

# NEWS BULLETIN

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## GLOBAL

**WOMAN** - Around the world, a large proportion of women still lack access to land, even as they contribute at least 50 percent of food production. The UN Food and Agricultural Organization estimates they could produce as much as 80 to 90 percent of food in some regions, including sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia.

**HEALTH** - Chronic illnesses such as diabetes, heart disease and cancer cause more deaths worldwide than communicable conditions such as malaria and tuberculosis owing to modern lifestyle habits, according to a report from the UN World Health Organization. About 63% of deaths are the result of noncommunicable conditions, with almost 80% of them occurring in low- to middle-income countries.

## AFRICA

**ANGOLA** - At least 887 people, mostly children and pregnant women, were killed from January 2009 to April 2011 by malaria in the southern Huila province.

**COTE D'IVOIRE** - Thousands of people in southern, central and western Côte d'Ivoire remain in great need of humanitarian aid, United Nations officials in the country reported today, stressing that priority requirements include health care, education, water, shelter and protection of those affected by the recent post-election violence.

**DRC** - The Democratic Republic of the Congo, which is the second poorest country in the world, is one of the hardest places on earth for a child to grow up. More than half of the adult population either never attended school or only completed primary school and nearly half of the children that enter primary school do not finish.

**KENYA** - Statistics indicate that about 670,500 school children and some 113,000 malnourished pregnant and lactating women in pastoral and marginal agricultural areas are in need relief food.

**LYBIA** - Unless a major effort is undertaken to replenish food stocks in Libya the country is at risk of a major food crisis within the next two months, a senior United Nations official warned today.

**TUNISIAN** women's rights campaigners are working to make sure the country's uncertain future will not ultimately result in a different kind of repression than they faced under the recently ousted regime of President Ben Ali. Secular administrations since the country gained independence in 1956 have given Tunisia some of the most advance women's rights protections in the Arab world.

WFWO's Communications Team