

WFP Emergency Report  
Issued weekly by the United Nations World Food Programme  
Report No. 4 / 2006 - Date 27 January 2006

This report includes:

- (A) Highlights
- (B) Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe: (1) Occupied Palestinian Territories (2) Pakistan
- (C) East & Central Africa: (1) Burundi (2) Congo, DR (3) Djibouti (4) Ethiopia (5) Kenya (6) Rwanda (7) Somalia (8) Sudan (9) Tanzania (10) Uganda
- (D) West Africa: (1) Chad (2) Cote d'Ivoire (3) Guinea (4) Liberia
- (E) Southern Africa: (1) Angola (2) Lesotho (3) Malawi (4) Mozambique (5) Swaziland (6) Zambia (7) Zimbabwe
- (F) Asia: (1) Myanmar (2) Sri Lanka
- (G) Latin America and Caribbean: (1) Bolivia (2) Colombia (3) Cuba (4) Ecuador (5) El Salvador (6) Guatemala (7) Haiti (8) Peru

(A) Highlights

- (a) The drought situation in the Horn of Africa remains critical.
- (b) In Sudan, between 1 and 22 January, WFP dispatched a total of 28,525 tons of mixed food from logistical hubs to the Darfur region.
- (c) In Pakistan, increasing numbers of people are returning to villages from cities and camps. So far in January, an estimated 536,290 beneficiaries have been reached, and WFP has dispatched 10,353 tons.
- (d) Over 10,000 people are reported to have crossed into Uganda due to renewed fighting in Kivu province, DR Congo.
- (e) In Chad, WFP completed January general food distributions at planned rations in all northern camps of eastern Chad except one camp which has been suspended due to actions of refugee leaders.

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

- (1) Occupied Palestinian Territories

(a) This week's historic Palestinian Legislative Council elections (25th January) brought a landslide victory for Hamas who established an overwhelming majority (58%) over the other main contender and former ruling party, Fatah (33%). Whilst the predicted upsurge in violence on election day was not realised, there has been a deterioration in internal security within oPt in the aftermath as celebrations have deteriorated into clashes between rival supporters. In anticipation of the Palestinian elections, WFP held meetings with EU, ECHO and USAID officials.

(b) All distributions were halted during the reporting period (20 – 26 January) as a pre-emptive measure to avoid security incidents. So far in January, 359,000 beneficiaries were assisted, and 5,891 tons of food has been distributed.

(c) WFP met with FAO to discuss FIVIMS planning. Meetings were also held with Oxfam on Gaza Strip projects, UNRWA on harmonisation of programmes and ECHO on future projects.

(d) Discussions this week between WFP and IMG on the Gaza Strip Bedouin draft should result in a final draft by the end of next week.

(e) WFP have completed the pipeline update as well as the Needs & shortfall reports. WFP is procuring 1,200 tons of peas, 400 tons of sugar and 800 tons of vegetable oil. The next pipeline break is in end April.

## (2) Pakistan

(a) During the reporting period (18 – 24 January), the general security situation was calm with no incidents. However, in the last couple of days, two cases of Meningitis were identified and confirmed among Pakistani troops in Abbottabad.

(b) During the reporting period the weather improved in most of the affected areas. However several roads are still blocked due to landslides caused by the earlier reported heavy rains and snow. So far in January, an estimated 536,290 beneficiaries have been reached, and WFP has dispatched 10,353 tons.

(c) In Bedhi Union Council in Bagh District, the cold and harsh weather conditions have triggered small scale migration from the upper mountains to lower areas. However, it is also reported that in other areas people have started returning to villages from cities and camps where they have been seeking refuge since the earthquake.

(d) In Bagh, around 851 tons of mixed food aid was delivered to various Union Councils of Bagh district. The pipeline situation for flour has been improved and dispatches to different UCs have been completed effectively. An estimated 25 families have migrated from Bedhi Union Council to the camp in Bagh as a result of heavy snow fall in the area. Due to bad weather conditions, the ongoing helicopter operation in Bedhi was briefly suspended, but has resumed again. The main road for Lasdana pass remained closed for the most part of the week, resulting in some delays in the dispatches. WFP is putting up a rub hall located for inter-agency use.

(e) In Ghari Habibullah around 7,400 tons of food was dispatched during the reporting period. The total caseload increased for General Food Distribution (GFD) in seven Union Councils in Balakot, from 60,000 to 75,000 people. A meeting was held with Provisional relief commissioner to discuss allocation of caseload to NWFP. A meeting was held with Battagram office and agreement was reached for the Ghari Habibullah Office to take over Jabori, Siran valley and Kala Dahka. This brings total caseload for GFD under Ghari Habibullah to 198,000. This caseload will be targeted in the months of February and March. The total caseload for the camps serviced by WFP both in

Battagram and Mansehra is 87,000 people, with WFP responsible for feeding only 69,000 beneficiaries; responsibility for the additional 18,000 will be handed over to the NWFP Government.

(f) In Battagram, after a dormant start of food deliveries as a result of rain, snow and bad road conditions, food deliveries seriously got underway hitting an average of 150 tons per day for the last four days of the reporting period. A Hospital Feeding Programme was started and 6 tons of food was released to 1,127 beneficiaries. Due to bad weather, mechanical problems, flying time limitations and long distances the helicopter operation from Chatter Plain could not meet the targets. An assessment mission visited Besham to find out the availability of WFP food items in the local market. The mission reported that International Relief Committee is distributing WFP food items from its Extended Delivery Point in Besham for Batera and Madkhel UC's. As the road has been blocked due to landslides and people can not take their food to Kohistan, they receive their food and store it in local markets/shops in Besham with their friends or relatives for safekeeping. It was also noted the GOP is already distributing in Besham and planning to distribute in allai valley. In order not to duplicate distribution process, WFP will stagger deliveries. Negotiations for land in Maidan to erect a new Rubb Hall were completed and land is currently being prepared for the construction of the new Rubb hall.

(g) In Muzaffarabad, food distributions in the camps for the month of January have been completed. Deliveries and distribution to camps in Hattian Bala were completed by 25th of January as roads have reopened. The Muzaffarabad office cannot expand Camp Feeding since it has exceeded the caseload ceiling though requests for food support are still coming in. This means that not all UNHCR registered camps will be reached. Air operations have resumed following the bad weather. Out of the total requirements, 73 percent have been delivered. However, 92 percent of the required total is available at the Extended Delivery Points (EDPs) as a result of over-deliveries of certain commodities to locations in December due to additional aircraft capacity. GFD continue to be done by air only, due to road closures. The number of Helicopters allocated for WFP deliveries has decreased dramatically as a result of increases in the past 10 days of tasking of Non-Food Items (NFIs) out of Muzaffarabad.

(h) The Emergency Operation (EMOP) is resourced 68 percent against the appeal.

(i) The deliveries from the hubs to extended delivery points from 17-24 January 2006 amount to 3,400 tons, out of which 1,034 tons were delivered by air. Since the start of the air operations UNHAS has airlifted 10,645 tons of food items, 2,400 tons NFIs and 19,981 passengers.

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

(1) Burundi

(a) Although no significant confrontations between the army and the rebels were reported, the security situation was marked by armed banditry both in the capital and the countryside. Arrests of civilians suspected to collaborate with the Front for National Libération (FNL) movement have been reported in Bujumbura Rural province.

(b) The collection of field data for the Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (CFSAM) jointly carried out with FAO, UNICEF and the Government was completed last week. Preliminary findings indicate that persistent adverse climatic conditions have led to very low crop yields in some areas of the country.

(c) The Governors of Cankuzo and Ruyigi provinces have alerted the media on the deteriorating food security situation. Residents were reported to be crossing the border into Tanzania in search of improved wages to support their household expenses. WFP had reviewed the beneficiary numbers in both provinces and targeted distributions have been carried out since November/December. However, considering the number of affected population, the situation remains fragile. The caseloads will be reviewed again in accordance with the coming results of the CFSAM.

(d) During the reporting period, WFP distributed 1,670 tons of food aid to 229,853 beneficiaries. Most of the distributions were carried out without pulses due to shortage of the commodity in the warehouses.

(e) In view of keeping up good collaboration and understanding with new authorities, WFP staff met with the Provincial Governor and all the local administrators of Bururi province. They discussed the targeting criteria, food security and other fields of collaboration.

## (2) Congo, DR

(a) The security situation was extremely volatile in areas located at 50 - 100 km south of Bunia. Violent clashes between government troops and militias from Forces de Résistance Patriotique en Ituri (FRPI) occurred throughout the week. The violence caused massive movements of displaced people to several locations near Bunia (Bogoro, Kotoni, Marabo, and Zombe). In Kotoni, over 403 displaced households (some 2,800 persons) were assisted with 16 tons of WFP food by Cooperating Partner (CP) German Agro Action (GAA).

(b) In another incident, on 23 January, eight UN peacekeepers were killed and five others injured during a four-hour exchange of fire with armed people in the Garamba National Park, near the borders of Sudan and Uganda.

(c) Since 19 January, insecurity has worsened in North Kivu province. Violent clashes between dissident and loyalist troops took place in Rutshuru and between governmental troops and untamed militias. According to the CP Solidarite, more than 17,000 people have been displaced to areas in the northeast of Butembo. In addition, over 10,000 people are reported to have crossed into Uganda.

(d) In South Kivu province, Government troops focused on ousting Front Démocratique pour la Libération du Rwanda (FDLR) from the Bukavu-Mwenga axis. From the forest in which they hide, FDLR militias raided several villages under the government troops' protection. In addition to the long history of armed violence, the population in Ruzizi Plain are adversely affected by drought that lasted from September to end November. Production of staple food including corn, sorghum and beans was insufficient. WFP and FAO are considering the distribution of seeds and seeds protection food packages, provision of WFP safety net rations to families of malnourished children, rehabilitation of the irrigation system in the area through food for work activities and a reforestation programme.

(e) In Maniema province, WFP's cooperating partner Action de la Coopération Technique pour le développement (ACTED) is planning to start therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes in Kabambare in early February 2006. A nutritional survey carried out by ACTED in March 2005 found global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate as high as 14.8 percent. The area of Kabambare, 400

km from Kindu, received no assistance for a lengthy period of due to poor road conditions. According to ACTED, about 1,500 people may need food assistance under the nutritional programme.

(f) In Bunia (Ituri district), WFP released 74 tons of food, including 56 tons to GAA for displaced persons and other groups at high risk. Between 12 and 20 January, WFP provided 230 tons of food to 26,600 internally displaced persons (IDPs) on the Beni-Oicha-Eringeti axis through CP Lutheran World Federation (LWF). In Uvira (South Kivu province), WFP provided three-month food packages for 1,000 returnees resettled by UNCHR in Uvira and Baraka.

### (3) Djibouti

(a) The second convoy of the ongoing voluntary repatriation of refugees left Djibouti on Monday, 23 January 2006 to various destinations in Somaliland. Sixty-eight families (519 refugees) from Holl Holl camp have been repatriated. WFP provided all refugees with a nine-month food package. The next convoy is scheduled for mid-February.

(b) On 21 January 2006, the Djibouti Government launched an appeal for urgent assistance for 47,000 pastoralist households affected by drought. Successive failures of the main rainy seasons and prolonged drought conditions have adversely affected pastoral livelihoods. Traditional coping mechanisms of livestock dependant population have been stretched to the limit. According to the last joint FEWSNET/WFP/Government assessment, abnormal migration, livestock deaths, and increased malnutrition have been observed in most of the six livelihood zones.

(c) The current WFP emergency intervention has addressed the food deficit over the past months (September 2005 to January 2006). However, overall food security has continued to decline as complementary solutions such as water delivery, veterinary services, animal feed and other assistance were not addressed. Under the emergency operation, WFP is currently distributing 800 tons of food per month to targeted drought victims.

### (4) Ethiopia

(a) The "2006 Joint Government and Humanitarian Partners' Appeal for Ethiopia" was launched on 23 January and estimates that some 2.6 million people will require emergency food assistance for the year. While these estimated humanitarian needs are significantly lower than previous years, the number of chronically food insecure beneficiaries to be covered under the Productive Safety Net Programme has increased to 7.2 million (8.3 million when the 1.1 million chronically food-insecure population in Somali region shifts from relief to safety net). In 2006 it is therefore anticipated that the number of people who have been affected by acute shocks remain comparatively low, while the number of chronically food insecure remains high.

(b) The "non-food" sector requirements in the Humanitarian Appeal total USD 111 million for interventions in health and nutrition, water and environmental sanitation, agriculture, capacity strengthening and coordination. With few carryover resources for the non-food sectors, donor support is urgently needed. For relief food, the most serious requirements are in the critically drought-affected pastoralist and agro-pastoralist areas: 69 percent of humanitarian food aid needs are found there, while the remaining 31 percent of the needs are found in pockets of crop growing areas across the country. To address the humanitarian requirements it is critical that a comprehensive, multi-sectoral response is mounted immediately.

(c) In Somali region, deyr rains (October – December) largely failed, leaving 1.5 million people in need of assistance. Due to the current critical food security situation in this region, responses will be

covered under the Humanitarian Appeal for the first 6 months of the year. The needs for the second half of the year will be revised and updated in July and there are plans to expand the Productive Safety Net Programme to the region. In Borena zone of Oromiya region, an estimated 55,000 people will require assistance due to severe drought conditions. In Afar region, there are emergency needs in Zone 2, and parts of Zone 1 and 4, where rains performed poorly. It is estimated that 54,000 will be in need of assistance, while the remaining food insecure population should be covered by the Productive Safety Net Programme.

(d) In the crop-growing areas of the country, relief food aid needs emerge in a few other parts of Oromiya region, particularly in pocket areas of East Harerge, East Shewa, lowland areas of Bale, Arsi and Liben districts of Guji zone, where the population has been affected by a significant yield reduction following poor weather conditions, pest infestations and diseases in the second half of 2005. In Amhara region, significant crop damage due to pest infestations affected the production in lowland areas of North Wello, Wag Hamra, North Shewa and Ankobar. In Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR), adverse weather conditions in lowland areas of Sidama and Gurage zones have resulted in some needs for emergency assistance. In Dire Dawa Administrative Council, emergency interventions will be required to deal with insufficient pasture in some pocket areas. In Gambella region, agricultural activities were interrupted by ongoing conflicts and security problems, and some emergency needs are estimated there for the first six months of the year. In other parts of the country the food security outlook for 2006 is positive due to an overall good performance of the 2005 meher (long rains) rains.

(e) Emergency food aid requirements for 2006 amount to 339,090 tons. However, due to carry over stocks and carryover pledges from 2005 of 238,034 tons, net requirements for food aid for 2006 is 101,066 tons (valued at around USD 43 million). Requirements for targeted supplementary feeding are around 60,000 tons and with confirmed contributions of 44,000 tons, net requirements are 16,000 tons (around USD 11.6 million). Emergency needs for the second half of the year will be updated after the 2006 short rainy season in July. Carry-over stocks are sufficient to address the immediate food needs of Somali region and Borena zone in Oromiya region, and efforts to fully respond to the urgent needs there continue. The January allocation for 1.5 million people in Somali region has now been finalized, and dispatches will start immediately. Meanwhile, previous food dispatches for Somali region and Borena zone are continuing and food distributions are ongoing.

#### (5) Kenya

(a) WFP continued to distribute food to 1.2 million drought-affected people for the January rations. WFP has already started dispatching food for the February rations, with priority being given to districts in northeastern province as they are the worst affected.

(b) With food security assessments completed in half of the 27 districts thus far, initial findings indicate that in pastoral districts, livestock mortality exceeds 20 percent with water being the main critical limiting factor; and that pasture and browse are very limited with pastoralists moving across district borders and conflicts occurring over water. In the agro-pastoral areas in eastern province, there was near to total crop failure, including sorghum and millet that are drought-resistant. The next main harvest in the short-rains dependent eastern province is not expected until January 2007. The most urgent humanitarian needs in all the affected districts are water, for both human and livestock consumption, emergency food aid that is expected to increase significantly in most districts, and purchase of livestock. A Kenya Food Security Meeting (GoK/WFP/Donors/NGOs) was held on 26 January where initial data from assessments was shared. A preliminary report with findings from all the districts should be available first week of February and a final report by mid February 2006.

(c) On 25 January 2006, the Government of Kenya confirmed an in-kind donation of 60,000 tons of cereals (40,000 tons of maize and 20,000 tons of rice) valued at approximately USD 13.2 million to WFP's emergency operation. WFP is urgently seeking cash donations to fund the related associated costs. Other donors that have indicated potential contributions are UK, Belgium, ECHO and Australia. Last week, Canada confirmed USD 1.3 million that will be used to purchase 1,069 tons of pulses and 409 tons of vegetable oil internationally.

#### (6) Rwanda

(a) The total food deficit declared by the Government still stands at 33,000 tons. The local media reported that the findings of the Crop and Food Assessment Survey carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and FEWSNET revealed close to one million people in need of food assistance between January and June this year.

(b) Various meetings and intervention mechanisms are being analyzed by the Government to tackle the problem internally such as cash for work (CFW), food for work (FFW), seeds distribution, increase of commercial imports and internal procurement. WFP still does not have supplementary resources to respond positively for any additional requests under FFW activities.

(c) According to Caritas Rwanda, it has started free food distribution at Gisagara district and Mugombwa sector under the request of the Government where 3,500 households were targeted as the most affected in the area. They received 12 kg of maize grain, 12 kg of beans and one litre of vegetable oil as a family ration. Caritas Rwanda and Rwanda Red Cross are conducting targeting exercises and will make available the list of the most affected population in each sector.

(d) Haute Intensité de Main d'Oeuvre (HIMO) works have been implemented in the most food insecure areas of the former Butare province (Mugombwa, Kibayi, Nyamure, Gikonko and Kibilizi). A total of 6,500 households will benefit from job opportunities in cash for work activities and limit the population movement to Burundi in search of food. Local authorities continue to request WFP's intervention through FFW activities.

(e) No Congolese voluntary repatriation took place last week. However, 199 cases have been regularized and added to the distribution list that increased the figure to 17,401 in Kiziba camp. The rest of the camps remained stable at 1,133, 4,769 and 17,248 in Nkamira, Nyabiheke and Gihembe respectively. The number of Congolese refugees in Rwanda is currently 40,551. Repatriation to Burundi did not take place either and the caseload remains the same as the previous week, 2,637 refugees.

(f) A total of 340 tons of mixed commodities were distributed to 20,038 refugees in Kiziba, Nyamure and Kigeme camps. Some 400 tons was delivered to Nyabiheke and Gihembe camps for 22,017 refugees. The food distribution committees in these camps held meetings on Monday and organized the distribution plan for 25 January 2006.

(g) Two hundred and forty two returnees from DRC crossed the border into Rwanda and were hosted in Nkamira and Nyagatare transit centres. They received 13 tons before being transferred to their localities. No returnees entered Rwanda from Uganda.

#### (7) Somalia

(a) The drought situation in southern Somalia is worsening and the latest field assessments, confirm that 1.4 million people need urgent humanitarian food assistance for the coming six to

seven months. One million people will be assisted by WFP; 400,000 by Care International and around 70,000 by International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

(b) WFP will need additional 53, 000 tons of food to respond to this emergency in the next six months. The hardest-hit regions include Gedo, Bakol, Bay, parts of Hiran and Middle and Lower Juba, which are normally chronically food insecure. WFP made a budget revision on the current PRRO where all drought emergency response related costs were incorporated. Overall requirements for the south, for the period of six months are 77,000 tons.

(c) Given the highly insecure nature of southern Somalia, exceptional care in planning is required. WFP have just concluded a two-day review of drought emergency response plans. All possible intervention modalities and options were considered and included in the emergency intervention plans. WFP also met all key partners to discuss implementation arrangements.

(d) In Bay/Bakool, some elders and members of the transitional federal parliament are now involved in reconciliation talks. This might lead the parliament to meet in Baidao in the near future. Any meaningful outcome on the ongoing talks may have a positive impact in humanitarian access in the long term; however, in the short term, dramatic changes are not expected.

#### (8) Sudan

(a) A United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) helicopter crashed in West Darfur during the week resulting in the death of one passenger. The incident occurred while attempting to evacuate humanitarian workers from Daya, Jebel Marra. A second UNMIS helicopter and three belonging to WFP were mobilised to help the injured parties and complete the evacuation of a total of 41 NGO staff from the area.

(b) Tensions rose in Shearia locality to the north of South Darfur during the week following increased activity from armed groups. NGOs accordingly withdrew from areas in and around Shearia and Muhajiriya hampering hindering activities in the respective locations.

(c) On 23 January, it was reported that trucks and drivers belonging to a WFP-contracted haulier were released after being held for almost three weeks by rebel groups in North Darfur.

(d) MSF-E's survey in Zamzam camp revealed GAM and SAM prevalence rates of 10 and 0.7 percent respectively, while a survey in Shangil Tobayi and Shadad by ACF indicated GAM and SAM at 11.3 and 0.7 percent.

(e) WFP discussed with the State Ministry of Education in Malakal food-for-education (FFE) and adult education through Food-for-Training (FFT). WFP requested detailed information on schools to maintain a database for schools eligible for food assistance and to persuade its CPs to expand their activities in locations with relatively high proportions of returnees and IDPs. Furthermore, WFP discussed with UNICEF and MoE means of expanding FFE in new areas. UNICEF will share with WFP the findings of an assessment in primary schools scheduled on March 2006.

(f) Following the events in the Hameshkoreib enclave, WFP together with OCHA undertook a mission to Kassala in the period 16-19 January to support WFP office in Kassala in preparedness. Joint meetings were held with the Wali, UNMIS (Area Commander and Liaison Officer) SRC Regional Director, OCHA Kassala Representative, IRC, and WFP staff. Additionally, an inter-agency meeting was held at WFP premises with UNHCR, WHO, UNICEF, SP, SRC and OCHA. The Wali agreed to the need for a short-term preparedness as well as keeping momentum on longer term plans for an integrated development strategy. The general security situation in Hamesh Koreib

was reportedly calm. WFP plans to continue distributions in IDP camps in Kassala through its Cooperating Partner, the Sudanese Red Crescent, and to monitor any developments/movements among the IDP populations in the event of their return to Hamesh Koreib.

(g) Heavy fighting was reported in Golo, Jebel Marra on 23 January between armed rebel and government groups which resulted in an unconfirmed number of casualties from both sides. The African Union (AU) subsequently negotiated the safe evacuation of a number of INGO staff working in the vicinity although the situation in the town is reported to remain volatile.

(h) Tensions were once again reported to remain high in the rest of the state during the week, although without further serious incidents. Two acts of looting were reported, one of which targeted an INGO convoy near Foro Buranga to the south of the state.

(i) The security situation in South Darfur remained volatile during the week, particularly in areas to the north of the state around Menawashi and towards Jebel Marra in West Darfur where ongoing clashes between armed groups continue to lead to the displacement of populations. Humanitarian access continues to be hampered in a number of other areas in the state where tensions remain between armed groups. An INGO was forced to relocate 50 of its national staff from Mershing during the week after heavy fighting broke out in the marketplace.

(j) Incidents of banditry and looting meanwhile continued to be reported along the major roads in South Darfur, one such incident resulted in the rebels taking fuel and WFP food from a WFP-contracted commercial truck between Ed Daein and Nyala.

(k) Reports of banditry along the roads of North Darfur continued during the week, one of which targeted a convoy of two vehicles belonging to an INGO and WFP partner from which communication equipment was looted. Heavy clashes between armed groups in the Dar Zaghawa area meanwhile reportedly resulted in 20 reported casualties. One further casualty was reported during a separate incident when rebels attacked the village of Tady, to the southeast of Tawilla, when a community leader was abducted.

(l) During the weekly UN coordination meeting, UN staff in Wau were advised to minimize their movement in the late hours of night as a precautionary measure following the disappearance of one staff member in Rumbek. The meeting also highlighted restriction of movement outside Wau town due to the discovery of anti-tank land mine in Wau–Gogrial road.

(m) In Akot, Rumbek East County, Lakes State, one person was shot dead and another was seriously wounded by an unidentified person. Consequently, a truck driver carrying WFP food returned to Rumbek resulting in temporary delays of WFP food distributions for several hours.

(n) The general security situation was reportedly normal in the state including Hamesh Koreib where SPLA forces continue with the withdrawal process that was delayed due to some logistical constraints. An interagency meeting was held in Kassala with the participation of WFP, FAO, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, OCEKDEN, Plan Sudan, GOAL, SRC, IRC, Practical Action, ACORD and COR. The meeting discussed updates on the situation in Hamesh Koreib in addition to the impact of the security situation on the activities of humanitarian agencies in the area. During the meeting, HAC briefed participants on means to facilitate movement of agencies in the field. Additionally, asylum seekers continued to arrive in the state during the week with 21 persons as a daily average, which is lower than last week.

(o) WFP conducted a four-day joint logistics/security mission in Kurmuk, Yabus and Challi, Blue Nile. The objective of the mission was to assess the security situation of the areas where WFP is

planning to operate, set up an office and warehouses. The logistic aspect of the mission was to evaluate the needs of setting up storage facilities in the three visited areas and to assess the road condition. When established, the office and the warehouses will allow prepositioning and distribution of food commodities before the onset of the rainy season in April. The mission assessed land in Kurmuk and discussions were held with potential partner (CEAS). The recommendations of the mission are yet to be finalized.

(p) Between 1 and 22 January, WFP dispatched a total of 28,525 tons of mixed food from logistical hubs to the Darfur region realising 59 percent of the dispatch plan for January. As cereals from a recently arrived shipment began to reach the logistical hubs during the second week of the month, dispatches to Nyala and El Fasher increased. WFP meanwhile continued to hold off dispatches to West Darfur with the continuing unrest in the state. There have as yet been no air deliveries to the Darfur region in 2006.

(q) During the week, WFP's 6x6 fleet transported a total of 593 and 1,407 tons to North and South Darfur respectively. Meanwhile in West Darfur, WFP's trucks transported a total of 55 tons whilst being used heavily for internal shunting in preparation for planned upgrades to WFP's storage facilities in El Geneina.

(r) WFP and partners continued operational continuity plans in West Darfur during the week in light of the currently volatile security situation in the state. WFP and partners are working closely with local food relief committees in locations where humanitarian access is limited to ensure that food reaches those in need of assistance.

(s) WFP, in collaboration with OCHA, UNHCR, UNDSS and Medaire, carried out a rapid assessment in the villages of Tendelti and Gielo located 50km to the northwest of El Geneina. Some 300 and 600 newly arrived households from Chad were estimated at the two respective locations. It was recommended that the humanitarian community should monitor the situation closely, although it was concluded that it is so far not conducive to establish food aid interventions in the area due to the prevailing insecurity.

(t) A residential fire meanwhile led to the destruction of 25 houses and their contents in Bendisi camp during the week. WFP and cooperating partner CARE accordingly distributed an emergency food ration to the 86 people affected as part of a comprehensive interagency package of assistance.

(u) Results of nutrition surveys conducted in Zamzam and Shangil Tobayi during December 2005 were revealed during the week, both offering significant improvements in the nutrition status of the targeted populations since similar assessments conducted earlier last year.

(v) A further survey conducted by ACF in Mellit town in December 2005, however, revealed a GAM and SAM prevalence of 28.6 and 2.8 percent respectively, in excess of the emergency threshold. WFP, ACF and other partners are in the process of analysing the results with the possibility of adjusting the strategy for food aid intervention in the area in 2006 in light of the findings.

(w) A joint WFP and Sudanese Red Crescent (SRC) team verified the reported arrival of approximately 2,000 IDPs in Seraf Omra during the week that had fled from recent fighting in neighbouring West Darfur. SRC plans to register the conflict-affected displaced for inclusion in February distributions.

(x) A joint WFP and WVI team conducted a verification exercise for the IDPs in El Salaam camp during the week which identified 736 households of 2,064 people to be included in upcoming

distributions. WVI subsequently reported the new arrival of people in the camp who had been recently displaced following conflict in Tiwal Kasalong and Hashaba to the south of Nyala. An estimated 300 to 500 people were affected, subject to verification.

(y) There was a reported decrease in the number of returnees arriving in Unity state from Khartoum during the week due to lack of transportation. A total of 358 returnees were registered during the week and settled in their areas of origin of Rubkona, Bentiu, Mirmir, Leer and Nhialdiu. Fifty percent of these returnees were settled in Rubkona. Meanwhile, WFP distributed two-month (Jan/Feb) full rations of 517 tons of food to 14,010 returnees in Bentiu and Rubkona under general food distribution.

(z) WFP food deliveries and distribution for vulnerable groups commenced during the week to Lwakat, Thaura Malakia and Hai Saha. WFP distributed 216 tons of food to 13,476 vulnerable local residents, patients and caretakers and pupils in Malakal town. Another 349 MT of food was delivered to Bugaya during the week. Additionally, 14 tons of vegetable oil will be delivered in the coming week during which food assistance will be provided to 16,000 vulnerable residents and 2,000 returnees.

(aa) In Waat, Jonglie, WFP delivered 219 tons of food that will be distributed to 5,000 vulnerable residents and 3,600 returnees through general food distribution. In addition, 5 tons of WFP food will be distributed to 520 participants (34 percent female) under development and recovery programmes implemented by the SRRC and Naath Community Development Association. Following completion of airdrop operations, WFP prepares to commence food distributions to returnees and vulnerable residents in Pochala, Bor town, Lokongole, Otalo and Omila next week.

(ab) WFP distributed 183 tons of food commodities to 13,072 vulnerable local residents in Wulu, Billing and Pacong, Lakes, through general food distribution and institutional feeding activities.

(ac) The Ministry of Health, distributed 1.6 tons of WFP food to 961 beneficiaries (88 percent female) through supplementary feeding activities in shanty areas of Port Sudan. In addition, ACF distributed 0.5 MT of WFP food commodities to 637 beneficiaries including under fives and pregnant and lactating mothers under therapeutic and supplementary feeding activities in therapeutic and supplementary feeding centres in shanty areas as well as in the Pediatric hospital in Port Sudan.

(ad) WFP's Cooperating Partner in Blue Nile, Islamic Relief Worldwide, will commence dispatching one-month requirements totaling 110 tons of WFP food to 54 schools in Geissan, Bau, and Roseiries and Kurmuk under food-for-education activities. Distributions will be undertaken next week.

(ae) WFP and Cooperating Partner, Save the Children-US distributed 47 tons of food commodities through general food distribution to 2,596 returnees in Abyei town during the week. In addition, GOAL provided 0.5 tons of WFP food to 16 under fives and pregnant and lactating mothers under its supplementary feeding programme. WFP teams continued to monitor food distributions undertaken in Abyei town.

(af) WFP teams distributed 672 tons of food to 12,043 returnees in Julud through general food distribution. Distribution included provision of three-month requirements totalling 16 MT of food to 1,343 pupils under food-for-education activities. Additionally, SC-US will distribute two-month (Jan/Feb) rations totalling 18 tons of WFP food 509 vulnerable local residents and returnees in Rashad county. Distributions will continue to be undertaken in Chawere and Ferish next week.

(ag) CARE International distributed 177 tons of WFP food through general food distribution to 11,401 returnees (2,991 households) in 10 villages in Kadugli. Under food-for-education activities, the Ministry of Education dispatched 28 tons of WFP food to 9,668 pupils in 38 schools in Kadugli. Additionally, 1 ton was dispatched to Ruya Association for distribution to 72 participants under food-for-training activities.

(ah) Following a previously signed Field Level Agreement with WFP, ADRA commenced the distribution of High Energy Biscuits to transit returnees in Kosti wharf. A total of 11 tons of biscuits was dispatched to ADRA's warehouse for distribution. During the week, ADRA distributed 1 tons of Biscuits to 385 returnees (47 percent female). WFP staff monitors distributions to ensure its compliance with WFP standards.

(ai) Current stocks are expected to cover distribution requirements for EMOP 10503.0 until April 2006 when breaks in the pipeline are currently anticipated. Contributions to the Emergency Operation are immediately required to avoid severe pipeline breaks from April onwards and to allow for pre-positioning in locations that will become inaccessible during the rainy season.

(aj) At the end of 2005, the WFP – HAS Special Operation (SO 10181.3) faced a funding shortfall of US\$6 million. A further US\$27 million is required in 2006. 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.

#### (9) Tanzania

(a) Between 1 and 20 January, 1,499 (495 Burundians and 1,004 DRC refugees) voluntarily repatriated to their homes. The Burundian repatriation is so far the lowest in 12 months. According to UNHCR, the low repatriation figures are caused by rumours of military activity, lack of absorption capacity and food shortages in Burundi.

(b) The WFP refugee operation (PRRO) continues to distribute full rations, except for pulses which are distributed at 80g/day. As a result, refugees are provided with a daily intake of 1,965 Kcal, or 94 percent of the approved ration level. The current rations will continue to be applied until the end of January.

(c) General distribution covers 349,331 registered refugees. During the past week, WFP distributed some 1,200 tons of food through general distribution, supplementary and therapeutic feeding in refugee camps in western Tanzania. Around 11,100 food insecure and otherwise vulnerable Tanzanians in the host communities surrounding the camps were also supported with WFP host community activities, including access to camp-based health care facilities, school feeding, home based care and food-for-training.

(d) A shortfall of 40,271 tons (USD 23.6 million) exists up to the end of December 2006.

#### (10) Uganda

(a) Over 10,000 Congolese fleeing renewed fighting in Kivu province, eastern D.R. Congo crossed into Uganda last week. The majority are camped in Kisoro, while 300 are in Ishasha, southwestern Uganda and lack adequate shelter, water and sanitation. UNHCR will relocate at least 1,500 every two days to Nakivale in the coming days. WFP is distributing High Energy Biscuits (BP5) and a one week emergency food ration pending their relocation. Others have returned to DRC.

(b) At least 11 people have died from a suspected meningitis outbreak in Nakapiripirit district in the northeastern Karamoja region. An estimated 140 cases have been recorded since the beginning of the year. The Ministry of Health has warned the general public in the affected areas to avoid large gatherings. According to the United Nations World Health Organization, “close and prolonged contact” facilitates the spread of the disease.

(c) A delegation from the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) visited Soroti district on a fact-finding mission to assess the human rights situation of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Teso on 18 January; the delegation also held discussions with WFP staff. Following the recent agreement signed between OHCHR and the Government of Uganda, OHCHR intends to establish sub-offices in strategic areas of the country.

(d) A WFP/United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) Joint Mission visited Teso region last week to assess the potential for agro-processing and small scale enterprises in Teso Region in anticipation of the return of IDPs to their original villages. The mission met with district officials from Soroti, Katakwi, Amuria and Kaberamaido, as well as Soroti Catholic Diocese Development Organisation (SOCADIDO) and the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF). Discussions were held with IDPs in camps and those who have already returned home.

(e) WFP food distribution continues to reach 1.45 million displaced persons, 165,000 refugees and other vulnerable persons. During the past week, WFP distributed 5,815 tons of relief food assistance to 429,017 persons including IDPs sheltering in camps in Gulu, Kitgum, Pader and Lira districts, refugees, children in nutrition centres and other vulnerable persons.

(f) WFP currently has a funding gap of USD 14 million representing an immediate shortfall of 25,914 tons of food commodities (17,908 tons cereals, 1,370 tons pulses, 3,686 tons vegetable oil, 2,253 tons fortified blended foods and 697 tons sugar). This is most needed to maintain a healthy food pipeline for ensuring IDPs and refugees’ food security over the next six months (through July 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. Access to land around the IDP camps generally increased over the last 18 months due to a gradual reduction in violent Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) attacks. IDPs should be able to provide 40 percent of their daily food needs starting January 2006, but will still require 60 percent from external sources until at least the July 2006 harvest. Without this assistance, malnutrition rates and the death rates of young children would increase rapidly.

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

(1) Chad

(a) On 20 January, an unidentified group of armed men, some 70 – 80 men in pick-up trucks, entered the town of Guereda in eastern Chad. They shot in the air looking for the Prefet (provincial administrator). Five people were kidnapped, including the prefet. Reportedly, the assailants also released the prisoners in a local prison. Five local citizens were injured, two seriously, during the attack.

(b) Despite the incident in Guereda, the overall security situation remains calm in eastern Chad with no major incidents reported. However, the border region remains volatile and humanitarian

workers are regularly reminded to abide by the usual security measures. WFP operations have not been affected by the security situation and continue normally.

(c) The WFP/UNHCR targeted caseload for the January distributions totals 203,500 refugees registered in twelve camps. This figure may change in view of ongoing regularisations, which are expected to be completed shortly.

(d) In Gaga, rations were served to 688 beneficiaries who come from the some 100 new families who arrived in Gaga camp last week, reportedly coming from Mornei IDP camp in El Geneina, Sudan.

(e) The relocation of 8,000 refugees from the overcrowded Bredjing camp to the Gaga camp is still scheduled to begin 7 February. UNHCR is considering putting in place, with the administrative authorities, a mandatory relocation for certain refugees.

(f) General food distributions were completed in the Iriba and Guereda areas, with the exception of the Amnaback camp. The distribution was suspended due to community leaders who insisted on wheat rather than sorghum. Discussions involving the leaders, WFP, UNHCR, and the distribution partner Care have been thus far unsuccessful in resolving the problem.

(g) In the camp of Oure Cassoni, the distributions were finally carried out on 21 – 22 January after a postponement due to refugee concerns regarding their security. Humanitarian operations have returned to normal in the camp.

(h) During the reporting period (19 – 25 January), seven new school management committees were trained in the region of Arada. In addition, WFP and UNICEF collaborated to train another eight schools (43 people) in Iriba in the management of schools and other activities in the joint UNICEF/UNHCR/WFP programme.

(i) Deliveries to schools in the Abéché region are ongoing and on schedule. Only the regions of Farchana and Bahai remain, and deliveries to these schools are expected to be completed this week. The National School Canteen Committee is accompanying the transporters.

(j) WFP monitoring teams continue to follow up on the deliveries to ensure proper delivery. Results are showing that the delivery quantities are correct.

(k) Due to the security situation, delivery to fifteen schools in the border region has been postponed. In some of the areas identified as unsafe for UN staff, government counterparts are carrying out the deliveries.

(l) In the Iriba area, two WFP-assisted projects are underway that aim to construct wells and rehabilitate schools. The well project has completed two of the four wells that are planned. In addition, a three-room school building is receiving a new rooftop.

(m) In Guereda, a Food-for-Work (FFW) project began rehabilitating the airstrip. Other activities have been suspended due to the security situation.

(n) During the reporting period, WFP Humanitarian Air Service (UN-HAS) transported a total of 162 passengers on the N'Djamena-Abeche outing (UN 21W), and 155 passengers were served on the Abeche-eastern strips routing (UN 23W). A total of 2039 kg of cargo was also transported during this period.

(o) UN-HAS also performed one medical evacuation and one relocation from the Field Offices to Abeche in favor of humanitarian organizations.

(p) The WFP-HAS transport service benefits approximately 50 UN agencies and NGOs, which provide humanitarian assistance to the Sudanese refugees and host communities in remote areas in eastern Chad. The air service meets the operational and MEDEVAC requirements of the humanitarian community and also permits the timely transport of medical and logistics supplies.

(q) The WFP Humanitarian Air Service (Special Operation 10338.1) continues to face severe under-funding, with only US\$ 1,044,634 so far confirmed against a total US \$7.2 million requirement. While WFP has borrowed US\$ 800,000 from its own emergency account to run the operation until March 2006, the absence of new confirmed contributions will force WFP to suspend the air service beyond that date.

(r) Emergency Operation (EMOP 10327.1) has so far received a total of US \$45.6 million, representing 52.49% of the total requirement. Despite the overall healthy pipeline outlook, taking into account the long lead time of delivery to Chad (4-6 months), contributions are urgently needed to ensure that sufficient stocks are pre-positioned at the extended delivery points (EDPs) by May-June latest (ahead of this year's rainy season when most camps become inaccessible). This would avert interruptions in the food distributions that would have a dramatic negative impact on the welfare of the refugee population.

## (2) Cote d'Ivoire

(a) The International Working Group (IWG) held a meeting in Abidjan stating that the deputies' mandate expired on the 16th of December 2005. Following the decision of the IWG, the Young Patriots protested and took to the streets, organising numerous check points, paralysing Abidjan and the southern parts of the country. They demanded the departure of "forces Licorne" and UNOCI, protesting against the French embassy in Abidjan and the UNOCI presence in Abidjan.

(b) Several demonstrations were held in Guiglo, where Young Patriots attacked the UNOCI base (BANBAT), on the 18th of January. During the demonstrations, four Young Patriots were killed. Young Patriots burnt OCHA and UNHCR offices in Guiglo and stripped WFP's two warehouses in Guiglo of 683 tons of food and ransacked the main office.

(c) Nigerian President Obasanjo arrived in Abidjan on the 18th of January, representing the African Union, member of the IWG. He met the president Gbagbo, the Prime Minister Charles Konan Banny and the SRSR Pierre Schori. The situation returned to calm on the 20th of January.

(d) The overall security situation of the country worsened during the reporting period. Attacks against UNOCI bases and Humanitarian agencies in the west and in Abidjan, forced WFP to halt operations in the country. However, WFP sub-offices in the northern part of the country continued their activities.

(e) During the reporting period (16-24 January), 470 tons of food commodities were distributed to 65,186 people in the northern sub-offices of WFP. The security situation in the North remained stable, yet tense, during the reporting period: Bouaké and Korogho sub-offices carried out distributions without major problems. In Guiglo, all WFP operations were halted and no food distributions were possible. Guiglo sub office remains closed.

(f) As of 24 of January 2006, the regional Protracted Relief And Recovery Operation (PRRO) operation (Cote d'Ivoire, Burkina, Ghana, Mali) has received a total of 35.3 million US dollars against the operational needs of 50.1 million US dollars

### (3) Guinea

(a) Border points with Ivory Coast are reportedly calm despite the recent altercations in the southern half of the country.

(b) On 9 January, an incident occurred in Laine refugee camp during a special general food distribution organized for originally 510 people omitted during the last food distribution in that camp. The refugee committee incited their colleagues absent during the special food distribution to go to the WFP warehouse in Laine camp to claim their rations. No one was injured and nothing was taken from the warehouse, but the gate was damaged.

(c) Cases of cholera continue to be reported in urban areas of Lola and N'Zerekore. In total, 244 cases have been reported since September 2005.

(d) A total of 1,338 individual hot meals were provided to 888 Liberian refugees who participated in the voluntary repatriation convoys during the reporting period (9 – 22 January). 787 refugees were repatriated to Voinjama county and 99 to Ganta county.

(e) Guinean refugee camps host currently over 52,000 individuals who are being assisted by WFP. The present count includes 3,136 refugees from Ivory Coast and the balance from Liberia.

(f) During the reporting period, a total of 450 tons were distributed to 31,702 beneficiaries during the January general food distribution in Kouankan 1, Kountaya, Laine and Kola camps.

(g) During the reporting period, two joint missions were organized by WFP, UNHCR, CRS and ACF to sensitize refugees in Kola and Laine camps of the reduction in food rations. The drop will be from 1,835 Kcal presently to 1,600 for the Liberian refugees while Ivorian refugees will still receive 2,100 Kcal as they were recently transferred from Nonah transit camp to Kouankan 2.

(h) On 16 January, WFP staff in N'Zérékoré and its Cooperating Partner, the local NGO AACG, met again to review the first trimester of 2005-2006 school year. On 13 January, the dispatch of food for the second trimester of the current school year began with distributions in the Youmou prefecture. Dry take home rations have also been distributed to cooks and mothers of schoolgirls in 4th, 5th and 6th grades.

(i) Meetings have been held in the N'Zerekore region with several transport syndicates in order to agree on delivery points. The dispatch from prefectures to schools is presently ensured by the limited transport capacities of the sub office.

(j) On 17 and 18 January, a workshop/training of school feeding focal points was organized by the regional inspection of education in N'Zerekore with the collaboration of WFP.

(k) WFP, ACF and CRS have agreed to reduce the interval of acceptability of distributed rations in an effort to obtain a more accurate scooping during the general food distributions in camps. The interval of acceptability will now be from 95% to 105% of the planned ration.

### (4) Liberia

- (a) The general security situation in Liberia remains stable with low threat. Activities of criminals remain a concern. The newly inaugurated President, Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf over the period continued with appointment of members of her government. A total of 60 Ivorian refugees were recorded to have crossed into Liberia through the border town of Touzon as a result of last week's unrest.
- (b) During the reporting period (15-21 January) WFP and its Cooperating Partners (CP) delivered a total of 764 tons of assorted food commodities, targeting 185,551 beneficiaries as part of the on-going January 2006 food ration distribution. WFP operations continued normally throughout the period in review.
- (c) The Country Office food pipeline remains healthy following the recent arrival of a consignment of over 10,000 tons of cereals and 126 tons of CSB. A total of 876 tons of assorted food commodities was dispatched from WFP warehouses in Monrovia to various sub-offices in continuation of January 2006 distribution activities.
- (d) During the reporting period a total of 1,067 Liberian refugees from Nigeria, Ghana, Guinea and Sierra Leone returned home through the UNHCR facilitated repatriation exercise. The returnees who arrived in Montserrado, Bong and Lofa Counties received a total of 36 tons of assorted food commodities through WFP. Additionally, 218 IDPs residing in camps in Montserrado and Margibi Counties resettled and were served 8 tons of food as first tranche two-month resettlement food ration.
- (e) Distribution of the second tranche (two months) food ration to returnees and IDP, which completes the four months resettlement food package, continued in Montserrado, Bong, Bomi, Capemount, Gbarpolu, Grand Gedeh and Lofa Counties. During the reporting period, 6,189 beneficiaries received 133 tons of assorted relief food commodities.
- (f) As of January 20, 2006, an estimated 44,000 facilitated returnees and 248,000 IDPs residing in camps in Liberia have received a first tranche resettlement food ration while an estimated 28,000 Returnees and 210,000 IDP beneficiaries have received the second and final tranche of two-month food ration, which completes their resettlement food package of four months ration at 16.65kg monthly ration per beneficiary.
- (g) The assessment of schools to be included in the ESF programme continued through out the country during the reporting period. As previously reported, the exercise is being jointly carried out by representatives of the Ministry of Education, WFP and WFP CPs to verify beneficiary figures for new and existing programme schools. The exercise is expected to continue until next month due to the large number of schools in some of the programme areas.
- (h) The distribution of rations for school meals and girls take-home ration continued during the reporting period. A total of 567 tons of assorted food commodities targeting 176,467 school children was delivered to program schools in the eight sub-offices. In the Phebe Sub-Office in central Liberia, 23 new program schools received 8,650 pieces of assorted non-food items.
- (i) The FSLI Technical Advisor for agriculture activities has embarked on a mission to the Scalepea Sub-Office. The objective of the mission is to provide support to the sub-office in collaboration with the local Ministry of Agriculture and NGOs to evaluate and assess on-going and newly submitted projects in that region of the country.
- (j) In Liberia a joint FAO/WFP sponsored Crop and Food Supply Assessment (CFSAM) covering all 15 counties in Liberia has commenced. The two-week intensive exercise aims to assess and

forecast crop and livestock production levels and identify livelihoods, coping strategies and main causes of food insecurity in Liberia both at the household and community levels.

(k) WFP and CPs during the reporting period delivered 20 tons of assorted food commodities to several nutrition programs in continuation of January food ration distribution. The food rations, which target 1,610 beneficiaries, are intended to provide beneficiaries in HIV & AIDS support programs, Mother and Child Health (MCH), Therapeutic, Supplementary, and Institutional Feeding programs with rations for a 30-day period.

(l) Several program activities were monitored during this reporting period. In the Buchanan Sub-Office, three community school rehabilitation projects were monitored. All three projects are progressing as planned. IDPs resettlement activities were also monitored at various sites in the Phebe Sub-Office. During the monitoring exercise, 3,080 IDP families representing 13,752 IDPs residing in the Salala Camp were recorded to have registered for resettlement. Adequate food and non-food commodities have also been pre-positioned by WFP and UNHCR in preparation for the resettlement of the last batch of IDPs in the Salala camp.

(m) In the wake of recent developments in neighboring Ivory Coast, WFP and partners participated in coordination meetings in three border sub-offices including Saclepea, Harper, and Zwedru. The objective of these meetings was to review the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders to plan for a proper and more coordinated response to any eventual influx of refugees into Liberia.

(n) The regular Community Based Recovery (CBR) coordination meetings also took place during the reporting period in the various sub-offices. The meetings agreed to conduct joint needs assessments in all regions of the country with the aim of identifying existing gaps in the restoration of basic social services for the resettled population and to plan for an integrated approach to addressing these needs.

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

(1) Angola

(a) As a result of funding constraints and in close consultation with the government, WFP is evaluating its ongoing projects as part of its restructuring exercise and efforts to gradually transfer the responsibility for providing food assistance to those in need to the Angolan Government. As a result, WFP has started phasing-out assistance to social projects, most notably orphanages and old-age homes. In Huambo Province, approximately 1,700 people will stop receiving WFP food aid in January, with the responsibility passed on to the Ministry of Assistance and Social Reintegration and other NGOs. Presently about 8,000 people are being assisted under WFP social programmes.

(b) According to information received from local authorities in the southern Angolan province of Cunene, drought is severely affecting the local population with cases of malnutrition reported. The Government's Unit for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UTCAH) has called for a joint needs assessment to take place on 27 January and has invited WFP and other humanitarian partners to join the mission.

(c) The Angola Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation, PRRO 10054.2 – Support to Return and Resettlement – remains significantly under funded. An estimated USD21 million, or 29,000 tons of food is still required in order to carry out planned food distributions until mid 2006. The operation has been extended in time until 31 March 2006, with a new PRRO planned to start immediately after.

(2) Lesotho

(a) During the reporting period (18 - 24 January), WFP and cooperating partners provided food to over 70,000 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) According to a recent FEWSNET report, the country could produce a bumper maize harvest this year. Good rain, a successful government sponsored fertilizer programme and even floods in the southern half of the country have benefited the winter crop. The country's annual maize requirement is just under 2 million tons, however last year Malawi experienced one of its worst droughts in a decade and produced just over 1 million tons.

(b) In order to meet increasing food needs in Malawi and in consideration of competitive market prices, WFP is considering purchasing maize from Argentina. Current market prices of maize purchased in South Africa is approximately USD410 per ton upon delivery to Malawi in comparison to Argentinean maize at USD255 per ton.

(c) Maize supplies in ADMARC depots remain irregular and/or non-existent. Maize can be found in some local markets however prices are escalating rapidly. Beans, potatoes, rice and groundnuts are available locally, but at increased prices.

(d) WFP and government counterparts are conducting a rapid nutritional and vulnerability assessment on Likoma Island and Nkhata Bay districts in order to ascertain the nutritional status of children under-five and women of child bearing age. The mission will determine what type of food aid is appropriate and define the time frame of possible assistance.

(4) Mozambique

(a) Central Mozambique remains on alert due to localised flooding in the lower Zambezi Valley. Authorities have continued to urge people living in flood-prone areas to move to higher ground. According to recent reports from the ARA-Centro (Water monitoring body for the centre of Mozambique), the levels of the Save, Buzi, Lucite and Pungue rivers are generally decreasing. Many low-lying areas of Beira were flooded during 19 to 25 January and are still under water.

(b) WFP staff joined the National Director of Disaster Management (INGC) and a team of Government officials on a mission to evaluate the situation in the flooded zones of Sofala and Tete provinces over 21-23 January. The INGC is currently evaluating the needs of approximately 15,000 flood-affected people in Sofala Province. WFP has agreed to assist 1,900 people who were evacuated from an island on the Zambezi River near Caia (Sofala Province).

(5) Swaziland

(a) WFP field reports indicate that Lowveld farmers have only ploughed a tenth of the arable land due to delayed rains and lack of inputs. Despite advice from Ministry of Agriculture officials to plant legumes, most farmers in the area have recently planted maize in anticipation of continuing rainfall. However, there is growing concern how the crop will fare as the dry season is approaching. Maize is tasselling in 60 percent of the fields within the dry Middleveld, which received a significant amount of rainfall.

(b) Maize prices in the Lowveld this month increased from SLZ100 (USD17) to SLZ150 (USD23) for a 50 kilo bag due to scarcity of the commodity. Farmers expect the price to continue to rise until the harvest period, starting in mid-March.

(c) Livestock prices have also increased from SLZ1200 (USD200) to SLZ1500 (USD250) per heifer in the Lowveld and Lubombo Plateaux. Field reports attribute the increase to improved grazing pastures as vegetation is recovering and providing much-needed nourishment to livestock. The recent heavy rains have also improved water availability in small earth dams and streams, especially within Sithobela and Lomahasha areas.

#### (6) Zambia

(a) To date, WFP distributions in January provided food assistance to over 1 million people in drought affected areas of the country.

(b) Due to a severe shortage of commodities, refugees remain on reduced rations, which began on 1 January 2006. According to pipeline forecasts, rations for cereals and pulses will run out at the end of April, and vegetable oil, salt and HEPS will be depleted at the end of March. As yet, no new contributions have been received for the refugee programme and urgent funding is needed to provide food through December 2006.

(c) The 2005/06 agricultural season has been characterized by a combination of erratic rainfall patterns, and ensuing flash floods in valley areas. This has had mixed effects on crop performance and increased the likelihood of a poor harvest in certain districts in the Eastern parts of the country. However, in remaining districts a good harvest is foreseen. In view of this, a Multi Agency Rapid Crop Monitoring Assessment will be undertaken between 29th January 2006 and 05th February 2006 to assess the impact this has had on major crops and review agricultural and food supply prospects for this year's marketing year.

#### (7) Zimbabwe

(a) In addition to monitoring Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) programme food distributions targeting more than 3.4 million beneficiaries at 1,139 food distribution points throughout the country, WFP's network of 40 field monitors and cooperating partner staff conduct daily post distribution monitoring (PDM) and verification exercises in the 37 rural districts where the VGF programme is operating. In Lupane District, Matabeleland North, PDMs and verification exercises conducted in five villages over the week revealed that an estimated 50 people previously left out of the programme were qualified for assistance this month.

(b) Following the outbreak of cholera, Ministry of Health officials advised WFP and its cooperating partners to suspend school feeding activities in certain parts of the country in order to prevent the spread of the disease through institutional feeding mechanisms. On 20 January, City Health Department officials suspended school feeding programmes in Harare until further notice. In Buhera District (Manicaland Province), Ministry of Health officials directed WFP and its

cooperating partner to suspend school feeding in 15 primary schools in the northern part of the district. On January 19, state-run media reported that at least 14 people had succumbed to cholera.

(c) In his quarterly monetary policy statement Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Governor Dr. Gideon Gono announced that food inflation, which accounted for 32 percent of the inflation basket, would continue to spiral if retrogressive practices continued. Governor Gono forecast inflation between 700 – 800 percent by March, below 500 percent by June, between 220 – 230 percent by December and single digit figures in 2007. The Reserve Bank also announced that it will introduce a ZWD50,000 (USD0.50) note in February with plans for a new currency to be in circulation later in the year. At present, the largest bill in the country is the ZWD20,000 note.

(F) Asia: (1) Myanmar (2) Sri Lanka

(1) Myanmar

(a) In Southern Shan State, poppy fields are being destroyed by local authorities in Si Saing and Pin laung Townships. According to WFP Cooperating Partner World Vision, villagers from Hteinpin and Thabyekon village tracts in Pin Laung Township had been asked to move out. These two village tracts are located near Pyimana, the new administrative capital.

(b) Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control (CCDAC) has informed the following six International Non Governmental Organizations (INGO) – AHRN, Burnet Institute, ARHP, AZG, Malteser International and AMI – that the Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) between CCDAC and them have been suspended with effect from 20 January 2006 and in that regard, CCDAC has advised that project activities are to be suspended until a new set of rules and regulations with a new framework is in place.

(c) In Wa, all UN and INGO staff in Mong Maw (UNDOC, WFP, AMI and MALTERSER) have been asked to obtain travel clearance in advance from local WA authorities. WFP will be approaching WA authorities to find a solution for free movement of Community Assistants within the township and villages.

(d) WFP commissioned a Food-for-Education (FFE) Review Mission to help evaluate the progress of the current programme and plan for future FFE activities. This was undertaken in collaboration with UNICEF. In this mission WFP and UNICEF also explored ways for greater collaboration. Geographic coverage areas included Magway, Northern Rakhine State, Northern Shan State and Southern Shan State.. A coordination meeting with NGO Cooperating Partners was held to review 2005 achievements and 2006 work plan.

(e) During the reporting period (1 – 22 January), under Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10066.2, a total of 1,100 tons of mixed food commodities were dispatched to Maungdaw and Magway Sub-Offices for FFE, Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) and Food-for-Work (FFW) activities.

(f) Under Emergency Operation (EMOP) 10345.1, a total of 630 tons of rice was dispatched to Laokai, Lashio, Pang Kham and Taunggyi Sub-Offices for Food for Education and Vulnerable Group Feeding activities.

(g) In collaboration with Cooperating Partner NGO KMSS and UNICEF, WFP started providing food support to three Early Childhood Development centers in Phaekone Township, Southern Shan State. It is presently providing food support (rice) to 200 pre-school children through this program.

(h) An agreement has been reached between Kokang Authority and Chinese Lin Cang City to allow WFP to transport food to the northern part of Kokang via Chinese territory.

## (2) Sri Lanka

(a) While international truce monitors and analysts fear another phase of civil war as violence escalated since December 2005, Norwegian peace broker Eric Solheim announced on 25 January that Sri Lanka's government and Tamil Tiger rebels had agreed to hold talks in Geneva (Switzerland) to discuss implementation of the February 2002 Ceasefire Agreement. The talks are expected to take place in mid-February.

(b) The United Nations joined peace calls on 17 January with Secretary General urging the Government and the LTTE to resume their dialogue under the facilitation of the Norwegian Government.

(c) For the time being, WFP staff have been allowed to proceed with their work in LTTE controlled areas in Batticaloa. Due to strikes during the last week of December, vehicle movements were restricted to the minimum. From January onwards no movement restrictions have been issued.

(d) During the last two weeks of December, the highly volatile security situation in Jaffna dramatically hampered WFP food distributions and monitoring activities in Jaffna. Restriction of movement was issued for UN staff during that period. The recent deterioration of the security situation in Trincomalee, followed by days of strikes, has significantly affected WFP interventions in Trincomalee. Food distributions were temporarily suspended in 90% of the food distribution centers. From 18 January onwards, food distributions and monitoring activities have been suspended in Thirukovil and Akkaraipattu divisions

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

## (1) Bolivia

(a) Heavy rains continue to affect the country causing landslides and floods. Six departments, La Paz, Tarija, Santa Cruz, Beni, Pando and Chuquisaca, are under red alert with possibility to be declared a national emergency by the local government as some 3,600 families have been affected. WFP and counterparts are cooperating on evaluating the damages.

(b) Emergency Operation (EMOP) distributions were completed with the delivery of 58 tons of food aid to 1,460 families in the Alto and Bajo Izozog area.

(c) Due to the recent floods and landslides that have affected the Department of Santa Cruz, WFP delivered 1.3 tons of food to some 56 families whose food security was at risk.

## (2) Colombia

(a) A truck loaded with food identified as WFP humanitarian aid was intercepted by an illegal armed group on Friday 20th of January at the main road that communicates Medellín with the eastern Municipality of Argelia in the Province of Antioquia. Although the truck driver explained to the armed group the humanitarian nature of the shipment, the rebels demanded and took almost one ton of rice, vegetable oil, sugar, salt and lentils; however, the truckdriver was not retained. WFP Colombia announced that due to this incident and considering the difficult conditions in this part of the province, food deliveries to some areas of Eastern Antioquia will be temporarily suspended while delivery conditions are evaluated. No WFP staff was involved in this incident.

(b) The Province of Antioquia has also reported massive displacement in different municipalities. At least 64 families from the villages of La Caucana and Barro Blanco (Municipality of Tarazá - north of the province) were forced to flee due to threats from illegal armed groups in the area.

(c) The situation is tense in rural areas of the Province of Meta. Several clashes between illegal armed groups and Colombian army as well as massive displacements have been reported in the past few days. Colombian Government decided last week to implement manual eradication processes of illegal crops in this province. WFP is supporting two implementing activities in nearby areas of this municipality as part of Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 10366).

(d) A similar situation has been reported in the Municipality of San Juan de Arana (Province of Meta), where 56 displaced families are temporarily located. Additional displacements and blockades were also reported in the Municipality of Puerto Toledo. WFP (in charge of food aid distribution for this province) and the local government counterparts have recommended the implementation of additional emergency food aid activities as part of PRRO 10366 in order to provide proper attention to displaced families temporarily settled in these municipalities.

(e) A strong earthquake was reported on 23 January in the Province of Choco. The Colombian Government reported that the magnitude of the quake was six with an epicenter in the town of Juradó, Province of Choco near the border with Panama. No victims, people injured or damages were reported. WFP implements several food aid activities in this province as part of PRRO 10366.

(f) A boat used for WFP food delivery missions to different communities located on the banks of small rivers in the Province of Choco was intercepted at an illegal check point by members of an illegal armed group. Two WFP staff members were questioned about WFP activities in the region. After one hour, the rebels allow the boat to continue with its mission.

(g) A truck transporting WFP humanitarian food aid was stopped at an illegal check point in rural areas of the Province of Meta. Members of an illegal armed group indicated that beyond the checkpoint, security for the driver was not guaranteed. The truck driver, in coordination with the implementing partner, decided to take the food back to the implementing partner's warehouse. No food loses were reported.

(h) In the context of the new PRRO 10366, "Assistance to People Displaced by Violence", last week WFP delivered 335 tons of food in 14 provinces reaching 33,208 beneficiaries.

### (3) Cuba

(a) The National Climate Center has reported that the drought situation is intensifying, particularly in the Provinces of Camagüey to Guantánamo. Current rainfall continues to be lower than average.

(b) Distributions under EMOP 10423.0 and 10473.0 are ongoing. Emergency Operations (EMOP) 10423.0 and 10473.0 assisted 773,000 and 110,900 people, respectively.

(c) EMOP 10423.0 is resourced at 41 percent; US\$ 2 million are urgently needed to meet the outstanding requirements. US\$ 400,000 is urgently required to fully refund EMOP 10473.0.

#### (4) Ecuador

(a) An indefinite inter provincial transportation strike is taking place since 24 January. Main roads heading to the provinces are blocked. Several strikes have been taking place in Quito.

(b) Several seismic activities have been registered during the reporting period (19-25 January).

(c) Procurement of 207 tons of food is under process. The commodities will be delivered to the two main warehouses on 2nd of February. Distributions are estimated to begin on 20th of February.

(d) The second phase of monitoring and evaluation of the operation is under process. A monitoring and evaluation report will be presented on 10th of March.

(e) Due to the Presidential Decree declaring an emergency in the Provinces of Tungurahua and Chimborazo which were affected by the eruption process of the Tungurahua volcano, droughts and frosts, WFP, together with the Civil Defense and the Ministry of Agriculture, within the framework of the Contingency Agreement, will start distribution of 38 tons of food to affected families.

#### (5) El Salvador

(a) The leader of El Salvador's principal opposition party died suddenly on 24 January as he arrived home from the presidential inauguration ceremonies of Evo Morales in Bolivia.

(b) According to the National Service for Territorial Studies (SNET), the Santa Ana (Ilamatepec) volcano remains stable with moderate activity. The volcano erupted on 1 October 2005 causing thousands to be evacuated.

(c) The third distribution cycle consisting of 483 tons to chronically malnourished children under five years old and pregnant and lactating women in 62 of the poorest municipalities was completed during the reporting period (19 – 24 January). The programme is currently targeting 50,000 children and 9,000 women.

(d) The first round of the distributions to schools was also completed. 528 tons were delivered and will provide school meals to 73,900 children until the next scheduled distribution cycle in April.

(e) The Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) is facing shortfalls of 8,584 tons over the next six months with forecasted pipeline breaks for CSB. Shortfalls for pulses has already occurred, while breaks in delivery of maize and oil is forecast for February.

(f) The current lack of resources will severely limit WFP in its response to the recovery efforts following the emergencies caused by Tropical Storm Stan and the eruption of the Ilamatepec volcano. Additionally, the impact of the nutritional intervention will be greatly reduced.

#### (6) Guatemala

- (a) The household interviews of the ongoing Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) continue in the Departments of San Marcos, Quetzaltenango, Esquintla and Santa Rosa. 700 families have been interviewed so far. WFP is participating in this process.
- (b) A joint communication and advocacy strategy in coordination with government counterparts, national and international NGO's, will be implemented starting February. This strategy will give more exposure to the Emergency Operation (EMOP) and will aim to mobilize the resources required to continue the operation.
- (c) WFP participated in an interagency (FAO, UNDP, ILO, WFP) workshop to coordinate efforts for the assistance of families affected by Hurricane Stan who live in temporary shelters. In the context of joint programming with UNICEF, FAO and UNDP, WFP will distribute food rations to the targeted families.
- (d) The organizations implementing the EMOP held meetings in San Marcos and Quiché. WFP and counterpart monitors are utilizing standardized check lists and reporting forms to gather information on the community's current situation three months after Hurricane Stan.
- (e) San Marcos continued with distributions this reporting period (19-24 January). 633 families were assisted in Tacaná. Also, in the Department of Jutiapa, 496 families received food rations; however, all rations continue to be distributed without CSB.
- (f) 413 tons of regional procured maize has been received in WFP warehouses. The first 140 tons will be distributed next week in Chimaltenango. During the reporting period, 215 tons of food was delivered to the Departments of San Marcos and Jutiapa. 281 tons of CSB arrived at Guatemala's main sea port. The government counterparts started the bidding process for the transport from the port to the warehouses to begin on 1st of February 2006.
- (g) Shortfall continues at 55 percent of the appeal. The total amount to date is US\$ 6,381,011 (45 percent of the flash appeal). The EMOP has borrowed 3,582 tons of food commodities from Country Programme (CP) and the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) causing further pipeline breaks.

#### (7) Haiti

- (a) The Brazilian Lt-General José Elito Siqueira Carvalho took up his functions as MINUSTAH Force Commander succeeding the deceased Lt-General Urano Teixeira Da Matta Bacellar.
- (b) The general security environment continues to be relatively stable, although tension seems on the rise again after the rescheduling of the elections. The situation remains volatile and kidnappings continue to be a high risk factor, especially in Port-au-Prince; however, there has been a decrease in the number of kidnappings.
- (c) Although UN agencies and international staff have not been directly targeted, the potential threat continues to exist and measures to mitigate the risk have been taken. UN staff are requested to avoid movements in non UN-marked cars.
- (d) In Port-au-Prince, a significantly increased number of incidents targeting MINUSTAH/HNP occurred during the reporting period (19 – 24 January) in Cite Soleil and Cite Militaire areas.
- (e) The North West side of the International Airport remains a problematic sector and the Jordanian contingent of MINUSTAH suffered two casualties and one badly wounded soldier during

a clash with armed actors. The Jordanian Camps and a MINUSTAH were attacked on several occasions and, for security reasons, the warehouse facility was evacuated on a permanent basis.

(f) The security situation during the reporting period continues to have a non-negligible impact on WFP operations. Administrative, monitoring and logistic activities are running escorted as required due to the situation in some areas, while restriction measures continue to be in place in Port-au-Prince in areas where the WFP main warehouses are located. The transfer of commodity from the port containers terminals to WFP warehouses remained relatively smooth during the reporting period.

(g) In Cap Haitien, where the WFP has a sub-office is located, a rise in criminal activity was registered during the reporting period; However, the overall situation remains relatively calm in Cap Haitien as well as in Gonaives.

(h) In Cap Haitian and surrounding areas there has been an increased tension towards MINUSTAH, which translated in some incidents such as occasional stone throwing and obstruction of roads. In the areas of Plaisance and Borgne, the movements of WFP vehicles have been restricted due to the volatile security environment.

(i) The political environment continues to be relatively stable throughout the country in spite of the upcoming elections with numerous peaceful political demonstrations taking place. Presidential and legislative elections have been rescheduled to the 7th of February with the second round scheduled for the 19th of March. Local elections are scheduled for the 30th of April.

(j) A peaceful sit-in was organized on 16 January by a civil group and some political parties in front of the MINUSTAH Head Quarters to demand urgent action against the criminality in Port-au-Prince. On the 9th of January, a general strike was held throughout the day. No major incidents reported apart from roadblocks at Cabaret and Jacmel.

(k) During the reporting period, a total of 1,284 tons of food was delivered to health centres and schools in the West, North and North-East departments and in Port-au-Prince.

(l) During 2005 and the first months of 2006, the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 10382.0) requires 23,375 tons in order to meet project requirements. By the end of December 2005, the PRRO had received US\$ 15 million from directed multilateral and multilateral contributions. However, due to a pipeline break of CSB, contributions are critically needed.

(m) The total food stocks in the country are estimated at 7,422 tons of which 5,721 metric tons are in WFP warehouses and available for distribution while over 1,701 tons are transiting through the port and container-terminals.

(n) Deputy Ministers and High Ranking Foreign Affairs officials from Latin America and Caribbes, European countries as well as Canada and USA, held a meeting in Port-au-Prince on 20 January 2006 to examine the current situation in Haiti, the evolution of the political process and the security environment. A declaration of support to the elections and the role of MINUSTAH was issued.

(o) Mr. Hedi Annabi, Assistant Secretary General and Director of DPKO Operations, was in Haiti from 17 to 21 January 2006. He had a meeting with the UN Country Team to review development and humanitarian activities in support of the UN Mission mandate.

(8) Peru

(a) Due to significant increment of narco-terrorism activities in the area, the Designated Official for Peru has declared Security Phase II in 17 provinces belonging to 7 departments. WFP interventions (PER 10320 and PER 06240.0) are in 3 provinces with Phase II, Huancavelica and Ayacucho.

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

WFP Weekly Emergency Report

The WFP Weekly Emergency Report can be obtained at [www.wfp.org](http://www.wfp.org)

For comments and information on how to subscribe, please contact the WFP Situation Room at [situation.room@wfp.org](mailto:situation.room@wfp.org)

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

[Valerie.Sequeira@wfp.org](mailto:Valerie.Sequeira@wfp.org)

tel: +39 06

6513 2009

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

Media queries should be directed to Brenda