation of this group and Food-for-Progress projects may be implemented if patterns of food insecurity are detected.

(2) Lesotho

- (a) This year's grain harvest is estimated to be 24 percent higher than last year. Lesotho produced 133,000 tons of cereals, which together with carryover stocks, amounts to about 155,000 tons of available cereal compared with a domestic consumption need of 383,000 tons. Vulnerability remains widespread among the country's poorest. In most areas, the poorer households depend on food aid and their numbers could increase if market prices rise substantially in the coming months.
- (b) From 6 to 19 July 2006, WFP and Cooperating Partners provided food to just over 41,200 people. 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.

(3) Madagascar

- (a) UN agencies have started interagency contingency planning process for rapid-onset natural disasters under the auspices of the UNDAF Thematic Group for Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation. The National Council for Emergency Response will participate in the elaboration of this plan. WFP is conducting a mission to evaluate risks

of food insecurity for the upcoming months in vulnerable regions of South-east Madagascar.

(4) Malawi

- (a) Amid a good harvest across the country, some limited areas suffered production shortages. The Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee's (MVAC) results show 833,000 people to be at risk of food insecurity from April 2006 through March 2007, with an associated tonnage of 57,000 tons. A further estimated 148,000 people risk missing food entitlements, depending on their economic situation, such as high maize prices. The missing food entitlements can be covered by food or cash interventions. Local market food crop prices have already started increasing throughout the country.

(5) Mozambique

- (a) The recently released food security and vulnerability report indicates that food security and nutrition in the country improved substantially, and the need for food aid should drop by 30 percent among non-critically vulnerable groups. The country produced 2.3 million tons of cereals including carryover stock compared with a national requirement of 2.6 million tons. The assessment noted more frequent daily meals and better household diet; water and sanitation have improved, due to this year's good rainfall. WFP is working with the vulnerability assessment committee to conduct a new baseline survey in August 2006.
- (b) The WFP Director accompanied the Secretary-General Special Envoy for HIV/AIDS in Africa, Stephen Lewis to visit several WFP supported projects in central Sofala and southern Maputo provinces. WFP is strengthening partnerships with UNAIDS and UNICEF to deliver effective targeted HIV/AIDS programmes.

(6) Namibia

- (a) July food distribution are taking place in Caprivi, Kavango, Oshikoto, Ohangwena, Oshana and Omusati regions under the regional programme. Support targets OVCs struggling to survive against a background of chronic food insecurity and disintegrating family support mechanisms primarily resulting from the HIV/AIDS pandemic.
- (b) Training of enumerators, nutritionists and team leaders for Namibia's first Community Household Survey (CHS) started on 17 July and will be completed at the end of the month. The CHS will collect livelihood and food security data from approximately 600 household (including non WFP beneficiaries). This exercise will also serve as the baseline for the food assistance programme.

(7) Swaziland

- (a) Preliminary results of the recent vulnerability assessment exercise indicate that cereal production in Swaziland declined this year compared with 2005, primarily due to poor and unevenly distributed rainfall particularly in the Lubombo Plateau and the impact of HIV/AIDS on the country's most vulnerable population. Production together with carryover stock totalled about 81,000 tons of cereal compared with a consumption requirement of 195,000 tons.

(8) Zimbabwe

- (a) Despite a general improvement in maize grain availability across the country as a result of the harvest, WFP monitors report that maize grain was unavailable or available in limited quantities. Food availability in open market in some districts in central, eastern and southern parts of the country is affected by restriction of grain movement enforced

by the government. Maize grain prices range between ZWD29,000 (USD0.10) to ZWD34,000 (USD0.11) for a kilogram of maize grain.

- (b) Presently, WFP provides food assistance to about 1 million beneficiaries per month with approximately 8,000 tons of food through targeted activities, namely urban feeding, assistance for mobile and vulnerable persons, home based care for the chronically ill, support for orphans and vulnerable children, school feeding and family child health and nutrition support.
- (c) The Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe reported marginal drop in inflation rate from 1,190 percent in May 2006 to 1,185 percent in June 2006 inflation rate. Likewise, WFP price monitoring shows a drop in the year-on-year food inflation to 812 percent compared to close to 2000 percent in March 2006 or the 'hungry' pre-harvest season.

(F) Asia: (1) Korea (DPR) (2) Nepal (3) Philippines (4) Sri Lanka

(1) Korea (DPR)

- (a) Joint inter-agency (WFP, UN RC, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNICEF, IFRC and SDC) field visit took place on 20 July to one of the most severely affected areas: Songchon County, South Phyongan province. Approximately 75 percent of the estimated 60,000 persons made homeless/displaced due to the floods are located in South Phyongan Province, central DPRK.
- (b) Based on inter-agency findings and contingent upon government assurances including agreement that WFP will be able to conduct follow-up assessments and monitor the distribution of food assistance, WFP is preparing an initial response to assist some 13,000 persons in Songchon County for a period of 30 days. Mixed food commodities totalling 74 tons could be delivered to Songchon County as early as Monday, 24 July.
- (c) There are an estimated overall total of 20,000 flood victims in Songchon County. Total population of the county is approximately 154,000, of which 104,000 rely on the Public Distribution System and 53,000 are farmers. WFP assistance to the remaining flood victims in this county, as well as to affected persons in other areas, would also be subject to government assurances.
- (d) Government effort to collect data on flood damage is ongoing. A final report/overview is expected within a few days. Additional information is also expected on flood damage on the East Coast (in particular Kangwon province). Overall, the updates indicate rising levels of damage.
- (e) Meanwhile, no official appeal for international assistance has been made thus far.
- (f) Latest estimated crop loss is substantial, at 30,000 ha of arable land submerged, washed away or buried, corresponding to a loss of 100,000 tons of food assuming a yield of 3.5 MT/ha.

(2) Nepal

- (a) During the reporting period (1-16 July), the security situation in Nepal remained relatively calm as the next round of summit talks between the representatives of the Seven Party Alliance (SPA) and the Nepal Communist Party (Maoist- NCP) is approaching. The continuous reports of demands for registration and "donations" on humanitarian and development programs by local Maoist commanders remain an issue of concern for WFP and other humanitarian actors. WFP field monitors have reported being requested by local Maoist commanders in a number of occasions to make rice and cash donations. However, WFP and cooperating partners were able to sensitise them on the Basic Operating Guidelines to which all UN agencies have adhered to. The situation is being closely monitored.

- (b) In several Village Development Committees, partners have reported registering more households than planned and have requested for additional commodities. While those beneficiary numbers are being verified, WFP has already indicated that available resources would not be sufficient to increase the food allocation for each village. Hence, the family ration may have to be reduced in order to assist all registered households.
- (c) Over 1,800 tons of commodities are being procured locally. To jumpstart the process, WFP has borrowed close to 540 tons of rice from the Nepal Food Corporation and 140 tons of Wheat Soy Blend (WSB) from the Country Programme stocks. Both loans will be reimbursed by the end of July. These commodities are currently being distributed to 90,000 beneficiaries in Bajura, Kalikot, Jajarkot and Dailekh districts. As of 16 July 2006, 330 tons of rice and WSB had been distributed to 41,000 beneficiaries through a Food-for-Work instrument.
- (d) Ten WFP Field Monitors were deployed in the villages where distributions are taking place and send real-time monitoring reports using sat-phones and PDA. Distributions are reportedly taking place immediately after the delivery of commodities. Thanks to a successful mobilization of the affected communities, especially women, the public work schemes had already started in 66 percent of the villages visited. The schemes, which are chosen for light works consist of mule trail, foot trail, maintenance of school play ground, construction of wooden bridge or irrigation canal.
- (e) As of 19 July 2006, WFP EMOP was funded at a level of 17 percent. This is allowing WFP to provide emergency food assistance to only four of the ten drought-affected districts. Out of the 3,784 tons of WFP food required, WFP still faces a shortfall of 2,322 tons of Rice and Wheat Soya Blend. Although NGO partners and communities are already on stand-by to start the operation, the remaining six affected districts may not receive WFP's emergency food assistance should no additional funding be pledged. Immediate additional funding is critical to the success of this operation. In case of no new contribution, WFP Emergency Operation will be suspended within the next four weeks.
- (f) District syndicates impeding truck movements in Birgunj, Nepalgunj, Surkhet and Dailekh have initially slowed down food dispatches until WFP intervened to resolve the situation. The start of the monsoon rains has now made road access almost impossible in some areas. Trucks are blocked 13 km ahead of Chupra in Dailekh district as a result of landslides. Similarly, the road to Rakam in Kalikot district is frequently closed due to rise in water level in Ramaghat river. In order to reach the targeted villages, WFP and its two national cooperating partners (DEPROSC and SAPPROS) had to identify alternative delivery locations and transportation means, including tractors, mules and porters. In some occasions, communities have offered to walk up to five days to reach the new delivery location and collect their ration.
- (g) However, some of the most remote villages can only be accessed by helicopter. Hence, WFP is currently preparing an airlift operation to deliver about 38 percent of the food. A Budget Revision was approved on 19 July 2006 to incorporate the airlift costs and slightly adjust the Cooperating Partner's implementation costs. The budget was increased by USD 2.2 million, going from USD 3,181,146 to USD 5,377,318. After having identified a number of landing zones, WFP Country Office is working with both parties to negotiate the opening of "humanitarian air corridors" for the delivery of emergency food rations. We are expecting to start the airlift of 200Mt of food to Kolti in Bajura districts by the end of next week. An additional 1200Mt of food will be airlifted depending on the availability of resources.
- (h) On 20 July, Country Director accompanied UNHCR's Assistant High Commissioner for Operations Judy Cheng-Hopkins' visit to the Bhutanese Refugee camps in the eastern districts of Morang and Jhapa. The mission met with government counterparts, refugee

leaders and organizations to address their concerns as well as with both agencies' implementing partners. Among other matters, the durable solutions were raised and the refugees reassured of their case being a priority-issue for the government.

- (i) Farmers in mid and far western Nepal have faced two consecutive crop failures due to erratic monsoon rains last year and the driest winter on record this year. The combination of these two climatic conditions has left households in the region struggling to meet their basic food needs. In May, WFP identified 70 Village Development Committees (VDCs) in ten districts as severely impacted and launched in June its first ever Emergency Operation in Nepal (EMOP 10523.0 "Food assistance to drought affected populations of mid-west and far-west Nepal").

(3) Philippines

- (a) During the reporting period (7-20 July), there were a number of security incidents but WFP operations were not affected. President of the Philippines will deliver her State of the Nation address (SONA) on Monday 24 July 2006 at the Batasan Complex, Quezon City. Reports have been received that some militant groups are planning to stage protest marches throughout Manila to show their disagreement against the government. It is anticipated that Leftist groups may also use this opportunity to infiltrate protestors with the aim to start and escalate violence. Security has been beefed up in Manila to prepare for the Presidential address. An estimated twelve thousand police officers will be on duty within and around the venue on 24 July.
- (b) WFP officially launched its programme 8 July 2006 in Cotabato City Hall in the presence of Gloria Macapagal Arroyo, government, cooperating partners and officials from the five provinces. A press release was sent out to both the international and local Philippine press.
- (c) Support to over 3,100 displaced families was provided by WFP, NGOs, ICRC and Department of Social Welfare and Development over the last two weeks. The displacement occurred following an armed conflict between the elements of the Civilian Armed Forces Geographic Unit (CAFGU) and combatants of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) in the municipalities of Shariff Aguak, Mamasapano and Datu Unsay in Maguindanao Province. A further distribution will occur with CFSI and Mindanao Emergency Response Network on 29 July.
- (d) Consultations have been ongoing with national government agencies, local governments and their provincial technical working groups, cooperating partners, and civil society over the past two weeks. Communities are being mobilised to prepare for food distributions to begin next week.
- (e) Heavy rain during the reporting period caused a landslide on the Davao/Cagayan highway in the Kitao-Tao region. Movement of traffic was briefly affected. Heavy rains continue to be experienced in many parts of Mindanao.
- (f) An orientation workshop was held in Lanao del Norte on 12-13 July, completing the initial provincial orientations for all five provinces WFP will work in. The workshops were held with the local government line agencies, provincial technical working groups and cooperating partners who are coordinating distributions on the ground, and covered overview of the programme, institutional framework, implementation plans and social mobilization issues.
- (g) Cooperating partners and provincial technical working groups have been working with communities to prepare for first food distributions, commencing next week. Food-for-Work and Food-for-Training plans for the three Zamboanga provinces are being finalized.
- (h) WFP, cooperating partners and provincial technical working groups have been finalising

student enrolments in pilot schools and day care centres, as well as numbers of infants and pregnant and lactating mothers attending health posts. Delivery schedules are being finalised in the five provinces, with commitments from provincial and municipal governments to provide transport to the final distribution points. Cooperating partners will be at attendance at all distribution points.

- (i) A recipe book is being compiled of Corn Soya Blend (CSB) that has been tested in the five provinces over the past two weeks; recipes were developed by Integrated Provincial Health Officers (IPHO) and DSWD Nutrition Officers. Training of cooks is to occur shortly, in preparation for on-site mid-morning meals that will occur in 20 percent of WFP-supported schools.
- (j) The Mindanao operation now stands at 16.4 percent funding (US\$4.46 million) with new contributions. The total operation cost is US\$27 million. The broad resourcing of the Mindanao programme demonstrates strong interest from different governments to bring peace to Mindanao. WFP is also exploring potential funding.

(4) Sri Lanka

- (a) During the reporting period (1-30 June), the situation in Sri Lanka has remained tense. The detonation of a bomb in a crowded bus in Kabilithigollawa, Anuradhapura district on the 15 June killed 64 people including 15 children. An explosion offshore from Negombo and the concurrent arrest of a boat full of explosives forestalled a potential attack on Colombo port or oil depot. Then on the 17 June, a sea battle between the Sri Lankan Navy and the Sea Tigers left six naval personnel dead and three navy ships sunk. The LTTE lost eight boats with about twenty-five dead. On the 26 June, a suicide bomber killed the third most senior officer of the Sri Lankan army, Major General Paramikulatunga. Most of these incidents sparked reprisals with shelling in the North and East of the country. While relatively few died, many were displaced from their homes as a result. Minor incidents continued in many of the areas where WFP has sub offices, with claymore mines, hand grenades and shooting relatively common. These incidents combined with protests / hartals has meant considerable displacement of local populations in Ampara, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Mannar and the Vanni and once again restricted staff travel to the field.
- (b) Programmes were implemented during June in all planned districts with 2,656 tons of food dispatched from Colombo (FFW 567 tons, FFE 588 tons, MCN 267 tons, HV 294 tons, FFT 27 tons and IDP assistance 913 tons). This was 69 percent of planned. Dispatch of food commodities from Colombo remain a challenge given the prevailing security situation and the organisational limitations of the Government counterpart, the Ministry of Nation Building and Development. So far in 2006, 19,173 tons has been dispatched against a total of 41,264 tons planned including the outstanding EMOP commitments, equivalent to 46 percent.
- (c) According to the reports, some 738 tons of food were distributed to nearly 185,600 people during May, though the final figures will be much higher once all reports have been received.
- (d) The MCN, May reports show that 47,150 beneficiaries (19 tons of planned) received 143 tons of CSB. 118 beneficiary interviews were carried out and 58 clinics were visited, some 5% of the clinics in which WFP is working. The main monitoring findings were 83 tons of the beneficiaries who received supplementary food had received WFP CSB (there are also some other supplementary feeding initiatives in some areas such as Thripasha); 64 tons of beneficiaries share CSB within the family; 89% of beneficiaries are now satisfied with the quality of CSB (greatly improved when compared with earlier this year). On average women consume CSB 4 days per week eating on average 107 grams a day while children consume some 61grams a day 4

days per week. When asked about the benefits of eating CSB, 42 tons of respondents claimed that it helped children gain weight; 45 tons thought it helped them gain weight and 18 tons thought it helped disease resistance. Some 42 tons of those interviewed claimed that they would be able make similar food at home if CSB or Thripasha were not available.

- (e) Some 168 tons of food commodities were distributed to the health volunteers (including arrears) who substitute for professional health staff in those locations such as the LTTE-controlled areas where it is difficult for the Government to ensure appropriate staffing levels.
- (f) The Food-for-Education programme has been complicated by the displacement in some areas (particularly Trincomalee district) since children are not going to school and school buildings have been used as temporary camps. In these areas distribution has been interrupted while new temporary school arrangements are made. Meanwhile the NFIs for all expansion areas (except some areas of Jaffna) have been dispatched. Reports received so far show that 85,594 beneficiaries (35% of planned) received 204 mt of food in May. The Food for Education monitoring data is currently being compiled and analysed.
- (g) WFP received almost 2,000 Food-for-Work proposals for 2006 covering rehabilitation of irrigation systems, rural roads, wells, toilets, community assets (such as buildings, playgrounds etc) and environmental works. This is far more than expected and is indicative of the importance placed on this project at district level. So far 1,776 have been approved reaching approximately 350,000 beneficiaries. A further 72 are pending approval. Some 40 % of the projects have now started and WFP reports show that 13 tons of food were distributed in May as the initial 'payment'.
- (h) Under Food-for-Training, WFP has approved vocation trainings for 10,000 participants with a total commitment of almost 600 tons of food. This covers training in tractor and outboard maintenance, construction and agricultural skills as well as hairdressing, computer skills and accountancy.
- (i) WFP is now assisting almost 40,000 IDPs following recent security incidents who received some 166mt . In May, reports show a distribution of 166mt of food to these displaced. The steering committee on the 30 June also approved provision of WFP food to two psychosocial programmes in Jaffna where food will be provided to women and children attending rehabilitation programmes.
- (j) Out of the planned 103,004 tons required for the PRRO, WFP has resourced 70,591 tons of food commodities so far.

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

(1) Bolivia

- (a) Protests in the capital city are on a daily basis, mainly through street protests, marches and road blockades. On Tuesday the 18th, students of the Warisata teacher's college blocked the main way to the international airport of La Paz, demanding more financial resources and the replacement of the current director. Until Friday the 14th, a road blockade on the main way connecting Bolivia with Peru was being held by the villagers of the Titicaca Lake demanding the urgent decontamination of the same. A timely intervention of the government allowed for some 400 vehicles, mainly trucks and buses, to resume their journey to and from the Peruvian border.
- (b) In other departments, the taking of private lands has continued. The government began a dialogue with land owners and the landless people to find a solution to the problem.

The police is removing the landless movement from taken lands; the action hasn't stopped yet, because there are too many private lands that have been taken. No clashes are being registered.

- (c) No distributions took place during the reporting period. An agreement has been signed with ADRA to assist 2,200 flood-affected families in the Department of Pando and in the northern part of the Department of Beni.
- (d) So far, 47 percent of the total needs of the EMOP have been covered. Pipeline break is expected to start in October.

(2) Colombia

- (a) According to the National Geophysical Institute, volcanic activity continues. Explosions are constant and continue to cause low intensity quakes in the areas surrounding the volcano. Incandescent rocks, loud roars, steam and gases with small emissions of ashes have been reported. Slight ash fall was reported in Puela and Cusúa during the weekend. Monitoring of the volcano has not been possible due to cloudy weather, as this is a rainy season in the area, mud flows and lahars produced by heavy rains might be expected.
- (b) Under the ECU EMOP 10381.0 – “Food assistance for the refugee population affected by the armed conflict in Colombia” A total of 6,730 food rations were delivered to 7,851 beneficiaries in June.

(3) Cuba

- (a) The Eastern provinces and Camagüey report high temperatures, humidity and typical rains of the season.
- (b) Distribution under EMOP 10423.0 is ongoing.
- (c) EMOP 10423.0 is resourced at 31 percent. The operation also received IRA US\$1.2 million. Some US\$2,579,322 are urgently needed to meet outstanding requirements and to reimburse the IRA funds.
- (d) WFP has already issued a tender for the local purchase of 946 tons of rice for distribution to children under the age of five, pregnant women and elderly over the age of 65.

(4) Dominican Republic

- (a) Isolated storms were reported in the whole country. Landslides and floods occurred in Barahona, Monte Plata, Santiago, Samana, y Las Terrenas, but no damages are reported. These zones continue to be in a yellow alert. The Director of Civil Defense advised the population who live near rivers to be prepared for possible floods and landslides.
- (b) Rains will continue in the whole country up to the weekend (22-23 July) according to the Caribbean satellite. People should stay alert due to possible floods in the East and North Zones.
- (c) In the past two months 55 cases of Classic Dengue were reported in San Cristobal and 9 children of Barahona are receiving medical care at the hospital.
- (d) UNETE will continue to update information and monitoring possible flood affected areas in consultation with Emergency Operation Committees and other organizations in order to activate the contingency plans.

(5) Ecuador

- (a) According to the National Geophysical Institute of Ecuador the volcanic activity of the

Tungurahua Volcano increased alarmingly. Several strong explosions and a moderate ash column and pyroclastic flows in the Juive Grande rift were registered. Ash fall was registered in Puela and continuous and moderate tremors were felt in Cusúa, 14 km north from the volcano. Towns located at the foot of Tungurahua remain at high risk. Pyroclastic flows were reported on the 17th, and heavy ash fall and volcanic material were reported in Penipe and the Vascún rift. The affected provinces are Chimborazo, Tungurahua, and Bolivar, the first one being the most affected. No deaths directly related to volcanic activity have been reported.

- (b) Food continues to be distributed by the Civil Defense in Chimborazo and Tungurahua on its first phase in coordination with WFP.
- (c) According to the Ecuadorian Red Cross, 940 persons are currently sheltered in Chimborazo, Tungurahua (El Pingüe, Baños, Pelileo), and Pastaza (Río Blanco, Río Verde, Río Negro, Mera, Shell, Puyo). However many of the 7,000 evacuated persons preferred to stay with relatives or friends. Around 1,600 people that had initially taken refuge in shelters, returned to their homes, ignoring warnings. They are trying to rescue their farm animals and recover their belongings.
- (d) According to the Ministry of Agriculture, agriculture and livestock have been severely damaged.

(6) Guatemala

- (a) WFP in coordination with UNICEF visited areas affected by last week's torrential rains and swells in the department of Izabal. Two municipalities were hardly hit by the temporal affecting houses and water supply. Health issues were raised and are being monitored by the Health Department. The municipal and departmental Coordinators for Disaster Mitigation have coordinated efforts to ensure food rations and hygiene kits have been delivered to the affected families. The Ministry of Agriculture will also be assessing the damages to crops. WFP will continue monitoring the area and reporting about the food security of the affected population.
- (b) In a meeting held between the National Coordinator for Disaster Mitigation (CONRED) and the Secretariat of Food and Nutritional Security, it was determined that the EMOP's Communication Information Center (Government institutions, local and international NGOs and WFP) will coordinate the food distribution in the first 72 hours during an emergency.
- (c) Between 10-14 July, the EMOP 10497 food distributions reached 4,255 families in 3 departments with 352 tons of food commodities.
- (d) WFP continue to assist the government and NGOs counterparts and the Community Development Councils on the completion of the last food distributions before the Food-for-Work modality begins in the targeted communities. Food monitors will also assist these groups on the elaboration of project proposals for the FFW implementation.
- (e) A total of 240 tons were dispatched from July 11 to July 17 for the EMOP distributions in Quiche, San Marco, Sololá and Huehuetenango departments.
- (f) This week the EMOP 10497 has repaid 246 tons of maize to the PRRO 10212. Also, the EMOP 10497 borrowed 56 tons from PRRO 10212 to continue the dispatches.
- (g) WFP has received confirmation of a US\$ 386,079.00 contribution for the UN Joint Programme, which will be used to assist people affected by hurricane Stan who live in temporary shelters. Thus, the shortfall is now 31.8 percent or US \$ 4,484,843.

(7) Honduras

- (a) The rainfall intensity and river level had decreased in most regions of Honduras, mainly in the north coast which was affected by floods during the last two weeks. Crop losses

are reported in the southern region, mainly in Valle and Choluteca departments. According to the WFP in Valle, in some areas of that department the crops losses are reaching 80 percent of the expected harvest.

- (b) WFP is in continuous coordination with national emergency authorities (COPECO) and CODEMs to provide food assistance.
- (c) WFP Food aid monitors in each of the 18 departments are monitoring and reporting regularly to WFP.
- (d) Based on the agreement signed with COPECO to increase the emergency response capacity in case of emergency, the process to reinforce this capacity in local organizations has started (municipalities and NGOs). Meetings were held in the Departments of Colon and Copán, Lempira and Ocotepeque. Process to standardize the damages and needs assessment format, started in coordination with COPECO, UNETE and NGOs.
- (e) The affected population has been assisted with resources from the relief component of the PRRO (10212.0 “Targeted Food Assistance for People Affected by Shocks and for Recovery of Livelihoods”). However there is a pipeline break and food shortages in that project which is limit WFP capacity to assist the affected population.
- (f) COPECO, CODEM (Municipality Emergency Committee), and WFP food aid monitors continue to carry out assessments of damages in the south region.
- (g) A new agreement was signed with the Tegucigalpa Municipality in order to improve the prevention and response capacity of the CODEM (municipality emergency committee).

(8) Nicaragua

- (a) On 12 July, the water level on the rivers of Siquia, Mico and Rama in the RAAS region rose to as high as 7 meters flooding several communities. This prompted the Government to evacuate at 900 people to seven nearby evacuation centers. After two days, the water level receded and the evacuees returned to their villages. Sinapred is still closely monitoring the situation.
- (b) The food distribution in the Northern Autonomous Atlantic Region (RAAN) under PRRO 10212.0 has been delayed for a week due to the rise in the water level of Wawa River. Distribution will continue as planned once the water recedes.
- (c) WFP boat capsized in the Coco River leading to a loss of 5 tons of food. The rest of the load was recovered and distributed to the designated communities.
- (d) Some 6,595 pregnant and lactating women and 7,582 children under the age of two received food from the food distributions under PRRO 10212.0. At the moment WFP has positioned food for 59,984 school children in the RAAN, which will benefit under the Food-for-Education programme.
- (e) The PRRO continues to suffer a 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 1,028 tons of maize, 492 tons of CSB and 186 tons of vegetable oil.

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

WFP Weekly Emergency Report

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