

World Food Programme Emergency Report 2005
 Issued Weekly by the United Nations World Food Programme
 Report No. 46 / 2005 - Date 11 November 2005

(A) Highlights

- (B) Middle East,Central Asia and Eastern Europe:** (1) Afghanistan (2) Occupied Palestinian Territories (3) Pakistan
- (C) East & Central Africa:** (1) Burundi (2) Congo, DR (3) Ethiopia (4) Rwanda (5) Sudan (6) Tanzania (7) Uganda
- (D) West Africa:** (1) Chad (2) Cote d'Ivoire (3) Liberia (4) Niger
- (E) Southern Africa:** (1) Angola (2) Lesotho (3) Malawi (4) Mozambique (5) Namibia (6) Swaziland (7) Zambia (8) Zimbabwe
- (F) Asia:** (1) Korea (DPR) (2) Timor Leste
- (G) Latin America and Caribbean:** (1) Bolivia (2) Colombia (3) Cuba (4) Ecuador (5) El Salvador (6) Guatemala (7) Haiti (8) Honduras (9) Nicaragua

(A) Highlights

- (a) In Pakistan, the first reports of snowfall and bad weather conditions affecting WFP food distribution were received from various areas. The WFP Emergency Operation (EMOP 10491.0), "Food Assistance to Affected Persons- South Asia Earthquake" is striving to meet the needs of an estimated 1,000,000 people. Of these, around 823,000 have been reached. Since the start of the operation, 8,835 tons of WFP food supplies have been dispatched.
- (b) In Niger, a total of 52,000 tons have been delivered to date for all activities of the Emergency Operation, reaching over 2.9 million beneficiaries.
- (c) In Chad, WFP General Food Distributions have been completed in southern and central camps and will start in northern camps as of mid-November. According to the results of a recent Joint Assessment Mission, there has been an overall improvement in the nutritional status of refugees in the camps.
- (d) In the North Kivu province, DRC, food distribution sites in the South of Lubero remained inaccessible during the reporting week due to prevailing insecurity
- (e) The overall food situation in southern Africa is deteriorating. WFP is currently providing assistance to just over 8 million beneficiaries. A poor 2004/05 cereal harvest coupled with rapidly rising cereal prices, insufficient agricultural inputs and a weakened capacity for governance, have resulted in critical food insecurity throughout the region.
- (f) In Sudan, between 1 and 6 November, WFP dispatched a total of 8,338 tons by road from the logistical hubs to Darfur, representing 17 percent of the month's distribution target.
- (g) In South Sudan, data collection for the Annual Needs Assessment 2006 is almost complete.

- (B) Middle East,Central Asia and Eastern Europe:** (1) Afghanistan (2) Occupied Palestinian Territories (3) Pakistan

(1) Afghanistan

- (a) The general security situation in Afghanistan remained relatively calm during the week. This could be attributed to the Eid celebrations at the end of the holy month of Ramadan. However, a number of insurgent activities were reported in the eastern, southern and south-eastern regions.
- (b) There was an attack on a UNOPS convoy in Maiwand District, Kandahar Province, on 8 November, in which a UNOPS vehicle was slightly damaged. International staff members were part of the mission that was moving from Kandahar to Hilmand Province. The mission was discontinued and returned safely to Kandahar.
- (c) On 1 November, WFP, UNICEF, and the World Bank signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Ministry of Education on the establishment of a functional Education Management Information System (EMIS) within the Ministry of Education. As per the agreement, WFP will be providing technical capacity building assistance while other agencies will provide financial support.
- (d) WFP has pre-positioned or 22,500 tons of commodities in the northern, northeastern and central highlands, which will become inaccessible during the winter. This is 94 per cent of the planned pre-positioned stocks for these regions.
- (e) Between 2-9 November, WFP assisted over 70,000 beneficiaries.

(2) Occupied Palestinian Territories

- (a) The security situation remains highly volatile. Access of WFP staff to Gaza Strip has been especially difficult during the week. A WFP mission to the Gaza Strip had to be cancelled due to long delays at the Erez border crossing.
- (b) In the West Bank, a total of 962 Special Hardship Cases (SHC) received their food rations for the September- October allocation.
- (c) All the distributions conducted by the Ministry of Social Affairs were monitored in the Northern area to ensure that the SHC received the correct ration. Monitoring showed that more than 70% of those collecting rations at the distribution point were women, while 80% of household entitlements were issued in the woman's name.
- (d) In the Gaza Strip, a total of 201 tons were distributed through the Ministry of Social Affairs to 5,316 SHCs.
- (e) Selection of local committees for the 'New Poor' assisted by the Ministry of Agriculture in the Middle, North and South has been completed. The Ministry of Agriculture held a meeting in the Northern directorate with members of the local committee and other implementing organizations to inform them of their tasks. Registration has started in Middle and Southern Gaza and will start in the North next week.
- (f) Community Housing Foundation (CHF) selection of 'New Poor' is ongoing. CHF conducted meetings with local committees in Southern Gaza to guide them on the new beneficiary application form and targeting criteria.
- (g) WFP participated in the UN contingency plan meeting, which also UNICEF, WHO, UNSCO and OCHA attended.

(3) Pakistan

- (a) Up to 87,000 people have been confirmed dead and nearly 2.5 million people have lost their houses, the majority of them now living in tents and makeshift shelters. Some 2.2 million people - 84% of the affected - are in rural areas; 100,000 in semi-urban areas and 200,000 in urban areas.
- (b) The first reports of snowfall and bad weather conditions affecting WFP food distribution were received from various areas.
- (c) The WFP Emergency Operation (EMOP 10491.0), "Food Assistance to Affected

Persons- South Asia Earthquake” is striving to meet the needs of an estimated 1,000,000 people. Of these, around 823,000 have been reached. Since the start of the operation, 8,835 tons of WFP food supplies have been dispatched. The EMOP currently has a funding shortfall of 73%.

- (d) WFP also approved three Special Operations to provide inter-agency services and support: 1) Logistics support for base camps, warehouses, delivery of relief cargo. 2) Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS), 3) United Nations Joint Logistics Centre (UNJLC). The three SO's have funding shortfalls of 84%, 84% and 29% respectively.
- (e) WFP has established two area offices - one in Muzaffarabad and the other in Mansehra; 4 sub-offices in Shangla, Batagram/Chatterplan, Garhi Habibulla/Balakot, Bagh; one Air Hub in Abbottabad.
- (f) In Muzaffarabad, food was distributed to 2,196 beneficiaries on 10 November. Another distribution will take place on Friday by two Cooperating Partners: Trust for Voluntary Organizations (TVO) and National Rural Support Program (NRSP).
- (g) In Mansehra, 1,470 beneficiaries received food on 09 November. WFP Food Monitors are continuously present when the food is being distributed by the local Government and Cooperating Partners. In their last monitoring activity in three camps under the supervision of the Pakistani Army, they have observed that the food has been distributed according to WFP procedures.
- (h) In Battagram district (including Shangla), 3,650 beneficiaries received food.
- (i) In Bagh, distributions, undertaken by GOAL, were monitored by WFP staff. Weaknesses were found in the organization of the distribution in terms of targeting. WFP is following up to ensure improvement. Rain in the Bagh area will block some roads that were previously accessible. WFP staff in the Bagh team have undertaken an assessment for the roads and delivery points to Haveli Tehsil.
- (j) Since the start of the air operations, UNHAS has airlifted 818.5 tons of cargo and 4,898 passengers.
- (k) The approaching winter makes the humanitarian operations a race against time. Access remains a major concern with most of the access roads up the valleys are still fully or partially blocked. Without the necessary resources, WFP will not be able to pre-position food and non-food items in time

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

(1) Burundi

- (a) Recent fighting between two rebel chiefs in Eastern DRC has led to fifty Congolese seeking refuge in Cibitoke province. A joint WFP/HCR/OCHA emergency needs assessment mission has already been carried-out and the results will determine assistance modalities to this group of people. On the other hand, some media reports indicate that the ongoing United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC) and Congolese army military operations aimed at dislodging Rwandan rebels in the Virunga hills might also provoke further population movements from eastern DRC into Burundi.
- (b) The local media continue to report human rights abuses and arbitrary arrests of people suspected of collaborating with the Front for National Liberation (FNL). It is also reported that the FNL continues to kill people who sympathise with the government in Bubanza and Bujumbura Rural provinces. An increase in armed robbery is reported in most provinces.
- (c) A malaria epidemic has been declared in Kayanza province. The province is also

considered at great risk of food insecurity should the rainfall situation not improve soon. Moreover, owing to intensifying FNL activities in certain localities of the province, they are now temporarily out of bounds for UN activities.

- (d) The progressive drying-up of Lake Tanganyika is hindering maritime activities. Some technical problems and the deficit in the rainfall situation are reported to have triggered this situation. Even though a meeting between relevant regional authorities was organised on the subject recently, short-term corrective measures do not appear to be in sight. WFP fears that this situation could affect its port activities if the situation does not improve.
- (e) During the week under review, WFP distributed 846 tons of food aid commodities to 138,772 beneficiaries.
- (f) Public validations of distribution lists for the next round of targeted distributions are ongoing in Kirundo province. A meeting with communal authorities and local distribution committees was also held in Ngozi province with regard to the organisation of planned food distributions.
- (g) A Food-for-Work (FFW) road rehabilitation project was also launched in Muramvya province. During the occasion, a public verification of the lists took place and targeting criteria and entitlements were explained to the participants.
- (h) Memoranda of understanding were signed between WFP and two local NGOs under the food-for-training (FFT) scheme. These organisations will provide life skills training to 194 young people in Musinga province.
- (i) Pipeline breaks are hampering a smooth implementation of key activities. Ration cuts are still in force; thus only life-saving activities are implemented. This situation is continuing for a longer period than was expected as no loans have been confirmed so far. The expected shortfalls are 12,499 tons of maize (December to February 2006); 8,565 tons of pulses (January to March 2006) and 726 tons of oil (December 2005 to January 2006).

(2) Congo, DR

- (a) In the North Kivu province, food distribution sites in the South of Lubero remained inaccessible during the reporting week (4 – 10 November) due to the prevailing insecurity linked with the joint United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC) / Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo (FARDC) military operations against local militias and foreign forces.
- (b) It is reported that clashes between troops of the FARDC and the Front Démocratique pour la Libération du Rwanda (FDLR) are resulting in the displacement of populations in various locations in Bunyakiri territory, South Kivu province. Consequently, IDPs receiving humanitarian assistance in Bunyakiri territory have again been displaced along with the host populations. Some 1,483 displaced families reached the small village of Kakwendé where they were registered by the NGO International Rescue Committee (IRC). Farmers' cattle and crops are reportedly often looted by FARDC soldiers in the hosting village.
- (c) From its warehouse in Bunia, Ituri district, WFP released 163 tons of food, most of which was directed to the NGO German Agro Action and Cooperazione e Sviluppo (CESVI) for the provision of resettlement food packages to thousands of IDPs formerly encamped in Tche and Gina and now returning home in Djugu territory.
- (d) WFP targeted 12,850 food insecure people with 96 tons of food in Goma. Beneficiaries were mainly pupils enrolled in the WFP school feeding programme, malnourished children receiving therapeutic and supplementary feeding and their families.
- (e) In Kindu, WFP focused on therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes with the

provision of 3 tons of food for over 600 malnourished children assisted through the NGO Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI).

- (f) In Lubumbashi, Katanga province, WFP was mainly involved in the programming of resettlement food packages for 1,284 IDPs, who would like to return to their original places in Katanga (Kalemie, Manono), Maniema (Kindu) and Oriental Kasai provinces. WFP and the NGO Jesuit Relief Service held several consultation meetings for this purpose.
- (g) In Gemena and environs (Equateur province), WFP distributed 39 tons of various food commodities through several local NGOs. Beneficiaries were 5,000 food-insecure people comprising malnourished children and their families, orphans and Food-for-Work participants.

(3) Ethiopia

- (a) Civil disturbances in Ethiopia have not affected the flow of WFP food commodities into Ethiopia. WFP operates the primary transport route for imported commodities from Djibouti to the main transport hubs in Dire Dawa, Kombolcha, Mekele, Nazareth, as well as to warehouses of Ethiopia's Emergency Food Security Reserve. There are adequate trucks in Djibouti to load WFP cargo at the port and no road incidents have been reported. Some concerns on withdrawing money from banks were raised by some transporters but this was resolved early this week. The off-take from the port remains relatively high (for example, 5,900 tons of WFP food aid was been dispatched to various destinations in Ethiopia on 8/11/2005). It has been observed that fuel tankers are fully operational from Djibouti into Ethiopia. Thus port and dispatch operations are ongoing as planned. There are substantial quantities of food aid for WFP and NGOs arriving at the port in the next two months, with 159,000 tons scheduled for November and 105,000 tons for December.
- (b) Strike action temporarily affected one WFP transport hub (Kombolcha), but since 9 November all hubs have been operating normally. Off-loading at government warehouses has been relatively slow this week but performance is still regarded as adequate. Due to an unpredictable situation in Addis Ababa, internal deliveries from Addis Ababa to various destinations were rescheduled for delivery a week later than planned; this has only affected 570 tons of food and the delivery of a mobile warehouse to Kombolcha.
- (c) Some WFP field monitoring trips were temporarily on hold as a precautionary measure in some regions but monitoring visits were able to resume from the 8th or 9th of November. For the month of November, some 1.2 million beneficiaries require relief food assistance, estimated at 16,700 tons. Deliveries continue for October allocations, when the target population was 2.4 million and relief food requirements were 44,000 tons.
- (d) The FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission has been delayed by one week and is now scheduled to start on 14 November. Similarly, the pre-harvest Meher (main rainy season) emergency needs' assessment led by the government's Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Commission (DPPC) has also been postponed by a week; briefing of field assessment teams is now expected to start on 18 November and visits will start in the following week.

(4) Rwanda

- (a) During the past week, no asylum seekers arrived in Rwanda and no voluntary repatriation took place. All camps remain stable with the same refugee population as was previously reported. The number of Congolese refugees currently in Rwanda remains at 40,039, i.e. in 17,234 in Gihembe, 17,090 in Kiziba, 4,753 in Nyabiheke and

962 in Nkamira transit camp.

- (b) Voluntary repatriation continued in Nyamure camp with only four refugees returning to Burundi. In Kigeme camp, the verification committee found 28 fraudulent cases and amended the refugee numbers accordingly. Hence, in Nyamure and Kigeme the refugee population decreased to 2,116 and 728, respectively, bringing the total number of Burundian refugees in Rwanda to currently 2,844.
- (c) No food distribution was carried out in refugee camps during the reporting period (4–10 November).
- (d) Some 55 returnees from DRC crossed the border to Rwanda through Nkamira and Nyagatare transit centres. After being registered, they received a three-month repatriation package of mixed food commodities before they were transferred to their places of origin.

(5) Sudan

- (a) Darfur:
- (b) The situation remained tense in West Darfur during the week and WFP continued with its precautionary reduction of administrative staff in the state. Reports indicated that the government has further reinforced its presence in and around El Geneina. Frequent incidents of banditry continued to be reported with all roads out of El Geneina remaining 'no go' to UN traffic. The African Union (AU) reported continuing tensions in Tama following an assessment mission on 3 November. Arab nomads were found to be grazing their animals in the farms abandoned during last week's reported attack on the village. The villagers are seeking protection from the AU and government to return to Tama to harvest remaining crops. The government, meanwhile, was reported to have reinforced its military presence at Amaka Sara where the villagers are currently displaced.
- (c) Between 1 and 6 November, WFP dispatched a total of 8,338 tons by road from the logistical hubs to Darfur representing 17 percent of the month's distribution target. Surface transport is set to increase in November with all locations accessible by land. The holiday period around Eid El Fitr affected all three stages of WFP's logistical operation during the first week of November. Record dispatches during October, however, ensured that WFP had adequate food supplies for distribution in the Darfur region. Air deliveries from Khartoum will cease by mid November and operations downsized in El Obeid with no regular cargo flights to the Darfur region. WFP closed the El Khufra corridor on 6 November with a total of over 17,000 tons delivered to the Darfur region from mid-May, 2005.
- (d) WFP and partners continued as planned to reduce its programme requirements in a number of locations across the region in November and December following the harvest.
- (e) WFP and cooperating partner WVI distributed a 15-day emergency ration to the 588 IDPs in Amaka Sara as planned. The IDPs fled from Tama following fighting in the village at the end of October. The food aid assistance was complemented by 'non-food item kits' provided by UNJLC. WFP and partners are continuing to monitor the situation in Amaka Sara to be able to react if any further assistance is required.
- (f) WFP, in coordination with SPCR, began the process of verifying those reported to have returned to the villages of Kila Kundua and Al Naseem last week. The purpose of the verification is to identify those in need of humanitarian assistance and include them in ongoing general food distributions. WFP will continue the verification process into the coming week.
- (g) As of 1 November, WFP's emergency operation in Darfur (EMOP 10339.1) had

received a total of US\$430 million. Cash contributions of US\$30 million are urgently needed to repay outstanding loans.

- (h) The Special Operation (SO 10181.3), valued at US\$24 million in 2005, faces a funding shortfall of US\$6.3 million. With monthly operating costs of US\$2 million, donor support is vital to allow WFP-HAS to continue to provide services to the humanitarian community in Darfur and throughout Sudan.
- (i) South, East and Transitional Areas:
- (j) In view of the deteriorating security situation in the region, the Designated Official of the UNDSS has raised the security phase in parts of Greater Equatoria. These areas are accessible only for emergency life-saving operations with movement subject to armed escorts. The following areas are therefore no-go for UN staff: the area north of the Sudanese/Ugandan border between Rasolo and Lotukei, west of the Kimatong/Chukudum/Lotokei road and south of Kimatong/Lafon/Gondokoro/Rejef/Bungu/Tore/ Rasolo areas.
- (k) Meanwhile, WFP staff relocated from Pacidi in Lafon County to Kapoeta due to reported LRA presence in Torit and Budi. WFP suspended all activities in Eastern Equatoria during the week. Mundri County in Western Equatoria continued to be no-go for UN personnel throughout the week. WFP activities in the region were discontinued due to insecurity.
- (l) The security situation in Pieri has improved and the security level, which was raised as a result of inter-clan fighting in the area two weeks ago, has been downgraded.
- (m) Tension was reported in Rumbek town after a soldier, trying to board a moving truck, was accidentally killed. The military moved in to calm the crowd and the driver was taken into safe custody pending investigations. A security curfew was enforced in Rumbek town on 4 November, but lifted the next day as the situation had stabilized.
- (n) WFP staff relocated from Mandeng to Pulmok and from Kier to Lokichoggio following reports of heavy inter-clan fighting in Nasir town.
- (o) Fieldwork for the Annual Needs Assessment (ANA) 2006 continued in South Sudan. During the week, ANA teams completed data collection in Nyilwak of Upper Nile, Pulmok and Leer in Unity, Aweil and Twic counties of Bahr El Ghazal, Terekeka, Lafon and Torit in Central Equatoria. Fieldwork is ongoing in Pagak, Bugaya and Kiechkuon of Upper Nile while in Jonglei, teams continued with data collection in Pakam and Nyuak. ANA teams in the East and Transitional Areas completed field data collection and analysis. Report writing is currently in progress.
- (p) On Saturday, 5 November, an IAS vehicle was attacked by gunmen between Bazi and Morobo in Western Equatoria, South Sudan. The vehicle was carrying three members of the IAS staff who were travelling from Kaya to Yei when they were attacked. One staff member (from Bermuda) was killed while the wounded driver and the other passenger escaped. The gunmen looted the vehicle and set it ablaze. The Bermudan national died in Yei Hospital while seeking treatment for critical gunshot wounds in the chest. This incident has occurred barely a week after two de-miners working for Foundation Suisse de Deminage were killed, when their convoy was ambushed by another armed group on the Juba-Nimule road in Bahr El Jebel State. FSD is carrying out de-mining works on WFP Road/dyke and mine clearance project.
- (q) The barge operation served 45,431 beneficiaries, including 10,300 returnees, with 466 tons of food in 23 locations along the Kodok corridor. The operation, which commenced on 26 October, completed food distributions on 7 November. Distributions exceeded the planned caseload of 34,500 as more than 11,000 new returnees were registered and assisted in Meluit, Thingrial, Detwok, Kodok, Bionthiang, Ogot East and Lelo.
- (r) The Ministry of Health in Kadugli reported that the death toll for Dengue Fever has

reached 71 while the cases have risen to 208 since last week. WHO reported that 35 people had died and over 100 others were admitted in the hospitals in Kadugli and Habila. WFP provided Mediar in Julud with an addition consignment of High Energy Biscuits in support of a 12 bed Emergency Field Hospital set to treat the cases in Julud.

- (s) WFP dispatched 1,002 tons of food by air from El Obeid and Lokichoggio (595 tons from El Obeid and 407 tons from Lokichoggio) to parts of South Sudan. El Obeid dispatches were low due to the National Eid Holiday. Meanwhile, UNMIS completed the rehabilitation of Wau airstrip. WFP cargo pilots inspected the runway and confirmed that an Antonov 12 and Hercules C-130 could now land and take off at Wau airstrip.
- (t) WFP dispatched 718 tons of food from Tororo-Koboko and Lokichoggio into South Sudan. WFP dispatched 208 tons of assorted food commodities from Tororo warehouse to parts of Western Equatoria via Koboko. Lokichoggio warehouse dispatched 510 tons of food by road to Eastern Equatoria and parts of Jonglei in South Sudan. Another 204 tons of food was dispatched from El Obeid to Kadugli. Some 461 MT of assorted food commodities were also dispatched by Barge from Kosti to Malakal, Bor and Juba.
- (u) The Emergency Operation for the South, East and Transitional Areas urgently requires US\$46 million to repay internal loans accessed early in 2005 to guarantee a healthy pipeline for the affected population. Cash contributions are particularly required to enable the operation to repay loans and for maximum flexibility.
- (v) The Special Operation (SO 10368) for emergency road repairs and mine clearance of key transport routes in Sudan urgently requires cash contributions of US\$101 million to start work on Phase III immediately after the rainy season in November 2005. WFP is also requesting for US\$13 million to augment barge capacity in Sudan under the Special Operation 10412.0. Contributions will be used to purchase two passenger barges as well as two pushers and ten barges.

(6) Tanzania

- (a) Since UNHCR started the facilitated repatriation programme to the DRC on 12 October, a total of 1,522 DRC refugees have returned home. An official launch of the operation with participation by both governments will take place on 09 November 2005 in Kigoma.
- (b) The police contingents deployed in the camps in Ngara District have, in accordance with their six months contract, been replaced by new contingents, which have been trained in refugee protection. A replacement in the camps in Kigoma Region is expected by 10 November. The regular replacement of the police force is part of the security agreement with the Government of Tanzania.
- (c) Due to resource shortages, no CSB or salt are being distributed, and a reduced ration of pulses of 80g/day is being distributed. The reduced rations provide refugees with a daily intake of 1,813 Kcal, or 86 percent of the approved ration level. The current rations will continue to be applied until 19 December 2006.
- (d) General distribution covers 370,904 registered refugees. During the past week, WFP distributed some 1,300 tons of food through general distribution, supplementary and therapeutic feeding in refugee camps in western Tanzania. More than 6,500 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.
- (e) A shortfall of 8,977 tons of food (US\$ 5.3 million) remains up to the end of May 2006, assuming approval of the next Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10062.2 phase, due to start in January 2006. While the pipeline situation for the coming

six months has improved, WFP is not yet in a position where full rations can be provided.

(7) Uganda

- (a) The United Nations has resumed non-essential operations in northern Uganda following a week-long suspension after three aid workers were killed by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). This decision is in line with the implementation of new travel procedures adopted after a review of the region's security situation.
- (b) NGOs operating in Northern Uganda have expressed serious concerns with regard to the worsening security situation following the death of two aid workers last week in Southern Sudan. There is now a broad consensus that the humanitarian community is being deliberately targeted by the LRA. Several NGOs are reconsidering their policy of non-use of military escorts. Most have already reduced their activities their operations in the North.
- (c) WFP, together with the Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), Department of Meteorology, FAO, USAID, Office of Prime Minister (OPM) and FEWSNET conducted from 30 October to 5 November a rapid crop assessment and evaluated WFP's response to the effects of the poor 2004 growing seasons in the Karamoja region. Overall the situation has improved although there may be few pockets of stress around April-May 2006.
- (d) WFP food distribution continues to reach 1.45 million displaced persons, 165,000 refugees and other vulnerable persons. During the past week, WFP distributed 4,923 tons of relief food assistance to 416,176 persons including IDPs sheltering in camps in Gulu, Kitgum, Pader and Lira districts, refugees, children in nutrition centres and other vulnerable persons.
- (e) WFP currently has a funding gap of US\$ 23 million representing an immediate shortfall of 43,282 tons of food commodities (35,039 tons cereals, 6,700 tons pulses, 701 tons vegetable oil, 696 tons fortified blended foods and 146 tons sugar). This is most needed to maintain a food pipeline that will ensure IDPs and refugees' food security over the next six months (through April 2006). Unless new contributions are confirmed, the nutritional status of 1.45 million internally displaced persons in northern Uganda, mostly women, children and the elderly will be at risk.
- (f) On 09 November, the WFP Country Director/ UN Resident Humanitarian Coordinator a.i. welcomed and briefed the UN Security Council mission in Entebbe on the humanitarian situation in Uganda. The delegation headed by the French Ambassador to the UN Security Council met also President Museveni.
- (g) A photo exhibition on northern Uganda was shown at the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) in London from 31 October to 4 November 2005. The WFP Country Director, who also met British MPs and DFID representatives, and briefed major press media in London including BBC, Financial Times and The Economist, attended the launch of the exhibition.
- (h) Jose Maria Cano, a WFP Ambassador against Hunger, visited Gulu district from 2 to 5 November. Mr Cano has been before to Uganda in his continued efforts to exploring possibilities of supporting WFP's Food for Education efforts in northern Uganda through the innovative use of sports, particularly football.

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

(1) Chad

- (a) The overall security situation remains relatively calm in eastern Chad despite the

reinforced military presence in the region. The last few weeks have seen an overall sense of instability and uncertainty after some military personnel deserted from the Chadian army. There are reports that the deserters remain in the area, and the situation remains somewhat tense. Nevertheless, these events have had no direct impact on WFP humanitarian operations.

- (b) There were reports of increased banditry and crime during the reporting period (3–9 November), namely in the Guereda and Iriba areas. Humanitarian workers in the area have been reminded not to travel after dark in order to avert risks of aggression or robberies.
- (c) Military and police night patrols (21h to 8h) continue as usual in the areas of Abéché, Farchana, Goz Beida and Guereda.
- (d) The WFP/UNHCR targeted caseload stands at 200,832 refugees in twelve camps, pending ongoing registrations. WFP has completed general food distributions for the month of November in the southern and central camps and expects to commence in northern camps as of 14 November.
- (e) In an effort to improve the distribution process, WFP Guereda Field Office organised a workshop with Cooperating Partners in order to discuss distribution and scooping methodologies and to better plan and organise the next distributions.
- (f) Cooperating Partner Première Urgence (PU) presented its report on the Food Basket Monitoring exercise conducted in Goz Amir during the month of October. It was noted that Cooperating Partners in charge of distributions were conducting hasty registrations of beneficiaries and were using incorrect scooping methods; both of which often result in shortages. PU's main recommendations included the implementation of registration according to family size; the reduction of the number of distribution lines to ensure more efficient supervision; the training of staff on scooping measurements; and the possibility of conducting four-day distributions instead of three. WFP and UNHCR are following up on this issue with the concerned distributing partner.
- (g) Première Urgence and ACF-USA are currently working on the preparation of the first semi-annual Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) report. This report will contain a comparative analysis of all the findings over the last six months in the eleven refugee camps (the recently established Gaga camp will be integrated in the following months). The aim of this report is to provide necessary information to improve program strategies, particularly with regard to income generating activities and support to self-reliance mechanisms. The report is expected to be issued on the 15th of November, following a review by the PDM committee in Abéché.
- (h) The WFP Food-for-Work (FFW) 'market gardening' project run by Cooperating Partner ACTED in the Bahai area has been a great success among the local population. A total of 3,500 trees have been planted, thus exceeding the initial target of 2,000 trees. A total of 17.74 tons of food were distributed to participants during the reporting week. In the Farchana area, a new site has been identified for the construction of classrooms in support of women literacy training. The project is expected to be completed by the end of the current year. AGS Japan is currently evaluating the first results of an environmental project, which involved the planting and distribution of trees to participants' households. The project expects to plant 45,000 trees.
- (i) In coordination with WFP, UNICEF is organizing a training workshop for all the directors of schools assisted with WFP food in the Goz Beida area. The programme is expected to run from 21 to 23 December 2005.
- (j) Under the Blanket Supplementary Feeding for local populations, Cooperating Partner IRD (International Relief Development) is in the process of completing the final distributions after which the programme should come to an end.

- (k) Through the Libyan corridor, two convoys carrying a total of 1,675 tons of sorghum destined for El Geneina (Sudan) were offloaded in Abéché during the reporting period. Another three convoys are expected to arrive in Abéché this week of which 2,556 tons are destined to the Sudan and 636 tons for Eastern Chad. A total of 2,670 tons of mixed commodities are in transit to Chad via the Douala corridor.
- (l) The overall malnutrition situation of the refugees has seen a marked improvement since 2004 according to preliminary findings of the WFP/UNHCR Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) in Eastern Chad. The mission underscored the efficiency of the supplementary and therapeutic feeding centres throughout the year, particularly the regular implementation of nutritional screenings and surveys by the various cooperating partners.
- (m) The past few weeks have seen a decrease of admissions to the supplementary and therapeutic feeding centres in the Farchana area, with a recovery rate of 80%.
- (n) MSF Luxembourg is currently conducting a screening (weight/height) in the camps of Touloum and Iridimi. Results will be presented shortly.
- (o) The national immunization campaign against polio will take place from 11 to 13 November in the department of Kobé (Iriba) and will include the refugee population in the area.
- (p) Following reports of deteriorating sanitary conditions in the Goz Beida camps, due mainly to collapsed latrines, an OXFAM/UNHCR team undertook an assessment visit to evaluate the current situation and plan for new latrine constructions.
- (q) During the reporting period, WFP HAS transported a total of 167 passengers on the N'Djamena-Abéché routing (UN 21W) and 132 passengers on the Abéché-eastern strips routing (UN 23W).
- (r) To date, Emergency Operation (EMOP) 10327.1 has received a total of US\$36.9 million, representing 42.58% of the total requirement. Recent confirmed contributions include US\$7.5 million by USA-FFP and US\$1.3 million by Japan.
- (s) The overall pipeline situation is healthy with sufficient resources to cover needs until May 2006. Nevertheless, taking into account the lead time for the food to reach the beneficiaries (4-6 months), it is crucial that additional contributions are confirmed by December to allow for pre-positioning by May 2006.
- (t) The WFP Humanitarian Air Service (SO 10338.1) remains severely under-resourced, with only US\$1,044,634 so far been confirmed against a total US\$7.2 million requirement. In the absence of new confirmed contributions, WFP will be forced to suspend the air service in December 2005.
- (u) An ECHO mission comprising three representatives from Brussels, N'Djamena and Abéché undertook a visit to Eastern Chad during the reporting period. The mission visited the Mile and Kounoungou camps and met with humanitarian partners operating in the area as well as refugee leaders. The mission also attended the weekly coordination meeting during which it urged humanitarian partners to submit credible financial reports and statistics and to define and update the various indicators used to assess the quality and efficiency of ongoing operations.

(2) Cote d'Ivoire

- (a) On Friday 4 November 2005, the African Union President, Mr. Olusegun Obasanjo, met all the parties and asked them to make recommendations or suggestions on whom they would like to nominate to take the position of prime minister. A list of 16 possible candidates has then been proposed and presented to the parties involved in resolving the crisis.

- (b) The international working group (GIT) dedicated to seeing through the peace process met for the first time on Tuesday 08 November 2005 to set a timetable for holding general elections by 31 October 2006. The GIT recommended that the powers of the prime minister includes areas such as defence, territorial administration, interior and finance without reporting to the Head of State.
- (c) During the reporting period, as a result of UN security advice, WFP operations were suspended from 30 October to 06 November 2005 and about 14 tons of various food commodities were distributed to 931 people.
- (d) A meeting on cross border coordination meeting was organized by OCHA in Korhogo on 8 November 2005, with WFP, UNICEF, CICR, ACF and Care International participating.
- (e) According the IOM census, 66 displaced families or 256 individuals – who have fled ethnic killings in late May/early June 2005 - are still sheltered in the Catholic Mission of Duekoue. WFP Sub-Office in Guiglo is monitoring the situation.
- (f) WFP is positioning 5,786 tons rice in all warehouses around the country.
- (g) WFP has granted data processing equipment to its cooperating partner the Health Center of Koni to strengthen its follow-up capacities regarding the implementation of nutrition activities.
- (h) The regional operation (Cote d'Ivoire, Burkina, Ghana, Mali) is fully funded for 2005 and a budget revision has been proceeded to extend in time the current Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10372 until the end of 2006. A revised total budget of 47.6 million USD has thus been approved. With a total 35.6 million US dollars received against the operation's requirements, the operation has a current shortfall of 12 million US dollars.
- (i) WFP Cote d'Ivoire received an IRA advance of 5.8 million US dollars to enable continuation of emergency preparedness. A total of 6,486 tons of rice and beans has been purchased through spot-market and regional purchases. The purchase of 414 tons of vegetable oil is ongoing.

(3) Liberia

- (a) Liberian voters turned out on November 8, 2005 to vote in the run-off of the country's first post-war presidential elections following 14 years of civil conflict. The two candidates in the run-off election were the popular football star George Weah and one time Finance Minister in Liberia Mrs. Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf.
- (b) During the reporting period (31 October – 6 November), WFP and Cooperating Partners distributed a total of 229.9 tons of food to 49,492 beneficiaries (23,289 female and 26,203 male) in various feeding categories including resettlement of IDPs and returnees, Institutional and Selective, Emergency School Feeding, Food For Work.
- (c) During the reporting period, WFP dispatched a total of 62.2 tons of assorted food commodities from WFP main warehouses in Monrovia to EDPs and FDPs in continuation of September/October 2005 distributions. The total commodities dispatched included, 50.5 tons Bulgur, 4.4 tons Pulses, 4.3 tons CSB, 2.6 tons Vegetable Oil and 0.4 tons Salt.
- (d) WFP support to the repatriation and resettlement of returnees and IDPs continued during this reporting period. A total of 175 spontaneous returnees from Sierra Leone and 118 facilitated returnees from Guinea arrived in the country and were served 9.76 tons of assorted food commodities as 1st tranche resettlement food package. Additionally, 1,224 IDPs residing in camps in Monrovia who registered for resettlement were provided their resettlement package of two-month ration totaling 40.8 tons of assorted commodities.

- (e) Distribution of the second tranche two months food ration for resettled IDPs and returnees in Montserrado, Bong, Bomi, Cape Mount, Gbarpolu and Lofa Counties also took place during this reporting period. A total of 3,053 beneficiaries received 101.7 tons of assorted relief food commodities. The distribution completes the four-month resettlement food package for these beneficiaries.
- (f) In terms of Emergency School Feeding, WFP distributed a total of 38.4 tons of food for 39,359 beneficiaries (22,478 boys and 16,881 girls) in program schools in Phebe, central Liberia. Western and Southeast, WFP and CPs are currently assessing program schools with the aim to verify student enrollment figures prior to the signing of new field level agreements with cooperating partners. Food distribution under the emergency school feeding is temporarily suspended due to current pipeline constraint.
- (g) During the reporting period, WFP and partners delivered a total of 4.4 tons of assorted food commodities for distribution to Food Support for Local Initiatives (FSLI) project participants in Bong and Grand Gedeh Counties.
- (h) Support to nutrition intervention continued during this period with the delivery of 34.9 tons of food assistance for 5,120 beneficiaries in various institutions providing services to beneficiaries in institutional and therapeutic feeding, MCH and HIV & AIDS.
- (i) In Harper, southeastern Liberia, 3,135 beneficiaries of four institutional feeding and eight MCH centers were provided monthly food ration. In central Liberia, the CO distributed a total of 5.7 tons of food to 1,947 beneficiaries in various nutrition activities including institutional and therapeutic feeding, MCH, and HIV and AIDS.
- (j) Interagency coordination meetings took place during the reporting period in Monrovia, Phebe and Buchanan. Key issues discussed during the meetings included security plans during the run-off presidential election and follow-up activities with respective to contingency planning for a possible crisis in the Ivory Coast.

(4) Niger

- (a) Continuing Emergency Operation (EMOP) activities until March of 2006 will be focusing on nutrition and rural development activities. Global acute malnutrition rates are particularly high in Niger, and as the problem is recognized as more than just a crisis-based but also a structural one, it is believed that there is a strong need to continue these programs. WFP is currently working with 17 operational partners at approximately 500 fixed or ambulatory centres across the country. Current admissions stand at approximately 200,000, and admissions are not expected to fall sharply in the coming months. Distributions through nutritional centres will continue as long as the centres are required and WFP has resources to support them.
- (b) On-going activities include supplementary feeding for pregnant and nursing women and for children under 5, a protection ration (preventing division of child's treatment ration among entire family) and a small family ration as an additional support to families in need. WFP has been in discussion with UNICEF, which will continue to ensure complementary activities and a treatment ration for moderately and severely malnourished children.
- (c) In addition to these ongoing activities, a Food for Work component of the EMOP is planned.
- (d) WFP is also planning activities to replenish village cereal banks which were depleted during the crisis. Resources permitting, 5000 tons will be delivered for this purpose in the coming months. Cereal banks are financially independent storage centres which provide village communities with food grain during the lean season. They are community-based institutions usually run by a village or a group of villages, and function in several different ways, depending on the requirements of the community. Generally,

the bank stores grain and supplies it to people at times when it is most needed. They are helpful in regulating local cereal markets and provide more secure access to food grain, as well as reducing transport time and effort to often distant markets. Cereal banks have become popular in the Sahel region, and though results are sometimes varying, many banks that WFP has helped furnish through Cooperating Partners had been operational for years up until the time of the crisis.

- (e) From the 15th of September through the 2nd of October 2005, the World Food Programme (WFP) carried out an Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) in Niger, whose primary objective was to rapidly assess the current food security situation of rural households and the outlook for the upcoming 3-6 months, as well as making recommendations on food and non-food aid. The data has now been processed and results have been shared with Cooperating Partners. The report shows that 13% of households currently live in severe food insecurity and 22% live in moderate food insecurity, while 20% are at risk on account of their livelihood. Of all households, 45% live in food- and financial security.
- (f) Members of the FAO/GoN/WFP Joint Crop, Livestock and Food Security Analysis Mission (CLFSA) mission have returned from the field; their findings are now being reviewed and processed and a final report is being prepared. WFP's role in the mission was to assess the extent to which households' livelihoods are currently providing for their basic food needs, and in case of current or expected food gap, to determine emergency food and non-food assistance requirements for the forthcoming marketing year.
- (g) A UNICEF-WFP joint programming mission is planned for 15-30 November to evaluate the past year's nutrition strategies and define joint strategies for the coming year in order to ensure the comprehensive treatment of malnutrition. WHO has confirmed that they will also participate in the mission.
- (h) Through all EMOP activities in 2005, a total of more than 52,000 tons have been dispatched to Cooperating Partners, of which 44,000 have been for general distributions beginning on August 8. It is estimated that over 2.9 million beneficiaries have been reached.
- (i) The combined pipelines of the DNP-GCA, CARE, CRS, and PLAN International have delivered and additional estimated 22,000 tons in the first round, making a total of 66,000 tons delivered in Niger for general distributions.
- (j) Most Cooperating Partners have finalised their distribution reports, although WFP is still awaiting figures from a few. Reconciliation with COMPAS data is also ongoing, and final figures will be published in the year-end Standard Project Report.
- (k) The Niger EMOP 10398.0 requires a total of 57.6 million US dollars. Overall, the operation is 64.6% funded, having received 37.2 million US dollars in contributions. The current shortfall is of 20.4 million US dollars, 15.5 Million of which are IRA funds that were advanced to the EMOP. WFP urgently needs cash contributions to cover these expenditures. Seven million dollars are still needed to fund nutritional activities in the post-harvest phase. For the EMOP budget revision, analysis of requirements and current balances/availability has now been finalized and is awaiting final review and launch by the Niger Country Office. It should be launched this week and cleared as soon as possible.
- (l) To date, the private sector has contributed 940,176 US dollars to WFP's Emergency Operation in Niger. Of this figure, over 288,000 US dollars has been donated by private individuals from around the world through WFP's website: www.wfp.org/helpnigernow.
- (m) A total of 61,757 tons have been received to date. Stock currently arrived will be used to reimburse the school feeding program, and for post-harvest EMOP activities.

- (n) The November 2005 Monthly Distribution Plan and Monthly Delivery Plans are being generated. Once this is completed, deliveries will be made to various nutrition and health centers with the aid of IFRC trucks. There are currently over 50 IFRC trucks deployed supporting the EMOP in Tahoua, Maradi and Zinder. In Niamey, the WFP-owned and operated trucks provide the required support.
- (o) Deliveries are being made for the School Feeding canteens which will open next week.
- (p) Preparations continue for the Niger Crisis After Action Review, scheduled to take place at the end of the month (30 November and 1 December) at Niamey's Palais de Congrès: the agenda is being developed, preliminary meetings are being held, official correspondence has been issued to invitees, translators are being hired, and actions are being taken to ensure adequate security. WFP's Executive Director will be coming to Niger for the event, and is planning to meet with Niger's President and Prime Minister, along with the French Ambassador, the United Nations Country Team and Donor Representatives.
- (q) Francis Bere has been nominated by the Country Office for the Tun Myat Humanitarian Logistics Award. Mr. Bere is a national of Burkina Faso and served in the Niger Crisis at the Tahoua sub-office.

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

(1) Angola

- (a) WFP's activities in Angola continue to focus on assisting in the resettlement of internally displaced people (IDPs) and returning refugees. However, due to an ongoing shortage of funding, most people only receive food assistance during the first year after their return.
- (b) Accessibility remains one of the most significant restraints in reaching vulnerable households. With the onset of the rainy season, many parts of the country become inaccessible by road. As a result, WFP and cooperating partners face considerable difficulties in carrying out timely and cost effective food distributions. To avoid these delays, efforts are underway to pre-position approximately 6,500 tons of food in various locations in southeastern Angola.
- (c) Despite numerous pleas for donor assistance, the Angola Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation, PRRO 10054.2 – "Support to Return and Resettlement" – remains considerably under funded. The operation will be extended until 31 March, with a new PRRO scheduled to begin on 1 April 2006. WFP requires USD17 million or 20,000 tons of food to facilitate planned distributions through the end of June 2006.

(2) Lesotho

- (a) During 2 to 8 November, WFP and Cooperating Partners provided food to just over 16,000 people. Beneficiaries were participants in HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, mother and childcare, orphans and other vulnerable children programmes, as well as Food-for-Work (FFW) and Food-for-Assets (FFA) projects.
- (b) Poor prospects for the secondary winter crop have exacerbated the already tight food supply situation in the country following a below average 2005 main season cereal harvest estimated at 119,000 tons. A long term decline in cereal production especially in the main producing districts of Berea, Butha-Buthe, Leribe and Maseru is cause for concern. As the lean season before the 2005/06 harvest is approaching, the problem of access to food for thousands of food insecure households is likely to worsen.

(3) Malawi

- (a) The food situation in the country continues to decline. It is estimated that over 4 million people, 34 percent of the population, have insufficient food supplies or income to meet their minimum dietary requirements between now until the next harvest in March 2006. Malawi experienced the lowest crop production of the past seven years causing the President to declare a state of national disaster on 14 October 2005. Rising maize prices have compounded the shortfall in production, which places access to food out of the reach of most vulnerable households, many of whom are already affected and weakened by HIV/AIDS.

(4) Mozambique

- (a) While food insecurity is worsening in the drought-affected areas of southern and central Mozambique, it has also become an increasing concern in a number of other districts in Zambezia, Nampula, Cabo Delgado and Niassa provinces. Food security monitoring by the Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN) indicate that over 800,000 people are in immediate need of food assistance until the next harvest in March 2006.
- (b) The Ministry of Health has measured acute malnutrition rates in the drought-affected areas at 5 percent, which the ministry considers alarming. This has been attributed to reductions of daily meals, poor dietary quality, and a lack of potable water. October normally marks the onset of the hunger season, which is characterized by shortages of food stocks and high food prices. However, due to very limited water availability for human and animal consumption, poor second season crop production, and high prices reducing household food access, the current hunger season is likely to be severe. Despite deteriorating food insecurity, resource constraints have limited WFP's food aid distributions.
- (c) Land preparations for the upcoming planting season have begun in many parts of the country. Recently, Maputo Province received significant rain in most districts and farmers have started to plant cassava and beans. Agricultural input fairs are planned and being carried out in the drought-affected areas. However, the coverage of the fairs is limited, and there is a lack of more diverse seeds such as millet and sorghum, which are drought-tolerant.

(5) Namibia

- (a) In an address to the UN assembly in New York, the President of Namibia called on the UN to reconsider Namibia's status as a middle-income country at the world body's 60th session in New York and appealed for a 'Least Developed Country' (LDC) like status. Namibia is seeking "partial LDC status" to raise funds for projects in its under-developed areas, most of which lie in the largely rural north. The country's current annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is more than the required USD800 to qualify as an LDC. However, the existing GDP does not reflect an accurate picture of the extreme poverty that most people live in. According to the UN Development Programme's Human Development Index (HDI), which focuses on three measurable indicators of human development; living a long and healthy life; being educated; and having a decent standard of living, the richest 10 percent of households in the country have more than 50 percent of the total income of private households.

(6) Swaziland

- (a) On 7 November 2005, the Deputy Prime Minister officially declared the prevailing water crisis in the country a national disaster. Years of persistent drought, coupled with the effects of HIV/AIDS pandemic, have severely affected agricultural production. The worst affected areas are the Lowveld, Dry Middleveld and parts of the Lubombo Plateau.

Currently, WFP is funding the purchase of 300 water tanks, with water to be supplied by the Swaziland Water Board.

- (b) Most parts of the country received considerable rainfall over 6 – 7 November. The latest “Agromet” forecasts indicate above average rainfall for the next ten days and have encouraged maize farmers to begin planting, especially in the Highveld. Delayed land cultivation in the drought-affected areas of the country may be further compounded by a shortage of tractor operators from the Ministry of Agriculture. The Ministry, which has been the main provider of tractor services to poor farming communities, is no longer able to maintain a regular pool of operators due to rising operational costs, and has advised farmers to utilize the services of commercial operators. However, the higher costs involved is a major deterrent.
- (c) The price of maize has increased in the Lowveld. Exorbitant prices have further aggravated the food security situation of poorer farming households.
- (d) During 1 – 7 November, WFP distributed food to approximately 49,000 beneficiaries with the assistance of cooperating partners.

(7) Zambia

- (a) According to a report from the Ministry of Agriculture, over 1.2 million people in 27 of the country’s 73 districts need food assistance due to last year’s drought. In addition, the ministry stated that approximately 119,000 tons of cereal was needed to mitigate the effects of the food shortage. The Zambian Government has been seeking assistance from donors and Cooperating Partners. However, the situation has not been declared a national disaster.

(8) Zimbabwe

- (a) The food security situation remains critical. WFP’s Mutare sub-office has reported that a reduction of meals have become commonplace. Distress sales of goats and cattle have been widely reported. Information from Mashonaland Province has indicated that distress sales have led to a decline in the price of livestock due to over supply. Villagers are spending three to seven days waiting for maize at the Grain Marketing Board (GMB) sales point, after travelling 65 km, or travelling 90 km to purchase from private traders. In Bulawayo, reports reveal that children are receiving their only daily meal at school due to an insufficient amount of food at home. In Binga and Umzingwane communities, people are relying mainly on wild fruit. The water table in the area is reported to have dropped, causing serious water shortages resulting in people having to walk long distances in search of water and animal loss. In Masvingo Province, food aid was reported to be the only meaningful source of food in three of four districts where distributions took place during the week.
- (b) Vulnerable group feeding distributions continue to be monitored. Cooperating partners reported having carried out almost 80% of the planned distributions in some areas. Concern over the limited number of people being registered in view of the dire need is still prevalent. Local leaders including chiefs were content with WFP resuming food distributions.
- (c) Maize grain prices continue to spiral with variations between the provinces. Weekly prices per kilo collected on 04.11.05, are as follows: Harare ZWD 10,300 represents a 20 percent increase over the preceding week, and a 60 percent increase over the beginning of September 2005; Bulawayo ZWD 8,000 represents a 30 percent increase over the preceding week; Masvingo ZWD14,300 represents nearly a 14 percent increase; and Mutare although unchanged since last week at just under ZWD 9,000, is nevertheless a price increase of approximately 90 percent since the beginning of September 2005.

(F) Asia: (1) Korea (DPR) (2) Timor Leste

(1) Korea (DPR)

- (a) With cereal cuts continuing, approximately 3.6 million out of WFP's 6.5 million targeted beneficiaries will not be given WFP cereals this month – 2.5 million in vulnerable group feeding (including children in kindergartens and nursery schools) and 1.1 million in Food-for-Work (FFW).
- (b) WFP will continue negotiating with the DPRK authorities next week in Pyongyang to determine the status of WFP operations after December 31. A first round of negotiations was held in Rome at the end of October but the parties failed to reach an agreement on a number of operational issues for a future WFP programme.
- (c) In the meantime, the US Agency for International Development (USAID) has publicly announced that they will suspend delivery of the balance of its food aid commitment to the DPRK (25,000 tons) in response to reports that WFP will be forced to end food distributions and monitoring activities. The statement further emphasized that without a WFP operation in place, including a full complement of international staff, there will be no way to even minimally assure that the USAID food aid gets to its intended recipients.

(2) Timor Leste

- (a) The official launch of the Safety Net took place on 7 Friday October in a ceremony hosted by the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education and Culture and WFP, and chaired by the Ministry of Health. The launch was held as a result of the newly created Project Management Committee- an overseeing body consisting of WFP's main government counterparts. The launch was also used to introduce the guidelines manual created to clearly establish the roles and responsibilities of all PMC members at the central and district levels.
- (b) In its second meeting (Oct/Nov) the PMC agreed to conduct a feasibility assessment into the possibility of using local produce as an alternative to the imported CSB for the current and future supplementary and school feeding programs. A TOR has been drafted and is awaiting approval.
- (c) The Education Baseline Survey initiative, supported by HQ and visiting staff from WFP Egypt, was launched during the month of October. It began with a training workshop for the enumerators and the Education superintendents of the five districts where WFP's school feeding program is to be implemented. The survey has covered a sample of 74 schools in the five districts randomly selected using the main computer at the SFU/HQ. It is expected that the training of the enumerators and the education superintendents of the remaining eight districts will be completed during the second week of November, and the data collected by the third week.
- (d) Preparatory work has begun for the Comprehensive Food Security Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA). A total of 27 interviewers (13 female) have been contracted and are currently being trained to carry out the surveys. A WFP Market Study has been commissioned for East Timor. The team has met with the Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. This study, along with Logistics Capacity Assessment and the first VAM report, will complement the on-going CFSVA study. The mission team has visited the Southern and Eastern part of the country and have linked with other initiatives of UNOPS. It is clear that the food production and availability situation in Viqueque, a production area, is deteriorating, indicating that other deficit areas will worsen further. Moreover, the first impression is that imported rice plays an important role in stabilizing, and fixing the price of the rice market price. Furthermore, the cattle market appears to be developing, with some export to neighbouring Indonesia.

- (e) In October, 191.92 tons of rice, and 115.35 tons of beans arrived. For November and December, 107.5 tons of sugar and 1200 tons of CSB are expected to arrive. Total in-country stocks include 856.15 tons of rice, 135.85 tons of beans, 54 tons of BP-5, 107.65 tons of sugar, 110 tons of vegetable oil.
- (f) The main warehouse in Colmera, Dili is fully functional and has accommodated the commodities received during the month of October. The commodities have been stacked on 150 newly received pallets - a sufficient number for the commodities received during October.
- (g) Due to the lack of supervisory expertise in East Timor, the WFP office continues to assume the role of superintendent in order to ensure the quality and quantity of received commodities.
- (h) A sub-office and warehouse in Suai has been handed over to WFP and have since been cleaned and rehabilitated. The first shipment is expected to be delivered to Suai in early November.
- (i) The sub-office and warehouse in Oecussi have been inspected. The premises originally selected for the warehouse were found inadequate for storing commodities as they did not conform with warehouse specifications. A new warehouse was identified and a contract signed with the representative of the Ministry of Planning and Finance. This warehouse has been cleaned and rehabilitated and is given to WFP free of charge. The first shipment is expected in mid-November. Procurement of 100.00 tons of local rice has been processed.
- (j) RFQ for primary, secondary, and tertiary transportation service was prepared and tendered, bids were evaluated and contracts for the lowest bidders were prepared. Requested food utensils for the school children were identified. RFQ was prepared and floated. Bids were evaluated based on price and quality (specification), 20,000 soup bowls and spoons, and 200 cooking pots of 50 litres).
- (k) In order to avoid demurrage due to the potential delays during unloading and the uncertainty of casual labour, a contract was signed with a contractor in which all responsibility for the loading and unloading of WFP's food commodities would be secured at a fixed rate per ton.
- (l) Currently, 150 plastic pallets for stacking commodities have arrived at Dili Port and are under clearance.
- (m) The UN Common Radio room has been relocated from WFP's office to a temporary location and is operational.
- (n) The Country Director met with Xanana Key Rala Gusmao, President of the Democratic Republic of East Timor, on 25 October. The President was pleased that the School Feeding programme had been approved by the Government, commenting on the length of time the approval had taken.
- (o) On 24 October, WFP attended the opening meeting of the Joint Donors Progress Review Mission on the Health Sector hosted by the Ministry of Health.
- (p) The Special SG Ambassador on the Millennium Development Goals, Ms. Erna Witoelav, visited Dili during 25-27 October. WFP Country Director accompanied her to the meetings with the Minister of Health and Minister of Education.

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

(1) Bolivia

- (a) President Rodriguez issued a Presidential Decree distributing parliamentary seats for

each Department and setting up a new date for national elections (18 of December). Most political parties support this initiative and almost all Departments have agreed with the proposal. The indigenous peoples of the Potosi Department oppose the final distribution of parliamentary seats and since Tuesday 8 November, have created several road blockades along the main road connecting the cities of Oruro and Potosi. They also threaten to take control of the generating station that supplies electricity to the cities of Potosí and Sucre.

- (b) A Budget Revision to substitute commodities, transfer funds and extend the WFP project until 31 December 31 has been approved. WFP will purchase about 380 tons of food for the last distributions to all affected communities. This distribution is expected to last up until mid December.

(2) Colombia

- (a) Poor weather has continues to affect several of the provinces in Colombia. The rains have affected 26 of the country's 32 provinces and have left more than 85 people dead, 91 people severely wounded, affected at least 38,000 families. More than 14,000 houses have been severely damaged and 470 houses totally destroyed. According to local authorities, this rainy season has produced 97 floods and 29 landslides in different provinces. Worst-hit are the provinces of Sucre, Córdoba and César, where severe flooding has wrecked thousands of hectares of rice and cotton fields and forced many peasants to abandon their farms. WFP SubOffices in the provinces of Sucre and Santander are evaluating the possibility of emergency food aid interventions. A WFP team will visit the region of La Mojana (province of Sucre), Ayapel (province of Córdoba) and San Jacinto del Cauca (province of Bolivar) where some 28,665 people have been severely affected by rains and floods. This team will evaluate whether or not an emergency WFP intervention is required.
- (b) New displacements have been reported in the province of Antioquia. An undetermined number of families were forced to flee from the municipalities of Anory, Zaragoza and Cáceres due to clashes between illegal armed groups in the area.
- (c) The situation also remains tense and volatile in Altos de Cazuca, an area in the outskirts of Bogotá with more than 20,000 IDPs. At least 15 members of an afrocolombian community located in this area have been threatened by illegal armed groups with strong presence in this area. WFP implements several food aid activities in this area as part of PRRO 10366. No incidents have been reported by WFP staff in this area.
- (d) New displacements have been reported in the province of Meta, where an undetermined number of families from rural areas of Vista Hermosa and Piñalito have been forced to flee due to the continuous clashes between illegal armed groups and the Colombian Army. WFP is preparing a special food aid delivery convoy to provide assistance to displaced and blockaded families located in Vista Hermosa and El Castillo as part of Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10366.
- (e) New clashes have been reported in different municipalities of the province of Antioquia. At least 5 rebels have been killed in confrontations between the Colombian army and illegal armed groups in rural areas of the municipalities of Ituango, Granada and Sonsón, where a mine field was deactivated by the army.
- (f) The situation remains tense in rural areas of the village of San Jose del Palmar, province of Chocó. Colombian authorities indicate that some 20 to 30 people were killed in clashes between illegal armed groups in these area. A group of 16 dead bodies were found by Colombian authorities and there is information about more casualties in these clashes.
- (g) In the context of the new PRRO 10366, Assistance to People Displaced by Violence,

during the reporting period (3 – 11 November), WFP distributed 203 tons of food in 6 provinces to 13,760 beneficiaries, especially in School Feeding, Preschool Feeding, Food for Work, Food for Training, Nursing and Expectant Mothers, Nutritional Recovery and Emergency Food Aid.

(3) Cuba

- (a) After Hurricane Wilma, crops and seedbeds are damaged in the most western part of the island.
- (b) Government authorities have continued the distribution of essential items such as food, drugs, mattresses, refrigerators, etc, to families that lost almost all their assets.
- (c) At present, personnel from the Ministry of Public Health are reevaluating the quality of water in more than 2000 cisterns that were contaminated by sea water.
- (d) Distribution under Emergency Operation (EMOP) 10423.0 and 10473.0 are ongoing, thereby providing support to populations now affected also by Wilma in the east of Cuba
- (e) EMOP 10423.0 is resourced at 41%; US\$ 2 millions are urgently needed to meet outstanding requirements. EMOP 10473.0 has been funded with IRA resources; US\$ 400,000 are urgently required to fully refund this project.

(4) Ecuador

- (a) According to the National Geophysical Institute, on 2nd November, a low intensity quake of 4.2 in the Richter scale was registered 250 km from Quito, in Los Ríos province.
- (b) On 5 November, a moderate intensity earthquake of 5.0 in the Richter scale was registered 300 km south of Quito, in El Guayas province. No damage was reported.
- (c) According to the National Geophysical Institute, the volcanic activity at Tungurahua Volcano registered during the past weeks continues to be low, with small emissions of steam and gas. On 5th November, ash fall was registered in the communities of Bilbao and Cotaló. However, heavy rains have been registered in the past days producing mudslides.
- (d) According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Francisco Carrión, fumigations that Colombia is carrying out near the border with Ecuador, in order to eradicate coca plantations is affecting the Ecuadorian population. Colombia has accepted the Ecuadorian Government's request to begin new investigations to measure the impact of fumigations in the border. On 1st November, Colombian authorities announced that will carry out scientific studies to find out the impact of fumigations on the health and environment of the population living in the border.
- (e) Distribution of commodities to the two main warehouses located in Quito and Lago Agrio started today in support of Emergency Operation (EMOP) 10381.0. Elaboration of food rations is estimated to start on the second week of November, and distribution of food rations will start on November 25th.

(5) El Salvador

- (a) The Santa Ana (Iamatepec) volcano remains at an elevated level of activity; the National Service for Territorial Studies (SNET) has stated that while activity has stabilized over the last 5 days gas emissions and tremors within the volcano remain elevated. A 5 km radius exclusion zone remains at alert level red
- (b) The number of people in shelters as a result of the volcanic eruption and flooding/landslides caused by Tropical Storm Stan remains stable at 12,000. WFP has

held meetings with the local government authorities and NGOs to establish the mechanisms for maintaining the food supply to numerous small shelters in addition to the existing “traditional shelters”.

- (c) Under Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10212.0, 665 tons were distributed over the past month.
- (d) WFP will continue to provide daily food rations to populations evacuated as a result of the Ilamatepec volcanic eruption and agreements are being finalized with NGO partners to cover the recovery phase of the operation; Food for Work (FFW) and Food for Training (FFT) activities focused on crop recovery, activities for the creation of productive assets and disaster mitigation schemes.
- (e) Distributions targeting chronically malnourished children under five years and pregnant and nursing mothers in the poorest municipalities nationwide began during the period and will be finalized over the coming week.
- (f) The regional PRRO 10212.0 has had an increase in requirements due to the recent emergencies and the nutritional intervention and will aim to reach 175,000 beneficiaries monthly; 2,402 tons will be required on a monthly basis inclusive of 1,238 tons per month to required for a caseload of 75,000 beneficiaries specifically related to recent volcanic activity and floods/mudslides. The operation is facing shortfalls of 9,088 tons over the next six months with pipeline breaks in all commodities from December. A six month extension in time (March-August 2006) for the PRRO 10212.0 has been approved.

(6) Guatemala

- (a) The President of Guatemala has requested the Congress to approve a 30-day extension of the declaration of the ‘State of National Calamity’ to continue the emergency assistance.
- (b) FAO assessment on the impact of Hurricane Stan in the vulnerable families shows the severe damage that Hurricane Stan has caused to smaller economies. Thirty-four percent of affected communities visited are left without maize reserves and forty-six percent of communities will not have reserves for more than a month or two. FAO warned the central government about a possible shortage of basic grains between June and September next year.
- (c) The ECLAC mission on the assessment of socio-economic and environmental impact of the disaster with participation of UN agencies started on October 28th and will present preliminary results to the Government during the week. WFP and other UN agencies involved in humanitarian response participated in the mission. A final report is expected by mid-November.
- (d) A Letter of Understanding (LOU) has been negotiated with Government authorities.
- (e) First distribution under the Emergency Operation (EMOP) is reaching 15,000 persons in San Marcos communities. Four NGOs, namely Action against Hunger, CARE, CRS/Caritas and Save The Children are collaborating with WFP in distributing 272 tons of food, plus high energy biscuits (HEB).
- (f) WFP and counterparts continue monitoring food distributions in all affected municipalities, including those with limited access.
- (g) WFP will participate in a joint emergency post-Hurricane Stan program under the framework of the Flash Appeal and UNDAF (2005-2008), together with UNDP, UNICEF, FAO and PAHO-WHO. This program will facilitate shelters to people that were left homeless in the most affected areas. WFP will provide food assistance to 3,000 families during 180 days starting in November. Under the interagency agreement, UNDP will transfer to WFP USD \$250,000 to provide food assistance.

- (h) Upon confirmation of initial donations to resource Emergency Operation (EMOP) 10497.0, the following commodities have been requested: 1,443 tons of maize, 169 tons of beans and 51 tons of vegetable oil.
- (i) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10212.0 is facing severe pipeline breaks. In-country stocks were utilized for immediate response. However, assistance to children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating women suffering of acute malnutrition in areas other than those affected by Hurricane Stan should continue to prevent further deterioration of their nutritional situation. Regional and local purchases of maize are replenishing stocks of PRRO 10212.
- (j) Twelve local and international NGOs have been invited to second coordination meeting for implementation of EMOP: International Red Cross, Christian Children Fund, Action Against Hunger, CARE, SHARE, Catholic Relief Service/Caritas, World Vision, Medicines sans Frontiers, Save The Children/Guatemala and USA, IDESAC (Social Economic Development Institute of Central America), ASINDES (Association of Development Entities and Non-governmental Services of Guatemala).

(7) Haiti

- (a) The security environment continues to be relatively stable yet volatile. Although kidnappings continue to be a day to day phenomenon and risk, their number was officially reported to be decreasing compared with the last few weeks. During the reporting period an increasing number of arrests by MINUSTAH and the Haitian National Police (HNP) of alleged criminals were observed.
- (b) The political environment continues to be relatively calm in the current period of preparations for the incoming elections; numerous peaceful political demonstrations took place in the country. No further official change in the elections calendar dates has been issued by the Provisional Electoral Council (CEP).
- (c) The security situation during the reporting period (3–11 November) continues to have a significant impact on WFP Office & S/Office operations. Administrative, monitoring and logistic activities are escorted as required due to the situation in some areas, while restriction measures continue to be in place in Port-au-Prince.
- (d) During the reporting period one national staff of ONUSIDA was kidnapped in Croix de Bouquet district and managed to escape safely and two national staff of Action Contre la Faim (ACF), a French NGO, were kidnapped close to Shodecosa while driving a vehicle of the NGO. They were released after 36 hours.
- (e) UN agencies, mainly UNICEF, WHO and WFP, are carefully considering the current security situation in the area close to Cite Militaire and Shodecosa for its mission's planning with coordination in the use of military escorts, armoured cars and personnel protection measures to mitigate the risks. In this context WFP CO received its first armoured vehicle during the reporting period.
- (f) Despite this, WFP operations ran smoothly and commodities deliveries continued through WFP escorted convoys and private unescorted trucks. The transfer of commodity from the port containers terminals to WFP warehouses remained rather fluent during the entire period.
- (g) During the reporting period, a total of 812 tons of food were delivered to health centres and schools (PRRO and CP) in the West, North and North-East departments and in Port-au-Prince.
- (h) The second Government's National Campaign for de-worming in the North and North East departments, supported by WFP, is planned from 14 to 18 November. The de-worming tablets have already been dispatched. Approximately 550,000 School children are the target of the de-worming campaign, which aims at improving their

nutritional status, growth, intellectual development, school performance and hence future productivity as adults. For the West Department the de-worming campaign is planned for the last week of November.

- (i) During the reporting period the food deliveries have been slowed down by the heavy rains especially in the North East Department.
- (j) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10382.0 started food distribution in May 2005 for a period of two years. Total food for the duration of the project is estimated at 46,750 tons and the total cost at US\$ 40.0 million. During 2005, and the first months of 2006, the operation needs 23,375 tons to meet project requirements. By the end of September 2005, the PRRO had received US\$ 11.9 million from directed multilateral and multilateral contributions. However, it is facing a pipeline break and accumulated shortfalls of 6,270 tons in the next six months; 4,835 tons of CSB and 1,435 tons of rice. Consequently, more contributions are needed to overcome these shortages.
- (k) The total food stocks in the country are estimated at 6,514 tons of which 5,219 tons are in WFP warehouses and available for distribution while over 1,295 tons are transiting through the port and container-terminals.

(8) Honduras

- (a) In addition to the heavy rainfall left by Beta, a tropical storm has affected the Honduras Atlantic coast, producing high rainfall in the departments of Colon and Gracias a Dios, where the heavy and persistent rainfall is producing flooding.
- (b) WFP food aid monitors reported increasing levels in the rivers of Gracias a Dios, where 500 people were evacuated from the community of Cury. All of them have been assisted by WFP.
- (c) WFP is working closely with COPECO and has a permanent communication channel, through staff seconded to their operations centre, to coordinate possible needs.
- (d) COPECO reports the following damage: as of 2nd November: a total of 39 communities are flooded in La Moskitia area, and crops and agricultural fields affected in 100 communities in the area of Gracias a Dios.
- (e) WFP has monitors in each of the 18 departments and all of them are reporting regularly to WFP and the UN system. Reports have been received from affected areas using WFP communications systems.
- (f) The United Nations Emergency Team (UNETE) activated the "On Site Operations Coordination Centre" (OSOCC) in Honduras. Two joint UN (FAO, UNICEF, PAHO-WHO, UNDP, and WFP) missions and coordination with GoH's authorities have traveled to the most affected areas (Gracias a Dios y Colón) to carry out a rapid need assessment in order to assure future assistance, according to needs.
- (g) WFP is cooperating with several NGO's such as World Vision, CARE, MOPAWI, Pastoral Social, Comisión de Acción Social Menonita (CASM). Foods for work activities are being implemented in coordination with counterpart organizations in order to support the recovery process.
- (h) Current food assistance has been developed throughout resources from the relief component of the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10212.0, "Targeted Food Assistance for People Affected by Shocks and for Recovery of Livelihoods".
- (i) In coordination with the Honduras Air Force, 3.5 tons of HEB and CSB have been delivered to La Mosquitia. An additional 11 tons of food basket were transported by air to Gracias a Dios. Some 22 tons were shipped to assist affected people in Palacios,

Brus Laguna y Awas . An additional 39 tons are already prepositioned at the Coloson Airport in La Ceiba to be delivered to those affected areas through the Honduras Navy Force.

- (j) The Minister of Agriculture has been designated by the President of Honduras to coordinate the food aid assistance in case of emergency, WFP has met with the MoA in order to revise food aid needs and actual stocks.
- (k) Quotations of NFI's are being updated by UNICEF and WFP will eventually support their purchase (kitchen tools, blankets, etc, which will be delivered through WFP logistical structure). WHO will coordinate delivery of medical supplies. Coordination with NGO's for possible interventions is planned.
- (l) Food aid monitors (20) are participating with local emergency committees (COPECO) on the potential risk areas for needs assessments and food aid programming and are sending regular reports from their areas.
- (m) Some logistic challenges are foreseen to bring humanitarian aid to those most affected by the path of rainfall and flooding. Riverbanks are expected to continue to rise considerably, with the risk of roads becoming inaccessible.
- (n) An agreement was signed with the Red Cross to assist the affected population during the crisis period and support the rehabilitation process.

(9) Nicaragua

- (a) According to the final report by the National Civil Defense, hurricane BETA caused no human casualties. A total of 61 houses were completely destroyed; another 448 homes, 10 school centres, 5 health centres, 2 children's canteens, 12 churches and 225 community wells were partly damaged in the municipalities of Laguna de Perlas and Desembocadura de Río Grande in the RAAS. Additionally, more than 100 hectares of crops (yucca, rice and plantain) were lost, along with 2000 lobster traps.
- (b) According to an assessment by SINAPRED and Defence Civil, 2,658 persons are in need of food assistance for 15 days in the municipality of Desembocadura de Río Grande.
- (c) On the 2nd of November, the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Attention (SINAPRED) requested the urgent expansion of the WFP relief intervention to 14 communities along the Río Coco in the municipality of Waspam to include an additional 24 communities along the same river in the municipality of Wiwilí.
- (d) According to preliminary estimates by the Ministry of Agriculture (MAGFOR), more than 20% of this season's beans harvest (Postrera) has been lost due to the excess of precipitation the last couple of weeks. The most affected areas are the departments of Chinandega and Leon in the Pacific Coast and the two Autonomous Atlantic regions, RAAN and RAAS.
- (e) WFP and government counterparts; the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Education are carrying out a rapid emergency food security assessment in order to obtain more information about the impact of the hurricane on the affected people's food security and livelihoods as well as the need for further food aid in the in the affected communities in the municipality of Desembocadura de Río Grande.
- (f) A recent WFP food security and livelihood survey in the Autonomous Atlantic Regions of Nicaragua is giving WFP and the UN agencies key baseline information regarding the impact of the Hurricane on the food security and livelihood situation of the affected population.
- (g) A WFP joint mission with the Ministry of Agriculture has found that an additional 9,000 indigenous people (1,800 families) are in need of relief food aid along the Río Coco in

the municipality of Wiwilí.

- (h) In the coming days, WFP will provide food assistance to the 520 families (2,658 persons) for 15 days in the municipality of Desembocadura de Río Grande in the South Atlantic Autonomous Region. A total of 18.42 tons of food will be distributed by WFP staff in coordination with government counterpart staff from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Education. The interventions are coordinated with local government authorities.
- (i) WFP has completed the second relief food distribution (Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 10212.0) to 14 communities affected by the loss of harvests (due to rat infestations) in the municipality of Waspam, in the Northern Atlantic Region of the country (RAAN). Food distributions had been interrupted for security reasons while Hurricane Beta threatened Nicaragua. To date, a total of 138.2 tons of food has been distributed in 14 communities to some 890 families (4,450 persons).
- (j) A WFP/UNJLC mission has been deployed to the municipality of Wiwilí in northern Nicaragua in order to assess logistical constraints to WFP emergency intervention in the area. The Logistical Officer from El Salvador arrived to the country yesterday in order to assist in the preparation of the Special Operation in the region.
- (k) Since Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10212.0 resources have been used to be able to respond to other emergencies (rat infestation in Waspam), the operation urgently needs resources to continue to provide assistance to families living in areas vulnerable to recurrent shocks.

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

WFP Weekly Emergency Report

From **David Kaatrud**, Chief of the Analysis, Assessment and Preparedness Service of the United Nations World Food Programme (ODA); also available online at www.wfp.org^[1] or go directly to the [WFP Newsroom](#)^[2].

Also available by e-mail from **Carlo Scaramella**, Chief of the Emergency Preparedness and Response Branch (ODAP).

Carlo.Scaramella@wfp.org

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

Valerie.Sequeira@wfp.org^[4]

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:

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

4 [Valerie.Sequeira@wfp.org] <mailto:Valerie.Sequeira@wfp.org>

Brenda.Barton@wfp.org

tel: +39 06 6513 2602

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