

World Food Programme Emergency Report 2005
 Issued Weekly by the United Nations World Food Programme
 Report No. 48 / 2005 - Date 25 November 2005

(A) Highlights**(B) Middle East,Central Asia and Eastern Europe:** (1) Pakistan**(C) East & Central Africa:** (1) Burundi (2) Congo, DR (3) Djibouti (4) Ethiopia (5) Kenya (6) Rwanda (7) Sudan (8) Tanzania (9) Uganda**(D) West Africa:** (1) Chad (2) Liberia (3) Niger**(E) Southern Africa:** (1) Angola (2) Lesotho (3) Madagascar (4) Malawi (5) Mozambique (6) Swaziland (7) Zambia (8) Zimbabwe**(F) Asia:** (1) Korea (DPR)**(G) Latin America and Caribbean:** (1) Colombia (2) Cuba (3) Guatemala (4) Haiti**(A) Highlights**

- (a) 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 affected by the South Asia Earthquake. Of these, 965,000 have been reached so far.
- (b) In Chad, WFP General Food Distributions for November have been completed in all camps with the exception of Oure Cassoni.
- (c) Approximately 10 million people in Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe require urgent food assistance through to April 2006. Southern Africa is experiencing its fourth consecutive year of food shortages, exacerbated by crushing poverty and the world's highest rates of HIV/AIDS. Continuing increases in the price of maize and other staple commodities are further hampering many people's problems.
- (d) Figures indicate that 3.2 million Nigeriens—nearly a third of the rural population—are severely and moderately food insecure, and will need food- and non-food assistance in the short term.
- (e) Concerns about the food security situation and pasture and livestock conditions are now emerging in the Somali region in Ethiopia.

(B) Middle East,Central Asia and Eastern Europe: (1) Pakistan**(1) 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. 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 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, 965,000 have been reached so far. Since the start of the operation, more than 19,000 tons of WFP food supplies have been dispatched.
- (c) WFP also approved three Special Operations (SO) 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 59%, 70% and 19% respectively.

- (d) WFP set-up is composed of two area office in Muzaffarabad and Mansehra; 4 sub-offices in Shangla, Batagram/Chatterplan, Garhi Habibulla/Balakot, Bagh; one Air Hub in Abbottabad.
- (e) In Muzaffarabad, deliveries are continuing to Cooperating Partners, hospitals and schools by air and by trucks.
- (f) In Mansehra, 486 MT of food was distributed to 6,546 beneficiaries. WFP is continuously monitoring the food distribution organized by the Cooperating Partners.
- (g) In Shangla/Batagram, 260 MT of mixed food was distributed to 13,445 persons in Shangla/Batagram district by WFP counterparts IRC, HOAP, ACF, Save the Children US.
- (h) In Bagh, WFP staff will complete the second round of distribution in Bhedi in the next three days. The provision of full rations to 2,100 families in Bhedi, which is one of the most difficult and inaccessible valleys in the high risk zone, is a significant achievement.
- (i) A joint UNICEF/WFP nutrition assessment is taking place from 21 November – 16 December 2005. The survey will measure the level of malnutrition in the provinces of AJK and NWFP and will be conducted in three phases, starting with Mansehra district, to be followed by assessment in camps and Muzaffarabad.
- (j) A Pakistan market assessment is taking place from 8 November - 10 December 2005 to determine the availability of food in local markets, in rural, semi-urban, and urban areas.
- (k) A WFP Assessment by Mobile Teams ('Quake Jumper's) is taking place from 11 November - 11 December 2005. Teams of mountain experts are flying from place to place with helicopters, in order to assess and secure landing zones in the remote and inaccessible locations. This is initially, being done in the Khagan valley, and would be extended to the other areas.
- (l) Since the start of the air operation, UNHAS has airlifted 1,056 MT of food items, 1,152 MT of non food items and 5,771 passengers.
- (m) The EMOP currently has a funding shortfall of 62%. The coming winter makes the humanitarian operations a race against time. Access remains a major concern as most of the access roads to the valleys remain 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) Djibouti (4) Ethiopia (5) Kenya (6) Rwanda (7) Sudan (8) Tanzania (9) Uganda

(1) Burundi

- (a) The security situation remained unchanged with several cases of armed robbery in the country as well as in the capital during the reporting period (18–24 November). There have also been cases of targeted killings of peasants, who were accused of collaboration with the Front for National Liberation (FNL) movement. Rumours of arrests of civilians that are accused of collaborating with FNL around Bujumbura have persisted. During the week, the army spokesperson reported that over 300 FNL supporters surrendered to the national army in Bujumbura Rural province.
- (b) There is currently a precarious food security situation in the northern and eastern provinces. This is due to several reasons including a longer than normal lean season; low rainfall; the mosaic virus that has decimated cassava; and the chronic poverty of

many farmers in certain areas. The food crisis is likely to get worse in the densely populated northern provinces as the mosaic virus has hit this area worse than the others.

- (c) WFP distributed 1,378 tons of food aid to 167,308 beneficiaries during the past week.
- (d) In view of projected pipeline shortfalls, WFP continues to apply ration cuts and new food-for-work (FFW) and food-for-training (FFT) projects are on stand-by in order to secure some food quantities for distribution in January and February. Requests for loans have not been confirmed yet. Additional resources are immediately needed to reduce shortfalls expected from January onwards.

(2) Congo, DR

- (a) The humanitarian situation is still a cause of concern in the Ituri district where a significant movement of population was reported, particularly in Kagaba area (40km from Bunia). According to Cooperazione e Sviluppo (CESVI), a mission planned for 19 November did not take place due to insecurity in the area. Some 2,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) reportedly settled in the area and hundreds of persons are believed to have reached Marabo and Bunia.
- (b) On 17 November, the repatriation of DRC refugees started in the neighbouring Republic of Congo (RoC). To date, about 500 returnees reached the Equateur province through the UNHCR transit site of Londa (17km from Mbandaka). The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) provided the returnees with three-month resettlement WFP food packages amounting to a total of 18 tons.
- (c) In Uvira, South Kivu province, WFP facilitated the resettlement of 448 Congolese returning from Tanzania by providing three-month food resettlement packages.
- (d) Over 4,700 people (949 households) returning from the Djugu territory (Linji, Singo, Voo and Retsho), Uganda, as well as from the Tchioma, Thé and Gina IDP camps received some 60 tons of WFP food. Each family was provided with a monthly food package of 63kg to ease their resettlement in the villages in Djugu territory.
- (e) In Kindu, Maniema province, the airlift operation from Goma was temporarily suspended due to logistics' constraints at the transport agency level. As a result, WFP food supply to cooperating partners in the province was significantly delayed. Should the suspension of the airlift operation persist, WFP will not be able to provide the weekly 75 tons of food to the various cooperating partners and maintain food aid activities for over 15,000 targeted beneficiaries. Airlift operations remain the only solution for the delivery of food supplies to Kindu because transport by rail from Lubumbashi is still not operational.
- (f) WFP monitored three nutritional feeding centres located in Ihimbi, Mushunguri and Irambu (South Kivu province). A total of 747 beneficiaries are currently on treatment in the three centres managed by both partners Centre Scientifique et Médical de l'Université Libre de Bruxelles pour ses Activités de Coopération (CEMUBAC) and CARITAS.
- (g) School feeding activities for 10,600 food insecure pupils will start shortly in Fizi, South Kivu province, in partnership with Communauté Méthodiste au Congo. In addition to the targeted pupils, 233 teachers and 265 cooks will also receive WFP food assistance.

(3) Djibouti

- (a) During the reporting period (18–24 November), UNHCR organised two convoys of voluntary repatriation for refugees originating from Somaliland. Some 1,075 refugees were repatriated from the Djibouti Holl Holl camp to Borama and Arirad in Somaliland. WFP provided them with 164 tons of food repatriation packages.

- (b) A three-month extension in time up to March 2006 for the Djibouti EMOP has been approved in order to finalize food distributions of late shipments received by end November. Under the Djibouti EMOP, WFP is assisting 47,500 drought-affected pastoralists in five livelihood zones of the country who have lost their normal coping mechanisms.
- (c) WFP has carried out a field sensitisation mission in order to revitalize the involvement of parents' committees in the management of the School Feeding Programme (SFP). The objective is to minimize difficulties encountered in the functioning of school canteens following delays in payments of the government contribution. In collaboration with WFP Field Monitors, the committees are responsible for the management of SFP. The committees are in charge of the maintenance of school gardens; supply of firewood and water; preparation of meals by volunteer mothers; and distribution and improvement of water and sanitation systems.

(4) Ethiopia

- (a) Concerns about the food security situation and pasture and livestock conditions are now emerging in the Somali region. The "Deyr" season rainfall in most of the seven deyr-receiving zones of Somali Region (Deghabur, Warder, Koraha, Gode Fik, Afer and Liben) has so far been below normal. The deyr season usually starts in the first week of October, ending the dry "hagaa" season, and normally extends to at least the end of November. As a result of the poor rainfall, pasture and water conditions are below normal in most zones of the region. The situation is worse in the southern districts of the region that had poor rains in the last "gu" rainy season (late March to early June). WFP field reports confirm that pasture conditions are poor in many areas and that livestock conditions are deteriorating. In some of the southern districts, bordering Kenya and Somalia, the situation is aggravated by higher than normal livestock migration across the border due to poor pasture conditions in areas of Somalia and Kenya. Water shortages have also been reported in areas of Filtu and Hargele districts. The Somali Regional Administration called a meeting on 21 November to discuss the deteriorating situation with the humanitarian agencies present in Jijiga. Food rations for some of the areas of concern are currently being dispatched to the region. However, it is expected that requests for further allocations to the areas of concern will be made shortly. Further meetings will be held in the region in order to discuss how to address the situation.
- (b) The pre-harvest "meher" (main season) multi-agency emergency needs assessment and the FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission are currently being undertaken across the country, assessing population in need of external food aid assistance and estimating the 2005 main rainy season crop production and food supply for 2006. Due to the ongoing harvest the population currently in need of emergency food aid is much less than earlier in the year. The population in need of relief food assistance amounts to 1.2 million in November and 900,000 in December.

(5) Kenya

- (a) During the last three weeks, WFP distributed an estimated 11,000 tons of food to 1.1 million people in the 17 drought-affected districts, under general distribution and food-for-work.
- (b) Recent nutritional surveys by UNICEF and Action Against Hunger in four northeastern districts of Garissa, Wajir, Tana River and Mandera found extremely high rates of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) (between 18.5 and 29.8 percent) amongst children below 5 years. The surveys were carried out in areas of the districts considered to be the most food insecure. Thus these results are only representative of these areas and

not the entire districts. The districts are currently covered by WFP's drought relief emergency operation. A meeting coordinated by the National Health and Nutrition Working Group (chaired by UNICEF) has been called to discuss the survey findings and develop a response strategy. The meeting will look into factors such as water, sanitation, access to health facilities, food utilization and cultural practices, to help address the chronic malnutrition in these areas.

- (c) WFP continued to provide food support to the nearly 230,000 refugees residing in Kakuma and Dadaab camps in northwestern and northeastern parts of Kenya, respectively. A nutrition survey carried out in September 2005 in Ifo refugee camp - one of the three camps in Dadaab - shows high levels of GAM amongst children under 5 years (20.1 percent). This survey was a follow-up to a previous survey carried out in June 2005 in all the three camps, which indicated significantly higher rates of malnutrition in Ifo (34.5 percent) as compared to Dagahaley and Hagadera (25 percent). The June survey had coincided with massive flooding in Ifo resulting to increased morbidity that was thought to be one of the contributing factors to the high malnutrition rates. It was therefore imperative that the survey be repeated in Ifo in the absence of flooding and the associated conditions.
- (d) UNHCR and WFP are currently conducting a joint nutrition assessment in both the Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps given the very high and alarming rates of malnutrition. The overall purpose of the assessment is to gain a better understanding of all the underlying causes of high malnutrition rates to enable the development of a strategy on how to address the issues.

(6) Rwanda

- (a) No Congolese asylum seekers arrived in Rwanda and no voluntary repatriation was carried out last week. UNHCR and the Ministry of Local Government, Community Development and Social Affairs (MINALOC) cleared 155 litigation cases and 13 others in Kiziba camp, which brought the refugee figure to 17,258. The total number of Congolese refugees currently in Rwanda totals 40,229.
- (b) While the refugee number in Kigeme camp remained stable at 728, voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees from Nyamure camp continued with 22 refugees returning to their home country; this brings the total number of Burundian refugees in Rwanda to 2,681.
- (c) Food distributions were carried out in refugee camps during the past week. In Kiziba camp 17,205 beneficiaries received around 340 tons of mixed commodities for 30 days. The 728 refugees in Kigeme camp were provided with close to 15 tons of food, including corn-soya-blend (CSB). The CSB ration was increased to 100g/person/day from previously 40g/person/day. In Nyamure camp, 1,953 beneficiaries received some 40 tons of mixed commodities as monthly ration.
- (d) In Gisenyi, 133 returnees from DRC arrived at Nkamira transit centre last week. A three-month ration was distributed before they returned to their home communities. At Cyangugu/Nyagatare transit camp 59 returnees from DRC arrived and received a three-month repatriation food package.
- (e) For the most vulnerable households, particularly in chronically food insecure areas of the Congo-Nile Ridge food economy zone and in the eastern region, food security remains precarious. The current Season A is progressing poorly. Seasonal rains have been late and erratic, mainly affecting the Eastern Agro Pastoral and Eastern Curve food economy zones. The delayed onset to the rainy season is likely to have a negative impact on food production and food security in season 2006A.

(7) Sudan

- (a) Darfur:
- (b) Disagreement between members of the African Union (AU) and rebels in Gereida, South Darfur led to the detention of one member of the AU during the reporting period (16–22 November). The rebels further surrounded the AU base and gunshots were fired although no casualties reported. The incident was reported to have ended peacefully the same day. Continuing banditry and fighting between armed groups across Darfur led to a number of fatalities during the week.
- (c) Between 1 and 20 November, WFP dispatched almost 48,000 tons of mixed commodities for distribution in the three Darfur states.
- (d) Between 1 and 20 November, WFP dispatched a total of 29,239 tons of mixed food by land from logistical hubs to the Darfur region. This represents 59 percent of the month's distribution target. Stock balances in Darfur remain healthy with current levels able to cover around seven weeks of distribution. With the record secondary dispatches experienced in October, WFP was able to preposition the majority of food for the rest of 2005 in Darfur. As a result, secondary dispatches started to trail off during the reporting week and are expected to continue to do so into December.
- (e) During the same period, WFP dispatched a total of 1,126 tons of food to Darfur by airlift, including 171 tons during the week. WFP-HAS's passenger flights to and from Darfur meanwhile remain heavily booked carrying around 800 passengers per week. Likewise, the helicopter service used to transport humanitarian workers within Darfur continues to be used extensively. Currently, around 2,000 passengers are using the service every month.
- (f) The food-for-education pilot in North Darfur started during the week in 26 schools in rural El Fasher. WFP, the State Ministry of Education and UNICEF, who are partners in the project, plan to assess progress in the targeted schools at the start of the coming week. As reported last week, WFP dispatched 109 MT of mixed food on 12 November which is expected to provide daily meals for 10,500 students throughout November and December.
- (g) The planned headcount in Kerenik, West Darfur was successfully completed on 14 November by SRC with support from both WFP and IOM. Approximated 26,000 people received family tokens with food distribution planned to take place following the finalisation of the registration process later in November. A headcount in Otash camp, South Darfur was conducted during the week and revealed a significant increase in the caseload. WFP and partner WVI plan to carryout a follow-up exercise in the near future to verify the results. SRC provided ration cards for 1,524 newly arrived IDPs in Firdos camp during the week. The IDPs will be included in the November and December caseload for general food distribution.
- (h) As of 14 November, WFP's emergency operation in Darfur (EMOP 10339.1) had received a total of US\$430 million. Cash contributions of US\$29 million are urgently needed to repay outstanding loans.
- (i) 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.
- (j) South, East & Transitional States:
- (k) The security situation in Greater Equatoria region remained precarious during the week. Operational areas including Rajaf– Yei road, Lafon, Torit, Liriya, Mogiri and Mangalla were no-go for relief activities. Only extremely necessary movement for emergency situations under armed escort is allowed. Mundri County in Western Equatoria and its neighboring locations- Yei, Morobo and Lainya, remained tense during the week.

Inter-ethnic conflict between various tribes in Mundri continued during the week, displacing 295 persons- 220 to Kawari and 75 others to Merkio. On 12 November, 18 people were killed after cattle rustlers raided two cattle camps in Kirugya Mountain in Mundri East. The local authorities are investigating the incident. In Eastern Equatoria, WFP operations in Torit County remained suspended due to increased security threats in the area. Planned food assistance to Kayalla, Iboni, Imehejek, Lohutok, Longiro, Loronyo, Tirangore, Lalanga and Pacidi locations are still suspended. A rapid assessment will be carried out in the coming week to determine immediate relief requirements for the displaced persons. WFP's activities in the County were discontinued since the previous week due to increased insecurity. One person was killed and several others injured when an armed group attacked their vehicle along Kaya – Yei road. In Yambio, two soldiers have been reported killed following fighting between the soldiers and a tribal faction suspected to be originating from Chad. The soldiers had been deployed in the area North West of Nzara in Western Equatoria to help quell animosity over cattle grazing in the area. Humanitarian staff relocated from the area to Tambura. The UNDSS raised the security level in the area to Level four. The Juba-Yei Road was closed for humanitarian services on 10 November after an anti-tank mine was discovered on the Yei bridge.

- (l) Local authorities in Rumbek enforced a curfew in the town between 1900hrs to 0600 hrs following security concerns due to heavy presence of the military.
- (m) A peace conference was held on 7 November in Bor Town involving the three warring tribes: Dinka, Nuer and Murle. The conference, chaired by the Jonglei State Governor and attended by the local authorities, sought to negotiate for their peaceful co-existence. Their differences have caused untold suffering through cattle rustling, killing of innocent civilians, and abduction of children and women. Meanwhile, the security level in Akobo was raised to Level Four following heightened tension due to the arrest of a member of the community by the local authorities.
- (n) UN Security assessment established that the tension in Kier and Mandeng has eased. The security level was therefore revised down to Level Two. The security level in the two locations had been revised to Level Three the previous week following heavy inter-clan fighting in Nasir Town. The local authorities assisted by UNMIS are holding reconciliatory meetings.
- (o) An inter-clan fighting was reported in Kacuat locations of Warap State that led to the security level being raised to Level Three (precautionary level).
- (p) WFP dispatched 5,923 MT of assorted food commodities to various destinations in the South, East and Transitional Areas of Sudan during the week.
- (q) WFP delivered some 4,716 tons of food aid by air to various parts of South Sudan.
- (r) A total of 4,349 tons of food commodities was dispatched to various locations in South Sudan, Abyei, South Kordofan, Blue Nile, White Nile and Red Sea.
- (s) Malakal dispatched 1,476 tons of food commodities to Juba.
- (t) The WFP signed a Field Level Agreement (FLA) with Cordaid during the week to carry out general food distribution in Aweil North County of Northern Bahr El Ghazal. Cordaid staff will initially work together with WFP staff in the County until the ongoing Annual Needs assessment is finalized.
- (u) The Ministry of Health (MoH) and WHO in Kadugli reported that the death toll for the disease outbreak initially suspected to be Dengue Fever (Weekly Sitrep N0 29 & 30) has risen to over 100 out of 350 reported cases (29 percent fatality rate). On Monday 14 November, MoH and WHO announced that laboratory tests have confirmed that the suspected disease is Yellow Fever. The outbreak has spread from Habila and Dilling to Au Gebeiha, Umm Barambita, Julud, Kauda, and Kadugli. WHO and MoH plan to

vaccinate over 1.8 million people in South Kordofan and neighbouring areas. Meanwhile, MoH announced the postponement of the planned Nutrition Baseline Survey to January 2006 in order to minimize the risks of participating interviewers from getting infected.

- (v) The Emergency Operation for the South, East and Transitional Areas urgently requires US\$41 million to repay internal loans accessed early in 2005 to guarantee a healthy pipeline for the affected population. Cash contributions are specifically required to enable the operation to repay loans and for maximum flexibility.
- (w) The Special Operation 10368 for emergency road repairs and mine clearance of key transport routes in Sudan urgently requires cash contributions of US\$80.3 million to start work on Phase III immediately after the rainy season in November 2005.
- (x) 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 eight cargo barges.

(8) Tanzania

- (a) A total of 1,351 DRC and 3,665 Burundian refugees have voluntarily repatriated to their homes between 01-20 November.
- (b) General distribution covers 360,382 registered refugees. During the past week, WFP distributed some 1,250 tons of food through general distribution, supplementary and therapeutic feeding in refugee camps in western Tanzania. Around 7,046 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.
- (c) Due to resource shortages, no corn-soya-blend (CSB) or salt are being distributed, while the pulse ration is reduced to 80g/day. The 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 02 January 2006.
- (d) WFP released the results of the 2005 Coping Strategies Index Survey (CSI) based on a survey of 600 households in 11 refugee camps. Results from the survey indicate a strong correlation between food insecurity and the access to external markets, i.e. refugees with good market access are less food insecure than those without market access. In addition, the report revealed that 99.5 percent of the households were engaged in at least one coping strategy to manage food shortfalls. The overall results suggest that the food insecurity has decreased compared to June 2004.
- (e) The WFP Executive Board has approved The Great Lakes PRRO (10062.2), due to start in January 2006, for the duration of one year. During 2006, WFP, UNHCR and interested donors will conduct a joint needs assessment mission to assess the need and scope for a revised PRRO.
- (f) Funding balance from EU, Italy, Switzerland and Ireland to the GLR PRRO 10062.1 has been programmed allocating US\$ 206,096 to WFP Tanzania for local purchase of 356 tons of pulses.
- (g) A shortfall of 4,605 tons of food (US\$ 2.8 million) remains up to the end of June 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.

(9) Uganda

- (a) The Ministry of Internal Affairs banned public demonstrations ahead of an anticipated High Court appearance on 24 November of leading opposition candidate Kiiza Besigye,

arrested on 15 November on charges of treason and rape. Besigye's arrest and arraignment sparked two days of riots that paralysed work and movement in Kampala city. Meanwhile, President Yoweri Museveni on 19 November officially accepted to contest for a third presidential term in 2006.

- (b) The security situation in northern Uganda remains tense. On 21 November, rebels of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) hit a commuter omnibus in Pader district with an RPG gun killing 12 civilians and seriously injuring five. Passengers were shot as they tried to leave the burning vehicle. On 17 November, the LRA ambushed two trucks and killed at least nine youths who were moving from one displaced people's camp to another in order to participate in a traditional dance competition. A dozen others were injured. A Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) statement, released on 23 November, said that three civilian vehicles had been ambushed in Kitgum and Pader in the previous five days. MSF reported that 20 people had been killed and at least 14 injured. The attack in Kitgum, the organization said, targeted a civilian vehicle that was carrying four patients from the MSF clinic in Agoro, Kitgum, near the Sudan border. The UN has upgraded to phase 3 the security phase for West Nile.
- (c) NGOs operating in northern Uganda remain insecure when they go out to the camps. They have written a strong letter demanding that the United Nations Security Council take up the issue of northern Uganda.
- (d) The UN plans to increase its presence in Uganda, primarily through UNICEF, the UN refugee agency (UNHCR), UN OCHA and the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). The plan follows a UN Country Team/Internal Displacement Division (IDD) mission in Kitgum on 14 November. During the mission, the two teams called for better co-ordinated clusters in northern Uganda. (Protection led by UNHCR with sub-clusters on Human Rights monitoring led by OHCHR, child and vulnerable group protection led by UNICEF, and Camp Management led by UNHCR; Early Recovery led by UNDP; Health and Nutrition and Water and Sanitation led by UNICEF). As a result, the UN will increase its request for funding for humanitarian programmes to more than US\$200 million for 2006.
- (e) WFP food distribution continues to reach 1.5 million displaced persons, 165,000 refugees and other vulnerable persons. In the week, WFP distributed 5,770 tons of relief food assistance to 464,005 persons including IDPs sheltering in camps in Gulu, Kitgum, Pader and Lira districts; refugees; children in nutrition centres; and other vulnerable persons.
- (f) A plan to reduce relief rations for able-bodied IDPs in Acholiland from 74 percent to 50 percent in December 2005 has been delayed to January 2006 in line with discussions with partners and IDPs.
- (g) WFP faces a 77,200 metric ton shortfall through June 2006, valued at US\$42 million. Access to land around the IDP camps increased in the last 18 months due to a reduction in violent LRA attacks. IDPs should be able to provide 40 percent of their daily food needs starting January 2006, but they will still require 60 percent from external sources until at least the July 2006 harvest. Without this assistance, malnutrition rates would rocket and the death rates of young children would increase rapidly.

(D) West Africa: (1) Chad (2) Liberia (3) Niger

(1) Chad

- (a) The overall security situation remained relatively calm in Eastern Chad during the reporting period (17–22 November), despite some minor incidents in the area of Goz Beida. A strong military presence is in place at the border (Tissi – Daguessa – Adde) to prevent infiltrations of armed groups from Sudan. Local authorities state that the

situation is under control and there has been no impact on humanitarian operations.

- (b) In the Oure Cassoni camp, security continues to be of concern due to tension between the Sudanese refugees, and a group of Chadians who are often living in the camp and who are registered as refugees. Tensions between local population and refugees in Oure Cassoni area resulted in the establishment of a Reconciliation Committee, composed of traditional and administrative authorities as well as refugee leaders, to solve the current conflicts and ensure a peaceful cohabitation between the two communities.
- (c) Security incidents were reported in the area of Barmina-Oure Cassoni and Carriari. According to local authorities, the deterioration in the security situation is due to the relocation of the nomadic guard (GNNT) in the area.
- (d) As of 31 October, the WFP/UNHCR targeted caseload is 201,122 refugees in twelve camps, pending ongoing registrations.
- (e) In Gaga camp, there was a slight increase in the refugee number (500 newly registered) mainly due to arrivals from Mournai, births and family reconciliation.
- (f) WFP has completed general food distributions for the month of November in the southern, central and northern camps with the exception of Oure Cassoni camp, where traditional refugee leaders had requested to postpone the distribution until resolution of the conflicts with the local population. Following the establishment of the Reconciliation Committee, it was agreed that the distribution will take place on 26 and 27 of November.
- (g) WFP Food Aid Monitors completed the pilot testing of Results-Based Management (RBM) data collection tools in Am Nabak and Iridimi camps. Based on its results, a new and more comprehensive monitoring system will be set up for the Eastern the Chad operation.
- (h) Cooperating Partner Premiere Urgence conducted the first Post Distribution Monitoring exercise in Gaga camp. ACF conducted the Food Distribution Monitoring in Am Nabak and Iridimi camps, as well as the Post Distribution Monitoring in Touloum. WFP Food Aid Monitors actively participated in the activities with both partners. Results will be available in the second half of December.
- (i) Action was taken by Cooperating Partners in order to ensure the provision of firewood for refugees. ADESK resumed firewood collection for distribution to Iridimi, Am Nabak and Touloum refugees. CARE is currently conducting a visit to a firewood collection site with the forestry inspector to ensure supplies for the Mille camp.
- (j) In Gaga camp, WFP is supporting through Food-for-Work (FFW) the rehabilitation of a rural road to facilitate access to a firewood collection site.
- (k) In the Farchana area, the Food-for-Training (FFT) program promoting women literacy in Adre and along the border with Sudan, resumed its activities and a first distribution of 11 tons was completed on 21 November.
- (l) In Iriba, with the end of the rainy season, AFDI resumed FFW activities with the construction of 4 market gardening wells in Iridimi, Ere, Iriba and Tandakona.
- (m) Following the School Feeding training held in Abeche on 15 November, field visit started in Eastern Chad to identify new schools sites and assess needs in relation to the school feeding program.
- (n) During the reporting period, Cooperating Partner IRD (International Relief Development) distributed 18.240 MT of food commodities to 2,061 beneficiaries in the province of Kouba under the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program addressing the local population. Between 1 September and 20 November, IRD distributed 80% of the total quantities distributed by WFP under this project.

- (o) Through the Libyan corridor, the two convoys that departed from Lybia during week 45, carrying respectively 286.00 tons of sorghum for the Sudan operation and 575.75 tons of sorghum for the Chad operation, arrived in Ounianga Kebir, reportedly on 6 november and are facing difficulties with the authorities who want to tax the fuel that they are carrying.
- (p) The setting up of enclosures for WFP EDPs is process in Farchana, Mille, Guereda and Goz Beida. The fencing of the Abeche transit facility will face some delays due to a new regulation introduced by the Government of Chad. WFP is negotiating with the Government to de-block the situation.
- (q) MSF Luxembourg presented the results of the nutrition screening (weight/height) conducted in Touloum and Iridimi. Malnutrition rates are respectively 9.7% in Touloum and 13% in Iridimi.
- (r) With the support of UNHCR, IFRC is conducting a nutritional screening in the camp of Treguine to assess the nutritional status of refugees.
- (s) MSF/Luxembourg presented the results of the vaccination campaign against polio organized from 11 to 13 November 2005. Over 6,100 under 5 children were vaccinated in Touloum and Iridmi camps.
- (t) During the reporting period, WFP HAS transported a total of 107 passengers on the N'Djamena-Abéché routing (UN 21W) and 193 passengers on the Abéché-eastern strips routing (UN 23W). Over 760 kg of cargo were transported with both planes.
- (u) The resource situation for the Emergency Operation is stable. Additional contributions need to be confirmed by December so that food can arrive on time for pre-positioning for the period July to October 2006.
- (v) The WFP Humanitarian Air Service (SO 10338.1) remains severely under-resourced, with only US\$1,044,634 so far 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.
- (w) Food for Peace Representative for Darfur based in Sudan, Mr. Stanley Stalla, is currently on mission in Chad.

(2) Liberia

- (a) During the reporting period (14-20 November), WFP and its Cooperating Partners delivered 1,140 tons of food to 36,000 beneficiaries in various programmes throughout the country. This included distributions for the resettlement of IDPs and returnees, Institutional and Selective Feeding, and Food for Work programmes. Since the beginning of the resettlement programme, 44,000 returnees and 248,000 IDPs have been resettled and provided with their first tranche of resettlement food assistance. Among the total population resettled to date, 24,000 returnees and 181,500 IDPs have received their second tranche, which completes their four-month resettlement food package.
- (b) WFP's Emergency School Feeding (ESF) programme, which had been suspended in November due to pipeline constraints, will restart in December. However, since significant shortfalls of cereals are expected to continue in December, it is anticipated that only half ration of cereals will be provided together with full ration of all other commodities.
- (c) In Bong, Bomi, Gbarpolu and Gran Bassa counties, WFP, UNICEF, representatives of the Ministry of Education and WFP cooperating partners continued their assessment of schools in order to update enrolment records for the ESF programme. In the same counties, school kits were distributed as part of a joint UNICEF and WFP initiative

- (d) Interagency coordination meetings took place in Zwedru, Phebe and Buchanan. Main issues outlined included the security situation in the post-election period, with particular reference to the slow pace of the reintegration of ex-combatants and the difficulties related to the return of IDPs to areas of origins.

(3) Niger

- (a) To date, the WFP Niger Emergency Operation (EMOP) has reached nearly 3 million beneficiaries.
- (b) In Niger, the planned Emergency Operation (EMOP) activities through March will reach a total of over 1.3 million beneficiaries (projections have been revised based on discussions with cooperating partners). Programmed activities include supplementary feeding, a protection ration, a family ration along with rural development activities including support to cereal banks and Food for Work.
- (c) The upcoming two-year Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO), beginning in April 2006, will contain Nutrition, Food for Work, and Cereal Bank activities. The possibility of free food distribution activities has not been excluded. Together with partners and the GoN, the results of current assessments will be discussed to determine the most appropriate course of action.
- (d) WFP is currently collaborating with MSF/Switzerland, MSF/Spain and MSF/Belgium to provide protection rations to children in their centres. Through the EMOP, it has also provided both MSF/France and MSF/Switzerland with take-home family rations and with wet rations for mothers staying in their centres. A first round of distributions has been completed and a second round is about to start for 590 tons of commodities for a targeted blanket distribution to approximately 33,000 moderately malnourished or at-risk children southern Zinder.
- (e) Vulnerable nomadic populations in the Department of Abalack, originally not included in the General Free Food distribution plan, will receive half-rations of cereals and pulses, as decided by the CRC. Planning for delivery and distribution is now underway.
- (f) Projected Cereal Production figures for Niger in 2005/2006 were presented at a CILSS meeting in Nouakchott from 7-10 November. The expected gross production figure for the coming year is of c. 3,737,600 tons. The figure for the past 2004/2005 harvest was 2,747,100 and the average over the past 5 years was 2,976,000. Despite the good harvest projections, elevated levels of food insecurity are still expected.
- (g) The joint WFP/WHO/UNICEF/ strategy planning mission is in the field this week visiting various nutritional centers. Data is being collected that will feed into the planning of the PRRO.
- (h) The EFSA has provided data on the food insecure in Niger: 1.22 million are in severe food insecurity (13% of the total); 1.99 million are in moderate food insecurity (22% of the total); 1.91 million are at risk for their livelihoods (21% of the total). Most of the households in severe food insecurity are located in the regions of Tahoua (24% of the households in the region), Dosso (19%), Tillaberi (16%) and Maradi (10%). Households in moderate food insecurity are found in the regions of Dosso (33%), Agadez (29%), Tahoua (25%), Tillaberi (19%) and Maradi (19%). The EFSA recommends that interventions begin prior to January/February. WFP is already in place implementing activities under the current EMOP, and will continue through to the PRRO provided that urgent resourcing needs are met and new stocks can be purchased.
- (i) Reports from MSF tend to indicate that blanket supplementary feeding activities are an effective tool in reducing the incidence of moderate malnutrition. A recent MSF/WFP monitoring mission found that on average, the monthly rations were lasting 21 days in each household, suggesting a satisfactory consumption rate that would indicate correct

usage of commodities. It also found that 90% of the ration was reaching the targeted children, with 10% reaching other family members. Preliminary information from MSF on an evaluation of the blanket feeding that MSF implemented in Maradi has also noted very positive results.

- (j) Action Against Hunger provided preliminary results of a nutritional survey carried out in the regions of Tahoua and Maradi in September. Comprehensive data collected over both regions was analyzed by agro-ecological zone (corresponding to type of livelihood: agricultural, agro-pastoral, and pastoral). The results show alarmingly high malnutrition rates, in general, and particularly in the agro-pastoral band.
- (k) Since the monitoring of markets began in week 35, cereal prices have fallen substantially, though prices are still higher than average for the month of November as compared to the last 5 years. From these figures it can be concluded that although prices have neared their average, they have still remained higher.
- (l) The Niger EMOP (10398.0) is 64.7% funded, having received 37.3 million US dollars in contributions. The current shortfall is of 20.3 million US dollars. WFP is urgently seeking cash contributions amounting to a minimum of 8.3 million US dollars to avoid a break in the pipeline. Niger's EMOP will face serious pipeline breaks in January if new funding is not obtained. Corn-soya blend is urgently needed to support nutritional centres throughout the remainder of the EMOP, along with oil and sugar. Cereals are needed for family support rations, food for work programs and to replenish exhausted cereal banks, as are oil and salt. Transport lead-times required to bring food into the country make these resourcing needs extremely urgent.
- (m) A total of 61,707 tons have been received to date. Stock currently arriving will be used for post-harvest EMOP activities.
- (n) The annual CC/SAP meeting on preliminary vulnerability forecasting is being held in Maradi from the 22nd to 25th of November. The objective of the meeting is to furnish national authorities and development partners with reliable information on the food security situation across the various departments and districts of Niger. WFP will be actively involved in this process and will make a presentation on EFSA results at the meeting.
- (o) The After Action Review will take place next week as planned; preparations are well underway. An estimated 120 will participate, representing the Government of Niger, WFP, other United Nations Agencies, the Donor Community and NGOs.

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

(1) Angola

- (a) Approximately 2,400 Angolans previously living in Botswana, Namibia and Zambia have returned to the southeastern Kuando-Kubango Province from 7 April to 18 October 2005. According to the Ministry of Social Welfare, the transportation was made by road and air in partnership with UNHCR. The Ministry further reports that for the conclusion of the repatriation process, about 700 people still need to be transported from Namibia, and over 4,000 from Zambia. Since the beginning of 2005, just over 11,000 people have spontaneously returned to Angola from Namibia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Zambia.
- (b) The Angola Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation, PRRO 10054.2 – “Support to Return and Resettlement” – remains significantly under funded. The operation will be extended until 31 March, with a new PRRO scheduled to begin on 1 April 2006.
- (c) Despite numerous appeals for support to WFP's “Humanitarian Air Passenger

Services”, contributions have not been forthcoming. Unless donations are received soon, WFP will be forced to close these services by the end of December. More than 200 humanitarian organizations depend on this service to reach remote locations still inaccessible by road due to poor road infrastructure and the proliferation of landmines. USD500,000 is urgently needed to keep the services in operation for the next three months, while a further USD1.5 million is required to fund the project until the end of 2006.

(2) Lesotho

- (a) During 16 to 22 November, WFP and cooperating partners provided food to approximately 56,000 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) A School Feeding Mid-Term evaluation has recommended that WFP should continue to support the education sector in Lesotho beyond the scheduled phase-out in 2007. A double extension proposed to end in 2015 would be in line with the country’s Education Sector Strategic Plan and the Millennium Development Goals’ timetable.

(3) Madagascar

- (a) In late October 2005, reports from local authorities indicated a deterioration of food security and high malnutrition rates in 12 communes of Vangaindrano District (South Eastern Region). Inter-agency teams, government Ministries and cooperating partners conducted an immediate assessment and verification of the mission’s findings are being reviewed. High levels of chronic nutrition are endemic in Madagascar, especially along the Eastern coastal areas and there is a need for a comprehensive and long-term response. However, as an immediate response to the situation, WFP, with the assistance of Cooperating Partners, is providing approximately 300 tons of food through targeted food distribution for 7,800 families with children who are seriously at risk. A further 200 tons of food will be distributed as take home rations for primary students. In addition to providing food support for targeted distributions and nutrition, WFP will scale up Food for Work activities in the region.
- (b) Southern Madagascar is plagued by chronic food insecurity. In 2005, repeated coastal floods, insect infestation, and drought affected the region’s rice and sweet potato crops. Additionally, the lack of a clove harvest due to the crop’s biannual cycle of production has exacerbated the already precarious situation by reducing cash income.

(4) Malawi

- (a) According to a revised national Vulnerability Assessment Committee report, approximately 5 million people will require assistance until March 2006. The associated food needs are just over 270,000 tons, of which WFP expects to provide over 80 percent. Maize availability and access continues to be problematic in all southern districts as the supply in ADMARC depots continues to be sporadic. The decreased supply of maize in local markets is evidence that imported supplies from Mozambique are dwindling. Other food commodities are available in local markets including rice, beans, sweet potatoes, cassava and groundnuts.

(5) Mozambique

- (a) Sporadic rainfall was reported in some central and southern provinces. However, in most areas of the country, rainfall has been below normal to date. Drought response distributions are taking place in all provinces. As part of the continuing effort to achieve an increase in operations, WFP’s logistics unit is reorganizing arrangements for inland

and overland transport, as well as warehousing in order to address increased food needs.

(6) Swaziland

- (a) The Ministry of Agriculture has advised farmers countrywide to plant early maturing varieties in order to avoid crop failure this season. The Ministry is also discouraging farmers from planting maize if the soil moisture is inadequate, especially in the Lowveld. Farmers are being encouraged to practise crop diversification by planting sorghum, sweet potatoes and legumes. While some farmers in the Lowveld have started planting, others are still tilling their fields after the recent above-average rainfall received in most parts of the country. According to the latest Agromet Update, the rainfall distribution has provided sufficient soil moisture for planting.

(7) Zambia

- (a) A national Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZVAC) mission has completed a rapid assessment in seven districts previously considered 'borderline'. Preliminary findings reveal a substantial increase in the number of households in need of food assistance, especially those situated in the Valley and Game Management Areas. Distress coping mechanisms (prostitution, selling livestock and eating of poisonous roots) were noted in several of the districts covered.
- (b) People in many parts of Eastern Province are surviving solely on mangos and tubers. In locations close to parks and game management areas, people are competing with wild animals for available food resources. School children are reportedly carrying home a portion of their school ration for other members of their household. Many farming households lost 100 percent of their 2004/05 crops and food insecurity continues to escalate. The slow onset of the rains in the Eastern Province is causing early-planted crops to wilt, resulting in increasing concerns that people may lose their crops again this season.
- (c) WFP and Cooperating Partners are working to ensure that food is pre-positioned in remote inaccessible areas before the onset of the rainy season. Many communities in the Eastern and Western Provinces are inaccessible when seasonal rivers begin to rise. Lengthy customs procedures are causing delays in the importation of both relief and commercial maize into the country. This has hampered WFP distributions and seriously affected the ability to pre-position food.

(8) Zimbabwe

- (a) The general situation continues to be besieged by maize scarcity on the market, erratic deliveries by the Grain Marketing Board (GMB), escalating prices, and high transport and fuel costs. People continue to eat wild fruits and reduce the number of meals as a coping strategy. In the larger rural village settlements, some refined maize grain has been available from the GMB, but there have been few, if any, supplies of coarser and less expensive maize meal to small villages at the ward level. The cost and transport implications to the larger villages limit the accessibility of grain for the rural poor.
- (b) Distribution monitoring reports from the Bulawayo sub-office reveal that beneficiaries without cash were exchanging up to 10 kg of cereals as payment for assistance in transporting their food home. In Mashonaland, several local authorities have requested WFP to loosen its targeting criteria in order to reach more people, given the limited availability of maize for sale on the market, and increasing numbers of people are approaching the district authorities to request food assistance.
- (c) On 22 November, rains began in some areas. However, agricultural inputs remain in limited supply. In Gokwe North, a very poor start to the farming season was reported

with a drastic reduction in area planted compared to last year. Communities who were clearing land for planting are now exchanging their labour for food, and having to accept the less preferred small grains of sorghum. The Bulawayo sub-office reports that communities in most districts were busy preparing land for cultivation, although there were concerns that the distributed seed maize was inappropriate for the soil type.

- (d) Community members have attributed increased enrolment and attendance levels in some schools to the introduction of WFP's new food basket for school feeding consisting of maize, pulses, and oil versus the previous corn-soya-blend porridge. WFP school feeding is now active in eight districts of the country. However, Binga District WFP has had difficulty finding an appropriate school feeding partner, and school children are being dismissed around mid-morning as there were reported cases of fainting at school due to hunger. The school term ends this week and will resume in January.

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

(1) Korea (DPR)

- (a) No agreement has so far been reached on the status of WFP operations in 2006, although talks between WFP and the DPRK authorities continued in Pyongyang over the week. Consultations with major donors are also being held to come up with a solution which is suitable to all stake-holders. If negotiations are successful, the aim is to implement a more development-focused programme which centres on asset creation through Food-For-Work projects, nutritional enhancement through Maternal/Child Health programmes and Local Food Production and educational development through School-Feeding activities.
- (b) Less than two months following the revival of the Public Distribution System, WFP visits to Public Distribution Centres show that many people are receiving rations considerably smaller than the target ration of 500 grams of cereal per person per day. As market trade in cereals remains prohibited, many people therefore face difficulties in obtaining enough cereals to cover their daily needs.
- (c) 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.

(G) Latin America and Caribbean: (1) Colombia (2) Cuba (3) Guatemala (4) Haiti

(1) Colombia

- (a) Massive displacements have been reported in the Province of Caldas. Some 2,200 people (600 families) from rural areas of the Municipality of Samaná were forced to flee due to threats issued by an illegal armed group with strong presence in the area. The people displaced (mostly coffee growers) are temporarily sheltered in three primary schools in Samaná. ICRC have delivered 40 tons of emergency humanitarian aid for approximately 15 days. WFP does not implement any food aid activity in this province.
- (b) Situation is tense in the Province of Antioquia. Clashes between the Colombian army and illegal armed groups have been reported in different municipalities such as Mutatá, La Unión, Amalfi, Briceño and Cocorná. At least 14 rebels have been shot dead by governmental forces in these clashes, which have activated alerts for high risk of displacement for the Municipalities of Uramita, San Luis, Salgar, Briceño, Cocorná and Cañasgordas. WFP implements several food aid activities in this province as part of PRRO 10366.

- (c) In the context of Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10366, "Assistance to People Displaced by Violence", WFP delivered 260 tons of food in 10 provinces reaching to 17,971 beneficiaries, especially in School Feeding, Food for Work, Food for Training, Nursing and Expectant Mothers, Nutritional Recovery and Emergency Food Aid.

(2) Cuba

- (a) Due to severe rainfall reported during last days, coffee crop in Guantánamo has faced an increase in the level of ripped grains, decreasing its production to 70%.
- (b) Distributions under Emergency Operations (EMOP) 10423.0 and 10473.0 are ongoing, providing support to populations affected by Hurricane Wilma.
- (c) EMOP 10423.0 is resourced at 41%. US\$ 2 millions are urgently needed to meet outstanding requirements. US\$ 400,000 is urgently required to fully refund EMOP 10473.0

(3) Guatemala

- (a) On November 22, 2005, WFP signed a Letter of Understanding with the Guatemalan Government. The LOU outlines the responsibilities of WFP and of the government in the food aid distribution and monitoring.
- (b) WFP organized another three-day field visit with international press to San Marcos and Chimaltenango highlands and specific areas of the south coast. The international media has shown an increase interest in the current situation in Guatemala.
- (c) Once the peak of the emergency is over, WFP's main task is to identify food-insecure communities. WFP programme staff travelled to the field to work with local authorities on targeting and quantifying the families at risk of food insecurity. The Guatemalan Government will implement WFP's selection criteria to identify beneficiaries.
- (d) So far, approximately 28,000 families have been targeted by WFP's Cooperating Partners in three of the four prioritized departments (San Marcos, Sololá and Quetzaltenango). Distribution centres will be arranged by the Guatemalan Government in close proximity to the communities to ease the burden for beneficiaries of carrying the food rations to their communities or paying for transportation.
- (e) Although both the Country Programme (CP) and the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) continue to experience pipeline breaks, the regional purchases of maize, oil, beans and CBS will replenish stocks by early next month. This will allow food assistance for the nutritional recovery of children under five years old and pregnant and nursing women suffering from acute malnutrition and for WFP to continue providing food aid in the context of the implementation of the peace accords.
- (f) As of 23 November, the following quantities have been distributed: 217 tons for the CP & 1,907 tons for the PRRO.
- (g) WFP requested INDECA (WFP counterpart for logistic matters) to rehabilitate a warehouse (approx. 4,000 mt²) that will serve as a concentration point to store all food commodities purchased regionally for the CP, PRRO and EMOP.
- (h) A transportation data base has been compiled and updated in order to be ready to tender for transport as soon as the distribution plan for each department is prepared.
- (i) WFP has identified Cooperating Partners in each department of the country. Coordination meetings have taken place with NGO's and government counterparts in all 10 prioritized departments to avoid duplications in the field and to target beneficiaries.

(4) Haiti

- (a) The general security environment continues to be relatively stable. However, the situation remains volatile and kidnappings continue to be a high risk factor, especially in Port-au-Prince, although their number has been reduced thanks to the joint efforts of MINUSTAH and Haitian National Police (HNP).
- (b) The security situation during the reporting period (18 – 23 November) continues to have a significant impact on WFP operations. Administrative, monitoring and logistic activities in some areas are escorted due to the situation, while restriction measures continue to be in place in Port-au-Prince in areas such as Cite Militaire, Route Nationale 1 and Shodecosa, where WFP main warehouses are located.
- (c) In Cap Haitien, where the WFP sub office is located, the situation remains calm with only minor incidents being reported. In Gonaives, the situation remained relatively calm with only minor incidents noted during the reporting period.
- (d) The political environment continues to be relatively stable throughout the country in spite of the upcoming elections and numerous peaceful political demonstrations are taking place. However, some tension between the Government and political parties can be noted. The election date announced by Prime Minister Gerard Latortue has been called into question by officials from Haiti's electoral council. According to Latortue, the elections were scheduled for 27th December with a possible runoff on 31st January. However, election officials maintain that they had not approved the schedule.
- (e) A total of 1,254.6 tons of food were delivered to health centres and schools in the West, North and North-East Departments and in Port-au-Prince.
- (f) The Government's National Campaign for de-worming in the North and North East departments, supported by WFP, has been carried out. About 600,000 school children in primary schools in the North and North East departments have been targeted and have received an albendazol tablet. The campaign aims at improving the children's nutritional status, growth, intellectual development, school performance and hence future productivity as adults. The de-worming campaign in the West Department is planned for the last week of November.
- (g) 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 metric tons and the total cost at US\$ 40 million. During 2005 and the first months of 2006, the operation needs 23,375 tons to meet project requirements. The operation is facing a pipeline break and accumulated shortfalls of 7,141 tons in the next six months; 5,250 tons of CSB and 1,891 tons of rice. Consequently, more contributions are needed to overcome these shortages.
- (h) The current shortfall of CSB has been overcome by using carry-over stocks of rice from the operationally closed Emergency Operation (EMOP) 10347.0 and PRRO 10275.0. But CSB and rice continue being critically needed in the coming months.
- (i) The total food stocks in the country are estimated at 6,729 tons of which 4,359 metric tons in WFP warehouses and available for distribution, while over 2,370 tons are transiting through the port and container-terminals.

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

¹ [www.wfp.org] <http://www.wfp.org>

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:

Brenda.Barton@wfp.org

tel: +39 06 6513 2602

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

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>