

World Food Programme Emergency Report 2005
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(A) Highlights

- (B) Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe:** (1) Afghanistan (2) Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (3) Occupied Palestinian Territories (4) Pakistan (5) Tajikistan
- (C) East & Central Africa:** (1) Burundi (2) Congo, DR (3) Djibouti (4) Eritrea (5) Kenya (6) Rwanda (7) Somalia (8) Sudan (9) Tanzania (10) Uganda
- (D) West Africa:** (1) Cote d'Ivoire (2) Guinea (3) Liberia (4) Mali (5) Mauritania (6) Niger
- (E) Southern Africa:** (1) Angola (2) Lesotho (3) Malawi (4) Mozambique (5) Swaziland (6) Zambia (7) Zimbabwe
- (F) Asia:** (1) Bangladesh (2) Indonesia (3) Korea (DPR) (4) Maldives (5) Sri Lanka
- (G) Latin America and Caribbean:** (1) Regional (2) Bolivia (3) Colombia (4) Ecuador (5) El Salvador (6) Guatemala (7) Haiti (8) Nicaragua (9) Peru

(A) Highlights

- (a) On the frontline of one of Niger's worst hunger crises, WFP plans to have provided food assistance to 273,400 beneficiaries by the end of this week.
- (b) Fuel shortage in El Obeid, Sudan slowed down food deliveries to Bahr El Ghazal, where WFP is seriously concerned about acute food shortages.
- (c) Emergency food distribution to flood affected population in Pakistan's North West Frontier Province (NWFP) started this week.
- (d) Findings of a WFP assessment in Mozambique's western Tete Province indicate a devastating combination of chronic poverty and a lack of food resources due to the failure of early rains in 2005.

- (B) Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe:** (1) Afghanistan (2) Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (3) Occupied Palestinian Territories (4) Pakistan (5) Tajikistan

(1) Afghanistan

- (a) The security situation continues to deteriorate in the south and southeast of the country. There were serious threats of improvised explosive device (IED) attacks against the coalition forces, government and aid workers. Insurgent activities hampered relief work and monitoring activities in these areas. On 23 July, a prominent government judge and cleric was shot dead in Panjwayi district of Kandahar province.
- (b) During the past week, WFP assisted over 192,000 beneficiaries. WFP is continuing its emergency food assistance to communities severely hit by floods in Balkh province.

(2) Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

- (a) WFP continues to supply food aid to Sudanese refugees in Chad and the war affected populations in Darfur via the Libya corridor. The corridor provides a flexible surface transport and air bridge capability. Commodities are received at the port of Benghazi and trucked on sealed roads up to WFP's logistics hub in Khufra, an oasis town in the

Libya's southeastern desert. At Khufra commodities are either transshipped onto desert trucks to make the cross Sahara journey to Chad, supplying refugee camps in eastern Chad and also West Darfur, or they are transferred to an IL-76 to be airlifted to North and South Darfur.

- (b) Since the end of April, WFP has dispatched 12,880 tons of commodities by surface means to Chad. Until 28 July, some 7,855 tons have been dispatched by air to Darfur.
- (c) A vessel carrying 5,040 tons of bulk sorghum berthed in Benghazi on 16 July. The consignment is currently being bagged and dispatched to Khufra for immediate loading onto desert trucks to be delivered to refugee camps in Eastern Chad.
- (d) Funding levels for Special Operation 10417.0 are now critically low with only 5 percent of the USD 4.5 million budget resourced. Funds are immediately required in order to guarantee the continuation of the corridor project.

(3) Occupied Palestinian Territories

- (a) Internal Palestinian clashes limited internal movement and WFP field visits within the Gaza strip. Disengagement protest actions, resumption of clashes between the Israeli Defence Force (IDF) and militant groups, together with the tension and clashes over the route of the separation Barrier led to a critical security situation all over oPt in July. Furthermore, closures and movement restrictions continued, affecting local populations' access to workplaces, education facilities and markets. The IDF have resumed targeted killings (missile strikes). Simultaneously, an escalation in rockets firing from the Gaza Strip to the Israeli territory was reported.
- (b) Whilst the date for Israel's disengagement from settlements in the Gaza strip and the West Bank approaches, tensions rise throughout Israel and the occupied Palestinian territories (oPt). The primary concerns regarding disengagement surround (i) an associated upsurge in Palestinian violence (inter Palestinian and Palestinian-Israeli) and (ii) an Israeli offensive into the Gaza strip prior to or during the disengagement. Both scenarios could escalate into a critical humanitarian situation for the already vulnerable Palestinian population living in the Gaza Strip.
- (c) All UN agencies operating in Gaza have pre-positioned supplies throughout Gaza, while undertaking needs assessments in isolated areas that are likely to be affected by the disengagement plan; WFP pre-positioned food supplies throughout the Gaza Strip in preparation for a possible major Israeli Defence Force (IDF) offensive. WFP has provided all beneficiaries (58,775 individuals during July) with an advance ration for July and August and has in addition pre-positioned food equivalent to 5852 tons throughout Gaza strip (to cover all current beneficiaries until end August). Some 9,350 beneficiaries (1,335 families), living in areas close to Israeli settlements where movement of the population may be restricted due to military operations, have received a 3 month general distribution amounting to 267 tons of food through WFP and UNRWA.
- (d) During the month of July, a total of 4,148 tons was distributed to beneficiaries. Basic food needs of both the chronic and 'new poor' are met through distribution of monthly family rations. While the chronic poor will receive relief food as part of the Ministry of Social Affairs' (MSA) special hardship case programme, 'new poor' beneficiaries receive food through participation in food-for-work and food-for-training (FFT) activities, implemented by counterparts and cooperating partners. Individual daily food rations will be provided to those in social institutions. Whilst in the West Bank the distribution to the 'new poor' finished in end June, in GS the 'new poor' programme is running through July and August. Distribution to the chronic poor and institutions continues through to the end of August.
- (e) WFP met with the Minister of Agriculture, who expressed concern regarding the

continuation of the building of the wall, particularly in Hebron and Bethlehem municipalities where farmers will have their land on the other side of the wall and will not be able to harvest. He requested assistance from WFP on a small grape project, on the same scale as the olive oil project implemented jointly by MoA and WFP, which has been considered as a very positive experience.

- (f) WFP has produced, specifically for the disengagement, a guideline for food needs assessment which aims to ensure a common understanding on targeting during this period. It will allow WFP to be more transparent to donors and media on targeting principles and will avoid duplication of roles, in particular between WFP and UNRWA.
- (g) WFP's protracted relief and recovery operation in oPt (PRRO 10387.0) has received contributions totaling USD 11 million, out of which almost 10 million will be used as collateral to pay the advance loan granted to the operation beginning of July.

(4) Pakistan

- (a) According to a damage assessment report just released by the Government of Punjab, a total of 30 persons have died in flood related incidents in the 15 affected districts. A total of 452,670 persons in some 1,075 villages have been affected. The floods also affected 1,159,120 acres of cropped area with heavy losses to crops on 952,788 acres. About 403 cattle head have been lost and 25,550 houses damaged. The Relief Commissioner, Government of Punjab, has made a request to the UN System in Pakistan for relief assistance to the affected districts of Punjab. The requested relief goods include 20 tons of blended food, 5,000 tarpaulin sheets, 60,000 aqua tabs, and 5,000 jerry cans of 10 litres, 5,000 plastic buckets, 20,000 bars of soap, and 30 emergency health kits.
- (b) In the 7 flood affected districts of Sindh province (Sukkur, Ghotki, Kashmore, Khairpur, Shikarpur, Dadu, Jamshoro), 830 persons and 95 villages have been affected so far, while 8,650 persons were evacuated and 55 were villages vacated during the course of flooding. A total of 512 katcha (mudhouse) and 120 pacca (brick) houses have been partially damaged. In Sukkur over 7,000 people have been evacuated to safer places and camps were established at Sukkur, Rohri and Panno Aqil talukas.
- (c) Food distribution to the flood affected population in the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) has started in collaboration with two NGO partners: International Rescue Committee (IRC) and Islamic Relief (IR) under WFP's immediate response emergency operation 10472, Assistance to Flood Affected People in the North West Frontier Province and Northern Areas.
- (d) The first distribution took place in the district of Peshawar, Union Council Landi Daudzai, where a one month food ration of over 42 tons was distributed to 650 families. In Charsadda district, the process of registration and distribution of tokens to the affected families has started, and food distribution will be carried out for a total of 1,780 families. A total food quantity of almost 116 tons of food is being planned for distribution in this district. Another convoy of 10 WFP trucks left on 29 July for Northern Areas of Pakistan, to distribute a total of 55 tons of food to 850 families in Ghizer, Ghanche and Gilgit districts for 850 families.

(5) Tajikistan

- (a) As reported by the Ministry of Emergency Situations (MoES) on 28 July, the situation in the flood affected Hamadoni District is not improving. Currently, the high water level in Surkhob River is washing away the riverbank protection facilities and is threatening to damage the only bridge connecting Farkhor District with other locations and to flood the Somonchi village of Farkhor District. MoES is requesting assistance with an additional 30 tons of fuel and 2 tons of engine oil for the heavy machinery to continue mitigation

works. Earlier information indicating that people in Tajikistan who had been evacuated during flooding are living in very poor conditions has been confirmed through assessments. The situation might cause outbreaks of infectious diseases.

- (b) As per WFP's assessment on the two flood affected areas, Jamoat Khurmi and Jamoat Sarazm, in Penjikent District of Sughd Oblast, there is an urgent need for the establishment of a drinkable water supply in Jamoat Khurmi. Other longer term needs include construction materials to enable the construction of new shelters for the displaced population and to restore the water diversion dam. Currently these two areas are cut off from the rest of the District due to destruction of the diversion dam protecting the main bridge; an alternative route to the Jamoat is used through Jamoat Amondara, which is about 60 km way.
- (c) The need for clean water supply and latrines in affected Jamoats of Penjikent District reported by WFP on 27 July is being addressed by Save the Children (US). Save the Children plans to supply the population of Jamoat Sarazm with a drinking water system, 200 latrines and showers . There is also the need for the provision of a drinking water supply and construction of sanitary utilities in the temporary camp of Jamoat Sarazm – a place where 155 families have been moved to from Jamoat Shing. The Government of Tajikistan has allocated necessary funds for the construction of new homes for the resettled population of Jamoat Shing.
- (d) On 27 July, the Government of Tajikistan appealed to the international community for the provision of assistance for the flood affected population in Penjikent District of Sughd Oblast and Hamadoni District of Khatlon Oblast. The appeal addresses immediate needs as well as long term needs required for the reconstruction of the affected infrastructure.
- (e) The Counterpart Humanitarian Assistance Program (CHAP) rendered the following assistance to Hamadoni District: 200 boxes of Humanitarian Daily Rations and 60 boxes of clothing. Also, CHAP has provided 200 Humanitarian Daily Rations for flood affected population in Penjikent District of Sughd Oblast.
- (f) The National Appeal from 27 July and WFP report on Penjikent District is available on www.untj.org .

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(1) Burundi

- (a) The security situation last week was marked by ambushes on roads in Bubanza and Bujumbura Rural provinces and roadblocks by former 'gardiens de la paix' in Cibitoke, Makamba and Kayanza provinces. Acts of banditry were also reported in Ngozi and Bujumbura town. Apart from these incidents, most of the country remained calm.
- (b) The number of voluntary Burundian returnees from refugee camps in Tanzania continued to increase last week. More than 1,500 persons returning from exile have been assisted with food by WFP at three official entry points located in Makamba, Ruyigi and Musinga provinces.
- (c) UNHCR reported that some 2,570 Rwandan asylum seekers living with host families in Ngozi and Kirundo provinces remain in need of food assistance. WFP is currently assisting only 87 Rwandans sheltered at Mugano transit camp (in Musinga province). Contacts with Burundian and Rwandan governments are on course to organise humanitarian assistance for all those in need.
- (d) Last week, WFP distributed some 650 tons of food aid to 50,090 beneficiaries. In order to improve transparency of food ration entitlements for all beneficiaries, WFP distributed

signboards indicating individual rations for nutritional and social centres in Gitega and Muramvya provinces. Signboards are to be posted at each WFP distribution point before actual distributions.

- (e) WFP monitors supervised food-for-work (FFW) distributions in Ruyigi and Muyinga provinces. No incidents were reported. Progress of a FFW project in road rehabilitation in Ruyigi province was also monitored and it was found that activities were progressing well. The monitors also reviewed lists of workers for FFW projects underway in Kayanza, Kirundo and Ngozi provinces. Some project managers allegedly inflated the number of workers involved and as a result, these projects were temporarily suspended in order to crosscheck against the lists. Only those projects where the numbers of workers are reviewed by WFP monitors, in agreement with partners, will resume their activities.
- (f) Food stocks in the country have improved with recent deliveries. However, targeted community distributions and other programmes cannot resume without jeopardising some other projects, including the next seeds protection rations (SPR) campaign. Ration cuts are also in place for various projects. With the progress in realising the regional purchases of food, the lifesaving distributions including nutritional programmes, will continue to be implemented as planned.

(2) Congo, DR

- (a) The Front Démocratique pour la Libération du Rwanda (FDLR) fighters have denied reports of the destruction of six of their military bases in South Kivu by UN peacekeepers, as previously announced by United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC) and confirmed by the Congolese government. Having massacred 39 civilians in Ntulu-mamba, the Hutu rebels proceeded to slaughter and rape many other civilians in villages in Walungu territory, while they were fleeing from the joint MONUC/Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo (FARDC) military operation, Falcon Sweep. The objective of this operation (Falcon Sweep) is to take control of security in the region through the pursuit of belligerent Hutu rebels who continue to terrorize unarmed civilians.
- (b) The FDLR terror, launched against innocent civilians in South Kivu, has rendered many persons displaced. These internally displaced persons (IDPs) continue to move in search of more stable communities in which to settle. This situation has made it difficult for the IDP commission to produce a reliable list and number of beneficiaries per location. However, 1,525 families have been identified in churches and parishes in Bukavu. The Comité international d'accompagnement de la transition en République Démocratique du Congo (CIAT) representatives visited Ihembe, in South Kivu and assured the population that they would all get more involved in the process of the disarmament of FDLR militants in the province.
- (c) Despite insecurity in the area, general food distribution to IDPs in the territory of Ruthuru (North Kivu) continued as planned during the week under review. Approximately 1,450 newly displaced families from Nyamilima have received a total of 60 tons of WFP food rations for a period of two weeks.
- (d) WFP conducted post-distribution monitoring in the Gina IDP camp (45km from Bunia) during the period under review. Through the Cooperating Partner (CP) German Agro Action (GAA), roughly 7,500 families received monthly packages amounting to 42kg of assorted food commodities. On the security level, according to corroborating reports from local authorities and supervisors of IDPs, many cases of human rights violations (rape of 48 women and kidnap of 6 persons) by armed men were reported in the area last week. This situation has negatively affected humanitarian activities as Solidarité (an international NGO) thereafter officially announced the immediate suspension of its

activities. Solidarité has been involved in the management of Gina IDP camp and the supply of potable water to the displaced.

- (e) On 22 July, WFP conducted a needs-assessment mission in Kapolowe (Haut Lomami). The findings of the mission showed that urgent food assistance is required for 1,930 victims of a violent forest fire over a period of three months owing to crop losses.
- (f) Meanwhile, WFP plans to provide 150 tons of food assistance to about 9,000 new IDPs from Buramba, Kisharo and Kiseguro in North Kivu. Reports from last week's inter-agency assessment pointed to the uncertain living conditions of IDPs since FARDC troops, Mai-Mai fighters and Hutu rebels attacked their villages in succession and looted all their possessions and crops. Currently, these IDPs have settled with host-families in the localities of Kiwanja and Ishasha but due to unfavourable weather and damage caused by elephants, their agricultural activities have resulted in very little production.
- (g) Some 150 chronically ill patients at the Kindu General Hospital and 200 malnourished children undergoing treatment in the Kindu supplementary feeding centre are scheduled to receive WFP food in the week to come. WFP recently signed two Letters of Understanding (LOUs) with the Cooperating Partner (CP), Kindu Santé, for the care of these beneficiaries.

(3) Djibouti

- (a) High temperatures and continuing food deficits are putting many pastoralists at risk. Pastoralists are currently selling livestock to purchase grain, and demand for water has almost doubled due to the scorching heat. At the same time, water catchments are drying rapidly. Despite these conditions, livestock condition is generally normal for this time of year. The onset and the performance of the Karan/Karma rainy season will influence livestock productivity in rural areas.
- (b) Further delays in pledges, in response to the government's international appeal to assist drought-affected households are likely to lead to deterioration in the food security situation in zones on alert status. Prices in urban areas have exceeded the alert level for poor households.
- (c) Djiboutian pastoralists have moved to neighbouring highland areas to escape the heat. The food security situation in the border areas of Eritrea is improving due to the timely onset of the Kremti rains.

(4) Eritrea

- (a) Reportedly on 21 July, the UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) had expressed concern over, "continuing incidents of violence" along the disputed 1,000 km border between the two countries. UNMEE noted that "urgent measures needed to be taken to prevent those incidents from undermining stability inside the Temporary Security Zone". Senior UN and Eritrean government officials recently warned that the current standoff was unsustainable, raising fears of renewed conflict.
- (b) In its July issue of the monthly Food Security Outlook, the Eritrean National Food Information System (NFIS) pointed out that the onset of the Kremti season (rains from June to September) was promising and resulting in the implementation of activities looking at improving the food production for the current season. Activities aim at increasing the planted area and distributing agriculture inputs. The NFIS stressed that food insecurity continued affecting a large proportion of Eritreans, as evidenced by the high proportion of population in need of food aid, the rising prices of basic food products, the high rates of child and female malnutrition and the water and sanitation problems. The report mentioned that there were still three critical months before the

harvest and that the distribution of food aid was therefore a challenge due to the deterioration of the roads by rain, the flash floods and the increased transportation costs.

- (c) The preliminary results of the fourth round of the National Nutritional Surveillance System (N-NSS), which was completed in the zobas of Northern Red Sea (NRS) and Southern Red Sea (SRS) were released. Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for under-five children is 15.2 percent in NRS and 14.4 percent in SRS while the Body Mass Index (BMI) - adult non-pregnant female Energy Deficiency - reaches 49.8 percent and 43.4 percent respectively. The survey results in both regions are high and call for continued intervention to alleviate the problem.
- (d) WFP's commitment coverage for EMOP 10261.01 reaches approximately USD 59.9 million or 80 percent of the total cost to WFP. Coverage for PRRO 10192.0 remains at USD 44.1 million representing 85 percent of operational requirements. Contributions registered under PRRO 10192.1, whose implementation is to start on first September, totalled approximately USD 36.5 million, representing 17 percent of the total cost of the project.

(5) Kenya

- (a) The security situation in Marsabit District of northern Kenya remained tense with a heavy police presence following inter-clan clashes two weeks ago. Relief assistance, food and non-food items, continued to be channelled through the District Steering Group. The challenge remained however, on establishing the number and locating all the affected people in the vast district. The 48 tons of corn-soya blend provided by WFP specifically for this emergency will be distributed to institutions like schools, dispensaries and the hospitals within Marsabit District.
- (b) Over the last month, WFP distributed an estimated 15,000 tons of food to 1.6 million people under the drought relief emergency operation (EMOP). This was the last distribution cycle under the current phase of the EMOP.
- (c) The three-week 2005 long rains assessment missions in 26 districts in Kenya (covering 37 percent of all districts in Kenya) have been completed. The assessment teams comprised of WFP, Government of Kenya (GoK), UNICEF, donors and NGO partners, from national and/or district levels. Preliminary results of the long rains assessment are expected over the next week and will be presented to the Kenya Food Security Meeting – the decision making meeting co-chaired by GoK and WFP. A final report will be ready by mid-August, and will determine the level of WFP relief food assistance henceforth. The report will include the results of the nutrition surveys carried out by UNICEF in Makueni and Wajir Districts.

(6) Rwanda

- (a) During the past week, WFP met with UNHCR and Governmental partners to prepare for the refugee verification exercise in two Congolese refugee camps in Byumba and Kibuye. The verification will take place between 16 and 21 August and will substantiate the refugee registers.
- (b) The influx of Congolese refugees continued with over 105 new arrivals in Nkamira transit camp. With the 955 asylum seekers that remained in the camp, the figure increased to 1,060 refugees. The number of refugees in Ngarama camp is 4,740. Having reached its capacity, no new refugees can be accommodated before the extension of the camp. Gihembe and Kiziba camps remained stable with 20,575 and 18,340 refugees respectively. The total number of Congolese refugees in Rwanda stands at 44,715.

- (c) The voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees continued, even though new arrivals were registered. Some 170 refugees from Kigeme repatriated to Burundi while 290 refugees arrived at Nyamure camp. Currently there are 4,220 refugees in Nyamure camp and 1,215 in Kigeme. Gikonko continues to accommodate 1,675 refugees. The total number of Burundian refugees in Rwanda stands at about 7,110.
- (d) Preliminary results of the joint Crop and Food Assessment Mission (CFAM) executed from 6 to 16 June indicate considerable improvement in the food security situation as season B harvests continue. The mission established that season 2005B national crop production was 16 percent higher than season 2004B. Although this production translates into 2,088 Kcal/person/day (99 percent of the recommended daily requirements of 2,100 Kcal), it is not evenly distributed across households in Rwanda and varies according to wealth groups and livelihood zones. There are pockets of food shortages in some provinces, typically in the chronically food-insecure areas in Gikongoro, Kibuye and Gisenyi. These areas require continued monitoring especially as regards the coping mechanisms available to the most vulnerable households.
- (e) Over 185 tons of food were distributed to 10,695 refugees in three camps (Kigeme, Ngarama and Gihembe). Some 145 returnees crossed Gisenyi and Cyangugu borders from DR Congo. About 2 tons of food were provided to 61 returnees in Nkamira camp as a one-month returnee package instead of three months, due to continuous pipeline problems.

(7) Somalia

- (a) The interim president of the Somali Transitional Federal Government (TFG) finally arrived in the town of Jowhar on 26 July. President Abdillahi Yusuf was with an entourage of about 80 people, including his personnel security staff. The President plans to stay and set up a temporary base for the new government in Jowhar. Warlords from the capital Mogadishu have threatened to attack Jowhar if he establishes the government there.
- (b) During the past week, there was no food distribution in tsunami-affected areas, due to low food stocks following the hijacking of WFP-chartered vessel, the MV Semlow, carrying 850 tons of rice.
- (c) High sea piracy seems to be on the increase along the Somalia coast. Reportedly, there was another attempt to hijack an Italian tanker this week by Somali pirates.

(8) Sudan

- (a) DARFUR:
- (b) Increased military activity targeting humanitarian and commercial vehicles particularly in Sudan Liberation Army (SLA)-held areas was observed during the week. Combined with the effects of the rainy season, insecurity has seriously hampered the humanitarian community's ability to assist populations in need.
- (c) In West Darfur, two out of five WFP-contracted trucks en route from El Geneina to Foro Buranga were attacked near Habilah on 22 July. The driver of one of the two trucks was shot in the leg and both drivers had their personal belongings stolen. In addition, seven bags of food were stolen.
- (d) Following a security assessment, the UN returned to Mornie on 22 July, where food distributions in Mornie camp had been disrupted on 16 July. A new method of distribution will be implemented which will reduce the number of people at the site at any given time. Representatives from Save the Children US (SC-US) and International Organisation of Migration (IOM) are working alongside the WFP team.
- (e) In North Darfur, one WFP-contracted truck en route from El Fasher to Kutum was

stopped by an armed person and directed towards Kafod on 21 July. Twenty cartons of vegetable oil were stolen. Meanwhile, on the same date UNMIS reported that an anti-tank mine (not fused) was located 25 km west of Kutum. The surrounding area, between Fata Borno, Dibis, Dili and Gibsra has been closed to UN movement.

- (f) The road from Nertiti to Zalingie was declared NO GO to the UN during the week, when two Danish Refugee Council vehicles travelling from Nyala were attacked by armed bandits.
- (g) Between 1 and 24 July, WFP despatched some 36,635 tons of food to Cooperating Partners (CP) in Darfur, reaching an estimated 1.8 million beneficiaries (based on despatch figures). Food distributions west of Kebkebiya were delayed, as trucks could not cross the overflowing wadis at this stage. As a result, food distributions for 85,000 beneficiaries in Birka Sayra and El Serif Bin Hussein have been affected.
- (h) The constant shortage of jet fuel in El Obeid affected air deliveries to the Darfurs during the past week. Between 1 and 26 July, WFP airlifted and airdropped a total of about 5,305 tons of food into Darfur, representing 60 percent of the monthly target. This includes commodities airlifted in from Al Khufra, Libya into El Fasher and Nyala.
- (i) WFP, OCHA, and International Islamic Relief Organization (IIRO) visited an estimated 9,000 new arrivals at Sereif Camp from Marla, Barkatulu, and Gereda, who are reported to have fled after attacks on their villages this month. There is some indication that approximately 2,000 of the 9,000 individuals consist of IDPs travelling from Kalma and those who missed headcount exercises in South Darfur in April. An estimated 25,635 children benefited from blanket supplementary feeding in Kalma camp distributed during the week by CP World Vision International.
- (j) WFP has borrowed heavily from available internal funding mechanisms to overcome critical food pipeline breaks under the Darfur emergency operation. In total, WFP has borrowed USD 68 million since December 2004 to prepare for the current phase of the emergency operation, which began in January 2005. As a result, pipeline breaks of 42,110 tons of food between July and December 2005 have been prevented.
- (k) As of 19 July, the emergency operation still faces a USD 183 million shortfall (33 percent) out of a total value of USD 562 million. Cash contributions are urgently needed to overcome this shortfall, which includes outstanding internal cash loans of USD 27.6 million (USD 55.3 million at full cost recovery) and 12,647 tons borrowed from other operations in Sudan.
- (l) The Special Operation for logistics support in Darfur continues to face a shortfall of USD 23 million. The procurement of additional long-haul trucks is on hold until funds are made available.
- (m) WFP-Humanitarian Air Services (HAS) continues to face severe funding shortfalls which have led to the cancellation of non-food item deliveries in June, despite the start of the rainy season when demand for air deliveries increases. WFP is also unable at this stage to activate the fourth helicopter in Darfur. The funding shortfall remains critical at USD15 million out of total requirements of USD 24 million in 2005. To ensure continued air services through the rainy season in Sudan, the operation urgently requires an initial USD 5 million.
- (n) SOUTH, EAST AND TRANSITIONAL AREAS:
- (o) Following a policy meeting between Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SRRC) on 27 June, SRRC approved humanitarian access in all areas of South Sudan, including the transitional areas, for all international personnel holding a valid Sudanese visa either a HAC permit or SRRC pass.
- (p) Tension along and around the El Muglad-Abyei road is especially high, following reports

of vehicles being attacked and looted. This is of concern to WFP as the El Muglad-Abyei road is used by WFP-contracted transporters to deliver food from El Obeid to Abyei and onto Bahr El Ghazal as well as to the Greater Darfur region. In addition, WFP will be establishing an office in Abyei in the coming weeks.

- (q) Following discussions with cooperating partners (CP) and counterparts, WFP is prioritising food deliveries to several locations in Bahr El Ghazal, Lakes, Upper Nile and Jonglei regions. A total of 29 locations in Northern Bahr El Ghazal, 15 locations in Lakes, 21 locations in Upper Nile and 2 locations in Jonglei have been identified.
- (r) Some 740 tons of WFP food were distributed to 44,975 vulnerable residents and 7,475 returnees during the week in Gok Machar, Marail Bai and Ganda. Various CP received about 105 tons of assorted food commodities to support mainly capacity building, asset creation and nutrition projects in Gok Machar and Marial Bai.
- (s) A total of 210 tons of mixed food was distributed to 12,920 beneficiaries in Wau's internally displaced persons (IDPs) camps by WFP's CP Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) during the week. The food-for-recovery distribution is set to continue into the coming week with over 28,000 beneficiaries receiving food as an incentive to work on community projects such as school repairs and garbage collection and disposal. A further 7 tons of mixed food was released to feed 2,790 basic schoolchildren studying in Wau primary schools.
- (t) A joint WFP and CARE team in Malual received the first three rounds of food by airdrop. A total of 150 tons of mixed food is planned to be dropped for the month. Approximately 2,000 returnees, said to have moved to Malual recently from ex- Sudan Peoples Liberation Army/Movement (SPLA/M) locations, are to be included in the general food distribution originally planned for 6,890 registered beneficiaries. The distribution is planned for the coming week by the CP who also received food for a food-for-education programme targeting 150 students in the area.
- (u) Of the 7,525 vulnerable people in Jaac whom WFP is planning to feed in July from current deliveries, some 3,775 are said to be recent returnees.
- (v) Following persistent reports of hunger-related deaths in Cueibet County, an interagency mission (Sudan Relief Rehabilitation Commission (SRRC), OCHA, WFP and UNICEF) visited Cueibet Town, Abiriu and Abiek-Cok on 19 July. In Cueibet Town, the mission met the local authorities, the SRRC representatives and SRT enumerators and also visited the Cueibet Health Centre supported by Diakonia. The elders and community members, including the youth in Abiriu and Abiei Cok, also had discussions with the mission. The mission established that the residents in the areas visited are experiencing a normal hunger gap and ruled out starvation as the cause of deaths reported. Based on the discussions with the stakeholders, the mission established that a combination of other factors might have caused the deaths reported. The mission recommended nutrition survey and food security monitoring while food aid distribution along with other interventions was recommended for vulnerable residents and returnees.
- (w) WFP has distributed about 260 tons of mixed food aid commodities in six centres within Cueibet County in July. Food deliveries for March and April 2005 did not take place because of pipeline breaks. WFP successfully completed food aid distributions in eight centres targeting a total of 17,705 beneficiaries in the region. Some 195 tons of assorted food commodities were distributed to 15,410 vulnerable residents in Nuktamanga and Wullu in Mvolo County, Duony in Cueibet County, Pagarau in Yirol County.
- (x) A week after returning to Malaka, Upper Nile due to a shortage of food on the barge and repeated technical problems with the pusher, the interagency team set out again along the Sobat River on 20 July. A team of 28, including representatives of SRRC,

HAC, WFP (both sectors), FAO, Sudan Aid and Sudanese Church Council (SCC), were on board the newly contracted pusher with two barges and three boats. The convoy carried a total of 550 tons food (WFP), 13 tons of seeds, tools and fishing equipment (FAO) and educational materials (UNICEF). During the past week, WFP distributed a total of 215 tons of mixed food to 12,785 registered beneficiaries. The barge operation is planned to continue throughout July along the Sobat to the upper section of the corridor through to Nasir and finally to Balook.

- (y) Some 18,200 resident beneficiaries received 265 tons of assorted food aid in three centres namely: Motot, Pulmok/Ganyiel and Walgak. Six centres, that were to receive food-drops, namely Darjo, Keriell, Thonyor, Waat, Nyal, and Kaikuny, did not receive food because of shortage of fuel, radio communication problems and heavy rains, that hindered access to these airstrips.
- (z) In Jonglei and Eastern Equatoria, WFP distributed 505 tons of assorted food aid to 30,650 beneficiaries in Kaalok, Kaludo, Natinga, Mabior, Rialbek, Kapoeta, Riwoto, Machi 1 and 2, Nanyangachor, Lonyangapel and Pongoloile.
- (aa) Airdrops were ongoing in Bor town during the week, where WFP is planning to distribute food to a registered caseload of 39,000 and 3,210 returnees in the coming week. While fuel shortages delayed dispatches from El Obeid, the WFP team on the ground registered the steady influx of returnees. Food will further be provided to CP DAWA for food-for-education and food-for-assets projects in Bor, targeting 1,540 and 550 beneficiaries respectively.
- (ab) Some 35,015 beneficiaries received food assistance totalling 1,040 tons during the week as planned in camps in Kassala State. Food for two months was given to residents of three camps and for one month in Hadalia. Heavy rains causing flooding in Hadalia Camp recently encouraged its occupants to relocate to higher ground. Such seasonal movement is said to be customary in the region.
- (ac) WFP dispatched a total of 2,460 tons of mixed food during the week. A total of about 550 tons of mixed food was dispatched from Kosti to Malakal to support the cross-line barge operation, which is currently working along the Sobat River Corridor. Malakal's outstanding requirements for the month stand at 975 tons. Limited barge capacity has again led to delays in dispatch by river from Kosti.
- (ad) Some 500 tons of food were delivered by air during the reporting week. Fuel shortages in El Obeid slowed down food aid deliveries to Bahr El Ghazal where WFP is seriously concerned about acute food shortages. Other regions affected during the week include Nuba Mountains and Upper Nile where only 44 percent of the planned food for the week was delivered. These regions entirely depend on air deliveries during the rainy season as the roads have become impassable.
- (ae) As of 19 July, emergency operation (EMOP) 10048.3 valued at USD 302 million, has received USD 170 million. This represents approximately 56 percent of the total operational requirement. The emergency operation still requires contributions to ensure a continuous supply of food assistance to the most vulnerable people during the current hungry season as well as for expected food needs of returnees after the rainy season. Cash contributions, in particular, are needed to repay outstanding loans from other operations. The emergency operation faces a shortfall of over 55,175 tons of commodities in the next six months.
- (af) To date, the Special Operation 10368, emergency road repair and mine clearance of key transport routes in Sudan in support of this emergency operation, has received a total of USD 71 million. The operation still faces a shortfall of 21 percent against its operational requirements of USD 89 million. A budget revision is currently under preparation for 2006 to raise operational requirements to USD 182.6 million.

- (ag) In addition, WFP is seeking funds to augment barge capacity under the Special Operation 10412, emergency repairs and upgrading of rail and river transport infrastructure in support of WFP food aid operations in Sudan. The SO, valued at USD 23 million, has not received contributions to date.

(9) Tanzania

- (a) The refugee protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) in Tanzania continues to face serious pipeline problems. In the current distribution cycle (4 - 31 July), refugees have to cope with 310g maize grain (or 265g maize meal), 80g pulses, 10g corn-soya blend (CSB) and 10g oil. The current reduced rations provide just 1,348 Kcal, which is 64 percent of the standard 2,100 Kcal level recommended by the 2004 refugee Joint Assessment Mission in Tanzania. Ration levels of between 1,252 - 1,437 Kcal are forecast until August. On 15 August, full cereal rations will resume.
- (b) WFP and its partners in Tanzania plan to undertake a nutritional survey of refugees in August. The survey will provide more data on the nutritional status of refugees following almost one year of reduced food rations. Over 1,140 tons of WFP food were distributed to some 397,500 refugees.
- (c) During the past week, WFP has discontinued general assistance to host community beneficiaries until the pipeline situation improves. However, WFP continued to reach the most vulnerable refugees and host community beneficiaries through hospital in feeding, supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes.
- (d) The PRRO currently faces a shortfall of 18,620 tons up to the end of January 2006. Pipeline breaks for maize are anticipated from November. Unless new resources are received soon, the nutritional status of nearly 400,000 refugees in western Tanzania will be jeopardized.

(10) Uganda

- (a) The security situation in northern Uganda remains fluid, with increased Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) rebel movement in Kitgum, Gulu and Pader districts. The rebels continue to commit atrocities against the population, abducting children, looting, killing civilians and staging ambushes along major roads.
- (b) Red Cross carried out a verification exercise of the Yumbe IDPs. In total 5,685 IDPs were screened and registered. Refugee validation exercise is also ongoing in Palorinya with joint participation of WFP partners. There is a reported outbreak of dysentery in the IDP camp in Maasa village in Adjumani district. The District Directorate of Health Services (DDHS) and Action Humanitarian Agency (AHA) medical doctors, carried out an assessment and attribute this outbreak to the congestion and poor sanitation in the camp. The number of displaced nationals has increased from 2,015 in April to 3,995 in June and 4,200 in July. Medical personnel have issued an alert and are monitoring the situation.
- (c) Uganda's President Yoweri Museveni visited Pabbo IDP in Gulu, Kitgum and Lira districts in northern Uganda. He addressed the public, speaking mostly about the security situation in the north and politics in light of the impending referendum.
- (d) The UNICEF Executive Director, Ms Ann Veneman was in Gulu and visited Palenga and Bobi internally displaced persons (IDPs) camps.
- (e) Prof. Jeffrey Sachs, Special Advisor to UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan on the Millennium Development Goals visited Uganda and discussed the possibility of setting up at least one Millennium village. He encouraged donors to provide more development resources and the Government to be accountable for those resources.
- (f) WFP food distribution continues to reach 1.4 million displaced persons, 192,000

refugees and other vulnerable persons. During the past week, WFP distributed 4,035 tons of relief food assistance to 591,865 persons including IDPs sheltering in camps in Gulu, Kitgum, Pader and Lira districts, refugees, children in nutrition centres and other vulnerable persons.

- (g) WFP faces a shortfall of 54,820 tons of food commodities with a funding gap of USD 29.8 million, required to maintain the food pipeline necessary to continue providing relief assistance to IDPs and refugees through December. Unless new contributions are confirmed urgently the nutritional status of 1.4 million internally displaced persons in northern Uganda, mostly women and children, will be jeopardized.

(D) West Africa: (1) Cote d'Ivoire (2) Guinea (3) Liberia (4) Mali (5) Mauritania (6) Niger

(1) Cote d'Ivoire

- (a) An increase in malnutrition has been noted in children from villages around Bangolo, south of Man. Although it is the lean season, the rate of malnutrition is high when compared with figures from this same period last year. Medical NGOs, such as MSF Belgium, have nutritional feeding centres in the area. WFP supports these programmes by providing a ration for the mothers while they stay with the children in the feeding centre and also by providing a one month take home family ration for the critical first month after the child is released from the centre.
- (b) From 21-27 July, about 595 tons of various food commodities were distributed to over 40,000 people in Cote d'Ivoire.
- (c) Lean season distributions are ongoing in vulnerable areas of the north and west. These general distributions are intended to help stave off short term hunger in this period before the harvest, when food stocks are exhausted.
- (d) The Minister of Education visited Bouake last week to meet with educational administrators in the region. The long delayed end of year exams for the north are scheduled to take place in August. In this way, schools in the north and south can harmonize their schedules and re-open together in October.
- (e) A new contribution was confirmed this week for USD 2.4 million, which will be used to purchase 3,300 tons of food. The 2005 regional operation (Cote d'Ivoire, Burkina, Ghana, Mali) with a budget of USD 28.2 million is now funded at 82 percent. The current shortfall is USD 5.1 million. Assuming that the situation in Cote d'Ivoire remains stable, the pipeline situation for Cote d'Ivoire should remain healthy through December 2005. On average, due to the time needed for procurement, shipping, customs clearance and internal transport, there is a delay of 5-6 months between the time a contribution is confirmed and the time the food is in the sub-offices ready for distributions. Therefore, in order to ensure a healthy pipeline in early 2006, contributions should be confirmed immediately.

(2) Guinea

- (a) From 11- 24 July, WFP distributed over 470 tons of food to 34,000 beneficiaries. This included general ration distributions to more than 31,000 refugees living in Kouankan, Kola and Kountaya camps.
- (b) In total, Guinean refugee camps now host approximately 63,000 individuals who are currently being assisted by WFP; 3,300 are from Ivory Coast and the remainder from Liberia.
- (c) During the reporting period, 1,350 Liberian refugees were voluntarily repatriated. Since the beginning of UNHCR's repatriation campaign in November 2004, over 14,500 Liberians have returned home. Repatriation has been slower than planned, resulting in

a continued higher refugee caseload for food distributions than was originally anticipated.

- (d) The offer of double rations to encourage Liberian refugees to register for voluntary repatriation remains operative in the Kissidougou camps, where during the past week, over 280 refugees received double rations prior to their repatriation. This failed to motivate refugees in Kola and Laine camps to volunteer for repatriation. WFP and UNHCR will try to implement this system again in the camps around N'Zerekore.

(3) Liberia

- (a) From 17-23 July, more than 172,000 vulnerable beneficiaries received 1,400 tons of WFP provided food in Liberia. This included the distribution of 300 tons of commodities through general food distributions to more than 33,000 Liberians living in 8 internally displaced people (IDP) camps in Montserrado County.
- (b) During the past week, about 2,400 IDPs, resettled to various counties of return from camps in Bong and Montserrado Counties, received 80 tons of food in the IDP camps, as their first tranche resettlement food ration. Distribution of the second tranche two-months food ration to returnees and IDPs, which completes the four-months resettlement food package, continued in Montserrado, Bong, Bomi, Capemount, Gbarpolu, Grand Gedeh and Lofa Counties. A total of 3,700 beneficiaries (IDP and Returnees) received some 125 tons of assorted relief food commodities.
- (c) Since the start of the repatriation of Liberian refugees in October 2004 and the resettlement of IDPs in November 2004, some 28,000 returnees and 194,000 IDPs have now been resettled to their county of origin and provided with resettlement assistance (including WFP food).

(4) Mali

- (a) The devastating impact of the locust invasion and drought that hit west Africa's crops last year is not limited to Niger. Mali is also in the grip of a severe food crisis that WFP estimates is affecting 2.2 million people or 20 percent of the total population. The agency estimates that agricultural production is down 42 percent on last year and is 25 percent lower than the average of the past five years.
- (b) As a consequence some 5,000 Malian children in the north already suffer from acute malnutrition with infant mortality reaching record levels in some northern regions. However, the TV cameras whose horrific images of hunger in Niger caught the international community's attention, have not yet reached the affected areas of Mali, and despite the urgent need for food aid, WFP's emergency appeal for USD 7.5 million to feed 444,000 in the country is facing a shortfall of 85 percent.

(5) Mauritania

- (a) The rainy season is underway in Mauritania's agricultural areas, allowing the start of cultivation. Agricultural households are having difficulty securing seeds, especially local pulses, implying that farmers will not be able to take advantage of the recent rains. These risks to food security imply that close monitoring of the situation is necessary. WFP is organizing a nutritional survey in August to gather more information and take action if needed.
- (b) Cases of cholera have continued to be reported in areas along the Senegal River valley. The situation remains under control but has the potential to deteriorate as the rainy season continues.
- (c) From 11 to 25 July, WFP organized a food security assessment in coordination with the Government, FEWS-NET and the European Commission. Mauritania's food security

situation remains fragile, as the country is going through the peak of the lean season. The mission concluded that areas that have benefited from WFP relief distributions are better off than regions that benefited from bilateral aid programs alone. WFP distributions prioritized structurally vulnerable areas (Brakna, Gorgol, Tagant, Assaba, Hodh El Gharbi) that were facing acute food insecurity after the locust invasion and severe rain deficit that led to a 44 percent decrease in the 2004/2005 cereal production. The situation in these areas is now stable. However, the situation is deteriorating in areas not covered by WFP's protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO), including Trarza, Guidimakha, Hodh El Chargui.

- (d) Médecins sans Frontières Belgium completed a survey that revealed high levels of malnutrition in Hodh El Chargui, a region of the country that benefited from bilateral food aid programs alone. In preliminary talks, WFP and MSF have agreed to collaborate should relief efforts be necessary.
- (e) Since the start of relief distributions in April, a total of 18,000 tons of commodities worth USD 9 million have been distributed to 400,000 beneficiaries. A total of 400,000 most vulnerable people have been reached in the regions of Brakna, Gorgol, Tagant, Assaba and Hodh El Gharbi.
- (f) The onset of the rainy season has slowed commodity distributions in the South of the country. Parts of Maghama, Mbut, Barkeol and Kankossa districts are cut off from WFP warehouses by seasonal rivers that overflowed because of recent rains.
- (g) The PRRO food pipeline is relatively healthy for 2005. However, there will be a pipeline break of 3,120 tons of cereals as of September. Contributions are urgently needed to avert this break.

(6) Niger

- (a) During the week of 25-31 July, WFP plans to provide a total of some 4,230 tons of food to 273,400 beneficiaries in the country. The ration per household, which is based on the average nutritional needs of a family of 7 people, consists of 100 kg of cereals, 15 kg of pulses and 5 kg of vegetable oil. Food will be distributed to families of severely and moderately malnourished children in therapeutic and supplementary feeding centres and free food distributions will take place in targeted villages located in extremely vulnerable and vulnerable areas in Maradi, Tillaberi and Tahoua.
- (b) Distribution modalities for the 70 tons of high energy biscuits that will arrive via airlift on 29 and 31 July are being finalized to ensure that the biscuits are distributed in the most vulnerable zones, immediately upon their arrival. The first consignment will be dispatched to Tahoua and Maradi regions.
- (c) Meetings are being held with NGO partners to finalise the distribution plan for areas classified by the National Early Warning System as "extremely critical" (approximately 800,000 people in 19 areas throughout the country) and "critical" (approximately 800,000 people in 29 areas). It is expected that most of the partners intervening in the "extremely critical" areas will also intervene in the "critical areas".

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

(1) Angola

- (a) The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development recorded a growth of 25 percent in crop production in 2005 due to favourable rainfall patterns and extended cultivated areas. Maize production reached 880,000 tons, the largest harvest since the end of the 27-year civil war. However, while the degree of food insecurity of rural households has

improved to some extent throughout the country, pockets of vulnerability persist in the provinces of Huambo, Bie, and Kuando Kubango - all provinces that have received considerable numbers of returnees.

- (b) In Uige and Malange Provinces, WFP has initiated measures to close two additional sub-offices. This is based upon better harvests and the successful re-establishment of livelihoods for returnee populations and while WFP will no longer maintain a physical presence in these areas, assistance to vulnerable beneficiaries will continue through collaborating partners.
- (c) The Marburg epidemic in the northern province of Uige is reportedly under control. However, medical officials are remaining cautious, as the '42-day-without-new-cases' trial has yet to be achieved.

(2) Lesotho

- (a) The national Vulnerability Assessment Committee findings indicate that approximately 550,000 people will face food shortages between June 2005 and March 2006. The most significant deficits are reported to be in the Southern Lowlands and Senqu River Valley. The government plans to respond by addressing market inefficiencies that are currently keeping prices high and strengthen activities that will lessen the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic.
- (b) During 20 to 26 July, WFP and collaborating partners distributed food to approximately 31,000 people enrolled in mother and child health care, patients in HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis clinics and home care programmes, as well as to school-feeding and food-for-work participants.

(3) Malawi

- (a) The President of Malawi has banned all exports of both maize and fertilizer in response to a growing food crisis. The 2004/05 maize harvest is the lowest since 1994, with a production of approximately 1.3 million tons, representing 37 percent of national consumption requirements. Should maize prices keep parity with inflation, the national Vulnerability Assessment Committee estimates that 4.2 million people (34 percent of the population) will not have access to enough food during the coming year. This figure will rise to 4.6 million people should maize prices increase. Food assistance is estimated at 270,000 to 415,000 tons respectively. The government is expected to respond by providing tax exemptions for farmers earning less than USD40 per month, along with subsidies for fertilizers and other agricultural inputs.

(4) Mozambique

- (a) WFP has completed an assessment in western Tete Province, which shares a border with Zimbabwe. Findings indicate a devastating combination of chronic poverty and a lack of food resources due to the failure of early rains in 2005. Many people are sick and dying of HIV/AIDS resulting in an escalating number of orphans. Due to the province's position, the area traditionally relies on the national economy of Zimbabwe. Currently, only 30 percent of people's food needs are being met as a result of insufficient stocks in WFP's pipeline, and the situation continues to worsen. While there has been a significant increase in the number of people receiving antiretrovirals in government hospitals, the poorest of these households are in desperate need of humanitarian food assistance, and WFP's lack of commodities is acting as a critical constraint to food security.
- (b) Total cereal production is reported at 1.9 million tons, 5 percent lower than the 2003/04 harvest. However, a production disparity between the north and south of the country continues to grow, resulting in acute food insecurity in the southern and central

provinces. According to national Vulnerability Assessment Committee (VAC) estimates, some 580,000 people will lack access to adequate food needs during the year. In addition, access to clean water and health care services remain problematic. In response to the VAC findings, the government plans to closely monitor malnutrition indicators, increase potable water treatment, provide food assistance and strengthen the non-agricultural economy in order to reduce dependence on rain-fed agriculture. Due to a lack of rainfall, most agricultural food-for-work projects are no longer possible.

(5) Swaziland

- (a) A severe shortage of water in parts of the Lowveld continues to threaten livestock. Farmers have reported a decline in the price of cattle from an average of E1,500 (USD224) to E1,200 (USD179) per bull in the past four months. A general decrease in the price of livestock is one of the first indicators that vulnerable households are running short of cash and are forced to sell livestock in order to buy food and other necessary commodities.
- (b) During 19 to 25 July, WFP distributed food to just over 52,000 beneficiaries in cooperation with collaborating partners.

(6) Zambia

- (a) During a recent field trip to Zambezi and Chavuma Districts, WFP staff reported that many households have nearly depleted their food stocks from the recent agricultural harvest. Many families are limited to one meal a day and there are indications that people are relying heavily on wild vegetation for sustenance.
- (b) UNHCR has revised the planning figures for the repatriation of Angolan refugees. It is predicted that only half of the 34,000 people who were to return home to Angola will do so this year. WFP is revising needs accordingly and it is likely that more food will be required during 2005.
- (c) According to WFP pipeline projections, major commodity shortfalls will begin at the end of August. Without immediate new donations, WFP will be forced to reduce rations, which will seriously affect the lives of thousands of beneficiaries. According to previous assessments, more than 1.2 million people will require approximately 120,00 tons of cereal until the next harvest.

(7) Zimbabwe

- (a) The UN Secretary General's Envoy for Human Settlements, Mrs Anna Tibaijuka has submitted her report on the fact-finding mission to assess the impact of the government's urban clean up operations. While an official statement has not been made, sources indicate the report has not been well received by the Government of Zimbabwe.
- (b) Authorities have removed most of the displaced people from the transit centres in Harare, Bulawayo and Mutare, relocating them to rural areas, previously occupied plots of land whose structures were demolished and other locations. A small number of people are reported to have remained at the centres, having no alternative destinations or shelter. To date, WFP has provided 1,400 tons of food to assist the displaced.
- (c) Between 16 and 22 July, WFP participated in a UN Country Team assessment of urban dwellers, which have been affected by the government's clean up operations. The assessment, conducted in cooperation with government social welfare officers, non-governmental organizations and faith-based organizations covered five locations. Results of the assessment are being analysed and will provide guidance on humanitarian needs and ongoing response efforts.

- (d) Limited availability of maize in the provinces of Matabeleland and Manicaland continues to be observed. In Bulawayo Urban, the price of maize on the parallel market increased by 50 percent from ZW\$2,285 (USD0.25) per kilo, to ZW\$3,425 (USD0.38) per kilo. Price increases have been attributed to the ongoing shortage of fuel. In Manicaland Province, the parallel market for maize is reported to have virtually disappeared as a consequence of the government's clean-up operation, compounded by the lack of cereal deliveries from the Grain Marketing Board throughout the province.
- (e) WFP's school and child-supplementary feeding programmes remain suspended pending clearance of corn-soya-blend (CSB) by government authorities. However, home-based care projects for orphans and other vulnerable children continue and are assisting approximately 162,000 beneficiaries monthly.

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

(1) Bangladesh

- (a) Bangladesh is in the peak of the flooding season and WFP is now regularly receiving news of fresh flooding or imminent flooding in various parts of the country. So far the situation is normal and remains within the local response capacity. As is usual, the price of cash crops, fruit and vegetables (mainly rice and wheat flour) is escalating.
- (b) The host government has formally approved a no-cost extension of the school feeding component of WFP's emergency operation (EMOP) in Bangladesh, thus allowing WFP to utilise the balance of resources through November 2005. As part of the EMOP, daily over 600,000 primary school students continue to receive high energy biscuits.
- (c) Micro-level livelihood activities, applying food-for-work(FFW) and food-for-asset (FFA) modalities, are ongoing in four districts.
- (d) WFP, during the past week, also provided the distribution of rice to around 3,000 households (each household = 30 kg).

(2) Indonesia

- (a) TSUNAMI EMERGENCY OPERATION:
- (b) A range of earthquakes occurred in WFP areas of operation on 24 and 25 July. Following a magnitude 7.3 earthquake in the Nicobar Islands on 24 July, a tsunami warning was issued by the Japan Meteorological Agency. UN staff in Nias, Simeulue and Calang were instructed to move to high ground as a precautionary measure.
- (c) July general food distributions are underway according to plan. To date, Save the Children (SCF) has distributed food to 90,000 beneficiaries in Lhokseumawe, Aceh Utara, and Bireuen, against the target of 111,500. SCF has also completed the distribution in Pidie for some 72,000 beneficiaries in conjunction with its local NGO partner, Kerani, by using new system (ration card). Distribution in Medan for approximately 11,000 people is ongoing.
- (d) While distributions in Aceh Jaya (53,300 beneficiaries) and Nias (9,300 beneficiaries) have been completed, distribution in Aceh Barat Daya by the Indonesian Red Cross (21,000 beneficiaries) has commenced during the past week. The distribution in Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar will finalize this week with SCF, World Vision and CARE.
- (e) A bridge in Bakongan, Aceh Selatan on the route from Medan to Meulaboh has collapsed, slowing down the planned dispatch of rice. Small-load trucks will be mobilized to keep up the dispatch plan.
- (f) The school feeding programme is currently undergoing a significant expansion following the recent commencement of the academic term. It is expected to cover 340,000

primary school children by the end of August. Training of 300 teachers and headmasters in Lhokseumawe and Aceh Utara started on 26 July. The participants are drawn from newly included schools.

- (g) Preparations are underway for several small food-for-work projects in Aceh Besar by Kecamatan Development Programme (KDP), co-supported with World Bank. A joint cash and food-for-work project with Oxfam will commence early August in Lahewa, Nias.
- (h) WFP will join an inter-agency mission in Nias scheduled on 1-6 August. The mission will visit remote sub-district of Afulu and Telo Island, 200 km south of Teluk Dalam, to identify the need of further assistance.
- (i) OTHER ACTIVITIES:
- (j) During June, Indonesia witnessed some security incidents at various locations, including two small bombings. Child malnutrition levels reportedly increased in Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT) and Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB), in the eastern part of the country covered by WFP's protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO), due to the combined result of lack of medical care, negligence on child care and crop failure of staple commodities. The government has been making all possible efforts to address the issue.
- (k) Under the PRRO 10069.1, a little over 1,187,000 beneficiaries received WFP food assistance in June.
- (l) WFP is fully engaged in preparations to expand by almost 50 percent the Nutritional Rehabilitation Programme (NPR) through local health posts and schools, especially in NTT and NTB.
- (m) The OPSM Subsidized Rice Programme phased out in Jakarta and Surabaya in the end of June. WFP has carried out various phase-out socialization meetings.
- (n) During June, 2 community development projects (CDP), comprising basic skills training for 110 women in Greater Jakarta, have been finalized, bringing up the total number of CDP's completed since 2002, to 85. At present, 59 projects, mainly focusing on water and sanitation, are on-going. Most of the projects in Greater Jakarta are now at the final stage.
- (o) Food distribution took also place to 2,025 participants and their 7,704 family members for food-for-work activities which had been carried out in March and April under a reforestation project in Beton Area, West Timor. The food ration was highly appreciated by the beneficiaries as the crop harvest was poor in the project areas and a food shortage was anticipated till next harvest.
- (p) The confirmed contribution to PRRO 10069.1 (as of 13 July) stands at USD 20,382,449 (18.82 percent). against the total requirement of USD 108,323,608.

(3) Korea (DPR)

- (a) Following the recent arrival of wheat, all 19 WFP supported Local Food Production factories were operational during the period 23 to 29 July. Production for the third week of July was over 1,400 tonnes of food or 100 percent the weekly requirement of WFP's emergency operation in DPRK. WFP has decided to distribute locally produced biscuits to kindergarten and primary school children during the summer vacation in August. Children will be supplied with biscuits from the institutions every week.
- (b) Funding shortfalls continue to cause cuts in cereal distributions to many of WFP's beneficiaries in DPRK. In July, some 3.6 million elderly people, primary school pupils, the poorest urban households and several food-for-work (FFW)- participants did not get any cereals. Thanks to a purchase from WFP's Immediate Response Account, WFP will

be able to increase its cereal beneficiary numbers to 4.6 million in August, but without any new contributions those will have to be downgraded to only 1.9 million in October. In the absence of new contributions, by the end of the year, 3.2 million out of the targeted 6.5 million beneficiaries will not be fed. Moreover, children in nurseries/kindergartens and pregnant/nursing women have now been deprived of WFP oil for up to three months and of pulses for up to two months.

(4) Maldives

- (a) Corrigendum of information reported on 22 July: the President of the Maldives has not/not been changed; however members of the cabinet have been shuffled.

(5) Sri Lanka

- (a) Shooting and killings still continue in the North East of the country. On 25 and 27 July there was a hartal in Trincomalee (Thampalagamam and Kanttale); traffic in and out of Trincomalee has been blocked and all UN vehicles were advised to stay away from the area until further notice.
- (b) Second cycle food distribution is on-going for a 2 weeks period.
- (c) The UN Country Team's Transition Strategy - an inter agency exercise - was completed this week with contributions from WFP. This document will now be widely consulted and become the basis of the UN Country Team's approach to continued tsunami response.
- (d) Mother and Child Nutrition (MCN) Food Demonstration workshops were held for pregnant and lactating mothers in all the implementing Ministry of Health divisions in Batticaloa District.

(G) Latin America and Caribbean: (1) Regional (2) Bolivia (3) Colombia (4) Ecuador (5) El Salvador (6) Guatemala (7) Haiti (8) Nicaragua (9) Peru

(1) Regional

- (a) Tropical storms Franklin and Gert alerted authorities and people in the Bahamas and Mexico. WFP closely monitored the situation.

(2) Bolivia

- (a) Road blockades on the main way to Titikaka Lake, Department of La Paz, have continued since 16 July. Since 26 July, the transport sector has led a general strike to protest against diesel shortage and has mounted road blockades in the city of Oruro. Also, the urban transport sectors of Cochabamba keep quarrelling over the routes that the municipality has established for each line. They have paralyzed the city with a general strike and several road blockades. So far, blockades have not affected WFP's distribution schedule. There has also been a two-day national strike in public hospitals and health centres.
- (b) As part of WFP's emergency operation (EMOP) in Bolivia, a total of over 300 tons of food have been delivered to the Municipalities of Gutierrez, Cuevo, Camiri and Boyuibe. Implementing partners World Vision and CARITAS will distribute this food within the next few days. Some 3,890 families will benefit of this fourth part of distributions.

(3) Colombia

- (a) On 20 July, some 515 people (133 families) from rural areas of La Loma, Corazon de Jesus and Caimanero (Municipality of Bojaya, Province of Choco) returned to their places of origin after being displaced for more than 3 months. These families received transportation support from the local government and emergency food aid from the

Colombian Solidarity Network (RSS). According to local authorities, 29 families decided to remain displaced in the Municipality of Bellavista for fear of retaliations from the illegal armed groups in the area.

- (b) New displacements have been reported in the Province of Sucre (northern Colombia). According to information issued by local authorities, 47 families from rural areas of Cucal and Campanario (nearby areas of the Municipality of San Onofre) were forced to flee their homes due to threats and clashes between illegal armed groups. These families have received emergency humanitarian aid from the International Committee of the Red Cross. WFP, if required, will provide emergency food aid through its sub-office in this province and as part of its protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 10366).
- (c) Some 45 displaced families decided to return to their places of origin after being temporarily settled in the village of Cerro Azul (nearby areas of the Municipality of San Pablo, Province of Bolivar). Families were forced to flee two months ago due to the constant clashes between illegal armed groups. This process of return was coordinated with the provincial government, the Colombian Social Solidarity Network and some other governmental institutions.
- (d) Five people were killed and another 14 were taken hostage during clashes between armed groups in a rural area of Rio Sucio, Province of Choco. According to local authorities, the kidnappers later released three hostages for unknown reasons. In the last few days, seven more people have been released by an illegal armed group; however, there is no information about the remaining eight who are still captive. Colombian Police and armed troops reached the area in attempt to rescue the hostages. WFP develops several food aid activities in this province as part of PRRO 10366.
- (e) At least 12 persons (7 soldiers and 6 rebels) were killed during a six-hour shoot-out between the Colombian army and members of an illegal armed group in rural areas of Cubarral, Province of Meta. According to information issued by the Colombian army, some 120 rebels were preparing a massive attack up in the mountains in nearby areas of Bogotá when an army patrol engaged a group of rebels. The army said another seven to 12 rebels were presumed killed in the firefight; however, their bodies had not been found yet.
- (f) Last Monday 24 July, illegal armed rebels attacked some communities in the Province of Putumayo, along the border with Ecuador. In this attack one soldier was killed, and 19 others, including some civilians, were injured and severe damage was caused to an oil pipeline.
- (g) In the context of the new PRRO 10366, Assistance to People Displaced by Violence, WFP distributed last week 35 tons of food in the Provinces of Antioquia and Tolima, reaching over 2,205 beneficiaries.

(4) Ecuador

- (a) According to the National Geophysical Institute, on 16 July, a low intensity earthquake of 4.3 on the Richter scale was registered 120 km south from Quito, Province of Imbabura. Up to now, the National Geophysical Institute has registered 107 seismic events in the Province of Imbabura, most of them with an intensity lower than 2.8 on the Richter scale.
- (b) According to the National Geophysical Institute, the eruption process of Tungurahua and Reventador volcanoes is currently low.
- (c) On Monday 25 July, suppliers for WFP's emergency operation in Ecuador began delivering over 146 tons of food commodities to three main warehouses located in

Pichincha, Imbabura and Sucumbios. The distribution process will start on 9 August.

(5) El Salvador

- (a) Following heavy rains and land-slides earlier in the month, some 765 people remain in shelters in the Western Department of Ahuachapan. Provisional housing is being constructed in the town of Apaneca to shelter the affected population, while plans are finalized for the reconstruction of damaged and destroyed homes. WFP has assisted the shelters with emergency food rations totaling 1.7 tons.
- (b) Emergency food distributions, totaling 68 tons, reaching 685 families living in the eastern Department of Morazan, were completed during the past week. The food was mainly distributed to communities along the Honduran border. Morazan is considered one of the poorest departments in the country and lies within the “drought corridor”, where cases of malnutrition have been on the rise as the communities are at the peak of the lean period before the next maize harvest in August/September.
- (c) WFP delivered a total of 42 tons of food, reaching 500 families on the Pacific coast, affected by a ban on prawn fishing. Local populations depend on the fishing industry for their livelihoods. The intervention is being implemented with WFP’s cooperating partner World Vision International (WVI).
- (d) The final round of school feeding distributions was completed during the period with over 1,055 tons distributed to 1,075 schools and early education centres, which will provide school meals for 121,520 children through the end of the school year in October.
- (e) Field Level Agreements (FLA’s) are being negotiated with WVI, Samaritans Purse and five local NGO’s to cover interventions under the El Salvador component of the regional protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 10212.0, for the coming six months.
- (f) The current pipeline situation for the PRRO 10212 is healthy for cereals and pulses; however, additional contributions of corn-soya blend and oil are required to fully meet the operational needs over the coming six months.

(6) Guatemala

- (a) Rainfall has decreased during the past week and consequently the National Coordinating Committee for Disaster Reduction (CONRED) has downgraded its alert level to “yellow” in the whole country.
- (b) The President of Guatemala and his Cabinet held a two-day retreat to evaluate the security situation during the first 18 months of his Administration and to draw a plan to combat the increased levels of delinquency and criminality. Governmental action will focus on six aspects: more control of gangs, participation of the Army in combination with the civil security forces, participation of the Presidential Commission on Human Rights as observer of Army performance, promotion of social development through the implementation of water and sanitation projects and enhanced assistance in health and education. In addition, a set of law proposals on security issues will be on the August agenda of the Congress. Civil organizations have expressed the urgent need for more concrete actions.

(7) Haiti

- (a) The passage of hurricanes Dennis and Emily caused damage in the southern peninsula of Haiti. According to the latest update from the Haitian Department of Civil Protection, MINUSTAH and UNDP, some 30 persons have died, 23 persons are still missing and some 1,500 houses have been destroyed or damaged. Agricultural fields in the coastal areas have been destroyed and livestock has been killed; however, existing coping

mechanisms supported by resources from local governments, NGO's and the international community will be able to cover the humanitarian needs without external assistance.

- (b) A two day workshop in preparation for the forthcoming elections, organized by MINUSTAH/UNDP and the Haitian government, was attended by some 60 political parties. WFP was also represented at the workshop, where issues such as protection of the environment, natural disaster prevention and Millennium Development Goals were discussed.
- (c) Prominent representatives from Famni Lavalas, the party of Haiti's ousted leader Aristide, have declared that they will participate in the elections. (Lavalas had previously claimed that they would not run for elections, unless Aristide would be allowed to return to Haiti from his exile in South Africa.) Other members of Lavalas have however denied that the party will participate in the elections, which could be a sign of a split in the country's largest political faction.
- (d) The kidnapping and killing of the prominent journalist Jacques Roche, a well-known poet and editor of the cultural section at the Haitian daily Le Matin, has been widely condemned. Jacques Roche was found dead on a street in Port-au-Prince, handcuffed and mutilated, four days after being kidnapped. His funeral on 21 July brought hundreds to the streets in protest. Roman Catholic priest Gerard Jean-Juste, a prominent member of Aristide's Lavalas party and a possible candidate for the presidential election, was accused of being involved in the kidnapping and murder of Jacques Roche.
- (e) During the past week, nine Haitian citizens were reported killed in the capital. Reports of kidnappings and kidnapping-linked torture and rape continue to be recorded. Over the past week, some 18 cases of kidnappings were reported.
- (f) UN troops were involved in skirmishes with alleged gang members in Bois Neuf (Cite Soleil), in the area of Cite Militaire, in Bel Air and in front of SHODECOSA, where the WFP Port-au-Prince warehouses are situated. Numerous arrests were made by MINUSTAH and Haitian National Police forces (HNP); however no casualties were reported. A slight improvement in the security situation can be noted since the killing of the alleged gang leader Dread Wilme in Cite Soleil on July 6th and the numerous arrests of alleged gang members in the past two weeks. The situation seems less tense, especially in the area of Port-au-Prince. However, the question remains whether this will continue and the level of criminality and kidnappings does remain high. The entire country remains in UN security phase III.
- (g) In spite of the improvements, the current security situation continues to affect WFP office and sub office operations. Administrative, monitoring and logistic activities need to be escorted due to the tense situation in some areas of Port-au-Prince such as Cite Militaire and the area around SHODECOSA.
- (h) During the past week, a total of 624 tons of food was delivered to health centres and schools in the West, North and North-East departments and Port-au-Prince and to the various implementing partners of WFP's protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) activities in the North-West and Central Plateau.
- (i) Training for Western and Northern Departments implementing partners in the health sector for the new PRRO 10382.0 ended. More than 280 health workers (130 health centers) from NGO's and the Ministry of Health were trained in supplementary food assistance programme implementation, including monitoring and evaluation (M&E), reporting and resource based management (RBM).
- (j) Food-for-work (FFW) projects in the Northern, North-Eastern and Artibonite departments, approved by the Selection Committee, are under finalization and training

sessions are being planned. The implementing of school gardens in different schools in the North-Eastern Department is being assessed. FFW will be used in support for this activity. Cooperation with FAO is under consideration for this project.

(8) Nicaragua

- (a) The continuous rise in petroleum prices is having a negative affect on the purchasing power of the poor and food insecure people in Nicaragua, as it has caused an increase in the price of the basic food basket. Since December last year, the price has risen 6.5 percent. WFP is monitoring the situation.
- (b) A moderate earthquake reaching 5.6 on the Richter scale was registered on 23 July in the capital Managua and various departments in the Pacific part of Nicaragua. It is the second time within a month that a strong earthquake has been registered in Nicaragua. No damage has been reported to date.
- (c) Heavy rains continue, especially in the RAAN region and have damaged several roads, making access to some areas even more difficult.
- (d) Approximately 10,365 pregnant and nursing women; 11,160 children under two years old; 1,790 vulnerable rural families and 62,065 schoolchildren in the Central and Northern Atlantic Region (RAAN) continue to benefit of food distributions under the Nicaragua component of the regional protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 10212.0).
- (e) If no commodities are announced in the upcoming months or those that are announced arrived late, PRRO will face serious pipeline breaks. This month, WFP has already been affected by shortfalls of rice. Beneficiary numbers will be reduced if the situation prevails

(9) Peru

- (a) On 15 June, two provinces of the region of Ayacucho; one in Huancavelica, Cuzco and Junin and three in Acobamba, were officially declared in state of emergency for 60 days.
- (b) Many different groups have taken advantage of the week of Peru's National Independence Day (28 July), to protest by means of roadblocks and demonstrations. Some violent acts have occurred in several places of Lima and other regions. Four people were killed in Puno by the police after having robbed a bank.
- (c) WFP and UNICEF organized a regional workshop in Puno named "Disaster Prevention in Very Low Temperatures Situations". A total of 70 counterpart staff (including regional directors, NGO's, beneficiaries) was trained. People trained will replicate lessons learned to 2,000 people.
- (d) Since distributions initiated in May, approximately 507 tons of assorted commodities have been distributed through WFP's emergency operation in Peru. Approximately 46,000 beneficiaries have been reached in the regions of Puno and Apurimac. Distributions in July also targeted some 32,150 people in Huancavelica. In addition, almost 14 tons of food were distributed to 2,705 beneficiaries, who were targeted under WFP's HIV/AIDS intervention.
- (e) A second emergency food distribution in Puno and Apurimac regions will take place in August. During that month, food will also be distributed to Huancavelica, Apurimac and Ayacucho regions in the south of the country.
- (f) Shortfalls remain for emergency operation (EMOP 425) until the end of the project (September 2005). At the end of the project only 50 percent of the commitment will be accomplished.

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

WFP Weekly Emergency Report

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