

World Food Programme Emergency Report 2006  
 Issued Weekly by the United Nations World Food Programme  
 Report No. 25 / 2006 - Date 23 June 2006

**(A) Highlights**

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

**(A) Highlights**

- (a) Between 1 and 19 June, WFP dispatched a total of 14,693 tons of food from logistical hubs to the Darfur region in Sudan.
- (b) The WFP refugee operation in Tanzania continues to distribute reduced food rations in order to extend resources.
- (c) Since mid-May, over 5,000 returnees from Burundi have arrived in Rwanda.
- (d) In Kenya, the June distribution is targeting a total of 3.6 million beneficiaries.
- (e) The second phase of the voluntary repatriation of Sudanese refugees in Uganda commenced on 13 June 2006.
- (f) Although many southern African countries are expecting harvests that are above the five-year averages, maize availability in the region for the 2006/07 marketing year is projected at just under 20 million tons, well below last year's level of 23 million tons. Based upon preliminary cereal balance sheets, in addition to South Africa, maize surpluses are only expected in Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia. Other countries will continue to face shortfalls of varying magnitudes.

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

**(1) Burundi**

- (a) The government and the Front for National Liberation (FNL) movement signed a pre-accord document on 17 June highlighting their shared resolve to reach a consensus on the ceasefire and peace agreement within two weeks. Reports from both delegations indicate consent on many issues and discussions on the army reform remain the principal bone of contention.
- (b) Data collected for the Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (CFSAM) has been compiled for analysis and the draft report for the agricultural season 2006 B is being finalised. Preliminary findings confirm the current crop production as slightly higher than the same season in 2005 (which was very poor). In several areas, the good beans production will be overly consumed due to other food commodities being either in short supply or nonexistent. Despite the small improvement in production, people living in

different zones will nonetheless need food assistance for their daily subsistence. The final results of the CFSAM expected at the end of the month will determine the magnitude of the requirements for the second semester.

- (c) On 16 -17 June, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Antonio Guterres, and the European Union Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Aid, Louis Michel, carried out a two-day visit with a pledge to help the country reintegrate Internally Displaced People and repatriated Burundian refugees. The pledge was made during the meeting with senior government officials following their visit to the Congolese refugee's camp.
- (d) Last week, security in the capital was marked by the explosion of nearly fifteen bombs in Musaga zone, where one person was killed and over ten civilians injured.
- (e) WFP distributed 1,197 tons of relief food to 158,893 beneficiaries. The shortage of pulses persists and some distributions were conducted without the commodity. No problems were reported during food distributions.

## **(2) Djibouti**

- (a) In a fight against the drought, WFP, Ministry of Hydraulics and UNICEF signed an agreement for the construction of 40 wells in the northern districts of Tadjoura and Obok. Each district will have 20 wells. The 40 wells will serve drinking water for 2,500 families. The duration of the project is 7 months, from June to December 2006 and its total cost is estimated at USD 179,994. WFP contribution for this project is estimated at USD 69,938 and includes the provision of construction materials, well digging under Food-for-Work activities and follow-up work by field monitors.

## **(3) Ethiopia**

- (a) In southern Oromiya region, recent unrest and clashes between the Guji and Borena clans have lead to displacements of population groups. A government assessment team has just returned from the field, and the official report is expected to be released shortly. So far, one month food ration has been allocated for parts of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) caseload, while NGOs in the areas of concern have utilized some of its regular food resources in response to the situation. Reports from WFP field monitors in Somali region also confirm new IDP caseloads in border areas with Oromiya region as a result of the recent clashes. These IDPs have been given immediate food assistance. Emergency assessments will identify further needs.
- (b) A rapid assessment conducted by WFP in some districts in East Harerghe zone, Oromiya region, validated rising malnutrition rates amongst children and pregnant and lactating women reported last week. In 14 out of 17 districts, the number of malnourished children and women increased, in some cases more than 400 percent compared to the previous screening round. An additional 12,000 children and women are in need of targeted supplementary food assistance. The rapid assessment attributed part of the increase to better screening coverage, but the major contributing factor is the deterioration on the food security situation due to a decrease in food production. This is a result of shorter rains than expected last year and subsequent reduction in the harvest of sorghum. High population pressure, poor hygiene and poor feeding practices aggravate the situation. The targeted supplementary food consignment for East Harerghe of 990 tons of blended food and vegetable oil is expected to be delivered to the distribution sites by the end of next week.
- (c) Relief food distributions are ongoing in food insecure regions of the country. The sixth round of food allocations are being transported to Afar, Amhara and Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR), where most of the food has now been dispatched to district level. In Oromiya region, the fifth round of food allocation is still

under dispatch. In Somali region, food transport and deliveries continue to be hampered in five of the zones of the region: Fik, Warder, Degehabur, Gode and Korahe. This is mainly due to the current difficult security situation in this part of the region, where movements of private vehicles are restricted. Private transporters are also reluctant to deliver food to those areas due to the prevailing insecurity. However, WFP field monitors confirm that food deliveries improved in Jijiga, Shinile, Liben and Afder zones of Somali region during last week.

- (d) The mid-year multi-agency emergency needs' assessment, aimed at identifying July-December relief beneficiary numbers, will start with the deployment of 17 teams on 24 June and will last from 2 to 3 weeks. It is expected that relief food needs will increase as a result of the assessment and the inclusion of 1.1 million chronically food insecure people in the Somali region, previously planned to be assisted under the Productive Safety Net Programme. Provisional estimates from WFP indicate a shortfall of 100,000 tons for the second half of the year for relief operations as a result of this adjustment. The exact relief food needs for the second half of the year will be confirmed following the mid-year assessment.

#### **(4) Kenya**

- (a) Preparations for the long-rains assessments continue. Lists of participants and the budget are being finalized. Training will take place during the first week of July and data collection will commence by mid-July.
- (b) The latest food security update reports indicate environmental conditions have improved across drought-affected pastoral and marginal agricultural areas. However, pastoral recovery will be difficult. The abnormally high rates of livestock mortality suggest that in the absence of a combination of emergency and mid to long term multi-sectoral interventions, the viability of the pastoral livelihood will be in jeopardy. For many households, herd sizes are too small to support household food security. In addition the rise in the number of pastoralists that have become destitute after losing their livestock is adding to the proportion of chronically food insecure pastoralists.
- (c) The June distribution is targeting 3,098,000 people under the general food distribution and 535,984 children under expanded school feeding, for a total of 3.6 million beneficiaries for the June distribution cycle. The final figures for the May distribution cycle are not complete since some districts are yet to provide their inputs on the beneficiaries reached and amount of food distributed. The June distribution has started or is about to start in all EMOP districts.
- (d) WFP received donations totalling USD 127 million (56 percent of the requirement). In addition Euro 5.5 million is awaiting confirmation.
- (e) There is enough cereals in-country or arriving to cover requirements until the end of July; other commodities (pulses and vegetable oil) arrived in the country in April/May and will not cover the June distribution.
- (f) WFP hosted a high-level delegation from the Government of Saudi Arabia visiting selected EMOP sites.

#### **(5) Rwanda**

- (a) Food for Peace/USAID mission led by Mrs. Denise Gordon visited Nyamata, Mayange and Mareba nutrition centres in Bugesera on Friday 16 June 2006. The mission noted the high numbers of children/women who continue to attend nutrition centres despite families having started to harvest Season B crops. Reasons provided by beneficiaries included low harvest of beans and maize, no harvest of root crops, no harvests for people who had emigrated to others areas and individual rations received at the

nutrition centre is shared with other family members. The mission recommended exploring the possibility of providing family rations to those regularly attending the nutrition centres located in food insecure areas during the lean period (March-May and September-November).

- (b) WFP in collaboration with the Rwandan Government and UNHCR, received the Saudi Arabia mission led by the WFP Special Ambassador, Mr. Abdulaziz Arrukban. The mission handed over food commodities procured by the Saudi donation to the refugees in Gihembe camp. A courtesy visit was paid to the Ministry of the Local Government where the State Minister received the mission.
- (c) Some 53 new born babies were registered in Kiziba camp. There were neither new asylum seekers nor repatriation during the reporting period. The number of Congolese refugees in Rwanda went up to 41,295 while the number of Burundian refugees remained stable at 2,300.
- (d) In Gihembe camp, food distributions started on 19 June 2006 and were completed by 23 June. In Nyabiheke camp, food delivery is underway and distributions started on 23 June. In Kiziba camp, 284 tons of mixed food commodities were distributed as a monthly package to 17,708 refugees from 12 to 16 June. In Kigeme camp, 41 tons of mixed food commodities were distributed to 2,262 refugees on 16 June. Food distribution did not take place at Nkamira transit centre during this reporting period.
- (e) Some 130 returnees from Congo were received last week at Nkamira and Nyagatare transit camps. A three-month repatriation package consisting of over 7 tons mixed food commodities was distributed before their departure to their places of origin.
- (f) A total of 800 of the 19,000 Rwandan asylum seekers in Burundi returned last week. Of these, 405 and 352 were from Mugombwa and Kibingo districts respectively, while the rest were from adjoining districts. This brings the total to 5,106 returnees.
- (g) There is a continuous flow of Rwandan returnees expelled from Tanzania. This week, some 37 new arrivals were registered in Kiyanzi Transit Camp. The situation is drawing increasing attention of political institutions and civil societies. Last week, a group of Rwandese women members of parliament, representatives of Amani Members of Parliament (Great Lakes Region), Conseil Consultatif et d'Appui Institutionnel aux Organisations de Base (CCOAI), etc., visited and offered some basic non-food items, including blankets, clothes, shoes, soap, etc. The 14 tons of WFP food aid is being distributed on the basis of a one time one-month ration and is managed by Kirehe district staff with technical support from Rwanda Red Cross.

## **(6) Somalia**

- (a) The Islamic Courts Union is consolidating its grip on greater Mogadishu and Jowhar and planning to open up for the first time in more than ten years the port and the international airport of Mogadishu. A UN security mission is planned for Jowhar and Mogadishu to be followed by a mission of the UN Country Team. UNICEF is continuing their activities in Jowhar with national staff only, after evacuation of all international staff last week. Beletwein and other parts of Hiran region established their own Islamic Courts and joined peacefully the Islamic Courts Union.
- (b) The Sudanese Government planned a mediation meeting in Khartoum on 22 June to bring the Transitional Federal Government and the Islamic Courts Union together. During the meeting a ceasefire was agreed upon and further talks will be held. Meanwhile, the interim Somali parliament approved deployment of foreign troops into Somalia. Sudan and Uganda have been requested to send troops.
- (c) The changes in Mogadishu and beyond had only minor influence on the discharge in the port of El Maan and the continuing lifting of relief food from WFP contractors'

warehouses in Mogadishu North to other regions in South Somalia. Three trucks moving WFP food were held for three days at a checkpoint at Burhakaba on the main road between Mogadishu and Baidoa. Convoys for Buale and Jilib districts in Middle Juba region were delayed due to poor road conditions. Transporters expect the roads to dry out to a more passable level within the next ten days. They also reported shortage of trucks ex Mogadishu and Merka for convoys to Lower and Middle Juba.

- (d) WFP plans not to distribute relief food in southern Somalia after 15 July during the harvest period with the exception of health and nutritional safety net projects (i.e. supplementary feeding, Mother and Child Health and Nutrition (MCH), Tuberculosis (TB), etc.), emergency school feeding and possibly Food-for-Training/Food-for-Assets/Food-for-Work activities. In certain areas, however, continued distributions may be needed, especially in areas populated by pastoralists.
- (e) The average monthly food requirement for the Somalia operations has been adjusted downward to 14,000 tons from June to December 2006, due to projected favourable Gu rains, and the total country food requirements for the year 2006 have been provisionally reduced by some 25 percent from 180,000 tons to 140,000 tons. Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU)-Gu 2006 assessment starts in June 2006. WFP will be represented in the field activities starting on June 22, 2006.
- (f) The new PRRO 10191.1 was presented to the Executive Board on 16 June 2006 and was approved.
- (g) The expansion of Wajid compound facilities has progressed and is almost completed. Wajid is the centre of the emergency response operations in the south and the biggest WFP sub office in Somalia.

## **(7) Sudan**

- (a) During the reporting period (5-18 June), the general security situation remained tense. Banditry incidents in addition to militia and SLA (Sudan Liberation Army) clashes remained a major concern in the Kutum, Kabakbiya Rural, and Tawila Rural areas, thereby negatively affecting humanitarian operations. The Birmaza area also remained 'No Go' for the humanitarian community. Demonstrations and tensions in IDP camps in El Fasher in the wake of the Darfur Peace Agreement continued unabated particularly in Abou Shouk. Following a WFP and UNDSS security assessment, the road linking Kabkabiya and Saraf Umra has been declared 'Go'. An increase in banditry incidents affecting the humanitarian community had in the past weeks rendered the Kabkabiya - Saraf Umra road 'No Go'.
- (b) The level of violence and unrest in urban IDP camps in Geneina, west Darfur is increasingly becoming a main cause for concern. An attack on the UNHCR office and guesthouse in Habila by unknown gunmen prompted the suspension of the Technical Assistance Mission visit to the area. Carjacking meanwhile remains a growing threat for humanitarian actors in West Darfur. A security assessment mission to Masteri, the first WFP mission in the area in more than six months and since the two major attacks on the African Union in late May, highlighted the continued unpredictability of the security situation. Increased unrest and continued military confrontation between the Chadian army and rebels both in eastern Chad and along the restive Sudan-Chad border continued to affect the security situation in West Darfur. Accordingly, cross border population movements remain a concern for humanitarian actors in the area.
- (c) During the reporting period, the security situation in South Darfur remained generally calm. There were no major incidents of violence reported in IDP camps where heightening tensions had previously been affecting humanitarian activities. There were also no reports of armed clashes between the military and the SLA. However, the suspected presence of armed elements in IDP camps is heightening tensions and

affecting humanitarian activities. Movement of supplies remains restricted to certain locations. Of particular concern is the area of Gereida, which hosts over 100,000 IDPs. Meanwhile, the sustainability of the Darfur Peace Agreement continues to be challenged by increased reports of polarisation and rift within the SLA factions.

- (d) A joint assessment, comprised of representatives from WFP, FAO, OCHA, UNICEF and UNMIS and escorted by UNMIS (Kenyan Military Contingent), was conducted on 13 June from Wullu (Lakes State) and Mvolo (West Equatoria). The security situation has been reported as unstable since May 2006 due to inter-tribal conflict. The one-day assessment was unable to confirm reports by local officials of 50,000 displaced people.
- (e) New cases of Cholera have brought the total to 105 reported cases in Warwar in Northern Bahr El Ghazal. The total death toll so far stands at seven. Meanwhile, suspected Cholera cases were reported in Bentiu, Rubkona, Leer and Nhialdiu in Unity State. Following heavy shooting and the looting of approximately 4 tons of food by an unidentified group, WFP airdrops to Wuncuei were suspended. WFP and WVI teams on the ground were relocated to Marial Lou and three suspects arrested. The Commissioner gave assurances that the area is safe. In Maluakon, a WFP rub-hall was broken into and four cartons of oil looted. Arrests were made and the matter is under investigation by local authorities.
- (f) On 11 June, an armed fight broke out between two Dinka clans in the area between Gorgrial East and Gorgrial West. Fighting spread on 17 June to Lunyaker area, with nine people reported to have been killed and six injured. World Vision, VSF (Vétérinaires Sans Frontières) and other NGOs in Lunyaker closed their offices, while women and children from one of the clans were seen moving eastward.
- (g) On 17 June, four bags of sugar and an unconfirmed quantity of CSB bags were taken from a rub-hall in Alek (Warrap State).
- (h) Following an incident on 11 June between Rumbek and Wau when a driver was fired upon by men in SPLA uniform, WFP has raised the question of the continual harassment of WFP-contracted trucks with authorities in West Bahr Al Ghazal State.
- (i) Access remains restricted to parts of the State, specifically Mvolo and the areas bordering Lakes State, due to inter-clan fighting. Armed escorts are required for all road movements.
- (j) A construction worker on a WFP/GTZ site at Llieu was shot and killed by two gunmen demanding transport. The incident is under investigation.
- (k) General security remains stable in WFP Kadugli/Kauda operation areas in South Kordofan. However, there are still pockets of insecurity within the State, prompting the continuation of the debate over elevating the security level from phase II to III. No decision on this has yet been taken, although operational agencies working in South Kordofan do not support raising the security phase. Following a security incident on 2 June between Kadugli town and Tillo which was reported, a curfew has been imposed on all UN and agencies' staff between the hours of 1900 and 0700. This restriction covers Kadugli Town, Kauda, Julud, Dilling and Talodi pending the results of an investigation by UN and National police. WHO has confirmed the presence of Cholera in South Kordofan. Precautionary measures are being taken at this stage, including the dissemination of information on protection and symptoms among UN agencies, NGOs, the Ministry of Health and the local population.
- (l) Although Cholera-like symptoms have been reported in the White Nile, there has been no confirmation yet of the presence of the disease.
- (m) WFP's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) food needs assessment conducted in locations targeted by the Sudanese Popular Committee for Relief and Rehabilitation, revealed a need for seed protection in six locations with approximately 42,000

beneficiaries. The Area Office will deliver a half ration in the third week of June and will continue supporting these identified beneficiaries until the harvest in October 2006. WFP's Cooperating Partner, the Danish Refugee Council, plans to distribute seeds in three villages in Zallengie rural where food aid was phased out in November 2005. Upon confirmation of the Danish Refugee Council distribution, WFP will provide half rations to the three villages from July to September to protect seeds and fill the food gap during the hunger season. Meanwhile, Chadian refugees and Darfur returnees continue to trickle into Um Dokhon. As of June, MSF and OXFAM reported a cumulative number of approximately 10,000 people. Joghana has been declared a 'Go' area and a significant number of IDPs have started returning from Gereida. Although a formal headcount has not been carried out, out of a total of 14,500 people estimated to have previously occupied the area, at least 9,000 have returned. An assessment will be conducted in early July and food stocks have been pre-positioned.

- (n) Action Contre La Faim (ACF) has released its report on their nutritional survey conducted in Atar, Khorfulus County (Jonglei State). The findings indicate very high malnutrition rates with a Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) of 27 percent, significantly above the emergency threshold. WFP is fielding an intervention team to the area to undertake a rapid assessment of the food security situation.
- (o) Despite the SOFA agreement between the government and the UN, two incidents of access denial to WFP staff were recorded during the reporting period at Shalaloub and Shamboub check points (Gadaref State) on the Eritrean border.
- (p) The WFP Executive Director paid a one-day visit to Kassala on 5 June where he met with the State Governor (Wali), the State Ministers for Education, Health and Social Affairs, Kassala/Showak WFP staff and heads of NGOs and UN agencies.
- (q) Talks began on 13 June between the Government of Sudan and the rebel Eastern Front (EF) in Asmara, Eritrea, following two days of discussions between President Umar El-Bashir and Eritrean President, Isayas Afewerki in Khartoum. The EF is an alliance between two rebel movements, the Beja Congress and the Rashaida Free Lions, and demands a greater degree of autonomy, accusing the Sudanese government of marginalising remote regions of the country. Talks are expected to resume on 17 July.
- (r) Massive military movement was observed due to the SPLA's (Sudan Peoples' Liberation Army) withdrawal from Hamashkoreib area. As a result of the ensuing potential for insecurity, the planned joint humanitarian assessment to the area was postponed. The redeployment was greeted with enthusiasm by the UN.
- (s) As of 9 June, food distributions were resumed in Dibab, Abyei following an agreement reached between local administrative authorities and a team consisting of representatives from SRRC/HAC (Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission / Humanitarian Assistance Committee), Save the Children US, OCHA and WFP.
- (t) Pre-seasonal rains have begun in South Darfur and parts of West Darfur. The northern areas are forecast to start experiencing heavy seasonal rains by the end of June. By the end of July, the rains are forecast to cover the entire region. Accordingly, access will be restricted throughout the Darfur region during the coming months. WFP has pre-positioned over 50,000 tons in Darfur, some of which is in remote areas that will become inaccessible. This will ensure that food deliveries to Cooperating Partners and distribution centres will not be significantly affected by deteriorating road conditions.
- (u) Between 1 and 19 June, WFP dispatched a total of 14,693 tons of food from logistical hubs to the Darfur region representing 69 percent of the planned dispatches for the month. Throughout the region, WFP continued to hold off dispatches to some locations owing to insecurity. However, in West Darfur, the food requirement for a three-month period was pre-positioned at several final distribution points that will become

inaccessible during the rainy season.

- (v) WFP dispatched 717 tons of food by road to South Sudan including 538 tons from El Obeid (North Kordofan), 75 tons from Lokichoggio (Kenya) and 75 tons from Koboko and Tororo (Uganda). Airdrops were resumed in Wuncuei (Bahr El Ghazal) after recent insecurity in the area. Roads in South Sudan are becoming increasingly inaccessible following heavy rains, affecting the delivery of food allocations. Food that cannot be delivered to its destination is diverted to avoid spoilage.
- (w) A total of 510 tons of food was dispatched from Kassala warehouses to the Sudanese Red Crescent as June's General Food Distribution. Of this total, 429 tons were released to Fatu, Adarman, Amara, Dabelaweit, Hadalia and Odi camps targeting 42,055 IDPs, 41 tons to Kassala hospital patients as family rations, and 40 tons to students in 36 primary schools in rural Kassala. Some 329 tons of mixed food was released to 31,840 refugees in Kilo 26, Shagarab I, II and III and Fau 5 camps for distribution. Activities were monitored by Kassala Sub-Office staff.
- (x) Save the Children distributed 184 tons of assorted food commodities in Eastern South Kordofan State, targeting 10,565 beneficiaries. CARE distributed a total of 164 tons of various food commodities to 6,453 beneficiaries in Julud and Nyimang areas of the Western part of the State. Meanwhile, access to operational areas continues to be difficult due to seasonal rains.
- (y) WFP's Cooperating Partner, German Agro Action (GAA), resumed operations in the Kutum area, North Darfur. Food distributions are also ongoing in Fata Borno and Kassab camps. However, General Food Distributions remain suspended in most SLA controlled areas due to the volatile nature of the security situation in those locations. High prevalence of diarrhoea at the beginning of the rainy season and poor sanitation in camps and areas with high IDP concentration has led to an increase in admissions to both therapeutic and supplementary feeding centres. In El Fasher, the Field Office sent a mission to the Um Kedada area to verify potential beneficiaries and establish distribution centres, in view of a possible resumption of cereal distribution after a temporary halt following the last harvest.
- (z) The Under-Secretary-General for Peace Keeping Operations, the African Union Commissioner for Peace and Security and other members of the Consultative Team visited Geneina along with the Technical Assistance Mission. A meeting was held to discuss the suggested peacekeeping mission in Darfur with the Wali of West Darfur. Meetings were also held with local leaders, women community representatives, the Deputy Sultan of the Masalit Tribe and the UN and NGOs. About 1,300 returnees in the Morni area have been verified and are scheduled to be included in food distributions. WFP donated office equipment and a vehicle to the Sudan Ministry of Health in support of the nutrition surveillance system in West Darfur. WFP's contribution will facilitate project operations aimed at monitoring, collecting and analysing data from nutrition sentinel sites. Meanwhile, WFP's Cooperating Partner Concern initiated a nutrition programme for an undetermined number of Chadian refugees in Um Shalaya camp.
- (aa) WHO issued a cholera outbreak alert following the confirmation of two cases in Nyala and another confirmation of one death by ICRC in Gereida. Sensitisation campaigns targeting various humanitarian actors and the local population in affected areas are ongoing. Meanwhile, heavy rains are slowing down the arrival of Chadian refugees and Darfur returnees into Um Dukhon as well as slowing population returns to the South. The WFP and the Sudanese Popular Committee for Relief and Rehabilitation needs assessment in the Bulbul Dalal Angra and surrounding villages last month recommended general food distribution of half rations to protect seeds during the growing season. The WFP Area Office will include these locations in the June distributions.

- 
- (ab) WFP assisted 60 IDP women in East Bank IDP camp in Western Bahr Al Ghazal State through their cooperating partner, Enfants du Monde Droits de l'Homme. The women received training on improved agricultural practices.
  - (ac) A survey was carried out by MSF in Tonj North, Tonj East and Tonj South Counties of Western Bahr El Ghazal from 23 February to 6 March 2006, to assess the nutritional status of infants and children between the ages of 6 months and 5 years, measles coverage, crude and under-5 mortality rates and general food security in the area. Results now available indicate that the Global Acute Malnutrition rate in these areas stands above the emergency threshold at 17.9 percent. The food situation is deemed critical due to poor harvest as a result of erratic rains and flooding in the North, further complicated by inter-clan fighting. Populations are surviving on sap from the trees, fruit and leaves.
  - (ad) A joint team of representatives from WFP, Sudanese Red Crescent and World Vision visited Nasir (Upper Nile) to conduct food distribution in five locations targeting 12,127 vulnerable residents and 3,500 returnees.
  - (ae) WFP and Sudanese Red Crescent jointly verified and registered 107 returnees who had arrived from South Darfur via Khartoum to Wau Town in Western Bahr El Ghazal. WFP plans to distribute approximately 6 tons of food rations to the returnees to meet their needs for the next three months. The movement of returnees has significantly decreased as compared to May due to the onset of the rainy season. WFP registered 250 returnees arriving from Khartoum and Port Sudan en route to Juba, River-Side camp. Exercises conducted in two counties of Unity State registered 55,758 vulnerable residents in Rubkona and 15,682 in Leer. Registration in Mankien and Ruweng Counties is ongoing.
  - (af) Food was airdropped to locations in Mapear (Lakes State) made inaccessible by road due to rains. The distribution targeted 13,750 beneficiaries with 234 tons of food for the months of June and July 2006.
  - (ag) A project implemented by Save the Children UK in Warrab received 13 tons of food in support of 1,215 school children in Akon. Meanwhile, in Upper Nile 32 tons of food was delivered to cooperating partners targeting 3,850 beneficiaries.
  - (ah) Two missions took place during the reporting period. The first was carried out in Wad Banda, El Nuhud, Abu Zabad and Abu Harass and had three main objectives – to assess the rain gauge stations and identify focal persons at those stations to enable flow of information, to assess the status of IDPs in El Nuhud, and thirdly to visit the bug collection programme in Wad Banda. Conclusions from the mission highlight that the watermelon bug collection activity is not going as smoothly as planned due to the failure of the department of plant protection, a WFP partner, to obtain funds from state government to cover food transport to the project site. Ministry for Agriculture supervisors were also unable to monitor activities due to lack of transport. These issues were raised by the Sub-Office to the Minister concerned who cited budget restraints, although promises were made to resolve the problems through the allocation of resources. The second mission took place in Bara, Um Kiriedim, Mezroub, Umsayalla, Jiraijkh, Tayba and Um Gerfa with the aim of verifying food commodities dispatched for the school feeding project. It was observed that all the locations visited have received food allocated, with the exception of Tayba.
  - (ai) The lack of drinking water is still of major concern to communities in El Obeid Town and other areas in the State. WFP's Food-for-Work programme continues specifically to work in collaboration with cooperating partners to try and reduce this problem. Outbreaks of Cholera and Meningitis have led to a delay in the opening of schools in the area, which were due to open on 7 June.
  - (aj) A monitoring visit to Rabek and Kosti hospitals was conducted focusing on food

deliveries to patients and caregivers. Spontaneous Tracking and Monitoring of returnees by ADRA (Adventist Development and Relief Agency International) continues in Kosti. 1,282 persons were registered travelling to Bahr El Gazal, Upper Nile, S.Kordofan and Equatoria.

- (ak) A delegation from ECHO and Fellowship for African Relief (FAR) visited WFP Sub-Office in Kosti during the reporting period. The meeting focused on issues affecting returnees.
- (al) ADRA (Adventist Development and Relief Agency) registered 1,609 returnees at Kosti River Port this week en route to Equatoria and Upper Nile States. However, as of 18 June, all returnees had been provided with onward river transport by barge to Juba in Bahr El Jabel State and Malakal in Upper Nile State, South Sudan.
- (am) A monitoring visit conducted in Kenana, Rabek and Kosti confirms that schools previously closed due to fears of Cholera in the areas have now re-opened.
- (an) The Sub-Office monitoring team and Sudanese Red Crescent focal point monitored schools under the Emergency School Feeding Programme and discussed the role and contributions of the Parents and Teachers Association on food management in Kassala. The team also visited Um Gargour to monitor food distribution.
- (ao) June General Food Distribution of 53 tons of mixed food took place in Odi to 5,276 war and drought-affected beneficiaries. The last distribution received by Odi was in November 2005.
- (ap) WFP held a meeting with UNHCR and COR (Commissioner of Refugees) in Showak to discuss the final report of the Empty Containers Committee. It was agreed that the Committee would be involved in the selling of the containers and in the expenditure of proceeds although exact terms of reference are to be drafted in the coming week.
- (aq) WFP and the Ministry of Health conducted a joint monitoring visit to two supplementary feeding centres in Daiem Arab and Aitagadum, Red Sea in Central Administrative Unit. Findings highlighted the smooth and efficient running of growth monitoring, home visits and nutrition education activities. In coordination with the Officer In Charge for the Supplementary Feeding Programme in Port Sudan, WFP Sub-Office conducted monitoring visits to two feeding centres in Ingaz and Ingaz Tiko run by Action Contre La Faim (ACF). The Ministry of Health nutrition survey team completed its data collection exercise in Halaieb Locality and continued on to Sinkat Locality on 15 June. Oxfam GB started its data collection under the same survey in Rural Port Sudan Locality. The exercise is expected to finish around 7 July. Due to continued denied access to project sites, WFP is still unable to participate in the survey.
- (ar) On 17 June, the Head of Port Sudan Sub-Office chaired a Food Aid coordination meeting attended by WFP, Sudanese Red Crescent (SRC), ACORD, UNDP, Forestry National Cooperation, Ministry of Education, International Rescue Committee (IRC), and the Planning Department of the Ministry of Finance. The meeting discussed and reviewed the implications of suspension of food dispatches for the Food For Recovery, Food For Work and Food For Training programmes in Red Sea State due to denied WFP access, as a result of non-adherence to the SOFA agreement between the UN and the government. The sharing of information between agencies was seen as key to all operations.
- (as) The Head of Sub-Office, the Head of Programme and a representative from CARE International visited Tangal and Kurchi villages during the reporting period to investigate a claim of General Food Distribution being refused in Tangal, South Kordofan. Although the claim was refuted by community leaders, they did express concern over tension during recent distributions in Lado, Saraf Jamous and Imbal apparently as the result of double registration of beneficiaries. The team concluded that procedures during

registration by CARE should be more closely coordinated with local authorities so as to avoid future problems, and also that more attention needs to be paid to food conditions during storage. As a result of the discussions, CARE resumed distribution to the 20,000 beneficiaries already registered.

- (at) About 354 Darfurian IDPs have settled in Kauda having fled Darfur following intense insecurity. The IDPs claim to have left as early as March to reach their final destination of Kakuma refugee camp in Kenya, although their first stop was South Kordofan as a result of reports of the availability of humanitarian services and prevailing peace in the Kadugli and Kauda areas. Almost a third of the IDPs are under the age of 15. WFP and its cooperating partner, Save the Children US, took part in a multi-agency assessment mission to ascertain the immediate requirements of the Darfurian settlers in Kauda way station. Findings highlighted their need in all sectors, including food, shelter, health care, water and sanitation. WFP and Save the Children provided immediate 15-day emergency food rations, whilst Concern International is to provide emergency shelter along with tools and seeds in conjunction with FAO. Land allocation to the IDPs was promised by Rashad Commissioner for their accommodation and farming.
- (au) Food distributions were not carried out during the reporting period to some areas following the failure of the transporter (Between Two Stars) to provide trucks to deliver the remaining food quantities of 4 tons to Famadodo and 7 tons of food for pre-positioning to Bal Mango, Shello and Balder. The transporter cited inaccessibility of villages due to rains. WFP Sub-Office is seeking to change transporters to complete deliveries before rains intensify.
- (av) A food security assessment was carried out by WFP VAM following concerns that the Abyei rolling assessment and the South Kordofan Food Security and Nutrition Study had failed to adequately address the priority food security situation of vulnerable populations. The assessment aimed to ascertain the vulnerability of communities in five locations in the targeted area – Agangtok, Akour, Al Aaza, Meikenees and Nyanchour. Interviews were conducted with household representatives, government livestock specialists and livestock traders. Results from the interim report indicate that in terms of vulnerability, returnee households appear to be generally more insecure than resident households and have less dietary diversity. This concurs with the results of the previous rolling assessment. Recent returnees tend to be highly dependent on activities such as gathering grass or wood to sell. The village of Akour, composed almost entirely of very recent returnees, received special mention as a village in dire need of support. Pasture conditions were considered to be good overall, while water access had improved relative to previous years due to new hafirs (hand-dug ponds) and water yards. Animals were observed as being in good condition with herd sizes increasing. Expanding livestock movement towards Bahr El Ghazal was identified as a possible return to previous patterns due to improved security.
- (aw) Save the Children US delivered a total of 47 tons of mixed food to 5,985 beneficiaries in Dibab, while GOAL distributed a total of 104kg of food for 14 days to 31 children.
- (ax) IOM (International Organisation for Migration) reported the tracking of 210 returnees from Khartoum, of which 102 were female and 108 male.
- (ay) Worsening road conditions due to rains have hampered deliveries in some areas although WFP was able to dispatch the remaining quantity of mixed food commodities at 50 percent ration to Geissan locality, Blue Nile completing the required quantity allocated for Khor Geigi for May, June and July. The area had previously been cut off by water flow from the Ethiopian Highlands.
- (az) Four Rapid Needs Assessments were conducted during the reporting period by WFP Sub-Office. The results highlighted three villages in need of food assistance, Nyanchour, Mekeinees and Alazza, with a combined estimated population of 28,000.

Normal flight operations to Abyei have been resumed following last week's temporary suspension due to heavy rains.

- (ba) As of 11 June, the Emergency Operation 10503.0 has received contributions totalling US\$372 million, 50 percent of the US\$746 million requirement. Despite generous support from donors that has allowed WFP to partially restore rations cuts that were implemented in Darfur, Central and Eastern regions of Sudan in May, WFP remains very much concerned about the overall resourcing outlook. At the current resourcing level, the emergency operation will run out of cereals and CSB towards the end of October and an estimated US\$80 million is immediately required to cover this deficit. Furthermore, WFP has to raise a minimum of US\$100 million funds in the next few months to ensure sufficient carryover stocks into January and February of 2007. Failure to secure these resources will force WFP to stretch existing stocks beyond December 2006, which could mean another reduction in the rations at the end of the year.
- (bb) Humanitarian Air Service (WFP-HAS) Special Operation 10181.3 requirements were US\$27 million of which so far \$11 million has been resourced from the EC and CHF. With monthly operating costs of over US\$2 million, WFP-HAS has been able to sustain operations using the funding so far received as well as the nominal fees being charged to participating agencies. However, additional donor support is vital in order for WFP-HAS to continue to provide services to the humanitarian community in Darfur and throughout Sudan. In the absence of further contributions, WFP will be forced as early as July to reduce aircraft within the fleet considerably (including helicopters used in the most remote and insecure areas) or initiate a full cost recovery mechanism, which will in turn severely restrict movement of humanitarian staff and create an acute lack of transport options for agencies and donors alike.
- (bc) Phase III of WFP's Emergency Road Repair and Mine Clearance Special Operation 10368.0 in South Sudan is currently experiencing a funding shortfall of US\$66.5 million. Faced with dwindling resources, WFP has been forced to demobilise de-mining teams. All works East of the Nile have ceased and contracts cannot be renewed unless immediate funding is secured.

## **(8) Tanzania**

- (a) The WFP refugee operation (PRRO) continued to distribute reduced rations in order to extend resources. Refugees were provided with a reduced ration of 1,588 kcal, which is 76 percent of the approved ration level of 2,100 kcal. This ration level will continue until the distribution cycle of 3 July 2006 after which new ration modification will be effected to extend resources. Ration modification for the distribution cycles of 17 and 31 July, 14 and 28 August, and 25 September 2006 were shared with UNHCR and refugees in all camp locations. Following rice donations received, maize will be replaced by rice from 17 July to 14 August distribution cycle (3 cycles) at 250grams/person/day. From 14 August, oil will be reduced to 50 percent of the full ration, salt will be unavailable. From 28 August distribution cycle, maize will be distributed at 100 percent. In general, Kcal provided to refugees will reduce from 1,588 kcal to 1,531 kcal for the 17 and 31 July cycles; then reduce further to 1,442 kcal for the cycle of 14 August; then increased to 1,910 kcal for the distribution cycle of 28 August. This ration level will continue until the distribution cycle of 25 September. It is expected that WFP will continue to distribute reduced rations until additional resources are available.
- (b) The World Refugee Day was commemorated on 20 June 2006 in refugee camps in Tanzania. The day also marked the formal launch of the promotion of the voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees which was officially done in Mtabila camp, Kasulu district. The government represented by Honourable Minister for Home Affairs, John Chiligati, appreciated the international efforts in facilitating the peace process in

Burundi, progressing to the signing of a ceasefire agreement by Front for National Liberation (FNL) on 17 June 2006 to allow the negotiation and finally signing of the peace accord. The government appealed to refugees to increase the repatriation trend in order to participate in the rebuilding of their country, as Burundi is relatively calm and encouraged Burundian refugees to return home. The UNHCR statement emphasized that UNHCR and the Governments of Tanzania and Burundi are confident most Burundian refugees can now return in safety and with dignity. The statement however emphasized that while the refugees are being encouraged to go home, the decision to repatriate remains free and voluntary.

- (c) The refugees raised a number of concerns including existence of displaced camps in Burundi, land issues, amalgamation of the army and assurance that FNL will fully concur with the peace agreement. In the statement by the Government of Burundi, refugees were assured that their government is making all efforts to maintain peace at home and most parts of the country are currently secure. They urged refugees to repatriate.
- (d) General distribution covers 351,845 registered refugees. During the past week, WFP distributed 1,243 tons of food through general distribution, supplementary and therapeutic feeding in refugee camps in western Tanzania. Around 8,573 food insecure and otherwise vulnerable Tanzanians in the host communities surrounding the camps were also supported with WFP host community activities, including access to camp-based health care facilities, school feeding, home-based care, food-for-training and vulnerable feeding.
- (e) A shortfall of 43,514 tons (USD 28 million) exists up to the end of June 2007.

## **(9) Uganda**

- (a) WFP management met with Mr. Musa Ecweru, the new Minister of State for Disaster Preparedness on 14 June to brief him on WFP operations in Uganda and seek continued support from the Office of the Prime Minister for internally displaced persons (IDPs) operations.
- (b) The second phase of the voluntary repatriation of Sudanese refugees commenced on 13 June with the first convoy of 92 refugees repatriated from settlements in Arua district to Yei, southern Sudan; the second convoy, with 219 refugees was repatriated on 20 June. A delegation from Uganda, which comprised government and refugee representatives, Cooperating Partners, UNHCR and WFP staff headed by the Resident District Commissioners of Arua and Koboko, escorted the convoy to the Sudan border where the hand over ceremony was held. WFP continues to closely coordinate with colleagues in WFP Sudan to ensure food needs are met en route and at the points of return.
- (c) WFP conducted a rapid review of the food security situation in 6 representative internally displaced person's camps in Gulu district from 6 to 14 June.
- (d) WFP is currently distributing non-food items received from Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVIS) to 22,500 pupils in primary schools in Kitgum district. The items include plates, cups, saucepans and cooking pots.
- (e) WFP food distribution continues to reach 1.45 million displaced persons, 165,000 refugees and other vulnerable persons. During the past week, WFP distributed 3,867 tons of food assistance to 408,730 persons including 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 53,300 tons (USD 28 million). Grain prices in Uganda remain high, limiting the scope for local purchase of cereals until the

next harvest in late July 2006. Regional demand for cereals also remains high due to the dry spell that affected neighbouring countries. Rainfall has been well distributed during the current growing season and the next harvest appears encouraging. WFP relief distributions continue without oil and half rations of CSB, due to temporary pipeline shortfalls.

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

**(1) Cote d'Ivoire**

- (a) During the reporting period (8-21 June), the security situation remained fairly calm overall the country, except in Abidjan. On 10 June the district of Adjame was completely surrounded by the FANCI who responded to the GPP militia claiming for the right to be part of the DDR process. The clash resulted in one militia killed by the FANCI. Incidents have been also reported in Man region. Further to rumours according to which the Commandant of the Zone (Comzone) of Man would be reassigned to Boundiali, his supporters held a spontaneous demonstration to request his stay on. Several humanitarian staff has still been victims of robberies with housebreakings. Insecurity is increasing in the town of Bouaké too, with many cases of robberies at home. Criminal activities through unofficial roadblocks are going on in the buffer zone along the road Bouaké-Brobo.
- (b) Security training has been held in Bouaké for the UN regional security coordinators and their deputies at UNOCI office to strengthen their capacities in collecting security information.
- (c) The UN peacekeeping mission in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI) has postponed until 16 June the start of militia disarmament due on 8 June so as to allow the operation to be carried out more efficiently. Militia leaders said that they need more time to raise awareness among their factions. However militia in the west refused to disarm and asked for more security guarantee, fearing that their disarmament would leave civilians in the region vulnerable to attacks. The 5th round of negotiations between the national armed forces (FANCI) and the Forces Nouvelles ones (FAFN) were held on 15 and 16 June with no significant results. The routine meeting of the International Working Group was held on Friday 23 June.
- (d) As the centre hosting the refugees in Tabou will be closed by the UNHCR at the end of June, the refugees who don't want to be repatriated in Liberia will be relocated in the surroundings villages. A caseload of 215 persons against 2,337 has been relocated to date. Local population is reportedly reluctant to host Liberian refugees in their villages.
- (e) Schools resumed in Korhogo after an approximate one-month strike by teachers due to the non payment of installation grants.
- (f) A joint mission have been conducted by WFP, UNDP and the National agency for Rural development (ANADER) to 4 villages in the Sous-Prefecture of Blolequin to assess the feasibility of a fish farming and rice cultivation project submitted by the local Mutual MUDESSA.
- (g) A joint WFP/DNC/UNDP mission visited the regions of Bouaké, Korhogo and Bouna. The different talks with women associations showed their commitment to the School Feeding sustainability programme.
- (h) During the period of May, WFP delivered a total of 2,169 tons food to 239,711 beneficiaries.
- (i) Food distribution to the planned 6,790 displaced of the 2 CATD camps in Guiglo has been completed.
- (j) Food distributions to school canteens resumed in Korhogo with the end of teachers'

strike that hampered courses during about one month. The WFP sub-office of Guiglo started the last School Feeding distribution for the school year 2005-2006 in Daloa and Bonoufla. The 10 planned cooking demonstrations' sessions in the different Inspections of the education 2 months ago have been completed within the Man region.

- (k) Support to the FAO agriculture programme with seed protection rations is going on. Seed protection distributions started mid May 2006 the zone of Zou and Sipilou are continuing so that in the 18 Montagnes region, 6,694 households out of 8,212 households are being assisted with food. Seeds (rain-fed and swamped rice, maize) have been already delivered by FAO. In the Savanes region, 5,500 households will be assisted through ARK co-partner. Seeds protection rations are given in combination of seeds and tools to prevent the consumption of seeds and to help vulnerable farmers during the agricultural season.
- (l) The WFP Guiglo sub-office held a working meeting with Anader Guiglo and Anader Duekoue to prepare food distributions through the joint agriculture project with FAO and the lean season activities. Anader have been explained how to report and how to plan food loading. The lean season interventions target households experiencing short-term security during the May-September lean season. The WFP Korhogo sub-office plans to assist 1,000 households under the lean season programme.
- (m) Under WFP Food-for-training, WFP Man sub-office held a working meeting with Save the Children UK. They went through the request of increasing the current number of beneficiaries from 800 to 1,800 households. They also explored other types of collaboration related to education where the WFP food assistance could be requested to support a programme aiming at setting bridges between non formal and formal education.
- (n) Nutrition activities implemented at the General regional hospital of Seguela have been monitored by the WFP Guiglo sub-office as well as the HIV/Aids activities in Daloa. If compared with the previous month, a stabilization of admitted cases in the nutritional centre of Guiglo is reported by the co-operating partner MSF France. Some 60 cases of outpatient treatment and 28 hospitalisations are reported.
- (o) Distribution reports from the nutritional centre of Seguela have been collected and the related data captured in the commodity tracking system (COMPAS). School Feeding monitoring missions have been conducted in 6 schools of the zone of Toulepleu by Guiglo sub-office. The management of school canteens and stocks premises as well as the update of the daily registers have been monitored. Working sessions have been held in the WFP Man sub-office with the 2 keys partners Care and Caritas DAPH and the partners under their supervision. The different partnership aspects and their general concerns have been discussed in order to find remedial solutions if needed.
- (p) As of 14 June 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). However, with the elections due on the end of October 2006 approaching, additional funding is required to avoid pipeline breaks. A budget revision is under preparation to cover the extension of the current operation from January 2007 to June 2007.

## **(2) Liberia**

- (a) During the reporting period (12-18 June), the security situation in Liberia remained generally calm. Humanitarian programs went on smoothly without any interruption as a result of security concern. However, criminal activities continued with several cases of homicide, murder, robberies, thefts of property, rape and several attempted burglaries recorded. Some UN staff members were targeted.

- (b) The situations in the country's rubber plantations did not change, with security concerns over planned hand-over from illegal occupants to lawful owners. Criminals continue to illegally exploit rubber, minerals and other resources particularly in remote areas.
- (c) Burglaries and robberies are expected to continue especially during heavy rains in the early morning hours. UNMIL over the period continued to support and boost the capacity of the Government and National Police to maintain law and order.
- (d) WFP and Cooperating Partners distributed a total of 984 tons of food to 144,891 beneficiaries during the reporting period.
- (e) Up to 279 returnees who arrived from Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire during the reporting period received first tranche resettlement package totaling to 10 tons of assorted food commodities at the various transit centers before departing to their preferred areas of return.
- (f) Distribution of the second tranche package continued, with a total of 282 tons of food distributed to over 5,924 de-registered IDPs and 1,955 returnees located in the various Counties. Over 60percent of the beneficiaries who received second tranche rations during the reporting period turned up in Lofa Country.
- (g) WFP estimates that only 40,673 (13 percent) of the de-registered IDPs (321,634) are remaining to receive their second tranche rations. The Country Office plans to complete distribution of the food second tranche rations to de-registered IDPs by end of July 2006.
- (h) Under the Emergency School Feeding (ESF), a total of 614 tons of food was delivered to schools to provide daily hot meals to some 132,429 school children, including 21 tons to be distributed as take home rations to 833 girls. The monthly take home ration is provided to girls in upper primary as an incentive for their parents to keep them in schools.
- (i) Under the Food Support for Local Initiatives (FSLI), a total of 15 tons of assorted food commodities was distributed to 442 people involved skills training (56 people) and agricultural activities (386 people) in Bong Country.
- (j) The Project Approval Committee in Monrovia approved 77 new FSLI proposals received from various sub offices. The projects will benefit 8,659 beneficiaries; with a total food commitment of 787 tons. Forty-five per cent of the beneficiaries are women.
- (k) During this reporting period, WFP distributed a total of 63 tons of food to 3,862 beneficiaries in various institutions under the Nutrition programme including beneficiaries in institutional and supplementary feeding, MCH as well as people living with HIV/AIDS.
- (l) The Regional Humanitarian Air Operations received a generous contribution of US \$ 562,852. More donor contributions are needed to avert the outstanding shortfalls of USD \$ 940,000. The Regional Air operations facilitate movement of humanitarian personnel in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire.
- (m) WFP Liberia operation continues to experience food shortfall of 12,466 tons valued at US\$ 9.4 Million over the next six months, July to December 2006. Additional pledges and resources are needed to avert shortfalls of 10,803 tons of cereals, 624 tons of pulses, 642 tons of CSB, 167 tons of vegetable oil, and 177 tons of salt and 53 tons of Sugar. The pipeline breaks will start in August with Pulses. Severe shortfalls are expected in the last quarter (October – December) affecting all commodities.
- (n) The WFP is experiencing logistical constraints of delivering food aid to Harper, Maryland Country due to bad road conditions and lack of containers to load enough food on the UNMIL vessel that goes to Harper on a bi-weekly basis. Currently, WFP sub office is experiencing shortfalls of food commodities to continue the June distribution. The WFP is exploring other alternatives of delivering food to Harper.

- 
- (o) A total of 1,369 tons of assorted food commodities was dispatched from WFP Freeport warehouses to the various sub offices in continuation of June food distributions.
  - (p) Discharging of the 6400 tons of food from Maersk Constellation Vessel which started on June 11 was completed on June 17.
  - (q) As of June 16, the in-country stock position at WFP was 7,689
  - (r) Data analysis and report-writing of the comprehensive food security and nutrition survey (CFSNS) is ongoing. Preliminary results will be presented to all stakeholders during the third week of June. The country-wide survey was conducted with the support of four Government Ministries, Liberia Institute of Statistics, UNICEF, WHO, FAO, UNMIL, UNDP, CRS, World Vision, Africare and LINNK.
  - (s) The camp closure assessment report was presented to the IDP Consultative Forum on June 16 and subsequently endorsed. The Inter-Agency assessment mission led by UNHCR visited all the 35 former IDP camps in April / May to establish if there are any IDPs still residing in the closed camps. The report indicated that there are about 28,000 people still living in the former IDP camps. Out of which, some 12, 000 persons claimed they didn't receive resettlement package because their names were either deleted from the WFP logs or not included in the registers. Other issues of concern mentioned in the report faced in the camps included theft, domestic violence and lack of basic facilities such as WATSAN facilities. The ICF recommended that 15,000 persons need to be given resettled package including food (four months rations). However, WFP still needs to hold more discussions on the verification process and resources availability of this additional caseload.
  - (t) WFP attended the second meeting of all partners involved in the "Early Recovery Cluster " led by UNDP. During the meeting, sub-committees and TORs were established, to work on inventories of vital infrastructures and identify gaps for intervention. The sub-group responsible for roads/ bridges is preparing an inventory of roads / bridges that were rehabilitated and those that are yet to be worked on. Some funds have been allocated from UNDP, USAID, DFID, EU and others for the rehabilitation of roads and bridges for mainly primary roads. FSLI projects supported by WFP are to focus on secondary and tertiary access roads.
  - (u) WFP is participating in the nation-wide School Census Project 2006, planned to commence on June 23. The Ministry of Education (MOE) is leading this initiative in collaboration with UNESCO, UNICEF, HIC and other partners involved in the Education Sector. The results of the census are expected to provide details of the number of students and schools (primary and secondary) as well as the conditions of the school structures in the country. The Education Management Information System (EMIS) Unit at MOE will also be set up under this project. UNICEF donated US\$ 30,000 to this Census exercise. The MOE is seeking for additional funds of US\$ 40,000 that is still needed for the census. WFP pledged to contribute US \$ 15,000 to cover mainly logistics and stationary costs.
  - (v) In Saclepea, humanitarian agencies operating Nimba Country conducted a two-day needs assessment in Yarwinmensonoh District to establish the humanitarian situation the area. This district has not received much humanitarian intervention since the end of the Liberian Civil War. Participants included UNMIL (RRR), UNICEF, WFP, TEARFUND, MOH, LRRRC, CIDA and ADRA. Preliminary findings of the Taskforce assessment suggested that this district needs intervention from all sectors including Food security, Agriculture, Watsan, Education, Health, Infrastructure and women empowerment programs.
  - (w) During the reporting period, WFP was among other aid agencies invited to a one day planning meeting organized by UNHCR in Saclepea, Nimba County. The purpose of the meeting was to update the Guinea Contingency Plan based on the current situation in

Guinea. The meeting also agreed to plan assessment missions to key entry points between Liberia and Guinea; to follow-up on-going activities at the various entry points; and update the plan accordingly. Represented at the meeting were LRRRC, UNMIL, UNMIL CIVIL Affairs, UNHCR, NRC and WFP.

- (x) WFP Liberia submitted a grant request for some 28,745 tons of food valued at US \$ 23 Million for the school feeding programme under the McGovern-Dole International Food-for-Education and Child Nutrition Program Fiscal Year 2007. The required funds in the project proposal is planned to feed 600,000 beneficiaries under the School Feeding programme in the academic year 2007 /2008. The proposal is already posted at the WFP's SPA (System for Project Approval) for review and comments.

### **(3) Niger**

- (a) The food security is still characterized by the persistence of pockets of food insecurity localised mainly in the agro-pastoral zones. In these vulnerable areas, the situation is linked to the exhaustion of households' cereal stocks and the inability to purchase the food available on the market. The current conditions push some households to adopt survival strategies which include reduction in number of meals consumed, sale of reproductive livestock, increased migration and sale of productive assets.
- (b) In terms of nutrition, the increase in admissions to supplementary and therapeutic feeding centres observed since March is expected to continue to rise throughout the lean season. The analysis of WFP Partners Reports data shows that 75 percent of the children admitted to nutritional centres leave the facility cured and that the average length of stay is 45 days.
- (c) WFP and UNICEF, together with NGO partners, are about to start the blanket supplementary feeding operation in the most remote areas of Tahoua, Zinder and Maradi regions where the rates of malnutrition are the highest according to the results of the CDC/UNICEF survey. The operation targets 234,000 children under 3 years old and will complement the large ongoing supplementary feeding currently being implemented (120,000 children treated to date).
- (d) Since the beginning of the year, through the different operations (EMOP, PRRO and CP) more than 695,000 beneficiaries have received food aid through nutritional centres, rural development activities have been benefiting more than 300,000 beneficiaries, some 57,000 children have been receiving food rations through school feeding activity and 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 distributed some 15,300 tons of food commodities to more than 1.1 million beneficiaries.
- (e) Data collection and input of WFP, SAP, INS, SIMA FEWS-NET and FAO joint food security assessment has been finalised. The objective of the different missions that covered the most vulnerable zones of the country was to evaluate and characterize vulnerability to food insecurity of households. The technical committee in charge of the analysis of the results had its first meeting on 8 June. The preliminary results are expected for today.
- (f) Contributions totalling 20.92 million US dollars have been received, representing 56 percent of the PRRO requirements and approximately 29,574 tons. The current shortfall is 16.4 million US dollars or 44 percent of the PRRO.
- (g) The CC/SAP second annual meeting was held this week in Maradi. An estimated 100 participants including donors, representatives of diplomatic missions and international organisations were present. The objective of the meeting was to re-evaluate households' food security situation following the final assessment of the 2005-2006 campaign. The outcomes of the meeting should be shared soon.

**(D) Southern Africa:** (1) Angola (2) Lesotho (3) Malawi (4) Mozambique (5) Namibia (6) Zambia (7) Zimbabwe

### **(1) Angola**

- (a) WFP continues to face a pipeline shortfall. As a result, only half rations of cereals and pulses are being distributed to some groups of beneficiaries, mostly former refugees and Internally Displaced that have recently resettled. Growth in the School Feeding programme has also been restricted to approximately one-third of the 2006 plan. At least 10,000 tons of food, or USD7.7 million, is urgently needed to allow planned food distributions to continue through December 2006.
- (b) International Refugee Day, celebrated on Tuesday 20 June, was marked by the beginning of the voluntary repatriation of Angolan refugees currently living in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). More than 50,000 Angolans are expected to be repatriated from the DRC by December 2006. Despite ration cuts, caused by a lack of resources, WFP continues to support the repatriation process. In June, more than 47,000 returnees will receive food assistance from WFP.
- (c) Following WFP's appeals for support to transport food to inaccessible locations in Moxico and Uíge provinces, Angolan authorities are supporting the airlift of commodities to the affected municipalities. The food, sufficient for one month, will be distributed to returning Angolan refugees. Due to the deteriorating conditions of the roads, truck drivers have refused to travel to these locations, leaving airlift the only option. It is estimated that at least USD2.5 million will be needed for this airlift operation.

### **(2) Lesotho**

- (a) From 7 to June 2006, WFP and Cooperating Partners provided food to just over 53,000 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.
- (b) Preliminary findings from the recent FAO/WFP Crop Assessment Mission indicate that although the Southern Lowlands and the Senqu River Valley are experiencing a decline in crop production, the mountain zone has also been affected due to early frost. While there may be a slight increase in harvests compared to last year, crop production has not been significant for many households.
- (c) The preliminary findings of the Vulnerability Assessment Committee indicate there is an increase in the price of maize meal compared to last year, making food accessibility difficult for many poor households. Food purchases seem to be the significant source of staple food, especially in low crop producing areas.

### **(3) Malawi**

- (a) With the exception of isolated pockets of vulnerability, the food security situation has improved throughout the country with most households relying on their own harvest. ADMARC continues to purchase maize from local farmers at the government's recommended price; however market sales have not yet begun at designated sites.

### **(4) Mozambique**

- (a) In May, WFP and Cooperating Partners distributed food to approximately 295,500 beneficiaries under the regional PRRO.
- (b) Current reports from the field indicate the food security situation in the country is improving. Agricultural production has been favourable, with some provinces reaching

their highest level in five years. Prospects for a second agricultural season are also optimistic. Findings from the national Vulnerability Assessment Committee mission are being finalized and expected towards the end of June.

#### **(5) Namibia**

- (a) Since 7 June, WFP distributed food to just over 14,700 beneficiaries under the regional PRRO. General food distributions under the EMOP also reached roughly 6,000 refugees and asylum seekers at Osire refugee camp. Due to a shortfall of vegetable oil, WFP has been forced to reduce refugee rations.

#### **(6) Zambia**

- (a) A rapid Vulnerability Assessment Committee report, which examined the effect of varied rainfall intensities on crop production, livelihoods, health and nutrition, water and sanitation, markets, infrastructure and livestock production, confirm this year's agricultural production should meet national food needs. However, it has also been noted that the excessive sale of produce is taking place in many households, with money earned going to pay debts and immediate expenses such as school fees and medical expenses. Household stocks in many areas are predicted to run out later in the year.

#### **(7) Zimbabwe**

- (a) Maize grain supply, and price, on the open market has remained relatively stable in most parts of the country. Areas reporting unavailability of grain include Marondera, Mount Darwin, Chinhoyi and Murehwa (North-Eastern Zimbabwe), where it is speculated that unavailability is due to farmers withholding grain in anticipation of improved selling prices. According to Government regulations, the Grain Marketing Board (GMB) remains the exclusive purchaser of maize, yet some farmers are reluctant to sell their grain to the GMB at its offering price of ZWD31 million per ton. (NB: The current UN exchange rate is USD1 = ZWD200,000 while rates on the parallel market reportedly exceed ZWD400,000 = USD1.)
- (b) According to WFP monitoring reports, farm workers in commercial farming areas remain food insecure due to lack of access to land and dependence on seasonal employment with monthly salaries ranging between ZWD1.3 million and ZWD1.5 million. Food insecurity is also high amongst the elderly, orphans, and chronically ill who harvested nothing or very little and are unable to participate in limited employment opportunities.
- (c) In June 2006, WFP plans to provide 1 million beneficiaries with approximately 7,000 tons of food through targeted activities, including School Feeding, support for orphans and home based care for the chronically ill, and urban feeding programmes.

#### **(E) Asia: (1) Indonesia (2) Nepal (3) Philippines (4) Timor Leste**

##### **(1) Indonesia**

- (a) The data on overall damage and losses following the 6.2 magnitude earthquake that struck central Java on 27 May are changing every day. According to the latest figures, 5,744 people are dead and more than 311,000 houses are either completely destroyed or heavily damaged.
- (b) Within hours of the earthquake, WFP had mobilized food aid shipments to the area and ensured a team was on the ground to address the urgent needs of people in Yogyakarta. As of 22 June, WFP has distributed 964 tons of fortified biscuits and

noodles. WFP is currently targeting about 115,000 beneficiaries through its cooperating partners for the distribution of monthly supplementary food rations. WFP requires USD 5.58 million to cover urgent food needs of 120,000 people over the next six months (June - November 2006), progressively phasing down assistance over this period.

- (c) A meeting with six Cooperating Partners was organized on 21 June and the WFP monitoring findings were shared. So far, WFP Food Aid Monitors have visited 60 percent of the villages for post distribution monitoring. A food assistance matrix has been developed and is being updated on a regular basis and shared during the Food and Nutrition Cluster meeting in order to ensure optimum coverage and to avoid duplication.
- (d) The Yogyakarta operation as well as WFP Indonesia regular operations requires immediate funding to continue assisting poor and vulnerable communities with food assistance at the planned level. If no fresh donations are made, there will be a pipeline break in September in Central and Eastern Indonesia operations, including Yogyakarta. The Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (10069.1- Assistance to Recovery and Nutritional Rehabilitation) which targets 2.1 million poor, hungry and vulnerable people in Indonesia through 2007 (including 1.2 million tsunami-survivors in Aceh and Nias) remains under-funded and only 35 percent of 2006 requirements have been received till date.

## **(2) Nepal**

- (a) As a response to the need of food assistance in ten western districts severely affected by this winter's drought, WFP has launched a new EMOP (10523.0 - Food assistance to drought affected populations of mid-west and far-west Nepal). The new operation will provide emergency food assistance to 225,000 beneficiaries through an accelerated Food-for-Work programme. Families in drought-hit areas will receive two-month rations of rice and fortified wheat flour as they participate in quick-impact community projects. The three-month emergency operation is intended to tide families over to the next harvest, and will cover nine districts in the mid-west area of Nepal, along with Bajura district in the far west. Because many of the drought-affected communities are some of Nepal's most isolated, WFP will launch an appeal to support airlift into the most hard-to-reach areas.
- (b) The new EMOP is only 28 percent resourced, despite high level of needs in the targeted areas. Resources to cover the shortfall are urgently needed before the August monsoon rains. Despite sizeable donor contributions mobilised locally, WFP Nepal is still experiencing serious resourcing constraints to cover the second half of 2006. It is likely that WFP Nepal will not be in a position to provide complete food basket to the beneficiaries and/or that consequent pipeline break will bring the implementation of the activities to a standstill. For the PRRO (10058.4 - Food Assistance to Bhutanese Refugees in Nepal), resources committed so far are sufficient to support the food pipeline up to August 2006 except for vegetable oil and fortified blended food. In order to avoid a pipeline break, USD 3.26 million is required to resource an additional 9,026 tons of food commodities for the rest of the operation.

## **(3) Philippines**

- (a) WFP is re-establishing a presence in the Philippines with an emergency operation that will feed 2.1 million people in Mindanao in support of the peace process. The operation will be carried out in two phases: Phase 1 consists of setting up offices, conducting some key assessments to fine-tune targeting, to establish a logistics network, and to partner with non-governmental organisations. Phase 2 commences July and will involve distribution of food commodities to targeted populations and monitoring and training

activities for partners.

- (b) A stakeholder meeting with national and provincial government representatives and cooperating partners was held on 14 June 2006 with a view to rationalize implementation modalities. A further one-and-half day workshop was held 19-20 June to orient cooperating partners and newly recruited Food Aid Monitors in the programme and implementation requirements for the EMOP start-up, including social mobilization, finalization in the selection process of participating schools, health clinics, and community projects.
- (c) Upcoming agreements to be finalized and/or signed include the tripartite Field Level Agreements between WFP, government partner, Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and the four Cooperating Partners who will operate in the five targeted provinces. Memorandum of Understandings are being finalized with UNICEF and UN Act for Peace, and it is intended that agreements with FAO, World Bank and other partners will be explored in the coming weeks.

#### **(4) Timor Leste**

- (a) On 29 April, following civil unrest and population displacement in Timor Leste, WFP started to provide emergency food assistance to internally displaced people (IDPs), sheltering in Dili. Food was also provided to hospitals in Dili. High-energy fortified foods have been distributed from the existing in-country stocks of the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) "Investing in People's Future" as a complement to Government relief rations of rice.
- (b) Following a preliminary rapid assessment in Dili, the UN Country Team launched a Flash Appeal totaling US\$18.9 million on 12 June. Within the appeal, initial food requirements were estimated at 6,574 tons (US\$5.25 million) for 100,000 beneficiaries (65,000 IDPs and affected non-IDPs within Dili; and 35,000 outside of Dili).
- (c) Food distributions in Dili are on-going without any problems and WFP is currently providing fortified blended food, oil and sugar to 60,000 displaced people living in sites in and around Dili. As of June 20, WFP had delivered a total of 236 tons of food to 82,546 beneficiaries.
- (d) Based on the findings of WFP Emergency Food Security Assessment (June 9-14) of 250 randomly selected households in IDP sites and communities in Dili, WFP will also begin distributions of supplementary rations to 15,000 children under five and pregnant and lactating women in Dili sucos (communities) to encourage people to use the Health Centers. Rations will consist of Corn Soya Blend, sugar and oil. From July to November a total of 800 tons will be distributed for this purpose. Initial results of the assessment, which was carried out with WFP partners CARE International, Concern Worldwide and the Ministry of Statistics, shows that the unrest has had an immediate impact on the food security situation in Dili and that food stocks are almost depleted. Most markets in Dili remain closed and with the transport network from the capital to the districts still down, very little produce reaches the city and prices of available foods are increasing.
- (e) Based on Government prioritization of immediate food needs, WFP will this week also start general food distributions to the districts of Ermera (23 tons for 4,303 IDPs) and Manatutu (37 tons for 2,559 IDPs). Food distributions to Baucau district will follow the distributions to Ermera and Manatutu. WFP cooperates with the Government, World Vision and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) for food distributions in the districts.
- (f) Since the Flash Appeal was launched, the Government has released new figures of IDPs which remain roughly the same for Dili at 67,000 but have increased drastically to 78,000 in the districts outside of Dili. Few IDPs outside of Dili are residing in camps/sites, most of them are scattered in the 12 districts, living with relatives. The

numbers are changing constantly and it will be a major challenge for WFP and the humanitarian community to reach the IDPs in the districts and to estimate their needs correctly.

- (g) The Government and OCHA are planning a Rapid Inter-Agency Assessment Mission starting by the end of this week to properly assess the humanitarian needs in the districts, including food security, education, water/sanitation and protection. WFP/FAO has provided the questionnaire on food security and a WFP food security officer will join the assessment team. All 12 districts outside of Dili will be covered. As a result of this assessment, WFP will be able to determine food needs outside of Dili and if necessary will revise its appeal. To prepare for a possible increased need in the districts, WFP is in the process of deploying additional staff and temporary storage units to support the operation.

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

### **(1) Bolivia**

- (a) Following President Morales' "Second Land Reform" decrees, peasants and indigenous families took several private farms and land extensions, both in the highlands and lowlands of the country.
- (b) The second distribution of food took place within EMOP 10517.0. Some 971 families in the municipalities of Okinawa, Pailón, Cuatro Cañadas and Los Troncos received 56 tons of food aid for a 30 day period.
- (c) During the reporting period (16-22 June), distributions will be completed, benefiting some 1,580 families in the municipalities of El Puente and San Julian. Meanwhile, land conflicts did not interfere with EMOP distributions.
- (d) So far, 47 percent of the total needs of the EMOP have been covered. Pipeline break is expected to start in September 2006.

### **(2) Cuba**

- (a) Only typical rains of the season were reported last week in the eastern provinces. High temperature and humidity are reported.
- (b) Distribution under EMOP 10423.0 is ongoing.
- (c) EMOP 10423.0 is resourced at 20 percent. The operation also received IRA US\$1.2 million. US\$2,953,800 is urgently needed to meet outstanding requirements.

### **(3) Ecuador**

- (a) Some 450 families living on the shores of Rio Coca are on alert due last week's heavy rains that hit the eastern part of the country. An increase on the water level threatens the communities living near the river.
- (b) The Geophysical Institute informs that Tungurahua volcanic explosions are diminishing. The Government aid supported the communities affected by volcanic ashes.
- (c) Under the ECU EMOP 10381.0 – "Food assistance for the refugee population affected by the armed conflict in Colombia" some 16 tons of food were delivered to partner agencies' warehouses to be distributed to beneficiaries in Ibarra, Tulcan and Cuenca.
- (d) Under the ECU EMOP 10524.0 "Food Assistance to Flood Affected Families in Los Rios province, Ecuador". The first distribution took place in Los Rios province. A total of 27 tons of food was distributed to some 2,000 beneficiaries in Baba, Vinces and Mocache.

- (e) WFP assisted local authorities and local Emergency Committee – whose members are: Civil Defense coordinator, the Governor, the Mayor, the Directors of the Ministries of Agriculture and Social Welfare, Red Cross, the church, and other institutions at local level – in preparing the distribution list and in the actual distribution. The distribution will continue until the beginning of August. A monitoring and evaluation plan has been elaborated and is already being implemented.
- (f) A visit to the project sites was undertaken by the ECHO representative on June 14th. In addition to the ECHO assistance, 1,374 families in the canton of Babahoyo are being assisted with food from the food contingency agreement among WFP, National Civil Defense, and Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.

#### **(4) Guatemala**

- (a) The National Meteorological Institute registered swells in the Pacific Ocean affecting the coast of Guatemala. The swells are caused strong tropical storm and an earth movement, both advancing to the American continent coming from New Zealand. The National Coordinator for Disasters' Reduction (CONRED) reported some damages caused by the swells in the coasts of Guatemala. In Chiquimulilla in the department of Santa Rosa, families fled their communities as the high waves damaged houses and contaminated wells. Some of these families are now sheltered in neighboring communities. Community members are worried that if the nearby river overflows, it can directly affect more than 86 families in the surrounding areas.
- (b) Some 55 families affected will receive WFP 5-day food rations from CONRED, and will later be included in the EMOP 10497, as they are in the surrounding areas affected by Stan. WFP continues monitoring all high risk areas prone to natural disasters. The communities affected by hurricane Stan last year, now suffer the consequences of this year's rainy season.
- (c) The UN-DMT technical team defined the following clusters to be activated in case of an emergency: Shelter, Early Recovery, Health, Telecommunications, Logistics, Food, Nutrition and Food Security, Protection, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene. Individual tasks, geographic areas of intervention, specific timing for interventions, intervention strategies and standard procedures for implementations are being discussed.
- (d) Last week's EMOP 10457 food distributions reached 10,059 families in four departments with 974 tons of food commodities.
- (e) WFP Guatemala has arranged for two food monitors to be positioned in the departments of Chiquimula (Far East) and Huehuetenango (Far West). These two food monitors will be coordinating activities with local authorities as and monitoring the food security situations. It will also give more presence to WFP on the field, optimize monitoring resources and enable WFP to respond effectively and immediately to emergencies. Soon after hurricane Stan struck Guatemala, two field offices were opened in Sololá (Eastern Highlands) and San Marcos (Western Highlands).
- (f) A total of 832 tons of food was dispatched for the EMOP distributions in Escuintla, Quetzaltenango San Marcos, Santa Rosa and Totonicapan departments.
- (g) The EMOP's Communication Information Center analyzed the results from the FFW workshop in order to follow up on some issues: continue and improve the monitoring cards, increase joint monitoring activities with participating NGOs, improve transport services to remote communities, and prepare all documentation required for the FFW implementation.
- (h) WFP met with USAID, Secretariat of Food and Nutritional Security (SESAN), International NGOs and Mesoamerican Food Security Early Warning (MFEWS) to create a universal emergency assessment tool in order to rapidly assess the situation

during an emergency. This tool will be proposed to the National Coordinator for Disaster Coordination (CONRED) to be shared with all institutions working in an emergency.

- (i) WFP requirements were estimated at 24,273 tons at a total value of \$14.1 million USD. However, the EMOP continues with a shortfall of 35 percent. Even with a stricter targeting it is expected that some shortfalls might be faced starting in July 2006.

## **(5) Honduras**

- (a) High tides (7-9 feet) in the Pacific Coast flooded some 130 houses in three communities of Cedeños (Cedeños Center, Los Delgaditos y el Eden). Some 650 people were affected, and families have been evacuated. The Permanent Contingencies Commission (COPECO), declared a Yellow Alert in communities between Punta Ratón and Punta Condega.
- (b) COPECO, CODEM (Municipality Emergency Committee), and WFP food aid monitors continue to carry out assessments of damages and improve the quality of assistance to affected population.
- (c) Based on the damage assessments results, 9 tons of food aid was delivered to 1,120 beneficiaries in the most affected areas in coordination with the members of the National System of Administration of Risks, COPECO (Permanent Commission of Contingencies), CODEMs (Departmental contingency committees), and NGOs: Mennonites Social Commission and Movement for Peace Democracy and Freedom (MPDL).

## **(6) Nicaragua**

- (a) On the 20th of June a South Pacific storm set waves crashing into Central America thousands of kilometers across the ocean, destroying 17 homes in the community of Jiquillo (Department of Chinandega). Government units like the Civil Defense and MIFAMILIA of the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response (SINAPRED) evacuated and attended 188 persons for three days. There were no reported casualties. WFP is closely monitoring the situation together with SINAPRED.
- (b) During the reporting period (15-22 June), several riots by University students discontented by increase in transport fares, continued to affect the peace and order in the capital.
- (c) Due to the poor harvest experienced in the last months, the nutritional and health situation of the population living near Coco River (Wiwili and Waspam) still remains precarious. The second implementation of Food-for-Education (FFE) activity in one of the two areas started in the municipality of Waspam on the 21 June. In the region of Wiwili (Department of Jinotega) it is expected to start next week, if the security situation in the area allows the distribution of commodities of the FFE activity.
- (d) Under the PRRO 10212.0 "Targeted Food Assistance for Persons Affected by Shocks and the Recovery of Livelihoods". Some 2,149 pregnant and lactating women and 3,012 children under two years old continue to benefit from the food distributions under PRRO 10212.0. This significant decline of beneficiaries is due to the labor strike in the medical sectors which ended only a few weeks ago. At the moment WFP has positioned food for 55,162 school children in the Northern Autonomous Atlantic Region (RAAN), which will benefit under the Food-for-Education programme.
- (e) The PRRO continues to experience 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 1,242 tons of maize, 485 tons of CSB and 213 tons of vegetable oil.

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

**WFP Weekly Emergency Report**

The WFP Weekly Emergency Report can be obtained at [www.wfp.org](http://www.wfp.org)

For comments and information on how to subscribe, please contact the WFP Situation Room at [wfp.emergency.report@wfp.org](mailto:wfp.emergency.report@wfp.org)

For information on resources, donors are requested to contact **Valerie Sequeira:**

[Valerie.Sequeira@wfp.org](mailto:Valerie.Sequeira@wfp.org)

tel: +39 06 6513 2009

Via Cesare Giulio Viola 68, Parco dei Medici, 00148 Rome - Italy

Media queries should be directed to **Brenda Barton** at:

[Brenda.Barton@wfp.org](mailto:Brenda.Barton@wfp.org)

tel: +39 06 6513 2602

Via Cesare Giulio Viola 68, Parco dei Medici, 00148 Rome - Italy