

World Food Programme Emergency Report 2005
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(A) Highlights

- (a) In June, WFP reached more than 2 million people across Sudan's Darfur region, distributing some 37,255 tons of food. With the support of a leased commercial fleet of 150 trucks and other means of transport, WFP targets 2.65 million people for food distributions in July.
- (b) A WFP-led joint emergency needs assessment mission in 3 villages of East Jebel Marra region in South Darfur recommended immediate food assistance to some 35,800 vulnerable IDPs and residents.
- (c) WFP has suspended all shipments of humanitarian assistance to Somalia, following the hijacking of a WFP-chartered vessel on 27 June.
- (d) In the Democratic Republic of the Congo all WFP activities were halted from 30 June until 4 July due to the uncertain security situation. Staff were requested to stay at home

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

(1) Afghanistan

- (a) The security situation deteriorated in the east, southeast and south of the country. There were threats of attacks using improvised explosive devices (IED) against coalition forces, government and aid workers in these areas. Furthermore, insurgent activities hampered relief work and monitoring activities.
- (b) On 2 July, a joint convoy of the United Nations and local authorities was hit by an IED in the southeastern province of Paktika. The explosion resulted in the death of six security personnel. No UN staff were hurt in the incident.
- (c) From 30 June to 6 July, WFP assisted over 156,000 beneficiaries.
- (d) WFP continues its efforts to deliver food assistance to the flood affected communities in the central, northern and eastern provinces of the country. Since April 2005, WFP has

provided over 71,000 families (425,000 beneficiaries) with 4,600 tons of food in 20 flood affected provinces.

(2) Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

- (a) WFP continues to supply food aid to Sudanese refugees in Chad and the war affected populations in Darfur via the Libya corridor. The corridor provides a flexible surface transport and air bridge capability. Commodities are received at the port of Benghazi and trucked on hardtop roads up to WFP's logistics hub in Khufra, an oasis town in the Libya's southeastern desert. At Khufra commodities are either transshipped onto desert trucks to make the cross Sahara journey to Chad, supplying refugee camps in eastern Chad and also West Darfur, or they are transferred to an IL76 to be airlifted to North and South Darfur. The corridor enables WFP to diversify access routes to the affected populations in response to peaks in demand and also to avoid using established transport routes should they become congested or blocked.
- (b) Since April 2005, WFP has dispatched 9,395 tons of commodities by surface means to Chad. The airlift operation began with one IL-76 aircraft on 7 May and a second aircraft started on 13 June. By 6 July 2005, some 5,575 tons have been dispatched by air to Darfur.
- (c) Funding levels to maintain the Libyan corridor, Special Operation 10417.0, are now critically low, with only 5 percent of the USD 4.5 million budget resourced. Funds are immediately required in order to guarantee the continuation of the project.

(3) Pakistan

- (a) The heavy snowfall of February and March, combined with high temperatures, melting glaciers and the monsoon season are resulting in a dramatic increase of river water levels. A recent intense heat wave has resulted in particularly heavy snowmelts in the northern areas of Pakistan. Two weeks of heavy flooding in Pakistan's North West Frontier Province (NWFP) have killed at least five people and displaced some 15,000 people. Some 1,200 Afghan refugee families – out of some 7,000 families still living in camps in NWFP- have also been affected. Floodwater has also demolished infrastructure, including houses and has damaged thousands of hectares of crops.
- (b) An inter-agency coordination committee consisting of UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNFPA and NGOs was established at the end of June and conducted a one-day rapid assessment. The UN Disaster Management Team met on 29 June to discuss the results of the assessment. Medicines, food, drinking water and logistics support are considered main priorities, and five sectoral sub-groups were formed to make a comprehensive assessment of the requirements in affected areas.
- (c) The food subgroup, headed by WFP and including OXFAM, Red Crescent, Islamic Relief, is gaining an insight into the number of people affected and assessing their food requirements; the quantity of food assistance that the government has been able to mobilize already; and is also checking other sources of food assistance. The assessment report will be presented to the UN Disaster Management Team on 7 July.
- (d) It is expected that the situation will remain critical during July, August and September with potential floods in different parts of Pakistan. WFP will continue monitoring the situation closely.

(4) Russian Federation (Caucasus)

- (a) Some 230 IDPs (46 families) have returned from Ingushetia to Chechnya during June, decreasing the Chechen IDP population to about 31,050 persons, of whom 19,535 are living in private accommodation and 11,510 in spontaneous settlements.

- (b) Due to pipeline constraints there was no general food distribution in Grozny city, Achkhoy-Martan and Sunzha districts; WFP beneficiaries there will receive food in early July. In Ingushetia and in Grozny Rural the distribution for June had been completed previously.
- (c) The school feeding programme in Chechnya has been temporarily suspended at primary and secondary schools during the summer school holidays. Pre-school and boarding institutions will receive the food left over from distributions in primary and secondary schools in July. Due to structural changes among WFP partners, this could not be done in June, as was originally planned.
- (d) As part of food-for-work (FFW) activities, some 2,940 participants (representing 14,700 beneficiaries) continued the implementation of projects aimed at improving public infrastructure in 13 districts of Chechnya. Among the current projects, a large proportion of the activities consists of repairs to schools (as it is the vacation period), construction and repairs of water and gas pipelines, as well as rehabilitation of roads and medical institutions. People In Need distributed some 515 tons of food to the participants who implemented the FFW projects during May. About 150 trainees enrolled in the food-for-training (FFT) courses attended dress-making, carpentry, accountancy and driving courses, and additional sessions aimed at raising awareness about HIV/AIDS, alcohol and drug prevention amongst adolescents. WFP FFT partner International Medical Corps, distributed 17 tons of family food rations to 85 trainees for the month of May, while another partner – Serlo - will distribute for May in early July.
- (e) The tuberculosis programme in Ingushetia and Chechnya was continued by providing food for some 255 in- and 355 outpatients as incentive for completing their treatment programme; some 7 tons of food commodities were released by WFP for this project. Due to gaps in funding, within the next six months WFP will not be able to ensure regular provision of some commodities, such as wheat flour, rice, buckwheat, sugar, salt and high-energy biscuits.
- (f) To support the current emergency operation until the end of December 2005, WFP will have to mobilize as soon as possible the remaining 33 percent (some 5,970 tons for USD 3.3 mln) out of the funding required for the completion of the programme.

(5) Tajikistan

- (a) Torrential rains leading to floods and mudslides at the end of June have caused havoc in the south of Tajikistan and have resulted in the destruction of infrastructure and have damaged crops.
- (b) WFP participated in a joint assessment conducted in the south on 1 July. So far, WFP has not provided any food assistance to those affected in the south, as sufficient emergency food supplies have been pre-positioned by the government. WFP continues to closely monitor the situation and will provide assistance if and when required.
- (c) During a meeting chaired by Tajikistan's Prime Minister on 6 July, the emergency situation in Penjikent, Rasht valley and Khatlon province was discussed. The Prime Minister provided statistics of the damage caused in each province since the beginning of this year. The total damage is estimated at USD 20 million. He requested international financial assistance, as the government does not have sufficient funds for rehabilitation. He expressed his gratitude to international agencies for financial and humanitarian assistances provided during the emergencies and specially thanked UNDP, WFP, Merlin, German Agro Action and the Red Cross. WFP had assisted some 2,500 displaced persons in Penjikent district, north Tajikistan, early June with a 2-month emergency food ration.

(C) East & Central Africa: (1) Burundi (2) Congo, DR (3) Eritrea (4) Ethiopia (5) Kenya (6)

Rwanda (7) Somalia (8) Sudan (9) Tanzania (10) Uganda

(1) Burundi

- (a) Last week, WFP distributed some 825 tons of food to 103,120 beneficiaries.
- (b) The pipeline situation remains a concern and measures have been taken to secure first priority distributions. Priority has been given to support nutritional centres, assist refugees and returnees and to support to demobilization centres. Expected contributions, most of which are yet to be confirmed, will assist from October onwards.
- (c) WFP and UNHCR carried out a Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) in two Congolese refugee camps (Mwaro and Gasorwe) from 27 to 30 June to review food security; food distribution systems and the coordination mechanisms in place; gender and protection; as well as health issues. The report of the JAM is currently being prepared and consolidated.
- (d) Various monitoring activities were carried out during the past week. This included food-for-work (FFW) projects in Kirundo (Kirundo, Busoni and Bwambarangwe), Muyinga (Kiremba), Ngozi (Tangara and Ngozi) and Karuzi, where problems related to establishing beneficiary lists and ensuring effective participation of workers were reported. Six targeted distributions, as well as hospitals and supplementary feeding centres in Fota (commune Ndava -Mwaro), Kibumbu (commune Kayokwe - Mwaro), Giheta and Murehe in Ngozi province were also monitored.

(2) Congo, DR

- (a) On 30 June, all activities came to a standstill in most of the capital cities in the various provinces of the DR Congo. The Government, backed by the international community, had deployed deterrent measures against demonstrations. However, over 9 people were killed and 500 people arrested following demonstration attempts called by the major opposition political party Union pour la Démocratie et le Progrès Social (UDPS). This situation prevailed in Kinshasa, Mbuji-Mayi (Oriental Kasai province) and Kananga (Occidental Kasai province). In Goma, North Kivu province, internal confrontations among governmental troops resulted in five deaths, two of whom were civilians. It was only on 1 July that activities resumed slowly.
- (b) In the Equateur province, the security situation deteriorated in the suburbs of Mbandaka on Sunday, 3 July, following a riot by former militiamen gathered in a "centre de brassage" – a centre where they are awaiting either their reintegration into the governmental army or reinsertion into civil life. The discovery of the mutilated corpse of a fellow militiaman reportedly triggered the riots. Local authorities succeeded in containing the situation in the late afternoon, after the ex-soldiers had looted surrounding houses and shops, including Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) and Action Contre la Faim (ACF) premises.
- (c) Starting 30 June, all WFP activities were halted and staff were requested to stay at home due to the uncertain security situation. Activities resumed on 4 July.
- (d) Following the kidnapping of two MSF France staff members one month ago and the presence of uncontrolled gunmen in the troubled area, MSF- Switzerland announced its withdrawal from IDP camps of Kakwa, Gina (65 km from Bunia) and Tchioma (Ituri district); however, MSF will maintain medical interventions in the hospital in Bunia.
- (e) In Bunia, WFP held a thematic meeting with its implementing partners active in the area of nutrition, including the regional NGO, Association pour le Développement Social et la Sauvegarde de l'Environnement (ADSSE). Through its partner ADSSE, WFP fed 285 resourceless hospital in-patients during the week. WFP's main partner in the district, German Agro Action, distributed WFP food to 455 families of malnourished children in

Tchioma, Bambu, Kilo and Shari (Ituri district).

(3) Eritrea

- (a) UN Secretary-General (SG) Kofi Annan asked the UN Security Council to visit Ethiopia and Eritrea to help the Horn of Africa neighbours overcome their simmering border dispute. "The on-going stalemate in the peace process is not sustainable in the long term," Annan said in a report on the tension between Ethiopia and Eritrea. "I would like therefore to renew my recommendation to the Security Council to undertake a mission to Ethiopia and Eritrea in order to reassure the two countries of the council's unflinching commitment to the peace process," he added. The UN SG also expressed concern over recent shootings in the demilitarised temporary security zone, a 25-km-wide corridor patrolled by UN peacekeepers to keep both armies apart.
- (b) AFP reported last week that the Government of Sudan had warned Eritrea that it risked a major flare-up on the border if it pressed ahead with what Sudan insists is military support for ethnic minority rebels. This statement was made after the Government of Eritrea accused the Sudanese Government on Tuesday of committing "horrendous crimes" in Darfur and "atrocities" in eastern Sudan, coupled with renewed denials that it is providing military support to rebels in the east.
- (c) Recent rains have improved prospects for the 2005 agricultural season in Eritrea, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) said in its monthly global report on crops and food shortages for June.
- (d) Fuel prices in Eritrea went up again by 28 percent as world crude oil prices continue to remain high. This third increase in nearly ten months brings petrol prices to 32 Nakfa (USD 2.13, Euro 1.8 a litre), while the price of diesel remains unchanged at 12.6 Nakfa (USD 0.84, Euro 0.7 a litre). Whereas petrol is now available to everyone, the coupon system remains in place for diesel fuel.
- (e) Diplomats say that Eritrea is currently facing a foreign currency shortage, which has affected fuel imports, and since February private companies have not been permitted to import oil. The country is also facing shortages of a number of basic commodities, including sugar, oil and milk. In May, the government opened retail shops to sell food at reduced prices, and long queues built up in front of them.
- (f) A severe shortage of food towards the end of May, which was aggravated by a delayed distribution of relief food aid, was reported by WFP field staff visiting Habero sub-region in the northwestern part of the country. The price of wheat increased from ERN 600 during March to ERN 1,100 per 100kg in May and June (USD1.00=ERN15.00). A large number of livestock (mainly goats) were sold and slaughtered to cope with the lack of food. As the rainy season has started and many villages in this area will be inaccessible, the pre-positioning of four-months food rations covering the period May through August has started.
- (g) Rainfall in this area is reported to be better than last year. In some parts of the region, including parts of Hal Hal, Adi Tekelezan, Hamelmalo and Gheleb, land preparation and sowing was already completed by the end of June. In other areas sowing is underway and is expected to continue until mid July, depending on the types of crops to be planted.
- (h) Donor commitment for EMOP 10261.01 stands at USD 55.2 million or 154,300 tons of food, which is 74 percent of the required funding and 94.5 percent of the required commodities. The total coverage of PRRO 10192.0 has reached USD 43.6 million, equivalent to 94,200 tons of commodities. These amounts represent 85 percent of the total funding requirements and 87.4 percent of the commodity requirements respectively. Commitment for the recently approved PRRO 10192.1 increased to USD 34.7 million or 102,445 tons of commodities, through a 100,000 tons donation of wheat.

(4) Ethiopia

- (a) The Ethiopian Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP), which commenced officially in late February 2005, has the twin objectives of covering the immediate consumption shortfalls of the most vulnerable and assisting beneficiaries to manage risk and to take advantage of development opportunities. The need for a safety net approach in Ethiopia is predicated on a realisation of the existence of a core of chronically food insecure people (about 5 million) and the attendant need to make sure that support given to these groups is along sustainable disaster mitigation lines. To this end, under the programme, households with some labour are to be engaged in public works activities in return for receiving Safety Net transfers, while those without adequate labour are to be provided with free transfers in the form of direct support.
- (b) The federal Food Security Coordination Bureau (FSCB) oversees the overall implementation of the programme at the national level, which includes the allocation of cash and food transfers as well as a capacity building budget to the regions. At the start-up of the programme, only about 30 percent of the Safety Net beneficiaries were assisted through food transfers, while cash covered the bulk of Safety Net transfers. WFP and about half a dozen NGOs are responsible for the provision of food resources to the programme, while the financial resources necessary to meet the cash mode of Safety Net transfer are being covered by a large number of different donors.
- (c) Given the limited experience of the country's bureaucracy with cash handling in relief-cum-recovery activities, in many places the programme has found it difficult to effect cash transfers to Safety Net beneficiaries on time. This, coupled with the need for verification of beneficiary participation in the various public works schemes, entailed considerable delays in effecting transfers. In areas where the food mode of transfer has been in use, payment delays have also been experienced, although not as pronounced as in cash Safety Net areas. Slow beneficiary identification and targeting process and misunderstanding at the level of implementation about eligibility criteria were among the main reasons for these delays. WFP food distributions for the first two months of transfers are almost completed.
- (d) The continued high price of cereals over recent months in many areas of the country has led some districts to request a shift from the use of cash to the use of food. The bulk of this transition is being handled by WFP, and recently the government requested WFP to provide the required food resources to an additional 24 districts, thereby raising the number of districts under WFP assistance to 90. This constitutes slightly above 50 percent of Safety Net beneficiary districts. The number of WFP assisted Safety Net beneficiaries (out of the current adjusted total of approximately 4.7 million) will now be close to 2 million, up from the previous 1.17 million; the total WFP tonnage required is covered by current contributions to the recovery component of the WFP Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation, PRRO 10362.
- (e) In addition to the move away from cash assistance under the Safety Net, an understanding has been reached between the FSCB and the donors to make a lump sum immediate payment to Safety Net beneficiaries equivalent to at least three months entitlement regardless of whether work for this period has been undertaken. In this regard, WFP is dispatching food to pertinent Safety Net areas so as to ensure that the needy populations are well served by the programme.
- (f) In 23 Safety Net districts of Oromiya Region and 13 Safety Net districts of Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region, where poor food security and/or high malnutrition rates have been identified by the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC), WFP and DPPC are providing blanket supplementary food assistance to the 35 percent of the population considered most vulnerable (children

under five, pregnant and nursing women and the elderly).

- (g) Under the relief component of the WFP PRRO, a further 2.5 million beneficiaries of emergency assistance in 2005 are receiving food provided by WFP (out of the total 3.8 million in need of emergency support this year). Current total emergency food requirements for the year are expected to increase when results of the mid-year Belg/Gu season needs assessment are compiled, in coming weeks.

(5) Kenya

- (a) WFP's drought relief emergency operation continued across most targeted districts in Kenya. Over the next month, WFP expects to distribute some 15,600 tons of food to 1.6 million drought-affected people, including 420,000 school children.
- (b) More than 70 field workers are currently undertaking the Kenya Long Rains Assessment. Twenty-six districts - those affected by drought since 2004 - are being assessed to determine whether or not food security is still being affected by the drought. The assessment teams are composed of WFP, Government of Kenya (GoK), UN agencies and partner NGOs. While all 26 districts will be visited by a joint WFP-GoK team, only 20 districts - those determined to be worse affected - will be surveyed by a data collection team. In these districts, field teams will spend 10 days conducting household, community and market interviews. In two districts, the WFP-led food security assessment will be combined with a UNICEF nutritional assessment. Preliminary results of the assessment missions will be available at the end of July. A final long rains assessment report will be ready by mid-August, and will determine the level of WFP relief food assistance beyond August.
- (c) A two-week nutrition survey was conducted by GTZ, UNHCR and WFP in Dadaab refugee camps from 13 to 30 June. The objectives of the survey were to assess the prevalence and level of global and severe malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months in the refugee camp, and to assess the prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies in children 6-59 months and in pregnant and lactating women. Results are expected at the end of July 2005. Poor nutrition status among children in the camps has in the past been attributed to poor hygienic and sanitation conditions, as well as to prolonged food reductions due to low level of donor contributions.
- (d) WFP Kenya's refugee operation is faced with a possible break in food pipeline unless urgent donor pledges are received. Most commodities i.e., maize, pulses, corn-soya blend and vegetable oil will run out by October; and by November, wheat flour and salt would also be exhausted. WFP is appealing for pledges amounting to 11,720 tons of food, valued at USD 6.7 million in order to continue feeding the 230,000 refugees living in Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps, until the end of 2005.

(6) Rwanda

- (a) During the past week, UNHCR repatriated 177 Burundian refugees who voluntarily preferred to return home from Nyamure camp, while 68 new arrivals were standing-by seeking for asylum. Kigeme and Gikonko camps remained stable with 1,385 and 1,945 refugees respectively. The above-mentioned repatriation reduced the number of Burundian refugees in two camps and one transit centre to 7,405.
- (b) Congolese refugees continued to cross Gisenyi border to Nkamira transit centre. Twenty-four new arrivals were registered while 590 asylum seekers were still remaining in the camp awaiting their transfer to Ngarama; however, no transfer has taken place during the past week. Gihembe refugee camp remained stable with 20,520 refugees. The total number of Congolese refugees in Rwanda currently stands at 44,118.
- (c) Some 16 tons of mixed commodities were distributed in one camp of Gikonko where

1,945 refugees received a 15-day ration.

- (d) Last week, 49 returnees crossed the border of Cyangugu from South Kivu to Nyagatare transit centre and received a one-month food package of mixed commodities before they left to their places of origin.

(7) Somalia

- (a) The sixth round of Emergency food distribution to tsunami affected beneficiaries started on 19 June and was completed on 30 June. Three teams of WFP food monitors have distributed in this round 285 tons of rice, beans, vegetable oil and blended food to 22,850 beneficiaries in 24 locations.
- (b) On 4 July, WFP suspended all shipments of humanitarian assistance to Somalia following the hijacking of a WFP-chartered vessel, carrying 850 tons of rice for 28,000 tsunami survivors. The incident occurred on 27 June between Harardheere and Hobyo, some 300 kilometres northeast of the capital Mogadishu. The decision to suspend all shipments was taken because of the insecurity of Somali waters along the east coast. It will be reviewed upon the release of the detained relief food, vessel and crew.
- (c) WFP has been in regular contact with community elders, local authorities, and influential leaders requesting their assistance in securing the release of the cargo. A Transitional Federal Government mission travelled on 4 July to Harardheere District to facilitate the release of the WFP food aid, the vessel and the crew.

(8) Sudan

- (a) DARFUR
- (b) In South Darfur, armed banditry on the roads and the subsequent declaration of “No Go” areas continues to hinder the movement of WFP staff and goods and is placing a heavy workload on the WFP-Humanitarian Air Service (HAS), which experienced reduced capacity this week. Military activity in Menawashei and the subsequent roadblocks remain in place and prevent the transport of food by road to that area, while banditry east of Nyala towards Ed Daein, and inter-tribal and inter-village conflicts to the south of Nyala also threaten operations in those areas. Contracted drivers remain wary of certain areas as security related incidents continue to be reported. An international NGO suspended operations for a week in west Jebel Marra, due to insecurity.
- (c) WFP Security Team, together with the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), travelled to a meeting with the Sudan Liberation Army (SLA) Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) to discuss and find a solution to the increasing number of lootings and abductions occurring in particular areas.
- (d) Meanwhile, four staff members of the NGO Sudanese Red Crescent (SRC) remain missing following their abduction on 24 June in Al Masroub (Adilla locality) in South Darfur near Ed Daein. Investigations led by the UNDSS are ongoing. In West Darfur, unknown men attacked two commercial trucks travelling between Masteri and Geneina town. One man was killed and the other wounded.
- (e) Preliminary findings from a mortality survey conducted by the Ministry of Health, UN agencies and NGO partners under the technical guidance of WHO show that the mortality rate has significantly decreased in Darfur. The team found the crude mortality rate to be 0.8 deaths per 10,000 people per day in Darfur, which is below the threshold of 1 death per 10,000 people per day. Last year, the crude mortality rate was 1.5 deaths per 10,000 people per day in North Darfur, and 2.9 in West Darfur. The results of the Mortality Survey 2005 clearly demonstrate that international humanitarian assistance has made a dramatic impact in Darfur. However, the humanitarian situation remains fragile.

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- (f) Findings of a GOAL survey, a follow up of the survey conducted six-months previously, covering Kutum town, Kasab and Fata Barno Camps, show improved nutritional status in North Darfur. The Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate stands at 17.7 percent and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) at 0.8 percent. Although the rates still indicate a 'critical' situation according to international standards, the findings definitely point to a global improvement in nutritional status, especially in the prevalence of moderate malnutrition. GOAL attributes this to consistent general food distribution as well as selective feeding activities.
- (g) Findings from an assessment conducted by MSF-E show a high GAM rate in Galaab Camp, North Darfur. The methodology of the survey had to be modified when it was found that half of the camp population was absent on the day of the survey. Therefore all children (6-59 months) that were present on the day of the survey (414) were measured. The findings were in z score GAM 33.1 percent; SAM 3.1 percent. The camp and surrounding villages have always had a water problem plus the camp only receives weekly health services from a mobile MSF-E team. General food distribution coverage and quality was very good according to the survey team. WFP EI Fasher (nutrition and Vulnerability Analysis & Mapping) will investigate further for underlying contributing factors.
- (h) Save the Children, released findings of their June nutritional survey of Sirba, West Darfur. Results show that the GAM rate of 16.3 percent is above the emergency threshold of 15 percent, while both the crude mortality rate as well as children-under-five mortality rate was recorded below the emergency benchmark, as 0.67/10,000 per day and 0.97/10,000 per day respectively. Anthropometric results reflect a serious nutrition state in the location where a meningitis outbreak had been reported two months prior to the survey. WFP is in the process of planning a rapid food security and nutrition assessment of the area.
- (i) Admission rates at supplementary feeding centres in Nyala and Mershing, South Darfur, were noted to have improved slightly, dropping from 450 to 300 from previous weeks. It should be noted that decreased admission rates do not necessarily reflect an improvement in global malnutrition rate.
- (j) On 29 June, WFP, IOM and Save the Children successfully completed registration of Masteri camp in West Darfur. A total of about 12,120 individuals were registered, representing 58.9 percent of the previous caseload of 20,575. On 4 July, WFP, IOM and Save the Children US successfully conducted re-registration of Mornie in which some 50,000 individuals participated. African Union and the Government of Sudan provided passive security presence during the exercise. As of 26 June, headcounts were completed in 76 percent of the total camps/locations, representing 62 percent of the total food beneficiaries in all three Darfur states.
- (k) WFP met with local community leaders (Sheikhs) at Kalma camp, South Darfur, and reached an agreement to proceed with the headcount that has been delayed on several occasions. WFP, HAC, humanitarian agencies operating in Kalma camp and the Sheikhs have formed a committee for the preparation and implementation of the head count that will be led by World Vision.
- (l) On 28 June, a joint emergency needs assessment mission led by WFP was undertaken in Daribat, Suni and Leba villages in the SLA controlled areas of East Jebel Marra region in South Darfur. The mission recommends immediate food assistance for three months to an estimated 35,800 vulnerable IDPs and residents (9,000 in Daribat, 8,800 in Suni and 18,000 in Leba).
- (m) In June, WFP assisted almost 2.1 million beneficiaries in Darfur, distributing some 37,255 tons of food to all three states. This is the highest number of people reached since the start of the operation in April 2004. WFP is targeting more than 2.65 million

beneficiaries in July.

- (n) Save the Children US distributed WFP provided food in five locations of West Darfur during the past week, namely in Kongo, Haraza, Foro Burunga, Gemiza Bakir and Umjokuti. Upon consideration of the rainy season and the increasing inaccessibility of these areas by land, a total of over 1,340 tons of assorted food commodities were distributed among some 25,000 people to cover requirements for 60 days.
- (o) WFP's leased commercial fleet of 150 trucks, covering primary transport from Port Sudan to the three logistical hubs in El Obeid, Khartoum and Kosti, are fully operational as of 1 July. The fleet is expected to guarantee a minimum dispatch of 25,000 tons per month. In June, WFP faced the challenges of increasing transport demands from Port Sudan, making it difficult to meet dispatch requirements from the port to the hubs.
- (p) In June, WFP dispatched a total of over 42,500 tons of food by road from logistical hubs in El Obeid, Khartoum and Kosti to the Darfur states, representing 91 percent of the monthly target for road deliveries in June. During the past week, WFP's fleet of 120 6x6 trucks delivered a total of some 1,955 tons to various locations in the three Darfur states (259 tons in North Darfur, 1,140 tons in South Darfur and 558 tons in West Darfur).
- (q) WFP airlifted and airdropped a total of some 7,360 tons of food into Darfur in June, representing 87 percent of the monthly target. This includes 3,345 tons of food airlifted from Al Khufra, Libya into El Fasher and Nyala. WFP has airdropped a total of about 795 tons of assorted food commodities in Mukjar in an effort to expedite food pre-positioning before the rains render the areas inaccessible.
- (r) Shortage of fuel in Al Khufra, Libya, has affected the frequency of WFP's food airlifts into Darfur during the week. In addition, the Government of Sudan announced an increase in the price of Jet A1 fuel in Sudan by some 58 percent. The increase, which went into effect on 30 June, is expected to have a significant impact on the WFP-HAS operation, which already suffers operational constraints due to severe funding shortfalls.
- (s) As of 30 June, the Darfur emergency operation (EMOP) 10339.1 faces a shortfall of USD 230 million, representing 41 percent of total requirements (USD 562 million). The pipeline for EMOP 10339.1 (with a caseload of 3.2 million people) forecasts a shortfall of approximately 41,602 tons of mixed commodities between June and November, excluding 65,015 tons of mixed commodities to be procured through an internal finance advance.
- (t) The Special Operation for logistics support in Darfur continues to face a shortfall of USD 23 million. The procurement of 50 long-haul trucks is on hold until funds are made available.
- (u) WFP-Humanitarian Air Services (HAS) continues to face severe funding shortfalls, which have led to the cancellation of non-food item deliveries in June, despite the start of the rainy season when demand for air deliveries increases. The funding shortfall remains critical at USD 15 million out of total requirements of USD 24 million in 2005. To ensure continued air services through the rainy season in Sudan, the operation urgently requires an initial USD 5 million.
- (v) SOUTH, EAST AND TRANSITIONAL AREAS
- (w) The third phase of WFP's cross-line operation to serve the Sobat corridor commenced on 5 July. Preparations started by registering and verifying beneficiaries in 9 locations between Obel and Khorfulus areas.
- (x) Insufficient Jet A1 fuel supply, bad weather conditions and technical problems of aircraft presented major constraints for air operations this week. Despite these challenges, WFP airdropped some 1,185 tons of food commodities to locations in the Southern

Sector, bringing the total food delivered in June to 3,810 tons, representing 68 percent of the planned allocation for the month. WFP delivered 2,020 tons of commodities by road during the week, of which 180 tons were moved from El Obied to Lagawa and Tima in the Southern Sector.

- (y) WFP Cooperating Partners in Port Sudan distributed 45 tons of assorted commodities to 2,004 beneficiaries (46 percent female). Oxfam distributed over 95 percent of the food through general distribution to beneficiaries in Arbaat area in rural Port Sudan. Action Contre la Faim (ACF) distributed the balance of the food in seven supplementary feeding centres and two therapeutic feeding centres in the shanty areas of Port Sudan town. Additionally, some 70 tons of mixed food commodities were dispatched for immediate distribution through food-for-recovery activities in Sinkat and Halaib localities.
- (z) In Bahr El Ghazal State, 215 tons of mixed food commodities were distributed to 6,780 IDPs and returnees in Malual and Wau. CARE distributed 105 tons airdropped in Malual while ACF distributed commodities to 280 beneficiaries in its supplementary feeding programme.
- (aa) According to ACF in Wau, there continues to be increases in admissions at supplementary and therapeutic centres. This is primarily attributed to the spreading of diseases, particularly malaria, compounded by poor sanitation that leads to rising malnutrition rates in Wau town. The therapeutic feeding unit in Wau hospital will be reactivated from the second week of July.
- (ab) WFP distributed 183 tons of assorted food commodities to vulnerable residents/IDPs and returnees in Nyiwara and Riagaketh. Some 17 tons of assorted food commodities were delivered for distribution under food-for-education in three schools in Aweil North and in Wau targeting 1,346 beneficiaries (19 percent female).
- (ac) WFP delivered 3 tons of assorted commodities to support supplementary feeding activities in Nyamlel and Luanyaker, targeting 7,955 beneficiaries. In Mapel, 4 tons were distributed to 120 participants in a nutrition-training programme. In West Kordofan, WFP's Cooperating Partners, Save the Children-US and Global Health Foundation, continued to distribute food to IDPs in Abyei and Meiram areas to cover requirements for the months of June and July. A total of 7,285 registered IDPs received some 255 tons of assorted commodities in both areas during the week.
- (ad) Since its start on 18 June, the supplementary feeding activity implemented by GOAL in Abyei, West Kordofan provided 1 ton of assorted food commodities to 139 malnourished children under-five years and 28 pregnant/lactating mothers.
- (ae) WFP and Save the Children US (SC-US) continued to provide food assistance to the estimated 2,000 returning IDPs stranded in Abyei en route to Bahr El Ghazal.
- (af) In Lakes and Western Equatoria, some 24,455 vulnerable residents and returnees received 320 tons of food commodities at 75 and 100 percent rations respectively in the region. Another 480 tons of assorted food commodities were delivered to support 46 projects (5 in-patient, 22 food-for-education, 3 food-for-training and 16 food-for-asset) targeting 35,000 beneficiaries in total.
- (ag) Some 150 tons of food were delivered in Akot, Pacong, Rumbek distribution centres along the Western Equatoria corridor. Following heavy rains in the region, deliveries to Tonj and parts of Awerial, Yirol, and north counties of Rumbek will be served by airdrops in July as roads are no longer accessible. Two high-level missions from the Japanese Government visited Sudan during the week.
- (ah) As of 30 June, EMOP 10048.3 valued at USD 302 million, has received USD 125 million, representing approximately 41 percent of the total operational requirements. Urgent contributions are immediately needed to respond to pressing food requirements

in the coming months and to prepare for expected food needs of returnees, following the rainy season. The operation faces a shortfall of 73,515 tons of commodities in the next six months.

- (ai) To date, the Special Operation 10368.0 for emergency road repair and mine clearance of key transport routes in Sudan in support of this emergency operation, has received a total of USD 71 million. The operation still faces a shortfall of 21 percent against its operational requirements of USD 89 million. A budget revision is currently under preparation for 2006 that will raise the total requirement to USD 182.6 million.

(9) Tanzania

- (a) WFP food distributions continue to reach 399,310 refugees. During the past week, WFP distributed almost 1,300 tons of food through general distribution, supplementary and therapeutic feeding in refugee camps in western Tanzania. More than 9,100 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, food-for-work, food-for-training and food-for-hospital in-patients.
- (b) Due to resource shortages, WFP has been distributing reduced food rations to refugees since September 2004. During the current distribution, which started on 4 July, WFP is distributing rations, which provide only 1,348 Kcal or 64 percent of the approved 2,100 Kcal level. The same rations will prevail until the end of July, followed by an increase to 1,437 Kcal in August. Reduced rations are forecast for several months to come.
- (c) WFP and its partners in Tanzania plan to undertake a nutritional survey of refugees in August. The survey will give an insight into the nutritional status of refugees following almost one year of reduced food rations.
- (d) The PRRO currently faces a shortfall of 16,030 tons (or USD 7.4 million) up to the end of January 2006. Pipeline breaks for corn-soya blend (CSB) are anticipated from September and for maize from October. Unless new resources are received soon, the nutritional status of nearly 400,000 refugees in western Tanzania will be jeopardized.

(10) Uganda

- (a) The security situation in northern Uganda remains fluid, with increased rebel movement in Gulu, Kitgum, Pader and Lira districts. The rebels continue to commit atrocities against the population - abducting children, looting, killing civilians and staging ambushes along major roads.
- (b) The Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) ambushed and burned three commercial vehicles transporting commodities in Kitgum district on Monday, 4 July. Three people were reported killed in the attack.
- (c) The Government of Uganda and the UN system launched the Mid-Year Review of the Consolidated Inter-agency Appeal (CAP) 2005 on 30 June. The Humanitarian agencies are seeking a funding shortfall of USD 101 million to meet the basic needs of an estimated 2.5 million people through December 2005.
- (d) WFP food distribution continues to reach 1.4 million displaced persons, 192,000 refugees and other vulnerable persons. During the past week, WFP distributed some 3,645 tons of relief food assistance to 314,815 persons including IDPs sheltering in camps in Gulu, Kitgum, Pader and Lira districts, refugees, children in nutrition centres and other vulnerable persons.
- (e) WFP faces a shortfall of 71,435 tons of food commodities with a funding gap of USD 40 million, required to maintain the food pipeline necessary to continue providing relief assistance to IDPs and refugees through December. Unless new contributions are

confirmed, the nutritional status of 1.4 million internally displaced persons in northern Uganda, mostly women and children, will be jeopardized.

(D) West Africa: (1) Chad (2) Cote d'Ivoire (3) Liberia (4) Niger (5) Sierra Leone

(1) Chad

- (a) Armed incidents in the north-west of the Central African Republic at the beginning of June has resulted in a new influx of "refugees" into southern Chad. A joint UNHCR/WFP mission (co-led by WFP) to assess the situation took place from 13 to 16 June. Unless new refugees are located in proper site(s), either new or existing, WFP assistance will be not possible. This position has been agreed by all parties (including UNHCR).
- (b) During the last week, there was an increase in the number of robberies of commercial establishments in Abeche town. This has led to the deployment of night patrols. The humanitarian community has been asked to restrict movements after 10 pm.
- (c) The target caseload figure, as agreed by WFP and UNHCR, is currently 197,500 refugees in twelve camps for the month of July. There was no information on new arrivals in any of the camps from the area bordering Sudan. Overall malnutrition rates are relatively stable in the camps. Diarrhoea cases are increasing in the camps of Iridimi and Touloum. High numbers of failure cases (children not gaining target weight in three months of supplementation) were reported in the camps of Amnabak, Mille and Koungoungo. Detailed analysis and recommendations will be done by WFP in the coming days. WFP has recommended wet feeding in all the camps where defaulter rates are 30 percent for three consecutive months.
- (d) WFP general food distributions started in the central camps of Fachana, Bredjing, and Treguine on 2 July. A total of 680 tons of food was distributed to approx. 39,780 beneficiaries, from 30 June to 6 July. Blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) was distributed for the local population surrounding Gozbeida: 3,595 children under 5 received a total of some 14.870 tons of high-energy premix rations. BSF distributions for the first two weeks of July will start at the beginning of next week in the villages near the central camps (Bredjing and Treguine).
- (e) WFP continued providing assistance to the local population. WFP partner SECADEV identified 3,025 persons in three cantons of Guerada, who will be receiving a 100 kg ration of cereals. Under a food-for-work (FFW) program, preparation of an airstrip in Hadjer hadid started . All other activities under FFW are also progressing. About 44 tons were distributed to 600 beneficiaries in Farchana and 34 tons for 2,000 beneficiaries in Guerada, who had participated in FFW activities.
- (f) Currently 40 villages are investigated using vulnerability assessment mapping - household surveys in Iriba, Guerada, Abeche and Farchana.

(2) Cote d'Ivoire

- (a) From 30 June to 6 July, some 90 tons of food were distributed to nearly 13,000 people. This included distributions to nearly 500 families (2,500 people) being assisted through seed protection/food-for-agriculture projects. In this programme, seeds and tools are provided together with a seed protection ration, to ensure that the families do not eat the seeds because they are hungry and that they have enough energy to prepare their fields.
- (b) On 30 June, a joint humanitarian mission including WFP, OHCA, UNICEF and IOM was conducted in Fengolo, close to Duekue, in the western part of the country. The mission aimed at further negotiating to restore cohesion between communities to allow a quick

return of the displaced through a reconstruction and rehabilitation programme. The first estimates on the situation are: 560 houses destroyed of which 300 are badly damaged; 2 schools to be cleaned up, 4 wells to be drilled and 2 pumps to be repaired.

(3) Liberia

- (a) From 29 June to 5 July, more than 23,000 vulnerable beneficiaries received 470 tons of WFP provided food in Liberia. This included the distribution of more than 30 tons of commodities that were distributed to 900 returnees, who arrived in four convoys from Guinea and Sierra Leone. Since the start of the repatriation of Liberian refugees and the resettlement of IDP in October 2004, some 23,000 returnees and 186,000 IDPs have received resettlement assistance and have been resettled to their counties of origin.
- (b) WFP and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) concluded a reassessment/monitoring of 25 safety net centres with a total caseload of 5,200 beneficiaries in Montserrado County. The exercise was aimed at ascertaining eligibility of food assistance, which will be the basis for determining the future agreement with CRS on the implementation of safety net programs.

(4) Niger

- (a) A recent National Early Warning System/ WFP/ FEWS-Net mission confirmed that the food security situation is deteriorating and has been worsened by the start of the agricultural season, leading to increased financial needs for households. This mission identified 5 urgent problems including: a lack of seeds at household level; the necessity to provide food for herders and their livestock; prohibitively high cereal prices for the majority of households in affected zones; high malnutrition rates especially among children under 5; and the presence of swarms and larva of locusts in many areas.
- (b) Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) is currently finalising two nutritional surveys, whose preliminary results indicate an increase in malnutrition among children under 5 in the areas surveyed. This appears to confirm the widespread impression that the situation is indeed continually deteriorating.
- (c) WFP is now expanding Emergency Operation 10398 in order to take on a greater role in the provision of food aid by providing free food to highly vulnerable households. Free food distributions will mainly target mothers accompanying their severely or moderately malnourished children to the therapeutic and supplementary feeding centres run by NGOs such as MSF, Action Contre la Faim, Concern, Oxfam, Save the Children, French and national Red Cross, Islamic Relief. Total beneficiaries are expected to be over 1 million people, at an approximate cost of USD 11 million.

(5) Sierra Leone

- (a) During the month of June, WFP distributed 1,500 tons of food to more than 250,000 beneficiaries. Due to limited availability of resources, rations for most refugees living in camps have been reduced from 2,100 Kcal per person per day to 1,660 Kcal per person, although 1,500 vulnerable beneficiaries are continuing to receive a full ration of 2,100 Kcal.
- (b) Data analysis for the recent nationwide vulnerability assessment on household Food Security and Farm Production, and Health & Nutrition surveys has been completed, and the report writing is in progress. These combined surveys were carried out between March and April in collaboration with UNDP, WHO, UNICEF, FAO, Ministry of Health and Sanitation (MOHS), Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Food Security (MAFFS), Statistics Sierra Leone, and the Consortium for Rehabilitation and Development (CORAD).

(E) Southern Africa: (1) Regional (2) Angola (3) Lesotho (4) Madagascar (5) Malawi (6) Mozambique (7) Namibia (8) Swaziland (9) Zambia (10) Zimbabwe

(1) Regional

- (a) Findings of the joint WFP/FAO Crop and Food Supply Assessment missions (CFSAM) undertaken in Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zambia indicate that countries were not able to grow enough food to meet domestic requirements. Despite the allowance for considerable commercial imports where possible, many people will lack access to food until the next harvest in May 2006. Other Vulnerability Assessment Committee (VAC) reports compiled by the Southern African Development Community (SADC) together with UN Agencies, non-governmental organizations, and the governments of Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe, confirm the need for large-scale food assistance at the household level. The region's poor agricultural harvest is attributed to erratic weather together with late, and in some cases unaffordable inputs, such as fertilizer and seeds. There is also a regional need to formulate national policies on staple food prices, agricultural reform, and trade at the national and international level.
- (b) The CFSAM and the VAC reports indicate that 10 million people will need humanitarian food assistance in the six countries. Of the total amount of food aid required, WFP needs USD 266 million or 477,000 tones pledged immediately, so that food can be purchased locally with cash donations, or can be shipped to the region in time to meet the escalating needs between now and the next lean season between January and March 2006.

(2) Angola

- (a) Following reports that approximately 7,000 resettled returnees in Zaire Province have suffered poor harvests largely due to excessive rainfall, WFP and UNHCR have carried out an evaluation mission to assess the food security situation. Mission findings indicate cereal and vegetable losses of 40 to 60 percent, but noted that the cassava harvest was very good. The population should be able to sustain their food needs with the income from the cassava production until September, when lowland pulse harvests begin. The mission further noted that these returnees are now able to sustain themselves and consequently recommended that food assistance be suspended. However, the mission advised that food aid should continue to about 2,000 newly arrived returnees.
- (b) The Angola Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10054.2, Support to Return and Resettlement, continues to be severely under funded. Urgent contributions are required to avoid an anticipated commodity pipeline break from the end of September 2005. The operation requires approximately USD 17 million or 26,000 tons of food to complete the project through the end of 2005. Returning displaced and refugees primarily depend on WFP's assistance. While distribution cuts have already been imposed, WFP will be forced to apply even harsher ration reductions in the coming months without timely new contributions. The situation is becoming critical and is jeopardizing the repatriation process and overall household food security.

(3) Lesotho

- (a) While Lesotho produced 15 percent more maize compared to the 2003/04 agricultural season, assessment teams believe the country's cereal production may be on a downward trend due to long-term soil erosion, erratic weather and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. It is estimated that 550,000 people will face significant food shortages from now until May 2006. Approximately 20,000 tons of maize will be needed

to support the national cereal gap. Between 29 June and 5 July, WFP and cooperating partners distributed food to just over 74,000 vulnerable beneficiaries.

(4) Madagascar

- (a) The Ministry of Agriculture reported the country should expect an increase in rice of approximately 13 percent this year. Despite this, some analysts predict a rice deficit of roughly 200,000 tons that will need to be imported due to an anticipated increased consumption at the household level.
- (b) During June, WFP and collaborating partners provided food for 63,000 pupils in school feeding programmes and 1,300 malnourished children in nutrition projects.

(5) Malawi

- (a) Malawi is facing its lowest maize harvest since 1992, producing just 1.2 million tons (37 percent) of the 3.4 million tons needed for national consumption. The decline was caused by erratic weather, which has plagued the country together with problems in the supply of agricultural inputs. Hopes of a good harvest this year were ruined by a prolonged dry spell at the most critical growing stage. The Malawi VAC estimates that 4.2 million people, or 34 percent of the population, will need assistance equivalent to 272,000 tons of maize between June 2005 and the next harvest in March 2006. Should maize prices increase significantly, these numbers will rise accordingly.
- (b) During June, WFP targeted food distributions reached 5,600 people in Nsanje, Phalombe and Chikwawa Districts.

(6) Mozambique

- (a) According to the CFSAM and national VAC studies, in southern and central Mozambique, there were 43 and 4 percent reductions in cereal harvests respectively. While national cassava production improved, an estimated 70,000 tons of cereals for 580,000 people will be required. The need will be particularly acute in the south and central provinces, where HIV/AIDS, recurrent disasters, weak health care services and poverty are combining to undermine the country's food security.

(7) Namibia

- (a) The 2004/05 aggregate coarse grain production is provisionally forecasted at 98,000 tons, representing a 16 percent reduction over last year and approximately 8 percent below the average for the previous eight years. The marked drop in cereal production from the early March forecast is primarily attributed to severe dry spells experienced over most of the county, but especially the Caprivi region, where coarse grain production is forecasted to have decreased by 76 percent from last season's. The national food balance sheet indicates a cereal deficit of 82,000 tons for the period between May 2005 and April 2006, however the Ministry of Agriculture expects this deficit to be adequately met with commercial cereal imports.
- (b) Food distributions continue to be hampered by the lack of government transport, however remaining stock balances should be distributed by mid-July.

(8) Swaziland

- (a) The country's Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (CFSAM) indicates maize production at just over 82,000 tons, roughly 10 percent higher than last year's, but 6 percent below the five-year average. The improvement is attributed to more favourable rainfall and increased use of chemical fertilizers combined with farmyard manure in the Highveld and Middleveld. However, the Lowveld and parts of Lubombo suffered serious

crop failure due to poor rainfall. Swaziland's Vulnerability Assessment Committee mission estimates 185,000 people will face severe food shortages from August 2005 until the next harvest.

- (b) Between 28 June and 4 July, WFP and collaborating partners distributed food to just over 51,000 beneficiaries.

(9) Zambia

- (a) A series of dry spells and early cessation of rains, especially in the southern and western provinces, together with constraints related to seeds and fertilizers, sharply reduced yields and cereal production. Consequently, Zambia will need to import approximately 120,000 tons of cereals this year. The country's VAC estimates that 185,000 people require immediate food or cash assistance, and that this number will rise to 1.2 million people in January 2006.

(10) Zimbabwe

- (a) The UN Envoy for Human Settlements, Mrs. Ann Tibaijuka, continues her mission to review the impact of the government's clean-up operations in urban areas. She visited Bulawayo and other urban areas from 5 – 7 July, accompanied by WFP's Emergency Coordinator and several members of the UN Country Team. Between 4 – 7 July, WFP released an additional 463 tons of food to support the urban affected, bringing the total of provided food assistance to date to over 750 tons.
- (b) As part of a UN multi-sectoral response to assist people affected by the clean-up operations, WFP is requesting an estimated USD 1.1 million to identify those food insecure people among the displaced, and supplementing other food stocks available in country in order to provide the vulnerable with temporary food rations.
- (c) A preliminary Zimbabwe VAC report indicates that 2.9 million people (36 percent of the country's rural population) will require food aid over the year ahead. The number of people in need is based upon the Government's announced plan to import 1.2 million tons of maize to address food shortages caused by drought, inadequate access to inputs and limited tillage. However, if maize is not made available through the Grain Marketing Board, or it increases in price, the number of people requiring food assistance could rise substantially. As a contingency, WFP plans to assist up to 4.5 million people in Zimbabwe in the year ahead.
- (d) WFP is appealing to donors for an additional 220,000 tons of food to assist 3 million people through community based food distributions, while continuing ongoing programmes targeting school children, malnourished, orphans and people affected by HIV/AIDS in food insecure districts and urban areas.

(F) Asia: (1) Regional (2) Bangladesh (3) Indonesia (4) Korea (DPR) (5) Maldives (6) Myanmar (7) Sri Lanka

(1) Regional

- (a) In order to prepare itself for a potential crisis as a consequence of avian influenza, now prevalent in a few Asian countries, WFP worked on an information system that will facilitate monitoring and communication between WFP country offices, regional bureaux and headquarters.

(2) Bangladesh

- (a) The country experienced heavy rainfall. There are reports of flooding and inundations in several areas of the country.

- (b) Daily over 600,000 primary school students continue to receive WFP provided high-energy biscuits. Food-for-work/food-for-asset activities are also ongoing in four districts, through various micro-level livelihood activities. A total of over 995 tons of cereals have been distributed among 23,500 project participants in June 2005.
- (c) Continuous rain delayed rice distribution under the rural livelihoods support programme. However, 25,000 households still received 30kg of rice during the first week of July. In addition, around 30,000 households have received 1 litre of oil during the same period.

(3) Indonesia

- (a) Seismic activities continue to occur in Aceh and Nias regions, with a magnitude 6.7 earthquake on Nias reported on 5 July.
- (b) On July 8, UN officials said that an aid worker had been shot and wounded in clashes between the Indonesian Government and Free Aceh Movement (GAM) rebels in a rural area near the city of Meulaboh.
- (c) General food distribution continued throughout Aceh and Nias during the past week:
- (d) June distribution in Aceh (Lhokseumawe, Aceh Utara, and Bireuen) has been completed for about 120,280 beneficiaries. The July planned beneficiary number for general food distribution stands at 732,000 in 18 districts in Aceh and Medan. For supplementary feeding, during the month of July, some 286,000 people, living in 9 districts in Aceh are expected to be reached. Possible general food distribution in Aceh Timur is under active consideration in response to the request from the Government of Indonesia. The Bupati (head of district) of Aceh Timur welcomed WFP's initiative to provide food assistance to nearly 16,500 internally displaced people (IDP) living in camps, with host families and in settlements in six sub-districts in the coastal areas. Discussion with the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) is currently underway for a potential partnership in the district.
- (e) In Nias, WFP direct food distribution in Gomo as well as distributions through cooperating partners (CP) in targeted sub-districts, have been completed. General food distributions on Nias will be phased-out at the end of July. Food security assessments are underway in Gunung Sitoli and Nias, in order to identify villages that may require further assistance.
- (f) During the month, WFP will cooperate with UNICEF on its 'Back to School' campaign with approximately 50 tons of biscuits to be provided to 125,000 school children in 530 primary schools in Nias. The children will receive 5 packets of biscuits each (75g per packet) as an incentive to return to school. This will coincide with UNICEF's distribution of School Kits to all schools. This activity is scheduled to take place during the week leading up to the schools' opening on 18 July. As agreed also with UNICEF, biscuits and school books will be delivered together to 170 schools in Aceh Barat on 18 July.

(4) Korea (DPR)

- (a) From 2 to 8 July, fifteen out of 19 WFP- supported local food production factories were operational, and production amounted to 760 tonnes of food, or 60 percent of the EMOP's weekly requirement. Three biscuit factories and one noodle factory suspended production due to lack of wheat, the arrival of which had been delayed when heavy rains and floods caused damage to the railway system in China. The wagons have now started to move across the border and the factories should resume production next week. In order to save the falling stocks of milk powder, factories continue to modify recipes and are now producing cereal blend, instead of cereal milk blend. Current stocks of milk powder will be depleted in September and so far no new donations have been confirmed.

- (b) Differences in vulnerability between counties is evidenced this season in the distribution of cereal rations through the Public Distribution System (PDS). For the first time this year, WFP has found differences both in the size of the rations and in the composition: some counties are able to continue to distribute 250 grams/ person/day as in June, while others are been forced to cut to only 200 grams. Those counties that have run out of cereal stocks from the (2004) autumn harvest are distributing their recently harvested early crops immediately, while the better off counties continue to distribute their remaining autumn stocks of maize and rice.
- (c) Funding shortfalls continue to cause severe cuts in cereal distributions to 3.6 million WFP beneficiaries. Affected by these measures are elderly people, primary school pupils, the poorest urban households and several food-for-work projects. Moreover, children in nurseries/kindergartens and pregnant/nursing women have now been deprived of WFP oil for up to three months and of pulses for up to two months.

(5) Maldives

- (a) Several street fights have been happening between gangs in Male, involving up to 500 people. The Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs banned the use of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, based on article 16 and 18, that is contradictory to the constitution of the Republic of Maldives. Demonstrations are expected to be held in light of this.
- (b) During the June distributions under the vulnerable feeding programme, some 25,000 beneficiaries received rations of sugar and flour. The rations did not include other commodities as reports from the beneficiaries indicated that they feel that they have enough rice, oil and pulses on the islands from the last food distribution. In addition to this they indicated that they would not have sufficient storage facilities in their houses. Rice will be included in the next food distribution that will commence mid-July.

(6) Myanmar

- (a) Under Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO)10066.2, Assistance to Returnees and Vulnerable Groups in North Rakhine State and Magway Division (Dry Zone) of Myanmar, a total of 600 tons of food commodities was distributed to approximately 38,200 beneficiaries in Magway through vulnerable group feeding, Food-For-Work, Food-For-Education (FFE) and Food-For-Training (FFT) activities. WFP last month started a FFE programme, providing take-home rations to 21,000 students in 169 schools in Magway Division.
- (b) In North Rakhine State, under the same PRRO, a total of 120 tons of food commodities were provided to approximately 11,000 beneficiaries, including tuberculosis patients, FFT and Food-For-Work participants during the month of June. An extension phase of Emergency Operation (EMOP) 10345.1, Emergency Food Assistance to ex-Poppy Farmers in Northern Shan State, providing food assistance to vulnerable people in Shan State, was approved in mid-June. The operation has started this month to assist 348,000 beneficiaries for a one year period. Cooperating partners have been reconciling the account of carried over stock from the last phase of the EMOP and formulating the implementation of activities in the existing and new area of the operation.
- (c) WFP completed its emergency food assistance to Tsunami victims in Tanintharyi and Ayeyarwaddy Divisions at the end of June. A total of approximately 1,280 tons have been distributed to the affected victims in the two areas. Distribution has reached more than 15,000 people, which corresponds to the originally defined caseload.

(7) Sri Lanka

- (a) On July 6, Sri Lanka's Prime Minister Mahinda Rajapaksa, presented the official signed Post-Tsunami Operational Management Structure (P-TOMS) agreement to Parliament. Demonstrations against the Joint Mechanism for the P-TOMS still continued in Colombo and in some locations in the south and east. Some of WFP's sub-offices had to be temporarily closed due to security concerns.
- (b) WFP has signed a contract with the Ministry of Agriculture for the local procurement of 13,000 tons of rice from Sri Lanka for all operations. Another 5,000 tons of rice are being procured locally for WFP's Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) activities in conflict affected districts..
- (c) On 28 June, WFP met with World Vision in Colombo to discuss and agree on the details of a proposed partnership for a school feeding programme and food-for-work activities in the North East of the country. In addition, WFP and national/local authorities are preparing for the second round of general food distribution and food-for-work activities, as well as for vulnerable group feeding activities.
- (d) Representatives from AusAID and Australian High Commission visited WFP Batticaloa on 29 June to assess the progress of humanitarian relief and to review how much of aid has reached the population in need so far.

(G) Latin America and Caribbean: (1) (2) Bolivia (3) Cuba (4) Ecuador (5) Guatemala (6) Haiti (7) Nicaragua

(2) Bolivia

- (a) At dawn of Tuesday 5 July and after several days of difficult negotiations, Bolivia's Congress decided to pave the way for early general elections (president, parliamentarians and prefects), expected to take place in the first week of December.
- (b) As the Congress reached consensus regarding the renewal of the current political system, social movements ceased their threats of road blockades and protests.
- (c) A total of 125 tons of WFP provided food have been distributed to approximately 2,000 families in 23 communities of the municipality of Charagua.

(3) Cuba

- (a) Hurricane Denis, with an estimated force of 135 MPH (215 KPH), is expected to hit Cuba on 8 July. An estimated 200,000 people are taking shelter in the south-east of the island at the approach of the category four tropical storm - the second-strongest on the scale. Cuba's civil defence decided to issue a hurricane warning to the Provinces of Guantánamo, Santiago de Cuba, Granma, Holguín and Las Tunas.
- (b) The level of rainfall in the last two months slightly relieved the intense drought that the country has been suffering from during the past 18 months ago and the water levels in dams in some eastern provinces rose. However, the situation continues to be far from normal: rainfall averages remain below the required levels to successfully place dams at their useful capacity.
- (c) Despite the recent showers, the drought situation persists in the eastern part of the country and continues causing damage to food crops and livestock, in both central and eastern Cuba.
- (d) The population in the six most affected provinces of Las Tunas, Holguín, Granma, Santiago de Cuba, Guantánamo and Camagüey continues receiving a monthly - free of charge- ration of food consisting of rice and beans, in addition to the one distributed to the general population in the country through the national distribution network.
- (e) Upon arrival of food, a three-month Emergency Operation for Cuba plans to assist

773,000 vulnerable people (pregnant and nursing women, children under five years old and elderly people) affected by the drought, with a complementary food ration of rice, beans and vegetable oil.

(4) Ecuador

- (a) Seismic activity in Ecuador increased over the past week.
- (b) Procurement of commodities under EMOP 10381.0, Food Assistance for the Refugee Population affected by the Armed Conflict in Colombia, is under process.

(5) Guatemala

- (a) Due to heavy rains and new tropical depressions (17 so far), the National Coordinating Committee for Disaster Reduction (CONRED) declared yellow and orange alerts at the national level. Rains have caused floods and landslides, resulting in the blockage of roads, and an electrical power failure – which lasted more than 1 hr.- in at least nine provinces of the country, mainly the Pacific coast and the capital city.
- (b) More than 280 families were evacuated after torrential rains resulted in the overflowing of Los Escalvos, Pacayá, and Seco Rivers in Chiquimula, Santa Rosa, San Marcos, and Quetzaltenango. Red Cross, CONRED, and firefighters assisted/evacuated these families and sheltered them at local schools and churches. Meanwhile in the outskirts of Guatemala City, seven houses were swept down 40 meters; 49 persons were evacuated and assisted at public shelters. Furthermore, in Nebaj, Quiché, 195 families had to abandon their homes because of the high risk of floods and landslides. National capacity to provide shelter, food and medical assistance is estimated at 7,000 persons.
- (c) The highest level of rainfall in the last 35 years was registered on 30 June. According to the National Institute of Seismology, Vulcanology, Meteorology and Hydrology (INSIVUMEH), rainfall during the coming months could even cause more adverse effects.
- (d) An increased number of security incidents (killings, robberies, kidnappings, etc.) have taken place during the week. Between 3 and 6 July, some 17 bodies were found dead with signs of torture. A total of 435 tons of commodities are being distributed among beneficiaries.

(6) Haiti

- (a) Haiti's south-east has suffered minor damage from Hurricane Dennis. Preliminary reports indicate that five people were killed as a consequence of the hurricane. Authorities with MINUSTAH had taken preventive measures and evacuated a few hundred people to shelters and requested food assistance. WFP on 8 July participated in an interagency assessment over the north and south shores of the southern peninsula.

(7) Nicaragua

- (a) On the evening of 1 July, a 6.2 earthquake (Richter) caused alarm in Nicaragua's capital, Managua. An evaluation by the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure (MTI) reports the destruction of several hundreds of kilometers of roads due to the heavy rains during the last couple of weeks. Furthermore, the rains have caused landslides and damage to houses, bridges and drainage systems. The areas most affected by the heavy rains are Matagalpa, Nueva Segovia, Madriz and the RAAN, which are WFP intervention areas.
- (b) The institutional crisis in the country continues as the Supreme Court of Justice on 5 July declared several presidential decrees to be unconstitutional.

- (c) During the past week, several demonstrations were held to call for an end of the alliance between the two main parties, which control Congress, and have limited the president's ability to reform the constitution. More demonstrations have been announced. WFP continues to monitor the situation.
- (d) Approximately 10,365 pregnant and nursing women; 11,160 children under two years old; 1,790 vulnerable rural families and 62,065 schoolchildren in the Central and Northern Atlantic Region (RAAN) continue to receive food distributions under the Nicaragua component of regional PRRO 10212.0, Targeted Food Assistance for Persons Affected by Shocks and for the Recovery of Livelihoods.
- (e) PRRO 10212.0 will face shortfalls through November 2005, if no commodities are announced in the coming months or those that are announced arrive late.

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

WFP Weekly Emergency Report

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1 [www.wfp.org] <http://www.wfp.org>

2 [WFP Newsroom] http://www.wfp.org/index.asp?section=2&sub_section=7&page=../subsections/year.asp?section=18