

World Food Programme Emergency Report 2005
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(A) Highlights

- (a) WFP is rapidly expanding its response capacity in Pakistan and on 14 October, it began expanding its food distributions to mountain villages near the epicentre of last Saturday's earthquake. Operations are hampered, however, by severe damage to roads and landslides, with many areas still accessible only by air.
- (b) The situation remains critical in many areas of El Salvador, Honduras, but particularly in Guatemala where many of the worst-hit areas are still inaccessible to humanitarian agencies. WFP is providing assistance in the affected zones for the immediate requirements and is planning for assistance in the coming months as a result of serious harvest losses.
- (c) In Chad, WFP General Food Distributions are completed in southern and central camps for the month of October.
- (d) In Chad, a WFP/UNHCR Joint Assessment Mission commenced on 10 October 2005.
- (e) In Niger, of WFP's target amount for the second round dispatches, 95% has been reached, and of this amount over 90% has been distributed.

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

(1) Afghanistan

- (a) On 12 October, a vehicle carrying an NGO medical team from the Afghan Medical Development Centre were stopped by the Taliban in Nalgham Village of Panjwaye district of Kandahar province. Six of the eight passengers were shot and killed by the roadside.
- (b) A rocket landed in front of the residence of the Canadian ambassador and 25 metres from the house of the WFP Country Director. One guard sustained non life threatening injuries.
- (c) A number of tremors were experienced in eastern and central parts of Afghanistan on 8

October, following the major earthquake that caused major devastation in northern Pakistan. The consequences of earthquake in eastern province as obtained from Department of Rural Rehabilitation were the death of a girl and a woman, and partial destruction of 10 houses in four districts of Nangarhar province.

- (d) During the reporting period (6–12 October), WFP, through its Cooperating Partners, assisted 356,000 beneficiaries with 2,335 tons of mixed food.
- (e) WFP Afghanistan is releasing 1,000 tons of wheat flour and 42 tons of dates on a loan basis towards the emergency operation in Pakistan. Moreover, WFP Afghanistan and Government of Afghanistan are dispatching 65 trucks to Pakistan on a temporary basis in order to expedite the transportation of relief food and non-food items to the affected areas. WFP Afghanistan has also loaned a number of its staff to assist in the critical first days of the emergency relief.
- (f) Improved access to local markets and provision of potable water was achieved through WFP's food for work projects that rehabilitated 25 km ditch and 5 km road in Aybak district of Samanagan province in the north.
- (g) Jet fuel supplies have been interrupted from Pakistan. UNHAS has about two weeks of stock and WFP taking measures to ensure continuity of service.

(2) Occupied Palestinian Territories

- (a) Security in the Gaza Strip remains extremely precarious, especially for International staff. All borders with Israel are currently closed over the Jewish holidays.
- (b) During the reporting period (6–12 October), WFP field operations have been limited by reduced working hours during the Muslim holy month of Ramadan and a complete prohibition of movement by vehicle throughout Israel during the 1.5 days of "Yom Kippur".
- (c) In the West Bank, WFP is planning an emergency distribution to 1000 vulnerable families severely affected by the current situation in Hebron (close to settlements, bypass roads, closed areas). In the Gaza Strip, WFP commodities were distributed to Social Hardship Cases (SHC) and New Poor (NP) families through MSA and CHF.
- (d) The assessment of Gaza Strip institutions has been completed; results will be shared with MSA next week in a joint review committee meeting.
- (e) WFP staff conducted field visits in the West Bank to review the implementation of the new Food-for-Work & Food-for-Training (FFW/T) system and the progress to date for the first phase of implementation (local committee formation/beneficiary selection. Further monitoring visits will follow throughout October.
- (f) Joint WFP/OCHA mapping initiatives are continuing.
- (g) In the Gaza Strip, 186.4 tons of food was distributed. 52.1 tons were distributed in the West Bank.
- (h) WFP logistics successfully negotiated the transit of 10 containers of oil and 129 tons of sugar into Gaza through Karni Terminal; the terminal has been closed since 26th September delaying the delivery of WFP commodities to the Gaza Strip.

(3) Pakistan

- (a) A WFP convoy carrying 30 metric tons of biscuits arrived in Muzaffarabad last night, after traveling for more than 12 hours along mountain roads and tracks, choked with traffic and lined with people clamouring for assistance.
- (b) The city was shaken late last night by a strong aftershock, setting off landslides, which again blocked roads and cut off access to surrounding villages.

- (c) On 13 October, a total of 12,000 people received a two-day ration of high-energy biscuits (HEBs) in Muzaffarabad. The distribution of the biscuits was complicated by the absence of a non-government organisation in the city, making it necessary for WFP to recruit volunteers from the local community. However, the distributions were orderly and undertaken without any problems, using a coupon system which were exchanged for food rations at three separate distribution points. A helicopter of HEB was also sent to Mansehra with Oxfam handling distribution.
- (d) An additional 5 trucks left on Oct 13 (2 trucks with a total of 19 tons HEBs) to Mansehra and (2 trucks with a total of 19 tons) Muzaffarabad.
- (e) WFP has in-country stocks of wheat, vegetable oil and dates available from other programmes available for immediate distribution to the affected population of 1 million. Wheat will be milled and fortified with micronutrient before transported for distribution.
- (f) A local purchase of 100 mt of High Energy Biscuits is in progress.
- (g) WFP plans to assist 1 million persons living in the worst-affected areas for a period of 6-months.
- (h) WFP will, based on assessments and other data expected to become available during the coming days and weeks, and supported by previous assessments, adjust food interventions and targeting during execution of the Emergency Operation (EMOP), in close collaboration with partners.
- (i) The WFP Country Office includes almost 40 WFP staff, many of whom have been mobilised to assist in the relief effort . An additional 29 international staff have been mobilised from outside of Pakistan while another 3 staff will be arriving in the coming days.
- (j) WFP is making arrangements for up to 5 base camps for 60 persons. The first one is expected to arrive Saturday, destination Muzaffarabad.
- (k) UNHAS is mobilizing additional MI8 helicopters, bringing the total number to eight. Of these, two are already operational, three are arriving on 15–16 October, and three more are arriving on 18 October. The helicopters are currently operating from Islamabad and more will arrive soon. One light aircraft (Twin Otter) is being mobilized for regular flights to Muzaffarabad.
- (l) The GoP has blocked export of JET A1, to ensure sufficient capacity for the airlift and helicopter operations. WFP is sending five storage tents, 650 tons capacity each, total 3,000 tons in Muzaffarabad.
- (m) IOM is making arrangements for up to 50 trucks to be made available for NGOs and Agencies.
- (n) IFRC is mobilising 40 trucks 6x4 for secondary transport.
- (o) Currently, the following projects are being processed: EMOP 10491 (currently being processed for approval), Special Operation (SO) 10493 for Logistics Support (currently being processed for approval), Special Operation 10495 for UNJLC (approved) and Special Operation 10494 for UNHAS (approved). Advance funding has been made available to start the operations.
- (p) Approximately US\$ 3.3 million has been confirmed against EMOP 10491.0. US\$ 4.7 million has been pledged for SO 10494. Contributions have not yet been confirmed for the other SOs.
- (q) UN Emergency Relief Coordinator Jan Egeland visited Muzaffarabad to assess the disaster situation and observe relief operations.

(C) East & Central Africa: (1) Burundi (2) Congo (3) Congo, DR (4) Eritrea (5) Ethiopia (6) Kenya (7) Rwanda (8) Somalia (9) Sudan (10) Tanzania

(1) Burundi

- (a) Households living in communes bordering Kibira forest, especially in Kayanza province, have been regularly attacked by the Front for National Libération (FNL) rebels. Targeted killings of individuals was reported in Bubanza and Bujumbura rural province, allegedly also by the FNL rebels.
- (b) The number of voluntary returnees remained high last week with 3,456 persons returning home from exile. The highest peak was reached in August with nearly 16,000 returnees. UNHCR reported that during 2005 a total of 53,361 returnees repatriated from different countries and 219,180 Burundians still remain in refugee camps in Tanzania.
- (c) WFP continued to distribute Seed Protection Rations (SPR) throughout the country. As of last week, all distributions had been conducted as scheduled. A total of 5,625 tons of SPRs were distributed to almost 140,300 households for season 2006A. A total of 6,775 tons had been distributed to 169,300 households during the previous season (2005B).
- (d) WFP distributed 1,799 tons of food aid to 168,600 beneficiaries during last week. WFP continued substituting oil with other commodities due to the shortage of this commodity. More maize and pulses were distributed to balance the food basket.
- (e) Some provinces, especially those in the north and east, could face serious food deficits due to delayed rains. In most of these provinces, rains were expected during the first half of September but remain absent up to now. WFP continues to monitor the food security situation in these areas.
- (f) WFP is still facing oil shortages. However, in order to balance the food basket, oil was substituted by pulses and cereals during the last two months of the SPR distributions. The situation is expected to improve in two to three weeks nevertheless further shortfalls are expected in December. Borrowings from regional operations are being pursued to cover cereals, pulses and oil breaks in December and January 2006.

(2) Congo

- (a) A mid-term review of the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation, PRRO 10312.0, Assistance to War Affected People, started on 11 October and will end on 28 October 2005. The PRRO is due to end in June 2006.
- (b) During the last two weeks, a total of 36 tons of food were pre-positioned in the Pool region for the school feeding programme. The school year in the Republic of Congo starts in October every year.

(3) Congo, DR

- (a) According to United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC), civilians continued to experience violence in the troubled areas of Katanga province (Mitwaba, Malemba-Nkulu). Tensions between Mayi-Mayi and the local population reportedly led to the destruction of 10 villages in the region. Several reports suggested that the situation had also caused the displacement of 13,000 people.
- (b) In addition, general social tensions persisted with the continuing strike of public school teachers and discontentment of other civil servants.
- (c) In Ituri district, some 5,000 peasant farmers have started to return to MONUC/Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo (FARDC) secured areas of Kilo, Bambu and Mongwalu. Earlier raids by unidentified armed men had triggered the flight of farmers from their homes.

- (d) According to the media and the DRC military authorities, Ugandan rebels of the Lord Resistance Army (LRA) have pulled out of the DRC and crossed the border into Sudan. Rwandan rebels from the Front Démocratique pour la Libération du Rwanda (FDLR) reportedly renewed fighting with FARDC in Mwenga territory, South Kivu province, causing massive displacement in areas 70 km west of Bukavu.
- (e) WFP Bunia distributed 19 tons of food aid to 1,510 persons returning from Kpandole (Djugu territory) while 3,410 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in OT Maber (Irumu territory) received 29 tons for their monthly food needs. Furthermore, in the coming week WFP plans to assist resettled families in Boga, Djugu territory. With the improvement of security in Boga, the displaced families began returning home; however, they are in dire need of food and non-food items due to the looting of all their property as well as the destruction of their houses.
- (f) In Goma, WFP conducted several monitoring visits of Cooperating Partners (CPs) activities in sites such as Mweso (Masisi territory) where 164 households were draining 10ha of marsh under the supervision of Action Paysanne pour la Reconstruction et le Développement Intégral (APREDECI). The rehabilitation work will allow greater access to land by the local population and therefore improve their access to food and income. WFP also monitored the CARITAS transit/orientation centre in Mweso. A total of 40 child-soldiers continued to be trained in various skills including literacy, mechanics, etc. before reintegration into their families. Overall, WFP released 171 tons of food for the benefit of 1,800 resettled families in Miriki and 700 displaced households in Kamandi (south of Lubero territory), through CP CARITAS/Butembo.
- (g) In Lubumbashi, Médecins sans Frontière (MSF) Belgium released 15 tons of WFP food commodities to provide safety net packages for 202 families of malnourished children in Mitwaba, Kasungeshi, Mufunga-Sampwe (Haut Lomami). Meanwhile, 1,400 beneficiaries including 1,200 chronically ill persons received 130 tons of WFP food commodities through CP Promotion des Jardins Potagers et de l'Élevage en Milieu Urbain et Rural (PROJEMU). WFP extended its assistance to a food-for-training (FFT) project implemented by the local NGOs, Groupe de Femme pour le Développement and Association des Apiculteurs Congolais (ADAPICO) for an additional three-month period. Following monitoring of the activities, WFP concluded that the extension of the assistance was necessary to complete the training in making compost and in honey production.

(4) Eritrea

- (a) A UN commander said on Wednesday that UN peacekeepers were forced to withdraw from two posts in the buffer zone between Ethiopia and Eritrea, and more withdrawals are possible after UN helicopters were indefinitely grounded by a government order last week. Eritrea imposed the ban last week on UN reconnaissance flights over a 15-mile (25-km) wide buffer zone along the 1,000-km (620-mile) unmarked border. Asmara has given no reason for the ban, which UN peacekeeping mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) says reduces their monitoring capacity by half and hinders surveillance of the border posts.
- (b) The Government is advocating for a shift from free food aid distribution to modalities that will generate self-reliance and income for those citizens who are able to contribute their labour force. The prospects for the coming harvest seem better than in the past five years and the new food aid policy reflects a desire to control the negative impact of food aid on farmers' producer prices, as well as to reduce dependency on food aid donations. The suspension of general feeding and the non-finalization of an alternative programme has blocked general food distributions to vulnerable groups, and aid agencies have urged a resumption of distributions to beneficiaries in greatest need. For

the month of September, the Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare has requested food releases for internally displaced persons (IDPs), people living with HIV/AIDS, the school feeding programme and facility-based supplementary and therapeutic feeding.

- (c) The contributions received under the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10192.1 remain unchanged at USD 42.9 million, representing 20 percent of the total cost of the project.

(5) Ethiopia

- (a) The Federal Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC) is currently transporting the September (Ethiopian Calendar) relief food allocations for the regions of Afar, Amhara and Oromiya and is about to start dispatches to Gambella region. The total amount of food allocated for September amounts to 20,041 tons. So far, 62 percent of the allocation has been transported to Afar, 82 percent for Amhara and 13 percent to Oromiya. There have been no recent allocations for Somali Region and for Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR) because the regions have not accounted for utilization of previously allocated food. In the absence of utilization reports, the Federal DPPC has agreed to release food upon request only to areas of concern. According to WFP estimates, there are currently 33 districts in Ethiopia that are classified as "areas of concern". Two of these districts, Hula of Sidama zone and Kuraz of South Omo zone, are found in SNNPR. In Somali region, Sagag and Duhun districts of Fik zone and West Imey district of Afder zone are classified as areas of concern. The NGOs' September allocation, amounts to 17,919 tons for Oromiya, SNNPR, Dire Dawa, Amhara, Tigray and Somali regions. The relief beneficiary planning figure for September is 3.2 million and for October 2.4 million. Confirmed donations are fully covering relief food needs until the end of the year and for some commodities into the beginning of next year.
- (b) The DPPC has sent an assessment team to the areas affected by the eruption of Mount Erta Ale volcano in Afar region. The long-dormant volcano erupted on 24 September after a series of earthquakes measuring an average of 5.5 on the Richter scale. A United Nations inter-agency team has travelled to the affected areas for further assessment and to determine possible United Nations support. Furthermore, WFP will carry out a mission to SNNPR, starting this week, to visit current areas of concerns and supplementary feeding centres.

(6) Kenya

- (a) During the week, WFP distributed 1,968 tons of food to 217,286 refugees in Kakuma and Dadaab camps. A full food basket of 2,167 kilocalories/person/day was distributed following new donor commitments.
- (b) WFP continued to distribute food to 1.2 million people including 200,000 school children affected by drought. However, some un-seasonal rains in Samburu District washed away access roads, which hampered the delivery of food to the extended delivery point (EDP) in Maralal.
- (c) The food pipeline for WFP's drought emergency operation has enough pulses, vegetable oil and blended food from mid-October when 8,900 tons of various commodities are expected to arrive. However, the operation is still short of mainly cereals, which form the bulk of the food basket, starting October. New donor pledges amounting to 46,000 tons of food commodities are required to avoid a curtailment of the relief operation.

(7) Rwanda

- (a) No Congolese asylum seekers entered Rwanda during the reporting week. Voluntary

repatriation of refugees to DRC continued, with 228 and 24 leaving Nyabiheke and Gihembe camps respectively. The litigation committee completed the verification of pending cases in Kiziba camp adding 103 refugees on the registry resulting in 17,637 refugees. Nkamira camp remained stable. The total number of Congolese refugees in Rwanda now stands at 40,410.

- (b) Burundian refugees also did not enter Rwanda last week. Voluntary repatriation of refugees to Burundi continued with 134 and 198 being repatriated from Kigeme and Nyamure camps respectively. The total number of Burundian refugees now stands at 3,348.
- (c) A one-month ration was distributed to 1,044 refugees at Nkamira transit centre amounting to some 19 tons of mixed commodities. No distribution took place in the other camps.
- (d) The operation of repatriating Rwandese refugees from Uganda resumed last week with 245 returnees crossing the border via Gicumbi transit centre in Byumba province. Voluntary repatriation of returnees from DRC also continued. Some 95 returnees crossed the border from DRC entering through Nkamira transit camp. An additional 23 returnees were received through Nyagatare. They received a three-month repatriation package before returning to their home communities. Due to the improved pipeline, WFP has re-instituted the standard three month package for returnees.
- (e) The arrival of the rains in large parts of the country are delayed and there are concerns it will not rain adequately for season 2006A. This would mean poor or failed harvests yet again in the most affected areas. Food insecurity is on the rise particularly in chronically food insecure areas as a result of poor harvests since 2002. The continuing high market prices further reduce accessibility to staple food for the most vulnerable and poorest households.

(8) Somalia

- (a) On 12 October 2005 at the beach port 100 kms southwest of Mogadishu, unidentified gunmen hijacked another WFP-chartered vessel carrying 850 tons of relief food destined for the Middle Juba region, which is home to some of the most vulnerable people in Somalia. St Vincent and Grenadines-registered MV Miltzow was being off-loaded, when at approximately 1530hrs, six gunmen stormed the ship and forced it to leave the port. An estimated 400 tons of the total cargo of 850 tons of WFP food aid remained on board at the time of the hijacking. This is the second time a WFP-chartered vessel has been hijacked in less than four months. In June 2005, MV Semlow, carrying 850 metric tons of rice for 28,000 tsunami survivors was hijacked.
- (b) WFP food consignment of 725 tons of emergency relief food (maize, pulses and oil) has been successfully distributed to some 68,000 people in 42 villages along the banks of Juba River in Buale district, Middle Juba. Repeated droughts and floods have adversely affected Lower Juba Valley for the past several years, reducing the people's coping ability. The distribution exercise is carried out jointly by WFP and World Vision, in collaboration with community leaders and local administration.

(9) Sudan

- (a) Darfur:
- (b) Insecurity across the greater Darfur region remained a serious concern during the week, particularly in the areas to the north of South Darfur and south of North Darfur. Attacks, lootings and hijackings were indiscriminately directed towards civilians, military elements and members of the humanitarian community. The African Union (AU) confirmed reports that one of their patrols was ambushed while travelling between Khor

Abeche and Nyala near Menawashi. Three AU soldiers are reported to have been killed and two missing. Two civilians were also said to have died during the incident. It was reported during the week that around 18 AU troops were taken hostage by rebels briefly before being released. The incident took place south of Tine, West Darfur.

- (c) Between 1 and 9 October, WFP dispatched a total of 16,517 tons of mixed food both to cooperating partners and for direct distribution in the three Darfur States. Following moves made by WFP during the second half of September to bolster primary transport capacity, the average daily dispatch from 1 to 5 October was 2,215 tons. This compares with the daily average of 1,286 tons for the first fortnight of the previous month. Furthermore, no shortages in diesel supply were reported during the week leading to improved turn-around-times for trucks and hence greater potential for dispatch.
- (d) WFP continued plans to contract transporters from overseas to secure capacity along primary routes in light of the increasing competition from the private sector for hauliers currently in-country. WFP opened the Abéché-El Geneina corridor on 3 October to execute deliveries directly from Chad to West Darfur. A total of 1,683 tons of cereals had been dispatched along this route as of 9 October. Between 1 and 10 October, WFP delivered 3,046 MT of food by airlifts and airdrops to Darfur. This includes 1,140 MT airlifted directly to North and South Darfur from El Khufra, Libya.
- (e) Food deliveries from El Khufra are due to continue in the following an agreement to extend the original delivery contract of 20,000 tons. The Humanitarian Air Service's fourth helicopter arrived in El Geneina on 7 October following clearance from Sudan's Civil Aviation Authority. The helicopter started assisting relief operations in the region on 9 October. Analysis of the data collected by the Darfur-wide interagency food security and nutrition assessment continued during the week. Initial results will be presented to the humanitarian community and government in Khartoum on 12 October. The final results will be used by WFP to design its programme for food aid intervention in the region in 2006.
- (f) Coordination activities continued through the week between WFP, UNICEF and the Ministry of Education in North Darfur regarding the launch of the pilot food-for-education project in the state. The pilot is planned for November and December in rural El Fasher as the area will not benefit from general food distribution during the last two months of 2005. Rural El Fasher has almost 18,000 students enrolled in 73 schools. Meanwhile in West Darfur, WFP cooperating partner IRW has proposed to cover satellite villages in Kereinik and Mornie administrative units extending the food for education pilot in the state.
- (g) ACF reported stable admission rates during the week in its feeding centres in Abu Shouk and Kabkabiya, North Darfur. A fall in admissions to their therapeutic feeding centres in both locations was also observed, signifying a decrease in severe malnutrition. GOAL in Kutum similarly reported a fall in admissions in both their supplementary feeding and outpatient therapeutic programmes. MSF-E observed an increase in new admissions to their Zam Zam programmes. The new admissions were said to have come from Khazan Tunjur following insecurity in the area which had disrupted the organisation's operations there. MSF-E further suspended operations in Galaab and Shangil Tobayi due to insecurity, as Relief International did in Tawilla following September's attacks.
- (h) Tripartite discussions took place during the week between WFP, UNICEF and the Ministry of Health to resume support for the supplementary feeding centre in El Fasher town. Meanwhile in South Darfur, WFP cooperating partner WVI reported 1,875 beneficiaries in their nutritional centres in Otash, Old and New Serief and Dereig at the beginning of the week. New admissions during the week totalled 27, including 22 children, mainly due to diseases such as malaria, diarrhoea, chest infections and

jaundice.

- (i) As of 9 October, WFP's Emergency Operation (EMOP 10339.1) in Darfur had received a total of US\$414 million. Cash contributions of US\$40 million are urgently needed to repay outstanding loans.
- (j) The WFP HAS Special Operation (SO 10181.3) valued at US\$24 million in 2005 faces a funding shortfall of US\$6.4 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.
- (k) South, East and Transitional Areas:
 - (l) Preparations continued nationwide during the week for the upcoming Annual Needs Assessment. A training and orientation workshop was organised in Khartoum for staff from across the country following interagency meetings in Rumbek and Khartoum. At the field level coordination activities between local humanitarian actors were ongoing for the assessment which is scheduled to commence in mid-October. Results from the survey will be used by WFP to design its interventions in the South, East and Transitional Areas of Sudan into 2006.
- (m) WFP participated in an inter-agency UNICEF, OCHA, COSV and SRRC multi-sectoral rapid assessment of Nyal, Leer, Dablual and Mayandit counties in Unity state to assess the impact of the recent flooding. Out of some 36,000 individuals affected, some 3,400 households or 17,000 individuals were assessed to be in need of food assistance as food stocks, crops and property were lost or damaged during the flooding.
- (n) The interagency barge operation departed Malakal on 4 October along the Tonga-Zeraf corridor with 110 MT, targeting 12,265 beneficiaries. The barge covered seven out of the planned 32 locations in the first four days and is currently heading towards Atar.
- (o) The Sudan Petroleum Corporation (SPC) has verbally informed WFP that it will no longer be able to provide WFP with jet fuel supplies, raising serious concerns over the consequences for humanitarian assistance across Sudan.
- (p) LRA activity continues to create security concerns in the region, particularly around Nimule, Juba and Mount Kinyeti where free movement is restricted.
- (q) WFP staff were relocated from Pagol to Rumbek following disturbances among residents after a general food distribution. In Pulmok, WFP received reports of inter-ethnic fighting among youths in Dekom village.
- (r) WFP distributed 136 tons of assorted food commodities to 1,340 returnees and 6,900 IDPs in Aweil. Some 3,500 returnees received 62 tons of foods in Baau, Nineboli and Acumcum during the reporting week. An additional 1,400 IDPs received 12 tons of food commodities in Nineboli.
- (s) Save the Children-UK (SCF-UK) reported to WFP that 2,670 returnees have arrived in Maduany and Udum in northern Aweil from Tonj, Khartoum and Wau since July 2005. SCF-UK have also reported that the returnees are in need of food assistance. WFP is currently following up on the situation. In addition, the arrival of returnees and IDPs from Darfur in Alok and Kabat in south Aweil was also reported during the week. WFP and World Vision International are currently verifying the reports.
- (t) WFP distributed 20 tons of assorted food commodities to some 1,160 returnees in Tonj County during the week. While in Gogrial, WFP and World Vision International are planning a verification exercise of some 6,420 returnees in the area.
- (u) Some 3,000 people displaced by floods in Kuajoc, Nyang, Noi, Abuok and Abiem were observed to be moving into Wau IDP camps. The Returnee Task Force in Wau, which includes WFP, is planning an interagency assessment to the flood-affected areas on 12 October to determine the extent of the damage and to confirm the size of the affected

population. Delays in Mabia returnees reaching their final destinations, mostly to Raja, are raising concerns as some 6,480 returnees remained in Billi transit camp. A recent survey conducted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) indicated that some 90 percent of the IDPs did not know when they would be proceeding to their final destinations.

- (v) WFP and its Cooperating Partners, ADRA and SRRC, assisted 1,510 returnees in Malakal with 13 MT of food commodities during the reporting week. Another 1,320 returnees in Warajok, Owachi, Pakang and Pakwar received 72 tons of food for a three-month period from the ongoing barge operation.
- (w) According to OCHA and Care International, 964 returnees arriving from Khartoum in Rukbkona, Bentiu, Mirmir and Leer were registered during the reporting week. SRRC have set up camps in Bentiu to facilitate the registration of these returnees. WFP is providing Care International with tokens to distribute to returnees during registration.
- (x) WFP completed distribution to vulnerable residents and returnees in Kawalib and Tangal, see Key Activities, Transitional Areas. Of the total food, 222 tons was distributed to 13,536 returnees in both locations.
- (y) WFP distributed three-month rations totalling over 1 ton of mixed commodities to 20 returnees in Kafina village during the reporting week.
- (z) WFP held a meeting with the Deputy Governor and SRRC staff in Kauda, South Kordofan to discuss returnee-related issues. According to SRRC, 66,632 returnees had reportedly arrived in Kauda from Jan-June 2005. WFP also met with SRRC and the Director of Samaritan's Purse. During the meeting they discussed issues related to returnees and challenges faced in the field. SRRC indicated the existence of many challenges; capacity building, internal communication and pressure for returnees to receive food assistance. SRRC pointed out that returnees' needs are being adequately addressed by WFP relief food interventions.
- (aa) OCHA and ADRA continued to monitor and report to WFP spontaneous returns at Kosti wharf and bus stations. The number of returnees waiting at Kosti wharf during the week were reportedly 602 individuals (170 households) en route to various locations in Upper Nile, Kordofan, Bahr El Ghazal, Darfur and Equatoria
- (ab) Four people were killed when inter-clan fighting broke out in Luony village in Walgak during the week. Local authorities immediately deployed security personnel to the area to maintain order. Meanwhile, in Keew, the security situation was reported to have improved where inter-tribal fighting had caused tension in September.
- (ac) An interagency rapid assessment was carried out in Suakin town, Red Sea, as planned during the reporting week. WFP, HAC and NGOs acting in the region identified 3,300 people in 660 households who were most severely affected by the gales that hit the state at the end of August. A similar assessment was conducted in Arbaat rural area during the reporting week by HAC and NGOs, SOS and ACORD. Out of the total 24,770 identified as in need of food aid assistance in Port Sudan, Suakin and Arbaat, 13,781 have received 254 tons of WFP food so far. Distribution will continue into the coming week.
- (ad) Results of a post distribution monitoring exercise in Dabelaweit IDP camps were released during the week. Some 30 households were surveyed in the camps with a total population of just over 13,000. The survey was designed to correspond to the end of the hunger period and the end of general distribution in the camps in 2005.
- (ae) The survey indicated that around 21 percent of households in Dabelaweit were female headed and the average household size consisted of 5.6 persons. Major food items purchased by families were milk, sugar and coffee, the latter being a traditional drink in the region and consumed two or three times per day. Sugar, despite being included in

WFP's food basket, represented an average of 28 percent of weekly expenditure. The previous distribution for July and August lasted an average of 47 days among those households surveyed, with sugar being the commodity that was consumed in the shortest amount of time (26 days on average). Borrowing and selling firewood and charcoal were shown to be the most widely adopted coping mechanisms after WFP food.

- (af) Distributions were ongoing during the week for WFP's food-for-recovery programme in Rural Port Sudan, Sinkat and Haleib localities.
- (ag) Over 2,000 beneficiaries received over 2 tons of CSB, sugar and oil in supplementary feeding centres in Port Sudan run in cooperation with partners ACF and the Ministry of Health.
- (ah) WFP distributed 159 tons of food during the reporting week, reaching some 10,215 beneficiaries in the state. This includes 1,340 returnees and 6,712 IDPs in Aweil. In Warap state, a total of 143 MT of assorted food commodities were distributed to 11,840 beneficiaries in Abuyong in Tonj County and Paliang in Awerial County. Some 46,200 beneficiaries including returnees also received 558 MT of food in Baau, Nineboli and Acumcum. In addition, two new distribution centres in Mayom Akol and Panthou were opened during the week.
- (ai) Following GOAL International's nutrition survey, a recommendation was made for a three-month blanket feeding programme to all children under five in Kodok. Due to the lack of Cooperating Partner capacity on the ground, WFP will implement blanket general food distribution during the second half of October in the area. Meanwhile, Action Against Hunger (AAH) is planning to conduct a nutritional survey in Unity state in the coming weeks. During the reporting week, some 263 tons of food was distributed to 23,630 beneficiaries in Pagol, Mading, Waat, Mogok and Kiunger. Included in the caseload were 4,000 returnees in Pagol who received 7 tons of food.
- (aj) Distribution of 584 tons of food took place across 10 locations in Eastern Equatoria, reaching 29,500 beneficiaries in Longowati, Longiro, Imehejek, Tilangori, Loronyo, Iboni, Kyala, Budi 2, Kimatong and Paringa. WFP assisted 12,200 residents with 169 tons of food in Labarap and Poktap in Jonglei state.
- (ak) The Emergency Operation for the South, East and Transitional Areas urgently requires US\$55 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. The Special Operation 10368 for emergency road repairs and mine clearance of key transport routes in Sudan urgently requires cash contributions to start work on Phase III immediately after the rainy season in November 2005. WFP is also requesting for US\$15 million to augment barge capacity in Sudan under the Special Operation 10412. Contributions will be used to purchase two passenger barges as well as two pushers and eight barges.
- (al) In North Kordofan, WFP dispatched a further 33 tons of cereals to six of CARE's for food-for-assets hafir projects run in North Kordofan under the emergency operation. Food was dispatched based on work recently completed at the hafir sites. Work at the remaining ten of the sixteen sites remains on hold due to access restraints caused by rains and the participants' involvement in their own agricultural activities.
- (am) In White Nile, WFP conducted monitoring visits to the eleven IDP schools in White Nile during the week. The visits revealed that although kitchen hygiene and record keeping is generally good, some school kitchens and stores are in need of maintenance. All schools in White Nile will be on holiday from 10 October until 6 November, coinciding with the month of Ramadan. WFP will continue providing school meals for the 6,250 children who benefit from food for education in the state after the break.

- (an) In South Kordofan, General food distribution took place as planned during the week in Kawalib and Tangal, South Kordofan. WFP gave over 265 tons to 18,800 vulnerable people, including 13,500 returnees. WFP teams will be moving to Ferish and Chawere to conduct distributions during the coming week. Preparations for the food-for-education programme, run in cooperation with the Ministry of Education in South Kordofan, were finalised during the week. The programme aims to provide daily school meals to around 70,000 students in over 200 schools in the state. Initial dispatches are expected to start in the coming week. Project proposals are expected to be finalised in the coming week for food-for-assets programmes to benefit schools in two villages in Kadugli locality. Kulba Charity Association plans to construct a school in Kulba and Barra Association plans to construct school classrooms in Al Masakeen. Local residents will receive WFP food as an incentive to participate in the projects. WFP dispatched a total of 3,444 tons of mixed food to locations across Sudan during the week between the Port Sudan and Lokichoggio corridors. Air deliveries accounted for 64 percent of the total commodities moved. With the end of the rainy season and the anticipated improvements in road conditions, WFP expects to be able to resume deliveries to previously inaccessible locations in the Nuba Mountains, Bahr El Ghazal and Unity from November.
- (ao) A total of 755 tons was dispatched by road to food-for-recovery projects in Red Sea during the first week of the month, as well as 78 tons to selective feeding projects run in partnership with the Ministry of Health in Sinkat locality. A further 249 tons of food was dispatched from the logistical hub of El Obeid. This included 196 tons to Abyei and 33 tons to ongoing food-for-assets projects in North Kordofan. Insecurity in Western Equatoria continued to affect food deliveries during the reporting week. Dispatches from Koboko remained suspended and some 227 tons of food destined for Tonj, Thiet, Yei and Maridi counties remained in the Koboko warehouses pending improvements in the security situation. Some 157 tons of food was dispatched by road to Kapoeta and Torit from Lokichoggio.
- (ap) WFP dispatched a total of 1,051 tons of food from Lokichoggio to southern Sudan during the reporting week, while 1,153 tons were delivered by air from El Obeid to Akon, Bahr El Ghazal, representing 57 percent of the month's allocation. Supplies of jet fuel in El Obeid continued to become more reliable during the week with the resolution of issues of quality of the product from Khartoum's oil refinery.

(10) Tanzania

- (a) In Ngara District, the District Commissioner convened a meeting with Burundian refugees. He stated that the Burundi security situation has improved, and strongly encouraged all refugees to return home immediately in order to participate in the rebuilding of Burundi. A total of 10,500 refugees have voluntarily repatriated to Burundi in September. UNHCR also reported the spontaneous return of 851 Congolese refugees in September. The facilitation of voluntary repatriation from Tanzania to the DRC began on 12 October.
- (b) The current general food distribution provides refugees with 410g maize grain (or 380g maize meal), 80g pulses, 20g oil, 10g salt and no corn-soya blend (CSB). This results in a daily intake of 1,813 Kcal per person per day, which is 86 percent of the approved ration level.
- (c) General food distribution covers 370,904 registered refugees. During the past week, WFP distributed some 1,330 tons of food commodities 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.

- (d) A shortfall of 14,713 tons of food (USD 8.7 million) remains up to the end of May 2006, assuming approval of the next PRRO (10062.2) phase, due to start in January 2006. Additional contributions are needed immediately to prevent a repeat of the serious ration reductions experienced by the refugee operation earlier this year.

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

(1) Cameroon

- (a) Delays in the approval of Emergency Operation (EMOP) 10474 as well as in the local purchase of commodities, combined with the poor performance of local food suppliers and the poor state of roads, have contributed to a delay in the operation.
- (b) Out of 1,199 tons loaded in Bafoussam, Garoua-boulai, Ngaoundere, Garoua and Maroua, 765.2 metric tons have been so far received at Kousseri EDP.
- (c) WFP Implementing Partners TERDEL and SAILD have worked with the local emergency committees, administrative and traditional authorities to prepare lists of beneficiaries according to the criteria of vulnerability. The nine sub divisions of Logone and Chari were divided into two zones, each covered by an Implementing Partner. Some 42 distribution sites were set up.
- (d) As traditional authorities are well organised into villages and quarters and most of the villages being simple clusters of houses with the same social and cultural values, distributions are conducted through traditional leaders in order to ensure a faster delivery to households. Some 237,700 beneficiaries have been directly targeted.
- (e) At Kousseri EDP, 765.20 tons were received so far; 433.80 metric tons are still expected at Kousseri EDP.
- (f) Out of the 1,199 tons of food to be distributed, 588.73 tons have already been transferred to distribution sites; 63 percent of the food delivery to sites has already been distributed to beneficiaries.
- (g) Only one €700,000 contribution, representing 43 percent of the required resources, has been received. The insufficient funding has forced WFP to reduce the planned 30-day ration of the project to 13 days.

(2) Chad

- (a) The security situation remains fairly calm in the refugee camps with no major incidents to report. Despite the recent infiltrations by armed Janjaweed militia into the Ade area of eastern Chad, the overall situation along the border seems to be stable.
- (b) The WFP/UNHCR Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) in Chad commenced on 10 October 2005 and is expected to cover the East as of 17 October 2005. The mission is being conducted with the participation of the National Refugee Committee (CNAR), ECHO, and the European Commission and will focus on refugee populations as well as activities for host populations.
- (c) A meeting was held on 6 October between various humanitarian partners and local authorities in the B.E.T. (Faya) region, to discuss ongoing operations in favour of the refugees and the host communities residing in the Bahai area and ensure exchange of information among partners. It was decided to conduct such meetings on a monthly basis.
- (d) The WFP/UNHCR estimated caseload for the October general food distributions stands at 199,916 refugees in twelve camps. This figure is likely to change after the completion of ongoing regularisations/registrations in some camps.

- (e) Despite the prevailing insecurity in West Darfur, there have been no reports of new arrivals of Sudanese refugees in Chad. WFP is closely monitoring the situation.
- (f) The replacement of old ration cards was completed in the Mille and Kounoungou camps during the reporting period (6 – 12 October). This should ensure the regularisation of families where some members had not benefited from WFP assistance. Nevertheless, the CARE Cooperating Partner indicated that the number of beneficiaries in the Mille camp during the last distributions was higher than the figure provided by UNHCR.
- (g) The first phase of the registration exercise, which entails the provision of bracelets to the refugees, is expected to take place in Oure Cassoni during the current week. Meanwhile, the second phase of the exercise (interviews and registrations), which began on 30 September 2005, is underway in the camps and should be finalised before the end of the year.
- (h) WFP completed general food distributions in the southern and central camps of eastern Chad and will commence in northern camps during the current week.
- (i) Recent reports indicate that refugees, namely in northern camps, are increasingly facing difficulties in obtaining firewood for cooking. A UNHCR mission took place in the Guereda area to look into the possibility of resuming the distributions of firewood in the camps.
- (j) WFP Food-for-Work (FFW) activities for local populations are proceeding smoothly in the targeted zones of intervention. Under a FFW project run by ADESK to construct classrooms in a number of local villages in Iriba, a total of 1,375 participants were supplied with 90.65 tons of food. Cooperating Partner ACTED has launched a new FFW farming activity near the Cariari Lake in the Iriba area. Participants are expected to receive their first rations during the current week.
- (k) Cooperating Partner AFDI (Agence Française de Développement International) distributed some 10 tons of food to FFW participants engaged in constructing stone cords and hedges/live fences in the Iriba zone. In the Hadjer Hadid area (Farchana), a FFW project to rehabilitate a road to facilitate firewood collection has been completed under the supervision of Premiere Urgence. Participants are expected to receive their rations shortly. Another road is currently being rehabilitated under the supervision of AGS (Action for Greening Sahel) but is proceeding slowly due to the Ramadan fasting.
- (l) Under the Blanket Supplementary Feeding (BSF), Cooperating Partner IRD (International Relief Development) is preparing to distribute 15-day rations to 4,023 beneficiaries in the Bakaore area of Iriba. The BSF distributions in villages surrounding the Bredjing and Treguine camps are expected to take place on 17 October. With the upcoming harvest, BSF for host communities will be phasing down. Meanwhile, FFW interventions will continue to improve long-term food security.
- (m) Cooperating partner SECADEV has not yet completed the seed protection distributions in the Guereda area due to logistics constraints. A total of 99.72 tons of cereals are currently pre-positioned in the Birak and Djimezé areas and are yet to be distributed.
- (n) IMC (International Medical Corps) has initiated a mobile clinic in the Guereda area to provide medical assistance to the local populations. Over 200 mothers and children were vaccinated against tetanus. Meanwhile, a nutritional screening is currently taking place in some villages.
- (o) The cross-border operation from Abéché to El Geneina (Sudan) started on 3 October and a total of 2,093 tons of cereals have so far been dispatched.
- (p) Chadian roads have not yet been officially opened by the Ministry of Transport. This has severely handicapped WFP operations, as the government continues to prohibit the movement of food from N'Djamena to Abéché. However, roads are expected to be opened on 15 October 2005.

- (q) Due to the continued closure of main roads, the pulses requirements for the month of October could not be met for the camps of Oure Cassoni, Touloum, Iridimi, Am Nabak, Mille and Kounoungou. Part of the pulses ration will be substituted with CSB, thus maintaining the same caloric intake.
- (r) Due to late arrivals and logistical constraints, WFP may be forced to reduce the oil rations for the months of November and December 2005.
- (s) The overall nutritional situation continues to be stable in the camps. The situation of Hepatitis E has stabilised in the Farchana area. Partners have been requested to closely monitor the situation and continue with preventative measures. Cooperating partner COOPI reported that the sanitary situation in the Djabal camp continues to be stable.
- (t) During the reporting period, WFP Humanitarian Air Service (HAS) served a total of 143 passengers on the N'Djamena-Abéché routing (UN 21W) and 225 passengers on the Abéché-eastern strips routing (UN 23W). WFP HAS flights remain suspended in the Guereda area pending the rehabilitation of the airstrip.
- (u) Despite an overall rise in the demand and utilisation of the WFP HAS aircraft by the entire humanitarian community in the East, the operation remains severely under-resourced with only 14.61% so far confirmed against a total US\$7.2 million requirement. Additional contributions are urgently needed to allow the air service to continue running beyond December 2005.

(3) Cote d'Ivoire

- (a) The African Union's Peace and Security Council recommended on 06 October 2005 in Addis Ababa that President Laurent Gbagbo remains in power as head of state for a period up to 12 months after his mandate expires on 30 October 2005 until elections can be organized. It also proposed the nomination of a prime minister acceptable to all signatory parties of Linas-Marcousis to assume executive power. Opposition leaders rejected the African Union recommendation. The Alliance of Houphouetists, which comprises the former Democratic Party of Cote d'Ivoire, the Rally of the Republicans and two smaller parties, suggested instead that a head of state and a prime minister with no post-elections political ambitions could lead the country to elections. The Forces Nouvelles declared that they are not concerned with this decision and that for them the mandate of the President expires on next 30 October. In order to increase the involvement of international partners in resolving the crisis, the African Union also recommended to set up a special body – the International Working Group – which will monitor the implementation of future deadlines
- (b) Near the scheduled 30 October 2005 elections the situation is fairly calm but tense. However with the beginning of the coffee-cocoa campaign it is to be feared that the situation will be insecure in the Moyen Cavally region for about 3 months due to unofficial road blocks and aggressions in plantations.
- (c) The voluntary return of the displaced sheltering in the Catholic mission of Duekoue as a result of ethnic killings, started on 7 October. A first group of 222 persons against 678 have been conveyed by the UN peacekeeping force to their villages in the confidence zone, i.e. Diahouin, Baoubly, Tissongene, Seoun-Guiglo, Diehiba and Guinglo-Sropan.
- (d) The date for examinations in the Forces Nouvelles zones, scheduled from 12 to 27 September 2005, has not yet been fixed. However catholic schools in Korhogo have reopened since 10 October 2005. But as a consequence of the extremely tense political situation and the expected insecurity, the level of enrolments is very low.
- (e) A 2-day workshop on protection was held in Abidjan from 4 to 5 October and in Guiglo from 7 to 8 October. It aimed at defining WFP's role in protection as well as at assuring

a real complementarity between WFP and other actors regarding protection. Principles of general human rights and rights of refugees have been discussed with some 27 participants from WFP, UNDP, UNICEF, OCHA, FAO and cooperating partners including Save the Children UK, Care International or Caritas. Cote d'Ivoire is the first amongst the pilot countries to have implemented the protection workshop. This 2-year pilot project should lead to the issuance of guidelines as regards protection.

- (f) 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 46.3 million USD has thus been approved. With a total 32.5 million US dollars received against the operation's requirements, WFP still faces a shortfall of almost 14 million US dollars.
- (g) In order to extend the project through December 2006, additional requirements are currently estimated at 25,000 tons (for a 2-year total of 59,000 tons) and interventions for an estimated 900,000 people will continue to include general distribution for refugees and IDPs in camps; supplementary feeding ; therapeutic feeding, emergency school feeding. Taking into account the uncertainty of the immediate future, WFP is requesting additional support in order for the regional operation to continue without interruption. Additional contributions now will help enable WFP to provide assistance whatever the future should bring.

(4) Niger

- (a) During the first round of general distributions in August and early September, WFP, the Government and NGO partners coordinated their pipelines to reach 3 million people in urgent need of food aid. These distributions have now been completed and WFP is awaiting final reports.
- (b) WFP has now completed a second round of general distributions that targeted 1.7 million people. Activities targeting malnourished children and mothers (see selective feeding below) will continue through until the end of the year, and WFP may expand its Food-for-Work (FFW) and possibly school feeding activities.
- (c) As a complement to the general food distributions, WFP's selective feeding activities include supplementary feeding for malnourished pregnant women (33,800 beneficiaries), supplementary feeding for malnourished children under 5 (21,000 beneficiaries) and a protection ration for the families of malnourished children who are receiving treatment in UNICEF-supported centres (186,000 beneficiaries).
- (d) After discussions between GoN, WFP and FAO, it has been decided that the planned Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (CFSAM) will become a joint mission, co-led by the government. The mission, which will take place during the second half of October, is now being prepared. Discussions are now underway with CILSS and FEWS.
- (e) Through all Emergency Operation (EMOP) activities in 2005, a total of more than 49,000 tons have been dispatched to cooperating partners, of which 44,000 have been for general distributions. The combined pipelines of the DNP-GCA, CARE, CRS, and PLAN International have delivered an additional 22,000 tons in the first round, making a total of 66,000 tons delivered in Niger for general distributions.
- (f) For the first round of general distributions, all distributions have been reported complete. Final reports from Cooperating Partners are awaited, however, to confirm actual tonnages and beneficiaries reached. Transport difficulties in Diffa have been overcome and dispatches to Cooperating Partners have now been completed for both the first round and the second round.

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- (g) All distributions have been completed in all regions except planned food distributions to pastoral communities in Tillaberi and Abalak. Distributions are programmed for this week to early next week. All other distributions after the 10 October deadline will have to be authorized by the CRC.
 - (h) A total of over 14,000 tons have been delivered for the second round and over 90% distributed as of 11 October to 1.2 million beneficiaries in the regions of Tillaberi, Tahoua, Maradi, Zinder and Diffa. The remainder of the tonnages will be distributed in pastoral areas after the 10th October deadline.
 - (i) In terms of Selective Feeding, deliveries are being done on a regular basis to ensure that partners have enough food to distribute until the end of the year. The total number of beneficiaries that will be reached through selective feeding activities is 262,886.
 - (j) A WFP Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) mission went out to the Tahoua, Maradi and Zinder Sub-offices last week in order to install M&E databases for the compilation of data collected by Food Aid Monitors. Some observations reported by the mission were as follows (i) in concurrence with existing observations, the distributions were a great relief to the beneficiary population, arriving at a moment when coping strategies were reaching their limit and emigration was the only solution, (ii) despite widespread redistribution, quantities received lasted household an average of 15-20 days, (iii) the incidence of premature harvesting was reduced, (iv) on the whole, beneficiary households were able to bring home their rations without much difficulty, (v) it was noted that payments of 100-250 CFA were charged sporadically throughout the regions for the transport of food (vi) there have been no reports of mass sale of food aid on the market, (vii) it is estimated that 90-95% of food distributed is destined for consumption (viii) data indicates that there are leftover stocks throughout many of the CP warehouses. Monitors are currently taking inventory of this leftover stock.
 - (k) Monitors have visited many distribution sites and villages to check on the overall situation. They reported of an overall drop in the price of millet in many areas visited. Some village chiefs acknowledged a satisfactory harvest this year. However, payment of debts and meeting other needs will compel them to exchange or sell their harvest in coming months. Malaria is reported common in many areas causing some health concerns. The WFP monitors have reported the pocket of areas to ACF in Tahoua for redress.
 - (l) The Niger Emergency Operation (EMOP) 10398.0 requires a total of 57.6 million US dollars. Overall, the operation is 60.31% funded, having received 34.75 million US dollars in contributions. The current shortfall is 22.8 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.
 - (m) WFP is awaiting approval from the GoN for a waiver against the limitation on tonnage that is allotted to each axle of a truck coming into the country. WFP has applied for this waiver for the tonnage that was already in port when the law came into place on 1 Oct 05, which totals approximately 3700 tons.
 - (n) The Guene Bridge project in Benin is proceeding well and is expected to be completed at the end of October.
 - (o) WFP's Humanitarian Air Service (SO 10481) began flying on 29 August and flights operate four days a week between Niamey, Maradi, Zinder, Tahoua and Agadez. Since the start of the operation, WFP has performed 22 flight cycles, transporting 317 passengers and 1150 Kg of light cargo. The last scheduled flight for this operation is planned for Thursday 20 October. WFP is urgently seeking donor support for this Operation. The project is 39% funded, with a current shortfall of 197,000 US dollars.
 - (p) Special Operation (SO) 10482 has been launched to reinforce the Lagos corridor, to

serve humanitarian operations in both Niger and Chad. Currently the main logistical corridors for the Niger operation are from the ports of Cotonou and Lome. No contributions have been confirmed to date against the SO requirements of 832,199 USD for one year.

(5) Sierra Leone

- (a) Although the general situation remained calm throughout the country, night robberies continued in Freetown during the reporting period (1 - 30 September). Technical teams from Britain and France remain in the country, holding discussions on the international boundary between Guinea and Sierra Leone, with Yenga, one of the disputed border towns in Kailahun district, as the focus. The meeting, initially planned for the 13th September, has been postponed to the 3rd of October 2005. UNAMSIL started their planned withdrawal from Kailahun on the 25th September; meanwhile, routine patrols continue in the district.
- (b) WFP joined other UN agencies and various NGOs to celebrate International Day of Peace on 21st September. The event also marked UNAMSIL's last celebration of the day in Sierra Leone, as its mandate ends in December 2005. In line with the theme for the event in Sierra Leone, "From Peace-keeping to Peace Building", activities bordering on goodwill, development, security and human rights - which are interconnected elements of peace - provided a useful frame for the observance of the day.
- (c) UN personnel, NGOs and community members, witnessed feeding at some Peripheral Health Units (PHUs) in Kailahun, Kambia and Tonkolili Districts, as health care and nutrition education were administered, and food distributed to mothers and children. This programme demonstrates WFP's effort to improve the health and nutrition status of beneficiaries, through the reduction of maternal and infant mortality rates in the country. Radio UNAMSIL broadcasted interviews in which WFP focal persons and other health workers in the districts described the impact of the Mother and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) programme, on the lives of women and children.
- (d) Following the start of the 2005/6 academic year, an assessment of 682 public primary schools in Tonkolili Koinadugu, Kambia, Kailahun, Kono and Pujehun Districts, was carried out from 19th to 23rd September. The assessment, conducted in collaboration with the Ministry of Education Science and Technology, targeted a school population of 180,000 in the six districts; and was a prerequisite for the start of school feeding under the Country Programme and the PRRO. Support to basic education under the new Country Programme which commenced in September, targeting Kailahun, Kambia, Koinadugu and Tonkolili districts, will include a monthly take-home ration for girls in classes 4 to 6, so that they complete primary education. The exercise, which would help to determine schools eligible for WFP food assistance, served as a baseline on which to monitor progress and conduct an evaluation at the end of the programme.
- (e) The second Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) for the year was conducted in all the refugee camps from 6th to 10th September. The findings will reflect, if any, the effect of the reduced food ration in the camps, on the lives of the refugees.
- (f) A Gender and HIV/AIDS mission visited Sierra Leone from 5th to 15th September. The aim of the mission was to develop practical guidance while incorporating gender dimensions, to more effectively address the HIV/AIDS crisis within the context of food based/WFP programmes. The mission also identified entry points for potential partnerships between WFP, UN agencies and other organizations. In-depth discussions were held with WFP staff in the various offices, UNICEF, UNAIDS, and UNIFEM, Cooperating Partners (NGOs and government ministries), and beneficiaries in a number of MCH project sites and refugee camps.
- (g) The Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Food Security, food pipeline agencies and

other stakeholders, in collaboration with WFP, launched the food security and food aid strategy documents for Sierra Leone, on 20th September. The documents were prepared in 2004 and 2005, respectively. They were compiled in consultation with stakeholders, based on the premise that issues of food insecurity and poverty can only be addressed through concerted and coordinated actions of different actors in both the private and public sectors. Hence the need to have comprehensive and realistic policies, strategies and plans, coupled with the political will to implement them. The documents entail a practical approach to advance food security and improve the lives of Sierra Leoneans, especially the rural population, which constitutes a majority of the poor people in the country.

- (h) As jointly agreed among UNHCR, NaCSA, WFP, refugee executives and camp-managing agencies, camp population verification Phase Three, which started on 25th August, continued on to the reporting period. This one-month checking exercise was designed to determine the actual physical presence of Liberian refugees in all refugee camps in Sierra Leone. This gives a more accurate picture of how many refugees are in the various camps and particularly makes way for improvement in planning and budgeting by the WFP Country Office.
- (i) Repatriation of Liberian refugees through the Kailahun axis remains suspended as a result of the deplorable road condition, especially towards the drop-off point in Foya, on the Liberian side. The situation has further worsened as a result of the heavy rainfall and flooding in the previous month which rendered the roads around the eastern town of Kenema impassable for the UN vehicles which are used to convey the refugees over the border.
- (j) Distribution of food registers and food stock books have commenced for all Peripheral Health Units (PHUs) supported by WFP in all operational districts. The former will track the impact of food utilisation through growth monitoring and the latter would document the food distribution to all four categories of beneficiaries in the centres.
- (k) A total of 24 beneficiaries received 0.34 tons of food (Cereal 0.25 tons.; Pulses 0.05 tons. ;CSB 0.025 tons and Vegetable Oil 0.01 tons) at the Kailahun Government hospital. No delivery was made for sugar and salt as enough of these commodities in the form of food balances from preceding months, existed in stock to cater for the reporting period.
- (l) Food (0.25 tons) was delivered to the Therapeutic Feeding Centre run by Action Contre la Faim (ACF) in Bombali district, with a beneficiary figure of 53 (27males, 26 females). In Kenema 50 males and 82 females (132) benefited from September's food support, receiving 0.62 tons of food. In the Children's Government Hospital in Freetown received 0.11 tons of food for 20 children.
- (m) A total of 51.51 tons of assorted food commodities were delivered to 30 MCH centres in Tonkolili district for the beneficiary figure of 9,546 during the reporting period.
- (n) Feeding continued at all 11 centres in Kailahun District. A total of 19.247 tons of assorted food items were delivered to the WFP supported PHUs, benefiting a total caseload of 2,848.
- (o) In Kambia District the monthly food distribution was accomplished for 2,575 beneficiaries (939 males, 1,636 females) in 10 supported PHUs, with a total of 17.92 tons of food (CSB 15.30 tons.; Vegetable Oil 1.52 tons and Sugar 1.10 tons). An assessment of 10 additional PHUs is underway.
- (p) WFP's Food distribution in Pujehun district for the flood victims continued during the period under review, with 4,458 beneficiaries in five additional chiefdoms receiving 29.84 tons of food in the form of bulgur, pulses and vegetable oil. About 7,000 displaced persons have been provided with WFP food assistance following the floods in

the district during August.

- (q) A total of 737 PLWHAs (239 males, 498 females) in the Western Area currently receive WFP food support, through the AIDS Responses Group (ARG), a Cooperating Partner which is an arm of the National AIDS Secretariat. The Western Area in Sierra Leone has the highest percentage of people living with HIV/AIDS.
- (r) During the reporting period, 1st to 30th September 2005, WFP Sierra Leone distributed a total of 665 tons of assorted food commodities to 64,321 beneficiaries.
- (s) The pipeline situation is as follows: No pipeline break is expected through December for the Protracted Relief and Recovery (PRRO). For the Country Programme, no shortage is envisioned in the next six months in the "Support for Basic Education" activity. For "Mother and Child Health and Nutrition", there is a shortage of pulses and cereals starting from February 2006. In the "Food for Recovery and Development" activity, there is a shortage of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil in October.

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

(1) Angola

- (a) The Angola Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation, PRRO 10054.2 – Support to Return and Resettlement – remains under funded. Due to recent contributions, beneficiaries will receive full rations in October. However, there will be a 2,000-ton pipeline shortfall of all commodities in November and December, which will result in ration cuts. WFP requires USD17 million or 20,000 tons of food to enable planned distributions through the end of June 2006.
- (b) UNHCR have declared their intention to ensure some 22,000 refugees residing in three camps in Zambia return home before the end of 2005. In order to facilitate this return, UNHCR has secured the services of another aeroplane with the ability to carry an additional 120 returnees daily. According to UNHCR, during the 27-year civil conflict, an estimated 500,000 Angolans sought refuge in the neighbouring countries of Botswana, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Namibia, South Africa and Zambia.

(2) Lesotho

- (a) During 5 to 11 October, WFP and cooperating partners provided food to just under 14,000 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.

(3) Malawi

- (a) The price of maize continues to escalate throughout the country, critically affecting people's purchasing abilities. The soaring prices are being driven by sporadic supplies and lack of maize in ADMARC depots. Small amounts of maize are available in some local markets. However, increased grain prices are well beyond the means of food insecure households and as a direct consequence, malnutrition rates recorded at Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres countrywide are also climbing. The food shortage in Malawi has resulted from a combination of problems. These include one of the poorest maize harvests since 1994, resulting from erratic weather, shortages of agricultural inputs and chronic poverty, (at least 60 percent of the population live below the poverty line), and the devastating impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Malawi has an average adult HIV prevalence rate of just over 14 percent.
- (b) Over the past few months, WFP and other humanitarian organizations have warned of

an imminent food crisis. However donor pledges have not been forthcoming. Previously, WFP was planning to feed approximately 2 million of the most vulnerable people in seven districts in southern Malawi until April 2006, while the Government and other organizations had committed themselves to feeding an additional 2.2 million people in other food insecure areas. However, due to a rapidly worsening situation, WFP is now planning to feed up to 2.9 million people in the southern districts.

(4) Mozambique

- (a) Discussions between WFP and the Minister of Agriculture are ongoing. Consultations are centred on the Ministry's priorities and WFP's potential contribution, with emphasis on the drought-affected areas and food security at the district levels.

(5) Swaziland

- (a) In anticipation of commodity shortfalls and pipeline breaks from October through December, WFP has prepared a strategy to address distribution plans. Full rations will continue to ARV patients, health clinic feeding programmes, orphans and other vulnerable children and school-feeding projects. Remaining WFP programmes will receive reduced rations. Beneficiaries of targeted food distributions will be the most severely affected, with reductions in all commodities until the end of 2005. Adjustments will be made should the commodity situation improve.
- (b) In response to the looming water crisis in the country, discussions have taken place between the Deputy Prime Minister, WFP and other stakeholders. Issues discussed revolve around health risks posed by people using water sources, which are also used by livestock, as well as decreasing water supplies in urban areas. The meeting resulted in a commitment by the Swaziland Water Services Cooperation to provide six million litres of water to the worst affected areas as an interim measure. Following a request for funding of water tanks to support this initiative, WFP consulted with the Deputy Prime Minister's office to provide assistance in WFP operational areas, particularly focusing on Neighbourhood Care Points and schools.
- (c) Halfway into October, rainfall that normally begins in August shows few signs of improving. Farmers are growing increasingly worried at the prospect of facing another late planting season. WFP is carefully monitoring the situation.

(6) Zambia

- (a) WFP is growing increasingly concerned over the impact that reduced rations are having on the most vulnerable. People are doing whatever they can to find food. In those districts that have not received WFP food due to insufficient resources, people are beginning to abandon Food-for-Work (FFW) activities in order to search for wild food or other piecemeal work. Many school children are dropping out of school to forage for food, or manage homes while their parents are away searching for work or food. In the Southern Province there is a serious lack of food and water. People have to travel long distances to find water, which is affecting food preparation. Though limited amounts of maize can be found in urban markets, it is not available in most villages, and households are depending on wild fruits and vegetation. Compared with 2004, the price of maize is significantly higher.
- (b) The country is grappling with a third week of inadequate diesel supply. To alleviate the situation the Government has waived a 15 percent duty on commercial maize imports. While fuel has started to trickle into the country, the supply situation outside of Lusaka and the Copperbelt remains non-existent. The situation is also having a serious affect on WFP's ability to transport food. At the district level, WFP's cooperating partners are reporting a complete standstill of distributions. This comes at a time when the food

security situation is reaching its most critical stage.

(7) Zimbabwe

- (a) The increase in the price of maize continues to accelerate. At the same time there are increasing reports of unavailability of maize grain in rural areas. In Harare, maize prices in early October were more than double the average price on September 2005 and were over 800 percent higher than the corresponding time in 2004. Due to erratic supplies of maize coupled with escalating maize prices, household food security across the country continues to decline.

(F) Asia: (1) Korea (DPR)

(1) Korea (DPR)

- (a) WFP monitoring activities slowed down during the reporting week due to the holiday in connection with the 60th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Korean Workers Party on 10 October. The few counties visited reported that Public Distribution System (PDS)-rations have increased from 250 grams to 300 gram per person per day for the first 15 days of October but that they are expecting further increases in the second half of the month. The composition is of main harvest cereals including a small percentage of rice.
- (b) On the occasion of the holidays many counties were planning special distributions of clothes, meat, fruits, vegetables, alcohol and oil. One county even reported that they would distribute basins, soap, toothpaste and toothbrushes.
- (c) Around 2 million out of WFP's 6.5 million targeted beneficiaries will be affected by cereal cuts from now until the closure of food distributions at the end of November.

(G) Latin America and Caribbean: (1) Cuba (2) Ecuador (3) El Salvador (4) Guatemala (5) Honduras (6) Nicaragua

(1) Cuba

- (a) Heavy rains were registered in localized areas of the country during the weekend. Villa Clara, Cienfuegos and Sancti Spiritus were the most affected provinces. As a preventive measure, a total of 14,739 people were evacuated. The main damage reported in some municipalities is related to roads due to landslides. Support missions are under way.
- (b) After the prolonged drought that has been persistently affecting Cuba during the last months, the situation has improved due to the heavy rains registered which have benefited water supply to the population.
- (c) Under Emergency Operation (EMOP) 10423.0, "Assistance to drought affected populations in 5 eastern provinces" in early September, WFP is assisting, for a one-month period, 28,000 pregnant women, 400,000 elderly people and 360,000 children under 5 years old.
- (d) The EMOP 10423.0 is resourced at 41%. US \$ 2 million is urgently needed to meet outstanding requirements. US\$ 400,000 is urgently needed to fund EMOP 10473.0.

(2) Ecuador

- (a) According to the National Geophysical Institute, on October 10, a low intensity earthquake of 4.0 in the Richter scale was registered 75.98 km from Quito. Volcanic activity continues to be low with small emissions of steam and gas.

- (b) Reventador Volcano registered low activities with small emissions of gas, steam and ashes. Cotopaxi Volcano activities continue to be moderate with no major changes to report.
- (c) Food procurement is under process for Emergency Operation (EMOP) 10381. On 31 October, food will be delivered to the two main warehouses in Quito and Lago Agrio. The distribution is expected to start on the second week of November.

(3) El Salvador

- (a) Information from the National Emergency Committee (COEN) states that 32,000 people remain in shelters; this statistic includes populations evacuated as a result of both the volcanic activity in Santa Ana and the widespread flooding. Populations evacuated from the Ilamatepec volcano and those who lost housing as a result of the flooding will remain in shelters. The national alert level remains at yellow.
- (b) The National Service for Territorial Studies (SNET) has reported that the Santa Ana (Ilamatepec) volcano continues in a period of increased activity. Monitoring stations recorded a significant increase in activity for several hours during the night and continue to record a constant low frequency vibration; a 5 km radius exclusion zone remains at red alert.
- (c) The Chaparrastique (San Miguel) volcano in the East of the country entered into an increased period of activity today with several seismic events causing alarm in local populations; at 2,130 metres it is historically one of the most active in El Salvador and is 10 kms west of the third largest city, San Miguel.
- (d) The next cycle of distributions is being planned jointly with the logistics command centre established with the GoES and the Salvadoran military. WFP has contracted private transporters to augment the capacity of the military and will deliver food directly to shelters and communities in affected municipalities.
- (e) To date 304 metric tonnes have been delivered to 77,000 beneficiaries in 402 shelters and affected communities; rations consist of cereals (maize & rice), pulses, CSB (fortified maize-soy meal) and vegetable oil and from the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10212 stocks.
- (f) WFP together with the Minister of the Interior, National Emergency Committee – COEN, Salvadoran Military (Head of Joint Chiefs of Staff) and the National Family Secretariat presented before a special parliamentary commission established to monitor the handling of the governments response to the disaster. WFP and GoES counterparts were applauded by members of parliament for the quick response to the crisis.
- (g) The food security working group, chaired by WFP has finalized the methodology and instruments for the joint UN(WFP-FAO-PAHO)/NGO assessment and will have additional teams in the field by Saturday morning.
- (h) WFP monitoring teams have continued to evaluate the conditions in shelters and gather data on the communities affected by the Ilamatepec eruption in the Departments of Santa Ana and Sonsonate and by flooding/landslides, caused by Tropical Storm Stan.
- (i) The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean - ECLAC informed the UNCT, IDB and the World Bank that they are carrying out a damage assessment with a team arriving in country on 25 October and a preliminary report is to be expected on 2 November.
- (j) WFP has submitted for approval an IRA (Immediate Response Account) advance through the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10212 for \$200,000 to augment transport capacity and meet increased admin/staffing costs.
- (k) The close partnership with the GoES during the emergency has promoted formal

agreements for the establishment of the Central American Emergency Hub soon. The HUB forms part of WFP's Latin America and Caribbean Emergency Response Network - LACERN.

(4) Guatemala

- (a) The National Institute of Seismology, Vulcanology, Meteorology and Hydrology (INSIVUMEH) forecasts rain for the rest of the week in the western and southwestern regions of the country. The UNDAC Team expressed concerns regarding the vulnerability of the infrastructure in the affected departments if rains persist.
- (b) Access continues to be interrupted in many of the areas of the country where the precarious conditions are also threatening the health and sanitation conditions of the affected families. In addition, government's sources indicated that most of the shelters are overcrowded and health centres are collapsing due to the great influx of people needing assistance.
- (c) Under WFP's leadership, five technical inter-institutional teams have been deployed to the affected departments to carry out a rapid initial assessment of the current food security situation of the affected families. The assessment is expected to be finalized on the weekend of 22 October. The processing of the first set of findings will begin on the weekend of 15 October. Besides collecting information about the current food security situation of the affected families, they are also monitoring food distributions.
- (d) As of 12 October, WFP provided the government with a total of 1,724 tons of food, which is enough to feed nearly 87,000 families for at least 7 days. Assistance will be provided in the most affected areas in the Departments of Escuintla, Retalhuleu, Suchitepéquez, Quetzaltenango, Huehuetenango, San Marcos, Totonicapán, Sololá, Chimaltenango, Sacatepéquez, Jalapa, Jutiapa, Guatemala and Santa Rosa.
- (e) During the reporting period (8–14 October), 50 tons of HEBs arrived by land from Honduras, 15 tons of HEBs arrived by air from Ecuador, and 5 tons of biscuits have been locally purchased.
- (f) As of 14 October, 14 tons of High-Energy Biscuits (HEBs) are expected to be distributed among some 8,000 people in the isolated Department of San Marcos, where chronic malnutrition rates go from 49.3% to 89%. WFP staff are based in San Marcos to coordinate the distribution of the HEBs.
- (g) In addition to family rations, which are composed of maize, beans, corn soy blend and vegetable oil, a first delivery of 5 tons of locally purchased biscuits is to be airlifted today to the most isolated areas. The air operation is being coordinated by the National Coordinating Committee for Disaster Reduction.
- (h) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10212.0 will face severe pipeline breaks of vegetable oil (479 tons); cereals (2,896 tons), pulses (268 tons) and CSB (491 tons), for the next five months, beginning in October. Contributions are urgently required to allow WFP to continue to provide food assistance to the affected families and avoid a further deterioration of their food security and nutritional situation.
- (i) Most of the affected people are outside the current PRRO geographical coverage. Stocks used within the framework of this emergency need to be repaid in order for WFP to continue to provide assistance under its regular operations.

(5) Honduras

- (a) Heavy rainfall has caused flooding in some flat areas such as Uluá and Chamelecon watersheds. However, flooding and landslides has also been reported in other mountainous areas, including Choluteca, Valle Lempira, Copán, and Ocotepeque.
- (b) WFP in coordination with the national emergency authorities (COPECO) at central and

departmental levels has monitored the impact and has identified the most vulnerable and affected areas.

- (c) With resources from the relief component of the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10212.0, WFP and partners (Municipality emergency Committee (CODEM), CP- Activity 1-Ministry of Health, municipalities, Action against hunger (ACH), Movimiento por la Paz Democracia y Libertad (MPDL), MIRA-USAID, Cruz Roja, Catholic Church, CARITAS) continue to carry out assessments of damages and improve the quality of assistance to affected population. Two missions were sent to support the most affected areas.
- (d) Local warehouses have been identified close to the most affected areas in order to preposition food stocks for rapid deployment. Food was prepositioned in Copán, La Ceiba, and Choluteca. Food assistance has been targeted and delivered based on the results of the assessments. A preliminary distribution took place to assist the population in shelters.
- (e) The United Nations Emergency Team (UNETE) activated the "On Site Operations Coordination Centre" (OSOCC) in Honduras.
- (f) Food-for-Work (FFW) activities have been planned in coordination with the Cooperating Partners in order to support the recovery process in coordination with COPECO.

(6) Nicaragua

- (a) The heavy and continuous rains caused by tropical storm 46, 47 and Hurricane Stan have caused 3 deaths; 2,977 affected people, the flooding of 386 houses, the partial or total destruction of 101 and the activation of 13 shelters. The most affected departments are Matagalpa in the Northcentral and Leon and Chinandega located at the Western part of Nicaragua. The GoN is assisting the affected population and has, to date, not requested outside intervention. WFP is assisting affected groups through its existing programmes in the affected areas.
- (b) Tropical storm number 49 is expected to cause more rain in the upcoming days and the National System for Prevention and Mitigation of Disasters (SINAPRED) together with the national army have been mobilized in the areas where there is a risk of mudslides.
- (c) According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the heavy rains have damaged the groundnut and bean crops in the western part of the country. The total agricultural damage has not been quantified yet. Damage to infrastructure is relatively minor.
- (d) According to press reports and local community organizations, the indigenous people of a large number of communities along the Rio Coco in the Municipalities of Wiwili and San Juan de Bocay in the Northern part of Nicaragua are also experiencing hunger as a result of a rat infestation destroying the harvest. WFP is already intervening with emergency assistance in 14 communities in the Municipality of Waspam as a result of the rat infestation. A WFP mission is evaluating the situation in the rest of the communities.
- (e) Approximately 10,363 pregnant women; 11,159 children under two years old; 1,792 vulnerable rural families and 69,746 schoolchildren in the Central and Northern Atlantic Region (RAAN) continue to benefit of food distributions under Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10212.0. In addition, during the reporting period (8 – 14 October), 63 tons of food was distributed to 14 communities along the Rio Coco in the municipality of Waspam. The distribution covers 30 days of general food rations for some 4,500 people affected by severe food security due to the loss of harvest as a result of rat infestation.
- (f) Shortfalls of vegetable oil (129 tons), beans (113 tons) and CBS (64 tons) are expected for the next six months, beginning in January 2006. Commodities are required in order to

avoid a pipeline break. Shortfalls could reduce WFP's capacity to respond to crises, a critical component of the PRRO in this disaster prone region.

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

WFP Weekly Emergency Report

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

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

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