

World Food Programme Emergency Report 2005
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(A) Highlights

- (a) In Pakistan, an estimated 338,320 people have received WFP food in Muzaffharabad and Mansehra.
- (b) In Pakistan, assessments continue in the Neelam valley. The joint assessment mission leaves Islamabad 21 October.
- (c) WFPs response to the Central American floods continues. In Guatemala, following the initial needs assessment findings, WFP is in the process of launching an Emergency Operation to reach some 285,000 beneficiaries for an initial period of 6 months with relief assistance.
- (d) In Chad, WFP General Food Distributions have been completed in the southern and central camps and are ongoing in the northern camps.
- (e) In Chad, WFP/UNHCR Joint Assessment Mission is underway in Eastern Chad with focus on operations in favour of both refugee and host populations.
- (f) In Sudan, Annual Needs Assessment (ANA) field teams have been deployed to most parts of the South, East and Transitional Areas of Sudan
- (g) In Sudan, the inter-agency barge operation has completed second round of distributions along the Tonga-Zeraf corridor, reaching 50,000 beneficiaries with 400 tons of food
- (h) In Sudan, WFP dispatched around 30,000 tons of mixed food both to Cooperating Partners and for direct distribution in the three Darfur states between 1 – 16 October. Insecurity across the greater Darfur region continues to remain a serious concern. The increased military presence in El Geneina and across West Darfur is causing particular tension.
- (i) In Niger, 44,000 tons of food have been delivered for the first and second round of General Distributions.
- (j) In Southern Africa, approximately 12 million people are in urgent need of emergency food assistance until the 2005/06 harvest in April/March. The “lean season”, which traditionally begins in December, has begun much earlier this year resulting in escalating food needs, which will peak by January. WFP aims to reach over 9 million people during the lean period, including up to 4 million people in Zimbabwe and just

under 3 million in Malawi. WFP stands ready to further increase beneficiary numbers if needs continue to rise.

(B) Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe: (1) Afghanistan (2) Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (3) Pakistan

(1) Afghanistan

- (a) A UNDP in country mission was attacked on 18 October by unidentified motorbike riders near the village of Kang-e-Khali in Faryab province. At least 10 shots were fired and one person was injured.
- (b) During the reporting period (13 – 19 October), WFP assisted over 500,000 beneficiaries with over 1,300 tons of mixed food.
- (c) WFP has allocated some 5,000 tons of wheat, 2,400 tons of vegetable oil, 500 tons of pulses and 480 tons of WSB on loan basis to Pakistan and for immediate release to earthquake affected people. WFP Co has also moved trucks to Pakistan and seconded staff in support of the relief operation.
- (d) WFP has signed a letter of agreement with the Department of Rural Rehabilitation (RRD) in Kandahar as part of an inter-agency contingency plan for the pre positioning of 1,050 tons of mixed food which would cover the food requirements of some 9,544 households. This is part of UN contingency planning to provide relief assistance to inhabitants of Zabul and neighbouring provinces in the Southern region who would be exposed to floods and snows in the coming winter months.
- (e) WFP is also pre positioning some 16,000 tons of food or 70 percent of planned requirements during the winter months for food insecure households in mountainous communities in the highlands areas.
- (f) An estimated 3.3 million school age children have received de-worming tablets and attended hygiene education sessions under the nation wide de-worming campaign supported by UN agencies. This also included the training of more than 5,000 teachers in administering tablets and organising health education awareness sessions to students.

(2) Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

- (a) Since April, a total of 25,263 tons have been dispatched to Chad (including supplies for Sudan).
- (b) Following a request from WFP Sudan, on 13 October the Air Operation in Khufra was extended for another two-month period in order to airlift an additional 5,000 tons. Khufra Air Operation had previously airlifted 15,000 tons of food.
- (c) The Special Operation is currently 55 percent funded.

(3) Pakistan

- (a) WFP Muzaffarabad reports that the current security situation is calm, although there is a sense of frustration among the population.
- (b) The humanitarian response continues to be hampered by poor infrastructure, and impassable roads.
- (c) Three base camps have been established to serve as offices in Muzaffarabad, Manshera and Bagh. A preliminary staffing requirement has been determined to supplement the existing staff of five international and 22 national staff at Muzaffarabad, and the four national staff at Manshera and three at Bagh. In particular, there is an urgent need to strengthen monitoring capacity.

- (d) WFP food distributions are continuing. It is estimated that 338,320 people have to date, received WFP food in Muzaffharabad and Mansehra.
- (e) While agreements have been signed with NGOs, it has been noted that most do not yet have the capacity to handle and distribute WFP commodities. WFP field staff are now relying on local people – in consultation with village elders and the military - to undertake distributions.
- (f) Rations are currently calculated at 2 packs of biscuits per person per day. One bag of wheatflour is given per family (six persons); pulses one 10 kg bag per family.
- (g) WFP is still assessing damage in the Neelam valley, which was only reached by the Pakistani army on 18 October and by WFP mid-week.
- (h) As reported by WFP staff observing via helicopter, 120 villages adjacent to Muzaffarabad Tehsil are damaged. Damages started from Jura towards Muzaffarabad. In Jura the damage is about 50%, while the damage in Nowseri, Pattika, Punjgran is almost 100%. Only the army has managed to deliver food and tents to these areas, and not in large quantities. The roads to these villages are blocked and washed away. The population in the valleys are in need of food as the supply line is closed. According to WFP staff, food should be transported by helicopter and dropped in various locations.
- (i) The Joint Rapid Emergency Food & Nutrition Assessment is scheduled to leave depart Islamabad 21 October. Further discussions and refinements on methodology, questionnaires and sampling issues continue with team leaders, UNICEF and OXFAM.
- (j) As of 21 October, a total of 1,444 tons of food have been dispatched to the affected areas.
- (k) All available Mobile Storage tents (13 units) have been deployed in Muzafarabad (five on site) Manshera (two on site), Bagh (two on site), Balakhot (two on site) and Batagram (two on site). WFP is exploring possibilities of using Batagram as a Warehouse site.
- (l) A Logistics Assessment has been completed for a location south of Muzafferabad along the ISB – Murre – Kohala – Muzafferabad road.
- (m) The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service have undertaken ten missions, transporting 50 passengers and 20 tons of cargo. There are five helicopters operational and another six are expected to arrive on 23 October.
- (n) The United Nations Joint Logistics Center (UNJLC) has been asked to liaise with NATO to discuss onsite technical Search And Rescue (SAR) capacity.
- (o) Food coordination meetings are held on daily basis in Muzaffhrabad and Mansehra. UN team leaders also conduct daily meetings in Muzzafharabad.

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

(1) Burundi

- (a) The general security situation is relatively satisfactory. However, increased armed banditry and targeted attacks by Front for National Libération (FNL) rebels are still being reported. The security situation in the provinces of Bubanza, Bujumbura Rural and Kayanza continues to deteriorate as a result of increased FNL attacks. Looting and targeted killings by FNL rebels are on the rise. Some reports suggest that while the FNL is intensifying its recruitment campaign, a noticeable number of its soldiers are surrendering to the National Defence Forces.
- (b) The northern provinces of Burundi continue to receive asylum seekers from Rwanda. A meeting between Burundian and Rwandan government officials held earlier this week

concluded that the asylum seekers should be repatriated. Thus far, WFP has been assisting approximately 3,000 Rwandans asylum seekers hosted in four sites of Kirundo and Ngozi provinces.

- (c) During the week under review, WFP distributed 906 tons of food aid to 86,033 beneficiaries.
- (d) Planting for the 2006A agricultural season has now been completed. Unfortunately, the volume of rainfall received was below normal, very erratic and late in key food production areas of the country. The lean season started earlier than anticipated hence the current household food stocks are very low. These combined factors indicate a very difficult food security situation for the most vulnerable households in the months to come. In view of this development, an inter-agency meeting co-chaired by WFP and FAO will be organised early next week to outline contingency measures which are needed. Various reports, including those of the National Institute on Geographic Studies (IGEBU), the Ministry of Agriculture, NGOs and UN partners will be discussed.
- (e) The Seeds Protection Rations (SPR) distribution campaign has been completed. A total of 6,610 tons of food were distributed to nearly 150,000 households. Preliminary results from the campaign suggest beneficiary satisfaction with the targeting and distributions processes. The main complaint from beneficiaries was the substitution of oil with other commodities which was primarily due to the shortage of oil in WFP's pipeline.
- (f) Some quantities of oil have been received but are insufficient to cover projected needs. Pipeline breaks are foreseen for December and beyond. Requests for loans from the regional operation have been made in view of shortfalls in cereals, pulses and oil which will occur in December 2005 and January 2006.

(2) Congo

- (a) On 13 October 2005, an argument between the police and the Ninja, former rebel militias, resulted in the death of four soldiers, one Chinese citizen and several people being injured, including a UN World Health Organization staff member. On 19 October, the army stormed Bacongo area to drive out the militias, which resulted in the displacement of some people living around Bacongo, south Brazzaville, to more secure areas in northern Brazzaville. Although there were casualties, no official figures have been released as yet. On 20 October, local authorities informed the population that the situation is under control and that people should go back to their area of residence and resume work.
- (b) The United Nations Security Management Team (SMT) met and decided to suspend all missions to the Pool region for eight days starting today, and advised that UN offices be closed from 1500hrs every day while the situation is being assessed.
- (c) The Mid-Term Review mission for the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation, PRRO 10312.0, cancelled a field visit to the Pool region due to the security situation. The mission was however able to visit Pointe-Noire and Nkayi sub-offices, both located in south Congo, where they met with WFP stakeholders within the framework of the PRRO.

(3) Congo, DR

- (a) The United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC) indicated that the Rwandan Hutu rebels massacred rural populations in Kaniola (south Kivu) on Sunday, 9 October. Many cases of sexual abuse perpetrated by the Rwandan Hutu rebels on the local population were also reported. WFP is preparing to assist the displaced population from Kaniola after their identification in Walungu centre.
- (b) All primary schools reopened on Monday, 17 October after teachers from public schools

ended the strike movement they had started at the beginning of September.

- (c) In Bukavu, WFP identified areas and beneficiaries for the seed protection programme. In total, 5,000 households should be assisted with seed protection food rations under the 2005-2006 planting season throughout the south-Kivu province.
- (d) During the reporting period (12–18 October), 27 tons of assorted food were airlifted from Goma to Kalima in Maniema province. The airlifted food targeted 600 malnourished families involved in the nutritional rehabilitation programme. Preparations are underway for another airlift of 27 tons of food commodities to implementing partners in Punia. In Kindu, the pipeline break in corn-soya blend, salt and maize meal commodities resulted in the reduction of beneficiary rations mainly in the supplementary nutritional centres. Therefore, moderately malnourished persons under treatment received 50 per cent of the required quantity of corn-soya blend and maize meal was used to balance their food basket.
- (e) On 14 October, an inter-agency needs assessment mission was undertaken in Bambu (Ituri district), following the recent clashes between May-May and Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo (FARDC) military operations, which reportedly displaced some 3,500 people. According to Cooperating Partner (CP) Atlas Logistic, 2,000 IDPs who fled from Bambu and settled in Nizi (30 km from Bunia) were in dire need of food and non-food items. Meanwhile, WFP was informed of the remaining IDPs heading towards Mabanga, located in the northeast of Nizi.
- (f) During the period under review, WFP conducted a field trip to assess some projects supervised by Coopération Technique Belge (CTB) in Bunia. The Belgian donors were currently supporting the rehabilitation of 11 primary schools, 5 health centres as well as Bunia General Hospital. WFP plans to assist 979 persons involved in these rehabilitations through a new partnership with CTB. Among these food-for-work (FFW) potential participants, 274 are women and 120 are demobilized adult combatants.

(4) Djibouti

- (a) On 16 October 2005, WFP joined FAO and the Djibouti Government in celebrating World Food Day. During the ceremony, the Ministry for Agriculture distributed agricultural materials to local cooperatives working in agriculture, fishing and in the sale of fish and sea products. The materials were acquired within the framework of the Special Programme on Food Security (PSSA) funded by FAO and the Islamic Bank, which aims at showing potential for agricultural development related to the control of the country's water resources and possible profits from improvements in productivity and the diversification of vegetable production, in addition to the potential of fishing and marketing of sea products. On the same day, the UN country team, composed of the Representatives of UNDP, WFP and FAO, visited an agricultural farm in the district of Arta.
- (b) During the first round of emergency general food distributions undertaken in September and early October, WFP distributed a total of 764 tons of various commodities to an estimated total of 9,500 households in the five districts affected by drought. WFP has continued substituting pulses with other commodities due to the shortage of this commodity. More cereals and blended food were distributed to balance the food basket. With the current arrival of shipments, the second phase of food distribution is planned to start next week. Under this EMOP, WFP is assisting 47,500 drought affected pastoralists and malnourished children under five in rural areas.

(5) Ethiopia

- (a) "Deyr" (short) season rains have started in the Southern zones of the Somali region and in some districts of Fik and Deghabour zones of Somali region. The "deyr" rainy season

usually starts in the first week of October ending the dry "hagaa" season and normally extends to at least the end of November. The first Deyr rains have eased water shortages, especially in Danan district of Gode zone, which is currently considered as an area of concern. Deyr rains have also been falling in Duhun and Sagag districts of Fik zone, also currently on the list of areas of concern. It is now hoped that the Deyr rains will improve the dry conditions that follows the Hagaa season. The full impact of the rains can only be judged when the rainy season ends.

- (b) A WFP team that visited the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR) from October 14 to 17 reported improved conditions in Dale district of Sidama zone. However, the situation in Kedida-Gamela district and in the lowland parts of Angacha district is of great concern. The food security situation has deteriorated as a result of crop failure following a poor Belg season in that area and has been aggravated by the absence of relief food distributions since July for many districts. Food allocations from federal authorities were put on hold for much of the region because it had not accounted fully for utilization of previous allocations of food. Due to the poor food security conditions reported, a request for urgent emergency food allocations to these areas has however been submitted to the Federal Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC) and it is expected that allocations will be transported as a matter of priority.
- (c) The Afar regional Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau (DPPB) has issued an emergency request for food and non-food items for an additional 5,472 people affected by the eruption of Mount Erta Ale in Teru District on 24 September. DPPC has previously responded with food and non-food items for some 6,000 people affected by the eruption, and emergency distributions are reported to be ongoing. A United Nations inter-agency team (FAO, WFP, OCHA) has assessed the situation in Megella district of zone two and in Teru district of zone four and is expected to report the mission findings within the coming days. A series of earthquakes measuring an average of 5.5 on the Richter scale were associated with the eruption of the long dormant volcano and according to media reports killed livestock and injured one woman.

(6) Rwanda

- (a) No asylum seeker entered Rwanda from DRC last week. Three camps remained stable with 1,044 refugees in Nkamira, 4,519 in Nyabiheke and 17,210 in Gihembe. The verification of litigation cases in Gihembe and Kiziba camps continues. In Gihembe camp, there were still 38 unregistered persons who were either in prison or in hospital during the verification exercise. In Kiziba camp, 499 refugees were found to be fraudulent, which brought the figure down to 17,138. The number of Congolese refugees in Rwanda currently stands at 39,911.
- (b) Voluntary repatriation continued last week with 313 refugees - 54 from Kigeme and 259 from Nyamure - returning to Burundi. The two camps now shelter 756 and 2,279 refugees, respectively. The number of Burundian refugees in Rwanda is currently 3,035.
- (c) Approximately 230 tons of mixed commodities were distributed to 12,779 refugees in Kiziba camp as a one-month full ration. No distribution was carried out in other camps.
- (d) A total of 116 returnees crossed the border into Rwanda from DRC through Nkamira and Nyagatare transit camps. They included 45 family members of Front Démocratique pour la Libération du Rwanda (FDLR) militia who came through Nyagatare/Cyangugu. Returnees received a three-month food ration. WFP is pre-positioning food at the DRC border in Cyangugu due to the expected arrival of FDLR family members in the coming weeks. No returnees were reported from Uganda.

(7) Somalia

- (a) In south Somalia, localized conflict, insecurity and tensions intensified in Bay and Bakool regions and parts of Juba Valley. The conflict displaced civilian populations in Qansadhare (Bay Region) and Wajid districts (Bakool), disrupted the internal trade, worsened food security and jeopardized humanitarian relief access. The recurrent and ongoing conflicts also has the potential to disrupt the Deyr rainy season farming activities.
- (b) In central regions, resource based conflict, road blocks and general insecurity disrupted market activities and increased prices of staple food to new levels. As a result, terms of trade between camel milk and cereals decreased by 25 percent compared to a normal year. The insecurity also limited dry season migration options among the pastoral communities due to sustained hostility between different clans within Galgadud region.
- (c) WFP Somalia welcomed in October 2005 the release of two hijacked vessels which were carrying WFP food commodities. The MV Semlow with a crew of ten was hijacked off central Somalia on her way from Mombasa to Bossaso with 850 tons of rice for tsunami victims in northeast Somalia. After 100 days in captivity the MV Semlow was released on 3 October 2005 at the port of El Maan just north of Mogadishu. The second vessel, the MV Miltzow was hijacked with eight of the ten crew members while discharging WFP relief cargo in the port of Merka, 100 km southwest of Mogadishu. The vessel, with 400 tons of maize, pulses and vegetable oil was released in the early hours of 14 October 2005 after being held by gunmen for 32 hours off the coast of south Somalia. The MV Miltzow returned to the port of Merka with the crew, all in good health, and completed the discharge of the WFP relief food, which was untouched. This relief food was intended for some 80,000 drought and flood-stricken people in the Lower Juba Valley in southern Somalia. Both vessels are expected back in Mombassa, their home port, on 22 October 2005. The vessel owners are asking for armed escort for future voyages into Somali waters with WFP or UN relief commodities. WFP Somalia is looking into the possibilities of alternative transport routes, including overland from Kenya.
- (d) In the eighth round of distribution which was concluded on 8 October 2005, 24,200 beneficiaries received 391 tons of rice, pulses, vegetable oil and blended food. In total, 3,063 tons of WFP relief food have been distributed since 30 December 2004 to an initial caseload of 30,500 beneficiaries. This number of beneficiaries for tsunami assistance has decreased gradually over time as seasonal/temporary fishermen have left the coastal villages and settlements and returned to urban centres or pastoral areas.

(8) Sudan

- (a) Darfur:
- (b) Insecurity across the greater Darfur region continued to remain a serious concern during the week. The increasing military presence in El Geneina and across West Darfur is causing particular tension.
- (c) In response to a Security Management Team (SMT) recommendation made on 11 October, WFP began an administrative reduction of staff from West Darfur. The recommendation was made in light of the increased military build-up in El Geneina, although there has been no specific threat levelled against members of the international humanitarian community. The situation is starting to show signs of improvement.
- (d) Between 1 and 16 October, WFP dispatched some 29,988 tons of mixed food both to Cooperating Partners and for direct distribution in the three Darfur states.

- (e) Until 16 October WFP had been dispatching food from Port Sudan at a rate of 2,108 tons per day. A similar period in September saw an average daily dispatch of 1,286 tons. WFP continued with efforts to fortify primary capacity by attracting overseas haulers in response to the recent increased demand in the local market. One contractor with assets currently under clearance in Port Sudan is set to start operations with WFP as soon as they become available.
- (f) WFP continued to deliver food along the newly-opened Abéché (Chad)-El Geneina corridor during the week. A total of 3,133 tons of cereals had been delivered to El Geneina along the corridor as of 15 October.
- (g) Jet fuel supplies remained robust with all planned air deliveries completed during the reporting period. Between 1 and 17 October, WFP delivered some 4,779 tons by air to the Darfur region including airlifts from El Khufra, Libya.
- (h) Preparations for the launch of the pilot food-for-education programme in Rural El Fasher, North Darfur, continued with a baseline assessment during the week in conjunction with UNICEF and the Ministry of Education. Meanwhile, in West Darfur the joint assessment that was planned for the week was postponed due to the security situation.
- (i) General food distributions continued in Abu Shouk, El Salaam, Tawilla and for Mallit IDPs and residents while Cooperating Partner GAA completed 85 percent of distributions in the Kutum cluster. Distributions previously suspended due to insecurity in Shangil Tobaya and Shedad camps were completed during the week.
- (j) Distribution resumed in Masteri, Kongo Haraza and Beida having been delayed since August due to insecurity. WFP Cooperating Partner SC-US reached the target locations by helicopter enabling food to be distributed to over 28,000 beneficiaries. WFP dispatched a further 665 tons to SC-US in El Geneina camps, Mornie and Habillah. Meanwhile CRS and SRC received 791 tons and 196 tons of WFP food respectively to benefit almost 79,000 people in Kulbus and El Geniena localities.
- (k) WFP began consultations with partners regarding scaling down operations for the period November and December following the harvest.
- (l) As of 16 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.
- (m) 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.
- (n) South, East and Transitional Areas:
- (o) In Greater Equatoria, Inter-clan fighting and LRA activities continue to be reported in the region. The security situation affects WFP convoy deliveries from Uganda to Koboko as well as food distributions to some 5,000 returnees in Mundri East and West counties. Meanwhile, on 11 October, unconfirmed reports suggest that the LRA killed 18 people in Liria in Eastern Equatoria.
- (p) In Bahr El Jebel, a truck belonging to the Ugandan People's Defence Force (UPDF) was reportedly ambushed by the LRA near Tore, west of Yei. Approximately 10 UPDF soldiers were wounded. The security level on the Yei-Maridi road was immediately raised to UN Security Level Three, allowing only essential movement with armed escorts. The road between Yei and the DRC border has also been declared NO GO for UN and NGO movement following an ambush on a commercial vehicle on 14 October.
- (q) Field interviews for the Annual Needs Assessments (ANA) 2006 started in most part of the South, Central, East and Transitional Areas. Participants include several UN

agencies, NGOs and government ministries as well as representatives from HAC/SRRC and the South Sudan Centre for Statistics and Evaluation (SSCSE). Participants had attended training sessions across Sudan before starting fieldwork during the reporting week. In the south, ANA teams will focus mainly on Bahr El Ghazal, Unity and isolated locations in Lakes (Yirol), Upper Nile (Tonga, Fashoda, Yelqu and Latjor), Jonglei (Old Fangak and Akobo) and Bahr El Jebel (Mongalla). However, heavy rains in some parts of South Sudan and the Transitional areas are hampering access to various proposed sites.

- (r) The Returns Task Force coordinated and deployed an inter-agency assessment mission to Kuajoc, Bahr El Ghazal following reports of some 3,000 people moving into Wau IDP camps from the flood-affected area as reported last week. The assessment team, which included representatives from WFP, UNICEF, OCHA, FAO, IRWW, SRC, CARE International, IRC, NCA and SRRC, will report on its findings in the coming week.
- (s) The inter-agency barge operation that departed from Malakal on 4 October, completed the second round of distributions along the Tonga Zeraf corridor on 17 October. A total of 400 tons of food reached some 50,000 beneficiaries in 28 locations, including 9,460 returnees. The next round of the operation is scheduled to commence on 24 October along the Kodok corridor, reaching 34,500 beneficiaries in 22 locations with 306 tons of food.
- (t) Following an inter-agency rapid assessment of areas affected by gales in the Red Sea in early September, WFP with its cooperating partners continued food distributions targeting those severely affected by gales in Suakin, South of Port Sudan. In addition, some 4,760 flood affected persons in Arbaat, North Port Sudan received about 88 tons of food assistance. During the week, 315 (including 210 women) received about 6 tons of assorted food commodities. So far, WFP has provided 348 tons of assorted food assistance to some 18,860 gale affected persons.
- (u) WFP dispatched a total of 638 tons of food from Lokichoggio as well 649 tons of food from El Obeid to South Sudan during the reporting week. Air deliveries were temporarily suspended for Akon, Bahr El Ghazal when fighting broke out over grazing land in a locality. WFP's food distributions in Nyamlel, Mayom Akol and Atukel were affected and the scheduled opening of a new distribution centre in Akak did not take place as WFP staff movement was restricted.
- (v) Convoys were unable to dispatch food from Koboko due to the prevailing insecurity in Western Equatoria. Dispatches by road from Lokichoggio were postponed during the week because of limited staffing capacity in the field which cause delayed deliveries in Bahr El Jebel and Eastern Equatoria. A total of 1,084 tons of food aid was dispatched by road to Abyei and Kadugli in South Kordofan, North Kordofan, and Bentui, Unity State. An additional 182 tons were dispatched by road to Kassala and Red Sea during the week. Road and air deliveries from Northern sector represent 10 percent of the October delivery target of 19,221 tons. Access by road to some locations is still hampered by rains.
- (w) 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 to allow for maximum operational 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 US\$15 million to augment barge capacity in Sudan under the Special Operation 10412.0. Contributions will be used to purchase two passenger barges as well as two pushers

and ten barges.

(9) Tanzania

- (a) A total of 10,500 refugees voluntarily repatriated to Burundi in September.
- (b) Preliminary findings from the 2005 Nutrition Survey in 12 refugee camps in western Tanzania indicate that the prevalence of underweight children under five is 22 percent, whereas the prevalence of stunting (height for age) is 36.2 percent. Based on these findings chronic malnutrition continues to remain at high levels as per WHO classifications. The final report is due in November.
- (c) WFP is currently providing 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.
- (d) General distribution covers 370,904 registered refugees. During the past week, WFP distributed some 1,300 tons of food through general distribution, supplementary and therapeutic feeding in refugee camps in western Tanzania. More than 6,500 food insecure and otherwise vulnerable Tanzanians in 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 (FFW), food-for-training (FFT) and food-for-hospital in-patients.
- (e) Since the last update, 2.1 million in cash was received for the Tanzania component of Great Lakes Region, PRRO 10062.2. 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 in Tanzania earlier this year.

(10) Uganda

- (a) The UN International Criminal Court issued arrest warrants for the top leadership of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). The UN country team is assessing the possible threats for UN staff operating in northern Uganda but it is not clear what implications the warrants have on the peace initiative between the LRA and Government of Uganda mediated by Ms. Betty Bigombe. There are growing concerns on possible attacks of LRA groups based in DRC on the local population and refugee camps in West Nile, northern Uganda.
- (b) Last week, WFP warned that to feed more than 1.45 million internally displaced people (IDPs) in northern Uganda, the Uganda country office urgently needs USD 58 million in cash contributions to buy food locally to sustain its operations after December 2005. "Ninety percent of the displaced in Uganda heavily depend on WFP food and nutritional assistance for their survival," the Director of WFP's Geneva liaison office said on his return from a week-long visit to the country. The WFP Country Director in Uganda stressed that "Without continued WFP support to the IDPs through mid 2006, malnutrition rates, particularly among children, is likely to skyrocket."
- (c) A total of 172 Rwandan refugees from Nakivale and Oruchinga settlements voluntarily repatriated to Rwanda on 3 October. WFP provided High Energy Biscuits (HEBs) to the repatriating refugees.
- (d) WFP food distribution continues to reach 1.45 million displaced persons, 165,000 refugees and other vulnerable persons. During the past two weeks, WFP distributed 5,240 tons of relief food assistance to 454,823 persons including IDPs sheltering in camps in Gulu, Kitgum, Pader and Lira districts, refugees, children in nutrition centres and other vulnerable persons.

- (e) WFP, in collaboration with Ministry of Health, conducted regional sensitisation and training of Mother and Child Health and Nutrition (MCH) service providers from 11 to 14 October for Arua, Yumbe, Gulu, Kitgum, Pader and Lira districts. The programme addresses the special nutritional needs of children under five, pregnant and nursing mothers whilst improving access to maternal and child health services. WFP and cooperating partners will initially focus on 12 districts, with special attention on the Karamoja region and northern Uganda.
- (f) WFP currently has a funding gap of USD 23 million representing an immediate shortfall of 44,631 tons of food commodities (36,727 tons cereals and 7,904 tons pulses). This is most needed to maintain a healthy food pipeline for ensuring IDPs and refugees' food security over the next six months (through March 2006). Unless new contributions are confirmed, the nutritional status of 1.4 million internally displaced persons in northern Uganda, mostly women, children and the elderly will be at risk.

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

(1) Chad

- (a) The security situation has remained calm in the refugee camps during the reporting period (13–19 October), despite the recent tense situation near the Chad-Sudan border. It has been reported that several military personnel have deserted the Chadian army during the past weeks in the eastern Ouaddai area, resulting in a strong military presence in the region, particularly in Abéché and Farchana. The deserters have allegedly departed to an unknown location.
- (b) Following a Security Management Team (SMT) meeting held on 16-17 October in Abéché, a number of security measures were put in place, including: reduction in the number of humanitarian personnel operating in the Farchana area; prohibited travel along the border with Sudan as well as the Bahai and Goz Beida areas; air operations to continue in the Farchana zone with monitored landing and close radio contact with the base. Meanwhile, some humanitarian workers have been relocated from the Hadjer Hadid area to Farchana and Abéché.
- (c) The WFP/UNHCR Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) started in eastern Chad on 17 October 2005 and is expected to be completed by the 22nd. The mission met with the Governor and the Prefet of Abéché as well as representatives of various UN agencies and NGOs operating in the area. The team will visit both refugee camps and various areas where WFP activities in favour of host communities are underway. A debriefing is scheduled to take place in N'Djamena on 2 November 2005 during which the mission's preliminary findings and recommendations will be presented.
- (d) The WFP/UNHCR estimated caseload stands at 199,916 refugees in twelve camps. This figure is likely to change after the completion of the regularisation/registration exercise. The replacement of old ration cards in the Mille and Kounoungou camps enabled the regularisation of 362 refugees, who had not previously been included on the Master list.
- (e) The first phase of the registration/regularization process, the so-called "braceleting", was completed in the Oure Cassoni camp last week, thus ending the exercise in all 12 camps. Meanwhile, the second phase of the registration is underway in all camps and should be completed by the end of the year. UNHCR is expected to confirm official figures upon the completion of the second phase of the operation.
- (f) WFP general food distributions were completed in the southern and central camps of eastern Chad and are expected to be completed in northern camps by next week. Final figures will be presented thereafter.

- (g) A special distribution was conducted in the Gaga camp on 17 October to cover the needs of some 270 new arrivals. The next general distributions for the month of November are scheduled to start on the 1st in the central camps and on the 3rd in the southern camps. Northern camps will be covered from the 14th.
- (h) WFP food-for-work (FFW) activities for host communities continue in collaboration with various humanitarian partners. In the Iriba area, Cooperating Partner ADESK is in the process of finalising its project to rehabilitate a number of school classrooms in various local villages. Participants should receive their rations thereafter.
- (i) WFP Seed Protection Ration beneficiaries continue the harvest of millet in the Wadis of Iridimi/Ere and Touloum. The yield is expected to be very good.
- (j) Under the Blanket Supplementary Feeding (BSF), Cooperating Partner IRD (International Relief Development) distributed 17.802 Mt of CSB, oil and sugar to a total of 4,023 beneficiaries in the Bakaore area of Iriba. The BSF distributions that were scheduled to start in villages surrounding the Bredjing and Treguine camps on the 15th were temporarily suspended in light of the prevailing security situation in the area. With the coming harvest, BSF for host communities will be phasing down. Meanwhile, FFW and income generating interventions will continue to improve long-term food security.
- (k) In agreement with IMC (International Medical Corps), who has initiated a mobile clinic in the Guereda area, WFP is preparing to provide food support to local populations around the camps of Mille, Kounoungou and Am Nabak.
- (l) The overland operation from Abéché to El Geneina (Sudan) started on 3 October 2005 with a total of 4,324 tons of cereal so far dispatched via the Libyan corridor. A balance of 772 tons remain in Abéché. The operation is working well.
- (m) A further 6,000 tons of cereals are currently en route from El Khufra (Libya) to Abéché by using commercial trucks without WFP escort.
- (n) Transport in Abéché is limited and WFP estimates that it can mobilize approximately 70 trucks. However, to date, no trucks have been mobilized during October for the Chadian operations.
- (o) Roads were officially opened on the 15th of October. WFP had not been able to transport any food from N'Djamena to the East prior to this date.
- (p) MSF-Luxembourg completed a screening in the Iridimi and Touloum camps during the reporting period. Findings indicate that the nutritional situation is stable in both camps with a global malnutrition rate of around 10%.
- (q) The WFP Mother and Child Health (MCH) programme is expected to start in the Farchana camps shortly and will target some 800 pregnant and nursing mothers. This will be done in cooperation with MSF-Holland.
- (r) During the reporting period, WFP Humanitarian Air Service (WFP HAS) transported a total of 85 passengers on the N'Djamena-Abéché routing (UN 21W) and 151 passengers on the Abéché-eastern strips routing (UN 23W). WFP HAS flights remain suspended in the Guereda due to the impracticability of the airstrip. Rehabilitation works (FFW) are ongoing and it is expected that the airstrip will be again operational as from 15 November 2005.
- (s) WFP Humanitarian Air Service (Special Operation 10338.1) remains severely under-funded with only US\$1,044,634 so far confirmed against a US\$7.2 million requirement. If funds are not received very soon, WFP will be forced to suspend the air service in December 2005.
- (t) To date, the Emergency Operation (EMOP 10327.1) has received a total of US\$28 million, representing 32.43% of the total requirement.
- (u) The overall pipeline situation is quite healthy to cover needs until May 2006.

Nevertheless, taking into account the lead time for the food to reach the beneficiaries (4-6 months) as well as pre-positioning of food for the rainy season in 2006, it is crucial that contributions are confirmed by December to grant pre-positioning before May 2006.

(2) Guinea

- (a) Frequent cases of attacks on private houses continued to be reported in Kissidougou and N'Zerekore. The attacks typically have occurred at night and while it is raining. In N'Zerekore, two cases of road blocks established in order to rob commuters have been reported.
- (b) The repatriation convoys have been cancelled until end of October due to the coming elections in Liberia. However, the recruitment campaign and sign up process is still continuing.
- (c) On 6 and 16 October, UNHCR N'Zerekore held meeting with NGOs and WFP to discuss the resettlement of the 3,500 Ivorian refugees living in Nonah camp over to zone 12 of the Kouankan camp. Nonah, originally a transit centre, has housed Ivorian refugees for the past two years. The transfer of refugees over to Kouankan camp will allow UNHCR to both establish Nonah as a transit camp and have space available there should an influx of Ivorian refugees enter Guinea. The next general food distribution for the Ivorian refugees is scheduled to take place at Nonah camp on 1 November.
- (d) On 16 October, 110 Guineans without residency permits or visas were expelled from Morocco and flown back to Guinea. Following a request put forward by IOM, WFP provided food rations for 3 days while IOM made itself responsible for preparing hot meals for these returnees.
- (e) Guinean refugee camps now host over 57,330 individuals who are currently being assisted by WFP. The present count includes 3,554 refugees from Ivory Coast and the remainder from Liberia.
- (f) A campaign organized by UNHCR to distribute temporary refugee status certificates has been completed in Telikoro and Madina camps. This activity, which started on 4 October, is ongoing in Kountaya and Laine camps. A WFP food monitor, assigned to the Laine camp, is assisting UNHCR with their campaign there.
- (g) The dispatch of food to schools for the first quarter of the 2005-2006 school year has started. However, the transport syndicate in the N'zerekore region has threatened to halt distributions as it claims not to have sufficient funds to cover petrol costs.
- (h) Members of a mission to formulate the 2007-2011 Guinea Country Programme made a visit Kissidougou region to determine the possibility of incorporating Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation - funded activities in the next Country Programme. Mission members made visits to schools and met with district education officers, PTA members, and staff running NGO education based projects. There were other visits made to assess NGO partnerships with communities and government agencies in the health and rural development sectors. All three fields are areas of intervention in the current Country Programme.
- (i) On 8 and 15 October, UNICEF organized meetings to discuss programming issues concerning HIV/AIDS. Attending were several organizations now intervening in that sector in N'Zerekore. WFP N'Zerekore staff members also participated and took the opportunity to share the agency's plan to launch an HIV/AIDS pilot which could complement other ongoing activities in the region.
- (j) On 9 October, the WFP N'Zerekore coordinator met with a representative from the NGO FHI, an organization which provides support to N'Zerekore's voluntary HIV/AIDS testing centre. Discussions centred around the possibility of providing food assistance

to people infected or affected by HIV/AIDS. Areas which still need further deliberation concern temporary food storage and food dispatching. The NGO is also awaiting a response from its headquarters to see whether it could be authorized to sign a letter of understanding with WFP for this activity. Once warehouse, transport and head office approval issues are resolved, a formal partnership could begin where 50 households in N'Zerekore city could be assisted.

(3) Niger

- (a) The Emergency Operation (EMOP) will be extended for an additional three months, until the end of March 2006.
- (b) WFP, the Government of Niger and Cooperating Partners have completed two rounds of General Free Food Distributions which targeted over 3 million people in urgent need of food aid. The distributions were completed before the harvest period beginning in early-mid October in order to avoid post-harvest market interference. WFP is awaiting final reports from Cooperating Partners.
- (c) Continuing EMOP activities through March of 2006 will be focusing on nutrition. Chronic malnutrition rates are particularly high in Niger, and as the problem is recognized to be a structural one, it is believed that there is a strong need to continue these programs. WFP is currently working with 17 operational partners at approximately 500 fixed or ambulatory centres across the country. Current admissions stand at approximately 150,000, and it is expected that admissions will continue at a steady rate.
- (d) Planned activities include supplementary feeding for pregnant and nursing women and for children under 5, a protection ration (preventing division of child's treatment ration among the entire family) and a small family ration as an additional support to families in need. WFP has been in discussions with UNICEF, which will continue to ensure complementary activities and a treatment ration for moderately and severely malnourished children. In addition to these selective feeding activities, a Food for Work and a cereal bank component of the EMOP are planned.
- (e) The Crop, Livestock and Food Security Analysis (CLFSA) is scheduled to start on Saturday 22 October. WFP's role in the mission will be to assess the extent to which households' livelihoods are currently providing for their basic food needs, and in case of current or expected food gap, to determine emergency food and non-food assistance requirements for the forthcoming marketing year.
- (f) Preliminary results of the Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) were shared internally at WFP this week. The assessment is analyzing vulnerability in Niger, looking at the identity, number and location of the food insecure, and distinguishing between chronic versus transitory vulnerability. Initial results show a profile of food insecurity in Niger. The regions of Tahoua (24.4%), Dosso (16.6%) and Tillaberi (16.5%) have been observed to have the highest percentages of severely food insecure households. The final results of the assessment will give an outlook on the coming 3-6 months, and make recommendations on food-aid and other humanitarian assistance.
- (g) Through all EMOP activities in 2005, a total of more than 52,000 tons have been dispatched to Cooperating Partners, of which 44,000 have been for general distributions beginning on 8 August. It is estimated that over 2.9 million beneficiaries have been reached. The combined pipelines of the DNP-GCA, CARE, CRS, and PLAN International have delivered and additional estimated 22,000 tons in the first round, making a total of 66,000 tons delivered in Niger for general distributions. WFP is awaiting reports from partners for final distribution and beneficiary figures.
- (h) According to the WFP/SIMA's market monitoring report, average prices for the current week are still higher than the average during the previous five years. Price decreases are gradually slowing from double-digit figures in September to minor changes in

October. This week three local markets showed marginally lower than average prices for millet; some markets experienced price increases, a possible sign of increased market tension. Knowledge gained through the monitoring of markets will feed into October's food security assessments: understanding the link between markets and the access to food helps to understand the food security position of vulnerable households, and possible assistance strategies.

- (i) The SRSA engineers and the Bailey bridge at Guene, Benin, arrived during the reporting period. The engineers are now working with the Government of Benin to install the bridge and completion is planned for the end of the month.
- (j) The Niger EMOP 10398.0 requires a total of 57.6 million US dollars. Overall, the operation is 62.23% funded, having received 36.4 million US dollars in contributions. The current shortfall is 21.2 million US dollars (36.77%), 15.5 Million of which are IRA funds that were advanced to the EMOP. WFP urgently needs cash contributions to cover these expenditures. Seven million dollars are still needed to fund nutritional activities in the post-harvest phase.
- (k) WFP's Humanitarian Air Service (SO 10481) ended on Thursday, 20 Oct 05. All organizations eligible to use the aircraft have been notified of the termination of the operation. Flights began on August 29 and operated four days a week between Niamey, Maradi, Zinder, Tahoua and Agadez. The service performed a total of 29 flight cycles, transporting 458 passengers and 1750 Kg of light cargo. Twenty six different embassies, donors, NGOs, and International Organizations have benefited from the service since it began. A total of 158 flight hours were registered, less than planned block hours due to a technical problem that demobilized the plane in September.
- (l) WFP is urgently seeking donor support for this Operation. The project is 39% funded with a current shortfall of 197,000 US dollars.
- (m) WFP 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.

(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 – continues to remain under funded. Due to the recent arrival of commodities, 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) With the start of the 2005/06 agricultural season, the Ministry of Agriculture is planning to distribute seeds, tools and fertilizer in the rural areas of Huambo and Kuando Kubando.

(2) Lesotho

- (a) During 12 to 18 October, WFP and Cooperating Partners provided food to over 38,000 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 continued escalation of the food crisis in Malawi has prompted the President to declare a state of disaster with millions of people in need of food aid. The price of maize continues to soar throughout the country, driven by an erratic supply and/or lack of maize in the depots of Malawi's state grain marketing organisation (ADMARC). Varying amounts of maize are available in some local markets, however Mozambique continues to be the main source of maize in bordering districts. Throughout the country people are resorting to alternative coping mechanisms in order to secure food such as selling their household possessions and livestock, while others are migrating to tobacco estates in the central and northern regions of the country.
- (b) WFP has revised the beneficiary caseload from 2 to just under 3 million people and is considering extending food assistance beyond the seven districts in the southern part of the country.

(4) Mozambique

- (a) In Manicaland and Sofala Provinces, people continue to move in search of better planting areas for quick-growing crops. Water availability for domestic and livestock use is becoming an increasing problem in many districts throughout the country. Field reports indicate that due to a lack of wild vegetation, elephants and hippos are depleting human resources in some areas.
- (b) Due to the limited availability of funding for the regional PRRO in Mozambique, the Country Office has prepared a distribution plan to meet the needs of approximately 258,000 beneficiaries beginning on 1 November 2005. This represents 48 percent of the total number of people in need of food aid.

(5) Swaziland

- (a) WFP and the King of Swaziland held a meeting on 12 October 2005 to discuss the current resource/commodity restraints. It was proposed that the government establish a buffer stock from which WFP might draw from. A proposed meeting with area chiefs to discuss the food situation and the issue of targeting beneficiaries received the full endorsement of the King.
- (b) The Minister of Agriculture has expressed fears that many farmers might not be able to meet the cost of tractor services this farming season, due to recent fuel price increases. A lack of rainfall has also escalated concern over the 2005/06 agricultural season.

(6) Zambia

- (a) The late arrival and shortage of commodities, compounded by a national fuel crisis resulted in distributions to 360,000 people out of a planned distribution for 800,000 in September. This amounts to 30 percent of the 1.2 million people identified by the national Vulnerability Assessment Committee as needing urgent food assistance.
- (b) Food insecurity in the country continues to deteriorate. In many parts of Eastern, Western and Southern provinces, people are now surviving on mangoes and other wild fruits. A local chief in the Eastern Province reported that more than 200 households in his district have migrated to other districts in search of food. School attendance has also been seriously affected by the situation.
- (c) During a recent mission to the Southern Province, Livingston Hospital reported there had been a sudden rise in severe/acute malnutrition cases amongst children under five years old.

(7) Zimbabwe

- (a) The food security situation continues to deteriorate throughout the country. In the

Kariba District of Mashonaland, a local agricultural research and extension officer reported 65 percent of the people in the district had no harvest, and those who did have since exhausted their stocks. There were reports of distress livestock sales in order to obtain money to purchase grain. In the Guruve District (Mashonaland Province), maize is available in distant markets; however with fuel shortages increasing transport costs this further increases the cost of the grain. In Manicaland Province, monitoring in Chimanimani revealed a decrease in the availability of maize grain in the district as people have exhausted the food supplies maize is sporadically available through the Grain Marketing Board. In the Bulilima District (Mataberland Province), communities reported maize has not been available through the Grain Marketing Board since June, while people in Matobo District last received maize in July. The situation in Matobo is further complicated by elephants, which are destroying vegetable gardens and thus further reducing food availability and possible income through vegetable sales. Coping mechanisms around the country to deal with grain shortages include reducing the number of meals, substituting fruit or wild foods and, in some areas, gold panning.

- (b) Following meetings with provincial and district officials, registration of beneficiaries for the Vulnerable Group Feeding programme is underway by WFP and cooperating partners throughout most of the country. Large numbers of people thronged the registration sites in Manicaland Province, with the hope of joining the programme. In some districts, cooperating partners and WFP staff have been challenged to explain the selection criteria, as community members were adamant that vulnerable people might be excluded. In consultation with Government, the Vulnerable Group Feeding programme will target those with no means of self support (little or no harvest, income or assets), with a priority given to particularly vulnerable groups such as child headed households, elderly, disabled, households with a chronically ill family member and households with large dependency ratios.
- (c) Food security monitoring combined with Community Household Surveillance is underway around the country, contributing to the regional effort to review targeting and impact of food aid programmes.
- (d) WFP hosted a stakeholder workshop on 13 October, including Government, donors, NGO partners, UN agency representatives and WFP staff. The workshop reaffirmed activities underway by WFP and proposed means to expand and strengthen these programmes in 2006. WFP also hosted a half-day brainstorming session on 14 October to review ongoing urban programmes in the country and propose further ways to address urban food insecurity, taking into account the needs of people affected by Operation Murambatsvina, the government's urban "clean up" operations initiated in June.

(F) Asia: (1) Indonesia (2) Korea (DPR) (3) Maldives (4) Sri Lanka

(1) Indonesia

- (a) On 5 October, a strong earthquake (5.5 scale) was felt in Banda Aceh and Lhokseumawe causing alarm among staff. Emergency procedures were activated and all staff were found to be safe. UN staff in Nias and Calang were instructed to move to high ground as a precaution against a tsunami. Some damage was sustained by the WFP house in Banda Aceh.
- (b) A logistics/security assessment on delivery roads for food and non-food items was undertaken from Lamno to Calang, Calang south to Meulaboh and onto Medan. Roads were found to be very poor; however, no significant security concerns were identified. The situation of small isolated groups of IDPs living along these roads –outside major centres – is very poor, since little recovery assistance is reaching them. The situation in

Singkil was also dire, although in Aceh Selatan it was better than expected.

- (c) Following a meeting between WFP Lhokseumawe, local police and international NGOs on security and safety issues, all international staff were advised to obtain police identification cards prior to arriving in the area. It was also advised to take precautions against threats of blackmail, kidnapping for ransom, and bombing.
- (d) Since the introduction of the beneficiary data provided by the BPDE, Provincial Statistics Department, an active verification and socialization process of this data is ongoing throughout Aceh. In Nagan Raya, a significant discrepancy was found between the BPDE data and field verification; WFP is currently working to reconcile the figures. In Aceh Barat Daya, the figure provided by BPDE is less than the current number of beneficiaries. However PMI, WFP's Cooperating Partner in the area, reported that there will be no problem implementing the lower number.
- (e) New formats for monthly distribution plans and reports were developed and introduced to the Cooperating Partners. This format allocates a unique code for each district, sub-district, and village so that WFP can track the beneficiary list more efficiently.
- (f) WFP Lhokseumawe is following up the issue of the sale of 200 boxes of canned fish by the Blang Lancang-Bireun Head of Village, a case still under investigation by local police. WFP sent a letter to the Bireuen Bupati to try to release the commodities for distribution.
- (g) The October planned beneficiary number for general food distribution stands at 731,000 in 19 districts of Aceh and North Sumatra. WFP is coordinating with Dinas Sosial, linking their IDP registration with WFP Cooperating Partners' distribution list preparation and verification efforts. This will enable increased transparency and accountability of WFP and Government of Indonesia programmes supporting IDPs as well as a means to provide regular updates to beneficiary data and better IDP tracking.
- (h) The October planned beneficiary number for the Maternal and Child Nutritional Programme (MCN) stands at 33,302 in Pidie, including 23,843 children under age five, 2,182 pregnant women and 6,830 pregnant women and nursing mothers (PW/LM), and 447 health care workers. WFP is working actively to expand MCN programme to other districts in order to improve nutritional status of children under age 5 & PW/LM. By the end of this year the programme is expected to assist 180,000 beneficiaries.
- (i) The Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) Aceh Timur conducted its first general food distribution in September as a WFP Cooperating Partner. The organization demonstrated an impressive grasp of both administrative and programme activities in the implementation process.
- (j) Rapid Food Security Assessment teams were dispatched to conduct a random sampling survey for tsunami-affected areas, including in Banda Aceh, Meulaboh, Calang, and Simeulue. The survey is to be completed by 19 October, and it will be followed by the data entry and analysis process.
- (k) The FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (CFSAM) is planned to commence in early November.
- (l) In an effort to ensure a better implementation of the School Feeding Programme (SFP), WFP is conducting School Feeding training with the PKK, a local NGO, and 160 teachers in Aceh Utara during 18-19 October. Initial training was held in July prior to the implementation of the SFP in this area.
- (m) Uplift of the October allocation of Bulog rice totaling 8,382 tons is ongoing in Lhokseumawe, Banda Aceh, and Medan. In view of renewing transporters' short-list for next year, WFP Medan has advertised in a local paper to invite Transport Companies to enter the tendering process.
- (n) The landing craft Sumber Power (former PN Sukses 3) is currently loading 300 tons of

rice and 50 tons of canned fish together with 6 containers and 1 excavator for the port works at Calang. The landing craft Labitra Hanny is currently in Belawan for repair.

- (o) A donation of 7,500 tons of rice is planned to arrive in November.

(2) Korea (DPR)

- (a) WFP is still awaiting feedback on the proposals for future operations that were presented to the DPRK Government at the end of September. WFP will meet with a DPRK Government delegation led by the Director-General for International Organizations, Mr. Ri Hun Sik, next week in Rome to discuss the matter.
- (b) Local county officials from across the country are reporting that the average cereal rations distributed through the Public Distribution System (PDS) are up to 500 grams per person per day for the second half of October. This is a doubling of the amount of 250 grams that has been distributed throughout most of 2005. The size of the rations provided to the individual recipient depends on a number of factors including age, the hardship of the work performed and access to other sources of food. For instance, some counties report that private production in kitchen-gardens and on hillsides can be deducted from the PDS-rations.
- (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.

(3) Maldives

- (a) WFP continues to assist 14,000 beneficiaries during the month of October under the Vulnerable Group Feeding Programme. The beneficiaries include selected IDPs, host communities and affected livelihood groups. An additional 64,000 tsunami- affected beneficiaries will receive a "one-off" food ration for the month of Ramadan.

(4) Sri Lanka

- (a) On 14 October, the Government stated that it had decided to revise the 100/200 metre buffer zone implemented for the coastal belt of tsunami affected areas. Under the new set of rules envisaged by the Government, the buffer zone has been reduced to a range between 55-25 metres in the Southern districts and 100 to 50 metres in the North East. This will help the resettlement of those displaced by the tsunami since many will now be able to return to their homes.
- (b) On 7 October, peace broker Norway ruled out direct talks between the Tamil Tigers and the Government to save the truce, although the rebels said they were ready for discussions before next month's presidential vote. On 10 October, a special envoy sent by Norway arrived in Sri Lanka to hold talks separately with the two sides. This visit was seen as an opportunity for both parties to propose measures for strengthening the implementation of the ceasefire agreement. The special envoy visited LTTE-held Kilinochchi on 13 October to have talks with the rebel leadership. In the meantime, attacks on security forces continued on the east coast.
- (c) Introductory Food-for-Work (FFW) Workshops for Cooperating Partners were held in Galle, Matara and Hambantota during the week of 10 October.
- (d) From 1 October, Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) has replaced general food distributions (GFD), scaling down targeted distribution to 350,000 beneficiaries. The programme will continue through 31 December 2005. The daily VGF food ration per person is composed of 400g of cereals, 60g of pulses, 20g of sugar, 20g of oil and 40g of CSB. From October to December 2005, WFP is planning to distribute 17,485 tons of mixed food commodities under VGF.
- (e) WFP is currently providing fortified Corn Soya Blend (CSB) to nearly 100,000 women

and children under its Emergency Operation, contributing to the prevention of deterioration in the nutritional status of vulnerable children under 5 years old and pregnant and nursing women in tsunami-affected areas.

- (f) Between 9 - 11 October, a three day WFP funded Exhibition was held at the Cultural Centre in Kilinochchi town, attended by school and community groups. The event included various themes such as nutrition education, child care, proper nursing practices, communicable disease avoidance, hygienic practices, and preparation of CSB and other nutritious dishes using locally available ingredients.
- (g) An additional 198 FFW projects have been approved in Galle, Hambantota and Matara, increasing the total number of FFW projects in tsunami-affected areas to 444. These new FFW projects focus on road renovation and construction, cleaning of schools and common areas, construction of children's playgrounds and planting of coconut seedlings.
- (h) From October to December 2005, WFP is planning to distribute 10,967 tons of mixed food commodities to some 183,000 beneficiaries (36,600 participants) under FFW.
- (i) WFP school-feeding activities are currently covering 397 schools (106,000 school children) in tsunami-affected areas, increasing the cognitive ability of children, their capacity to learn and their attention span by ensuring one healthy and nutritious meal per school day.
- (j) A Food-For-Education FFE Action plan review meeting was held in Trincomalee on 3 October: it was attended by all Heads of sub-offices, FFE Focal points and several Government counterparts. During this meeting, all sub offices were advised to list and identify the prospective areas for expansion of the WFP supported Mid Morning Meals programme starting from early 2006. The selection of these new areas will be done based on WFP established criteria. It was also felt by the participants that the existing Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) system needed to be reviewed and updated particularly in the tsunami- affected areas.
- (k) The first North East Provincial Steering committee meeting was held on 8 October in Trincomalee on the WFP supported FFE programme. It was chaired by the Secretary of the Provincial Ministry of Education, with the participation of the Ministry of Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconciliation. All Zonal Education Directors, Zonal Accountants, Project coordinators in MRRR and several senior officials from the Provincial Ministry of Education attended the meeting. Several decisions were made to strengthen local capacity in the sector of education and expand FFE activities to additional schools. The council is providing guidance on the implementation and improvement of WFP school-feeding programme in 8 districts of Sri Lanka.
- (l) Due to several delays in the collection of the lists of beneficiaries in Batticaloa, Galle and Hambantota, cash payment will start at the end of October. WFP is about to sign an LoU with the Samurdhi Ministry so that money for this cash trial can be transferred in order to start cash disbursements.
- (m) WFP is planning to conduct a joint assessment with the Ministry of Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconciliation to review the entire storage and transport operation, and to identify and address shortcomings. This will include an assessment of the commodity tracking system to confirm any requirement or possibility for improving the level of COMPAS support.
- (n) Implementation of the partnership with World Vision, due to cover the rehabilitation of kitchens and water and sanitation facilities in 106 schools and also facilitate nutritional training and health care, started during the week of 10 October in Jaffna, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, and Ampara. VNU has assisted WFP with the purchase of non-food items (NFI) for WFP's FFW activities. Distribution of the NFIs will be

completed by the end of December.

- (o) United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator Jan Egeland was in Sri Lanka from 11 to 12 October. The purpose of the two-day mission was to review the coordination of international humanitarian assistance in the wake of last December's tsunami, with a focus on facilitating the smooth transition from relief to recovery activities. Jan Egeland reiterated the need for an early warning system against natural hazards.

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

(1) Bolivia

- (a) Road blockades have been established at several points in the country. One of them has interrupted the movement of vehicles at the Argentinean border. Protesters are demanding that the surface of the main road connecting the cities of Villazón, Tupiza and Cotagaita be sealed with tarmac. Another road block has suspended traffic between the cities of Potosí and Tarija, where protesters are also also demanding that the road be upgraded and sealed.
- (b) Food distributions activities in support of the Emergency Operation (EMOPS) were suspended due to the recent rains and the bad conditions of the roads; however, operations resumed in the communities of Alto and Bajo Izozog.

(2) Colombia

- (a) The situation remains tense and volatile in Altos de Cazuca, an area in the outskirts of Bogota where there are more than 20,000 IDP's. An undetermined number of teenagers were killed by unknown armed men last week. According to local witnesses, the reason for these killings and forced disappearances was disobeying the curfew imposed by irregular armed groups operating in the area.
- (b) The situation also remains tense and volatile in the Province of Arauca. Several clashes have been reported between the Colombian Army and rebels. Last Sunday, two police officers on patrol near the municipality of Fortul were killed in an ambush on an isolated road. One rebel was killed during this attack. Local authorities have expressed their concern about food shortages if the situation remains tense.
- (c) Clashes between armed groups and the Colombian Army have been reported in the province of Choco. At least 2 rebels were killed by the army in these clashes.
- (d) New displacements have been reported in the Province of Meta. At least 12 families from rural areas of the Municipality of Vista Hermosa were forced to flee due to clashes between major armed groups with strong presence in the region. According to information issued by local authorities, at least 13 people died and 11 more were severely injured during these clashes. Local authorities have also reported that during the first week of October 2005, some 1,000 peasants were forced to flee due to the fumigation of illegal crops and the strong presence of armed groups.
- (e) The strong rainy season continues affecting Colombia and has extended to almost 50% of the country, leaving more than 30 people dead and at least 5,000 families affected, especially people living in urban areas and small towns located along main rivers. During the last three weeks, main cities have been affected by floods, strong winds and landslides. In the municipality of Bello, Province of Antioquia, an avalanche of mud and water killed at least 26 people and left 30 missing when a local river broke its banks and washed away mountainside homes. Mudslides and floods in Colombia are a regular occurrence at this time of year, when the wet season brings heavy rains. According to

weather specialists the rainy season will continue until mid-November.

- (f) In the context of the new Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 10366, "Assistance to People Displaced by Violence"), WFP last week distributed 946 tons of food in 13 provinces to 100,590 beneficiaries, especially in School feeding, Preschool Feeding, Food for Work, Food for Training, Nursing and Expectant Mothers, Nutritional Recovery and Emergency Food Aid.
- (g) WFP's Deputy Executive Director of the Fundraising and Communications Department, Mr. John Powell, visited Colombia last week. Mr. Powell met with Colombian Government high level Representatives and discussed with them the need to increase humanitarian assistance due to the difficult situation of IDP's.

(3) Cuba

- (a) A warning on Hurricane Wilma was issued for the Provinces of Guantánamo, Santiago de Cuba, Granma and Camagüey due to the high level of rainfall during the past days. More rainfall is expected. According to the Civil Defense Department, the rain may affect mountain areas and the south coast territory causing floods and landslides. It is expected that the heavy rains will continue moving progressively to the rest of the country.
- (b) The Emergency Operation (EMOP) 10423.0 is resourced at 41%. US\$ 2 million are urgently needed to meet outstanding requirements. EMOP 10473.0 needs US\$ 400,000 is urgently required to be fully funded.

(4) Ecuador

- (a) According to the National Geophysical Institute, on October 12, a low intensity earthquake of 4.4 in the Richter scale was registered 225.64 km from Quito, in the Province of Amazon of Morona Santiago. Also, on October 13, a low intensity earthquake of 4.3 in the Richter scale was registered 203.35 km from Quito, in the Amazon, Province of Pastaza.
- (b) Volcanic activity continues to be low with small emissions of steam and gas. Heavy rains have also been registered in recent days producing mudslides coming from the top of the volcano. Mudslides are also connected to the increase in the seismic activity of the volcano. It is important to warn the population about possible changes of the volcanic activity as mud flows may occur. Cotopaxi Volcano activities continue to be moderate, but constant. There are no important changes to report.
- (c) The UN Secretary-General, Kofi Annan, stated in the XV Ibero - American Summit Meeting that the United Nations has received and is analyzing Ecuador's requests regarding a halt to the glisofato fumigations that Colombia is carrying out along the border among the two countries. The Secretary General said that a special team has been formed to study the impact of the fumigations in this area.
- (d) Food procurement is still under process. On the other hand, the final monitoring report was presented last week to WFP and UNHCR.
- (e) The WFP Country Office has not received any information with regards to donations in order to continue with the operation. Food rations will be available until the end of November. Afterwards, there will be no funds for new food procurement.

(5) El Salvador

- (a) Information from the National Emergency Committee – COEN - states that 26,000 people remain in shelters; however, secondary information indicates that population levels are closer to 20,000 and declining rapidly. Taking into account populations evacuated from the Ilamatepec volcano and those who lost housing as a result of the

flooding/landslides, the number of people in shelters should stabilize at 12,000 +/- in the next 7 to 10 days.

- (b) The National Service for Territorial Studies (SNET) has reported that the Santa Ana (Ilamatepec) volcano remains in a period of increased activity, although with no significant increase over the last 48 hours. Monitoring stations continue to record a constant low frequency vibration and a 5 km radius exclusion zone remains at red alert. SNET also stated that the Chaparrastique (San Miguel) volcano in the East of the country has had no significant increases in activity over the last 48 hours.
- (c) Earlier in the week, President Saca has declared that \$229 million is required for the reconstruction effort; the two largest inversions needed are \$119.7 million for public works infrastructure, followed by the agricultural sector at \$40.6 million. Losses of the staple crops, maize and beans, have further destabilized the already fragile food security situation and it is feared that losses in the coffee sector will set back the recoveries made since the 2003/04 coffee crisis.
- (d) The second cycle of emergency distributions has been finalized. Some 85 tons were delivered during the cycle to 34,730 beneficiaries in 381 shelters and communities. The distribution of food directly to each individual shelter was executed through the logistics command team established between the National Family Secretariat (SNF), the Salvadoran military and WFP. With the completion of the second distribution cycle, WFP has delivered 389 tons to 80,000 beneficiaries in over 400 shelters and affected communities since the beginning of the crisis on 1 October. An evaluation of needs in shelters that will continue to exist, principally for populations evacuated from the Ilamatepec volcano is currently underway and will be finalized before the next scheduled distribution cycle.
- (e) The food security working group chaired by WFP, with participation of the UN system, NGO's and government counterparts continue gathering data as part of the emergency food security assessment. The methodology comprises 200 household surveys, 25 focal group interviews in affected communities and the collection and analysis of secondary data from different government entities at the central, departmental and municipal level, from NGO's and community organizations. The assessment is being realized in four scenarios; in areas affected by 1) volcanic eruption 2) landslides 3) flooding and 4) metropolitan San Salvador. In the first three scenarios, the focal populations are principally rural while in San Salvador the focal populations are mainly in marginal urban zones with high levels of poverty. Field work is scheduled to be finalized by Friday 21 October with information consolidated over the weekend with an expected preliminary report by the beginning of next week.
- (f) The regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 10212.0) has been vital in attending to the recent emergencies caused by the eruption of the Ilamatepec volcano and the flooding and landslides caused by Tropical Storm Stan. As a result of the ongoing emergency, initial data indicates the PRRO will have an increase in requirements over the remaining five months of the operation and will now aim to attend a caseload of 175,000, of which 75,000 are related to the ongoing emergency and future recovery efforts. The remaining caseload of 100,000 is through existing FLA's (Field Level Agreements) for other PRRO activities, which primarily target chronically malnourished children under five years old and pregnant & lactating mothers in 66 of the poorest municipalities nationwide. The operation is facing shortfalls of 6,340 tons over the next five months with pipeline breaks for all commodities starting in November.

(6) Guatemala

- (a) On 17 October, a new inter-institutional mission was deployed to complete the assessment of the food security situation of families affected in the highlands of the

country. At the same time, the mission is expected to monitor the food distribution process.

- (b) Preliminary results of the initial assessment, undertaken last week, indicate that most families in the departments of San Marcos, Sololá, Huehuetenango and Quetzaltenango have not only lost most of their main crops (maize and potato) but also between 40%-60% of their land due to mudslides. Needs assessment teams are currently integrating findings on the number of people at risk of food insecurity and in need of food assistance to determine the adequate response. WFP is in the process of launching an Emergency Operation (EMOP), prepared with inputs from UNICEF, WHO/PAHO, FAO, Red Cross Societies, NGOs, UNDAC and relevant government counterparts, such as CONRED, CONSAN, MAGA and SESAN.
- (c) The Ministry of Agriculture (MAGA) has expressed concerns regarding expected frosts between November and February as temperatures could drop below 10 degrees Celsius. The reports indicate that some 41 municipalities of the departments of San Marcos, Quetzaltenango, Huehuetenango, Totonicapan and Solola would be most affected.
- (d) On 19-20 October, meetings have been held between WFP and NGOs "Action Against Hunger" and "Save the Children" in order to explore possibilities of working together in the field for the implementation of a possible EMOP. Cooperation would include the distribution of food aid, water and sanitation projects, and provide WFP with valuable M&E information.
- (e) On 17 October, a meeting was held between WFP and government authorities to discuss ways of collaboration for the implementation of a possible EMOP. The government has expressed interest in including a possible WFP EMOP within the framework of the National Reconstruction Plan.
- (f) Up to 19 October, a total of 18.1 tons of High-Energy Biscuits (HEBs) have been distributed in the departments of San Marcos and Quetzaltenango. Air transport of HEBs continued to be provided by the US mission in Guatemala and the National Air Force during the week, apart from Thursday 20 due to weather conditions. Airlifts are expected to resume on Friday 21st. The governments of Honduras and Ecuador have facilitated air transport for 16.5 tons of high energy biscuits. The Honduras Government has agreed to loan 53 metric tons of HEBs and provided two flights to airlift three tons of biscuits; the remaining tonnage is being brought to Guatemala by truck. Ecuador sent a direct flight carrying food aid to Guatemala on Friday 14 October. A ship with more food aid is planned this week, stopping first in El Salvador, and proceeding to Guatemala.
- (g) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10212.0 will face severe pipeline breaks for the next five months beginning in October of vegetable oil, and in November of cereals, pulses and CSB. 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, especially in a country where one in two infants suffer from chronic malnutrition.
- (h) WFP will increase its appeal up to USD12 million to assist some 285,000 people who are the most vulnerable populations affected by hurricane Stan over the next six months and to repay PRRO stocks used as immediate response. So far, some USD 3 million have been announced.

(7) Haiti

- (a) The security environment continues to be relatively stable. However, the situation remains volatile and kidnappings continue to be a day to day phenomenon and risk. The number of kidnappings increased remarkably during the reporting period (14 - 20

October) despite the joint efforts of MINUSTAH and the Haitian National Police (HNP).

- (b) At least nine people were killed during the reporting period – three of them in Gonaives where clashes between gangs in the areas of Raboteau and Jubilee created a serious threat to the security environment. Some 39 cases of kidnappings were reported. In 3 of the cases, the kidnappings targeted expatriates.
- (c) In Port-au-Prince, criminal actions are centralized in the Cite Militaire area, where a significant number of incidents targeting MINUSTAH/HNP occurred during the reporting period. In Cite Soleil, criminal activity has decreased due to the “truce” imposed by gang leaders while the electoral registration process in the district is ongoing.
- (d) UN activities at the area close to Cite Militaire are carefully monitored considering the current security situation. Coordination case by case, use of military escorts and armoured vehicles as well as personnel protection measures are in place to mitigate the risks.
- (e) The security situation during the reporting period continues to have an impact on WFP Office & S/Office operations. Administrative, monitoring and logistic activities in some areas require escorts, while restriction measures continue to be in place in Port-au-Prince in areas such as Cite Militaire, Route Nationale 1 and SHODECOSA, where the WFP main warehouses are located.
- (f) On 17 October, Haiti was elected as member of the United Nation’s Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in New York with a mandate that will start on January 1st 2006. ECOSOC serves as the principal forum to discuss international economic matters and formulates policies of recommendation for the member states and the United Nations system.
- (g) On 14 October, the Chief of the Human Rights Section described the human rights situation in Haiti as extremely worrisome. He noted numerous cases of arbitrary arrest, prolonged pre-trial detention, summary executions, ill-treatment and torture of detainees, denial of justice, as well as a high incidence of violence against women and children.
- (h) During the reporting period, a total of 589 tons of food were delivered to health centres and schools in the West, North and North-East departments and in Port-au-Prince.
- (i) A pilot school garden project in support of school feeding in a primary school in Marmelade located in the Northern Department, has started in cooperation with FAO. This will serve as a “lessons learned” model for possible replication. A training session targeting the parents’ and the teachers’ committee was held for the project’s implementation and another school garden project has been identified in Saint Raphael.
- (j) Two planning sessions, one in Cap Haitien and one in Fort Liberté, were carried out in preparation for the second phase of the deworming campaign in all schools of the North and North-East departments.
- (k) The Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 10382.0) started food distribution in May 2005 for a period of two years. The total food for the duration of the project is estimated at 46,750 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. By the end of September 2005, the PRRO had received US\$ 11.9 million from directed multilateral and multilateral contributions. However, it is facing a pipeline break and accumulated shortfalls of 6,270 tons within the next six months: 4,835 tons of CSB and 1,435 tons of rice. Consequently, more contributions are needed to overcome these shortages.
- (l) The current shortfall of CSB has been overcome by using carry-over stocks of rice from the operationally closed Emergency Operation 10347.0 and PRRO 10275.0; however, CSB and rice continue being critically needed in the coming months.

- (m) The total food stocks in the country are estimated at 7,603 tons of which 4,948 tons are in WFP warehouses and available for distribution, while over 2,655 tons are transiting through the port and container-terminals.
- (n) The new WFP Country Director arrived in Haiti on October 13 and has taken up his duty immediately.

(8) Honduras

- (a) Hurricane Wilma reached the top of the scale (category V) on 19 October with sustained winds at 280kph. At present the storm is moving towards Yucatan (Mexico). Hurricane Wilma brought high winds and torrential rains and affected the north-eastern coast of Honduras (mainly the departments of Colón, Islas de la Bahia and Gracias a Dios), where COPECO declared red alert.
- (b) The education sector, as well as fishery, air and marine activities are still interrupted. There are as of yet no aggregated official reports on affected areas and population.
- (c) WFP in close coordination with the national emergency authorities (COPECO) at central and departmental levels have monitored the impact and have identified the most affected areas. WFP is in continuous coordination with national emergency authorities (COPECO) and with the UN system (UNETE).
- (d) With resources from the relief component of the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 10212.0, "Targeted Food Assistance for People Affected by Shocks and for Recovery of Livelihoods") WFP and COPECO and CODEM (Municipality emergency Committee) continue to carry out assessments of damage and improve the quality of assistance to the affected population.
- (e) Local warehouses have been identified close to the areas that could be most affected by Hurricane Wilma. Therefore, food stocks were propositioned in different areas, including La Ceiba, Colón and some remaining balances in Gracias a Dios.
- (f) With resources from the relief component of PRRO 10212.0, WFP together with COPECO and CODEM will continue to carry out assessments of damage. No large scale damage has been recorded: in total some 6221 people took refuge in shelters. In those shelters where people are staying WFP is distributing food for 3 to 10 days according to requirements.

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

WFP Weekly Emergency Report

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

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

Carlo.Scaramella@wfp.org

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)

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

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