
World Food Programme Emergency Report 2005
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(A) Highlights

- (a) In Sudan, between 1 and 18 December, WFP dispatched a total of 15,420 tons of food along primary routes from Port Sudan to logistical hubs in Khartoum, El Obeid and Kosti.
- (b) In Chad, WFP completes the General Food Distribution cycle in all the refugee camps for the month of December.
- (c) The peak of the 'lean season' in Southern Africa begins in January 2006. WFP aims to reach 9.1 million people, including over 4 million in Zimbabwe, two million in Malawi and a million each in Zambia and Mozambique during this period.
- (d) In Pakistan, between 1 – 18 December, a total of 7,302 tons of food has been dispatched, reaching more than 568,000 beneficiaries.
- (e) Reports indicate that the number of people needing food aid in Kenya could double from 1.1 to 2.5 million over the first half of 2006.

(B) Middle East,Central Asia and Eastern Europe: (1) Pakistan**(1) Pakistan**

- (a) WFP Cooperating Partners have reported that local authorities are not distributing food in those areas where WFP is phasing out its activities as per the agreement with the government. Also, WFP has received requests from the Pakistani Army to distribute food in areas that are not covered by WFP. The issue of shared responsibilities between the Government of Pakistan and WFP will be brought to the attention of the Federal Relief Commission as soon as possible.
- (b) So far in December (1 – 18 December), a total of 7,302 tons of food has been dispatched, reaching more than 568,000 beneficiaries.
- (c) WFP is in the process of finalizing the food allocations and distribution plans to camps and schools. This involves the identification of partners who can take over food distribution in these locations.
- (d) NRSP has agreed to assume the lead role for the distribution of food in the tented camps in Bagh district. According to UNHCR latest report, over 8000 people are settled

in 23 tented camps. NRSP will complete enumeration in these camps in two days and after data compilation. The distribution is planned from 23rd and will be completed in four days.

- (e) WFP's Emergency School Feeding Programme (ESFP) was accelerated during the reporting period (14 – 20 December). Around 1,826 children have so far received 2.35 tons of HEB and Dates under the programme in Batagram District while distribution of ESFP is ongoing in 109 schools in Shangla District of NWFP.
- (f) A joint meeting was held with National Commission for Human Development (NCHD) and UNICEF in Ghari Habibullah. It was assessed that there are 9,179 children enrolled in UNICEF supported tented schools and child friendly spaces. Food will be distributed through NCHD in the coming week.
- (g) The Muzaffarabad sub-office is in the process of finalizing the Field Level Agreements with its Cooperating Partners. This will incorporate camp feeding. Food continued to be distributed to schools. Within the reporting period, 10,809 beneficiaries at 35 schools were provided with two-week rations amounting to 12.90 tons and 6.76 tons of HEBs and Dates, respectively. Roads to Neelum Valley have reopened after the earthquake that occurred at 2:48 a.m. on 13 December 2005.
- (h) The EMOP is resourced 46.95 % against the appeal. Special Operation (SO) 10493, "WFP Logistics Support to Relief Operations for the Pakistan Earthquake" is resourced at 44% against the appeal; UNHAS SO 10494 is resourced at 35% against the appeal; UNJLC SO 10495 is resourced at 81% against the appeal
- (i) A meeting with Cooperating Partners and Union Council Representatives was held in Ghari Habibulla to discuss ration cards, coordination between partners and planning for January 2006. Rations will be issued according to the ration cards from January onwards.
- (j) The deliveries from the hubs to extended delivery points from 12-19 December amount to 3,432 tons, out of which 1,176 tons were delivered by air.
- (k) Since the start of the air operations, UNHAS has airlifted 5,095 tons of food items, 1,712 tons of Non-Food Items (NFIs), and 13,004 passengers.

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

(1) Burundi

- (a) The security situation remained tense in Bujumbura rural with numerous arrests of civilians suspected to be in collaboration with the Front for National Libération (FNL) movement. Armed robberies and arbitrary killings were also reported.
- (b) The National Independent Electoral Commission in charge of organizing the elections in Burundi has completed its mandate and submitted the final report to the National Assembly and the Government. Its tasks will now be handled by the Elections Unit within the Ministry of Interior.
- (c) The level of food reserves remains very low in households of the Northern provinces. Various coping mechanisms including temporary migration for casual labour have been adopted by the active population. FAO, WFP, UNICEF and the ministry of Agriculture are preparing the joint Crop Assessment and Food Availability mission that will take place early 2006.
- (d) During the reporting week, WFP distributed 641 tons of food aid to 77,917 beneficiaries.
- (e) WFP sensitized local authorities in Makamba province on the targeting process and criteria for beneficiary lists. Every family having a malnourished person in the feeding

centres must be included on beneficiary lists for targeted distributions. WFP publicly validated beneficiary lists in five communes of Karusi and Cankuzo provinces.

- (f) As of 18 December, WFP in-country stocks included 5,550 tons of food. An additional 928 tons are being offloaded from trucks and barges and 702 tons are on route to Burundi.

(2) Congo, DR

- (a) The Beni-Eringeti highway in North Kivu remained unsafe during the period due to attacks by Allied Democratic Forces (ADF)/National Army of the Liberation of Uganda (NALU) militias on the local population. This situation led to the displacement of approximately 1,500 families to safer localities.
- (b) MONUC (United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo) advises that FDLR (Front Démocratique pour la Libération du Rwanda) rebels seeking refuge in Virunga Park are beginning to return home.
- (c) The displacement of population in North Katanga led to a cholera epidemic in Moba and Kabalo territories where 800 persons and 950 families are seeking refuge respectively. Some 246 cases of cholera were reported of which 24 resulted in deaths. Due to the ongoing fighting between Mayi-mayi and government forces, 10 houses were burned by Mayi-mayi troops. Mayi-mayi militias have refused to join the reintegration centre without authorization from their leader.
- (d) Fighting between the Congolese army and militias in Mahagi, Ituri District, led to population displacement and hindered the delivery of election kits.
- (e) Lack of food stocks in partner warehouses in Maniema is likely to have a negative effect on children and adults undergoing nutritional treatment. In other developments, OCHA/Lubutu (Maniema) has reported that approximately 300 returnees in Mungele are faced with serious food needs as households have no means of sustaining themselves.
- (f) In North Kivu, 100 malnourished children were transferred from Kibirizi to the general hospital for medical and nutritional therapy. WFP is negotiating with other partners regarding the opening of a Supplementary Feeding Centre (SFC) in Kibirizi since World Vision International (WVI) and Save the Children Fund (SCF) UK are closing nutrition programmes in the area.
- (g) Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI) Bunia continued to register new cases of malnutrition and sexual violence. 100 tons of food was distributed during the week to two implementing partners Agro Action Allemande (AAA) Association pour le Developpement Social et la Sauvegarde de l'environnement (ADSSE).

(3) Ethiopia

- (a) Findings from the "Meher" ("Karma" or main season in Afar Regions) and "Deyr" (short rainy season in Somali region) pre-harvest emergency need assessment in pastoralist areas were presented on 22 December. The debriefing focused on Afar and Somali regions, with some highlights on pastoralist area of Borena zone of Oromiya region.
- (b) The Karma rains for Afar region were overall normal in zones 1 and 3, partial in zones 4 and 5, and had a very low performance in the whole of zone 2. While onset, distribution and amount of rains were normal to below normal in almost the whole region, cessation of the Karma rains took place 3 weeks earlier than average in all the districts of zone 2, part of zone 4, two districts of zone 1 (Elidar and Dupiti) and one of zone 3 (Argoba). Therefore, overall water, pasture and grazing conditions are of concern as they may not be sufficient to replenish the stocks and at the same time address the needs of the coming months: most districts of the zones have an estimated one to two months'

availability of water and pasture while in zone 2 the situation is described as already critical. It was underlined that this situation is to be correlated to the cumulative effect of the past droughts in the region. Additionally, a locust infestation had been reported to affect grazing areas in zone 3 and 5. Subsequently, the food security prospect for next year in Afar is not promising and emergency food assistance might start in the early months of 2006.

- (c) Similarly, the debriefing on Somali region confirmed the situation already reported in previous weeks and increased concerns regarding the food security outlook. The "Deyr" rains have been much below normal, with late onset and erratic and inadequate amount and distribution in most of Somali region (Degehabour, Warder and Korahe zones) and have failed in Afder, Liben and parts of Gode zone. Consequences are visible especially in these three zones with water shortages and fast depletion of pasture due to insufficient regeneration. Overgrazing is observed and some migrations of livestock have been reported, increasing pressure on pockets areas where pasture is available (Filtu and Hudet districts in Liben zone). In parallel, confirmed herds migrations from Kenya and Somaliland to Afder, Liben and Warder zones constitute aggravating factors in term of food security. Overall, the food security situation is of concern and it has been recommended to ensure a multi-sector approach in order to address the emergency needs. Concerning emergency food response in Somali region, food assistance has recently been allocated by the Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Agency (DPPA) and is currently being dispatched to the affected districts.
- (d) Regarding the Southern Nations, Nationalities and People Region (SNNPR), a different methodology was piloted during the 2005 "Meher" pre-harvest needs' assessment. This is the result of a one year USAID-funded project, implemented through FEWS-NET and with the technical support of consultants from the Food Economy Group (FEG). The methodology is based on the Household Food Economy Approach (HEA). The first step of the process has been the establishment of a livelihood baseline in SNNPR during 2005; this was achieved in September and has provided detailed information regarding main sources of food and income by wealth group in each of the forty livelihood zones defined by the baseline. During the "Meher" assessment, the teams visited a total of forty-five districts, in agreement with the Early Warning Department of DPPA. Prices and crop productions data were collected and compared to the baseline data. The analysis was completed for each livelihood zone, by wealth group, in each district.
- (e) The debriefing for this region took place on December 15 and the main findings were that Belg (short) and Meher (main) rainfall seasons were good and crop and livestock production conditions are very favourable, with good prospects for 2006. Generally, food crops, cash crops and livestock prices remain high, which is an unexpected trend for this time of the year. However, production has been defined as below the reference year in most part of Sidama zone, and in the North-East lowland areas of the region - part of Guraghe, Hadiya, Selti and Kembata and Tembaro zones. This is due to late and erratic rains, excessive rains or hailstorm. Detailed information on food gap and cash expenditure is available by district and by livelihood zone, with consequent recommendations for food and/or cash assistance. Further discussions should take place within the Early Warning Working Group regarding SNNPR as the method can be used to explore the need for food, cash and non-food interventions. However, for the time being, the emergency food response will continue to apply the usual mechanisms.

(4) Kenya

- (a) Reports from the field indicate that the number of people needing food assistance in Kenya could more than double from the current 1.1 million to 2.5 million over the first half of 2006 following below average rainfall. The new needs amount to 236,500 tons of food valued at approximately USD140 million. In view of the rapidly deteriorating food

security situation, the current beneficiary numbers of drought-affected people will incrementally rise depending on needs starting January 2006; further widening the current resource shortfall of the drought relief emergency operation. The Government of Kenya, FEWSNET and WFP have issued a donor alert as well as a press release on the impending food security crisis in Kenya.

- (b) The October – December 2005 short rains were poor in north-eastern pastoral districts and rainfall in eastern marginal agricultural areas was erratic, patchy and 30 per cent below normal overall. Significant livestock deaths have already been reported while the Kenyan government has appealed for food assistance. The districts worst hit by food shortages include Garissa, Mandera and Wajir in North Eastern Province; Marsabit and Mwingi in Eastern Province; Tana River in Coast Province and Laikipia, Samburu and Turkana in the Rift Valley. The Kenya Food Security Steering Group, the national food security coordination body co-chaired by the Government and WFP, is due to conduct rapid food security assessments in January, to establish the exact numbers of people requiring emergency relief assistance.
- (c) On 17 December, 135 Sudanese from Kakuma refugee camp in Kenya voluntarily returned home, the first step by the first group. WFP Kenya provided the refugees with 1.2 tons of food to last 16 days; whereas WFP Sudan will assist them with a three-month returnee food package once they have registered at home. The 21 years of civil wars caused many problems in southern Sudan. Many of these returnees will need food and other assistance while they are on the move and after they arrive home. It will take some time before the poorest refugees and internally displaced will be able to support themselves so there is a continuing vital need for food and other assistance.
- (d) Despite the relative peace in southern Sudan this year, Kakuma camp to date has received 7,600 new refugees, mainly Sudanese seeking refuge and assistance in 2005. WFP's operation for 220,000 refugees in Kenya does not have enough food to cater for daily food needs beyond March 2006. Contributions in-kind and cash are urgently needed to prevent suffering among Sudanese, Somali and other refugees unable to return home.

(5) Rwanda

- (a) 460 refugees voluntarily repatriated from Kiziba camp, which reduced the total to 16,745. The number of refugees in Nyabiheke and Gihembe camps as well as asylum seekers in Nkamira transit camp remained stable at 4,664, 17,248 and 1,123, respectively. The number of Congolese refugees in Rwanda is currently 39,780.
- (b) No voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees took place during the reporting period. Kigeme remained stable at 728 refugees. 46 pending cases were verified and regularized by the established committee in Nyamure camp, which brought the figure from 1,905 to 1,951. The number of Burundian refugees in Rwanda is currently 2,679.
- (c) 331 returnees from DRC crossed the border to Rwanda and were hosted in Nkamira and Nyagatare transit centres. They received 19 tons of mixed commodities, supplemented by BP-5 biscuits before departing to their home communities. No returnee entered Rwanda from Uganda.
- (d) Some 673 tons of mixed commodities was distributed in Kiziba, Kigeme, Nyamure and Gihembe camps for 36,672 refugees. Another 31 tons of CSB will be sent to complete the distribution.
- (e) Crop failure in some areas of Kibungo province and Bugesera region is imminent due to the shortage of rains. Full details on the food security situation and harvest for the rest of the country will be available by 30 December from the joint crop and food assessment mission (MINAGRI/FEWSNET). The Disaster Management Coordination unit led a joint assessment team to all parts of the country to assess the situation of the

extremely vulnerable households and make recommendations. The teams are expected back next week.

- (f) Foot and mouth disease outbreak was reported in Umutara for the second time this year and the province has been placed under quarantine again. This is expected to have a negative impact on the income base for vulnerable households.

(6) Sudan

- (a) Darfur:
- (b) The Security situation across the region remains a serious concern particularly in West Darfur and areas to the south of Nyala.
- (c) Between 1 and 18 December, WFP dispatched a total of 15,420 tons of food along primary routes from Port Sudan to logistical hubs in Khartoum, El Obeid and Kosti. Some 86 percent of which was dispatched after discharge began of a shipment of 29,000 tons of wheat on 14 December.
- (d) A total of 8,104 tons was dispatched by road from logistical hubs to the Darfur region between 1 and 18 December, with a peak of 1,931 tons on 14 December.
- (e) During the week, WFP's 6x6 fleet transported some 1,577 tons, 580 tons and 842 tons to locations in North, West and South Darfur respectively. In West Darfur, access was restricted for a number of days during the week by tensions in Kongo Haraza and Beida. Similarly in South Darfur, the fleet was unable to access El Tawal, Abuahura and Sana Daleenba due to security concerns.
- (f) In North Darfur, PAI again reported increased admissions to feeding centres in Khazan Tujur which are attributed to the recent return of the resident population, many of whom fled from the area following recent insecurity. PAI are planning to conduct a thorough nutrition survey in the area in January 2006. In Kass, South Darfur, MSF observed improvement in the nutritional status of IDPs and host communities in the vicinity. No new cases of severely or moderately malnourished children were reported. In response, MSF has stopped admissions to its supplementary feeding centre while the therapeutic feeding centre will continue until the planned handover to Kass hospital. MSF further noted that the majority of children currently receiving treatment in its therapeutic feeding centre are from the Jebel Marra mountains.
- (g) Unconfirmed reports indicate that approximately 1,200 people fled from the Abata region, 41km northeast of Zallengie, West Darfur during the week. The people were reported to have sought refuge in Zallengie's camps after tribal clashes in and around their home villages. The situation is currently being assessed with WFP and partners preparing to respond accordingly. WFP provided food for the 252 villagers who are currently resettled in Dereig camp, South Darfur following recent insecurity in Tama. The assistance was provided to prevent the worsening of the villagers nutritional status, some 75 percent of whom were noted to be women and children under five.
- (h) WFP and partners, including the Ministry of Education, took part in the planned Food-for-Education (FFE) workshop during the week in El Geneina, West Darfur. The WFP – organised workshop was used as an opportunity to discuss operational issues regarding implementation of food for education in West Darfur in 2006. In the meantime, the Ministry of Education's proposal for a joint FFE project in the state was being finalised.
- (i) There was a general reduction in cereal prices across the region during the week with the price of sorghum falling up to 20 percent in Kutum, El Geneina and Nyala markets. It was reported that the improvement in supplies during the post harvest period is the main reason for the decline. Meanwhile in El Fasher market, cereal prices remained stable and there was a marked increase in the prices of commodities such as

groundnuts, sesame and livestock due to insecurity and the consequentially limited flow of goods into the market. In Ed Daein market, South Darfur, a slight shortage of supply caused an increase of 500 SDD in the price of both locally produced and food aid sorghum to 5,000 and 4,000 SDD respectively for a 90kg sack.

- (j) The design phase of an external evaluation of WFP's humanitarian operations in Darfur got underway during the week in North Darfur. Background research was undertaken between 14 and 17 December which will be used to plan the broader evaluation mission which is currently scheduled for March 2006.
- (k) WFP, FAO and OCHA conducted an interagency crop and needs assessment in North Adilla, South Darfur between 9 and 13 December. The objective of the mission was to assess the needs of the rural population and prospects for harvest from the current agricultural season. The total population assessed was 47,600 distributed between 12 village councils. Preliminary findings indicate that the livelihoods of the villagers have been adversely effected by: shortages of rainfall, long dry-spells and pests; damage to boreholes leading to both a scarcity of drinking water and increased burden when collecting water; and limited access to seasonal labour opportunities. WFP plans to use results, once finalised, with relation to the recent Food Security and Nutrition and Crop and Food Security Assessments to help plan interventions in Darfur in 2006.
- (l) As of 20 December, WFP's Emergency Operation (EMOP 10339.1) in Darfur had received a total of US\$436 million. Cash contributions of US\$28 million are still 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 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) A shipment of cereals is currently being discharged in Port Sudan with further shipments of cereals expected in the coming two months. Timely arrivals of these commodities will mean that the previously anticipated break in the Darfur cereal pipeline in January 2006 will be avoided. In the meantime, an internal loan of cereals from other operations in Sudan has been accessed to ensure a continual supply in Darfur in the interim. Current stocks of non-cereals are expected to cover requirements up until April 2006.
- (o) South, East and Transitional Areas:
- (p) The areas of Berentu and Tessanei in Eritrea have been declared Security Phase 4 and subsequently all UN staff were evacuated to Asmara. UNDSS Sudan lifted movement restrictions from Gulsa and Awaad which are potential entry points for refugees into Sudan. The lifting of restrictions was pre-conditioned by a curfew within the residential area. It was reported that the remaining SPLM troops in Hamashkoreib are preparing to withdraw from the area by 9 January deadline. The troops, accompanied with their families, are expected to pass by Kassala on their way to Khartoum or Malakal.
- (q) All roads outside of Wau have been declared NO GO until further notice following the advice of UNMAS due to landmine threat after a UXO detonated in Kwajob, injuring three women.
- (r) WFP activities in Bor town were temporarily affected for a day when tension was reported in the town between students from Darfur and South Sudan resulting in minor injuries. Local authorities contained the situation and activities returned to normal the same day. Bor remains a security Phase Three area.
- (s) Security level was raised to Level Four in Marial Lou and Level Three in Baar following reports of inter-clan fighting in the area. As a result three MSF-Belgium staff were relocated from Marial Lou to Rumbek during the week.

- (t) In an effort to harmonize the operation in South Sudan, WFP reviewed the geographical areas of coverage of all eight Sub Offices in the region with a particular emphasis on the former garrison areas. Aweil and Malual in Northern Bahr El Ghazal, that were previously served by Wau Sub Office, have now been handed over to Akon Sub Office due to proximity and better access.
- (u) Preliminary findings of the GOAL, WFP, SRC and MOH nutrition survey undertaken in Kassala indicated a Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate of 11.8 percent (n=960) and 14.5 percent (n=955) and 0.5 percent and 1.9 percent of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rates among the targeted groups of Beni Amir and Hadandawa tribes respectively. Crude mortality rates were reported as 0.25/10,000/day and 0.28/10,000/day. Although rates are below the emergency threshold, there is a need to further improve the nutrition situation in this region. WFP and partners will meet to discuss the results and future intervention. On the other hand, WFP office in Akon officially handed over areas served in Western Bahr El Ghazal, to WFP Wau, in the presence of state authorities and the SRRC. To ensure a smooth transition, teams from both sub offices will continue joint interventions in these areas during the coming weeks. WFP is also in the process of establishing representation in Aweil in Bahr El Ghazal and Bor in Jonglei.
- (v) WFP plans to commence the barge operation along the Zeraf corridor in the coming week. The first phase of the operation, targeting Nyilwak, Old Fangak and Papwojo, will assist 11,258 vulnerable residents with 232 MT of food. The barge is expected to depart Malakal in the coming week to deliver the food to Cooperating Partners in the area. In Jonglei, 5,000 vulnerable residents in Kaikuny were assisted with 100 MT of WFP food. Meanwhile WFP intervention teams in Bor are preparing to conduct food distributions to 4,830 returnees and 8,363 vulnerable residents, as well as assisting 1,539 students under food-for-education next week.
- (w) In anticipation of the arrival of some 17,000 returnees in Bor, WFP established permanent intervention teams in the area. Registration exercises, being monitored by WFP, OCHA and UNHCR, have commenced with more than 4,000 returnees so far registered in Bor during the week. WFP provided 20 MT of food to 2,120 of these returnees. During an inter-agency coordination meeting it was agreed that basic humanitarian needs should be in place in Bor prior to the departure of the remaining Bor Dinka returnees in Juba. An inter-agency mission is scheduled to travel to Bor on 19 December to further assess the situation on the ground, particularly in the areas of access to food, shelter, water and sanitation, health facilities and education.
- (x) WFP and ADRA discussed the possibility of supporting under-fives and tuberculosis patients in Kosti town through feeding programmes, previously implemented by ADRA. This came in response to informal reports of an increase in malnutrition rates among vulnerable groups in the main hospital in Kosti. WFP is looking into the possibility of targeting these vulnerable groups through nutrition programmes and awaits further information from the SMOH. Meanwhile, ADRA continues to monitor the situation.
- (y) WFP and SC-US agreed with key partners including the State Ministry of Health to commence a Nutrition Baseline Survey on 20 January 2006. A team coordination meeting will be held in Kadugli with the participation of the State Ministry of health, WFP, UNICEF, MEDAIR, FAO and SC-US on 18 December. During this week, WFP distributed two-month rations totaling 999 MT to 36,581 returnees and vulnerable local residents in Tangal, Lado, Karkar, Chawere and Hajra Hatab, South Kordofan through general food distribution, food-for-education and institutional feeding activities. Of the total distributions, 999 MT of food was distributed through general food distribution.
- (z) WFP's office in Bor town became operational during the reporting week with a team on the ground. Activities included verification and registration of returning populations in

Bor in collaboration with SRRC and UNHCR.

- (aa) According to SRRC, there has been an influx of IDPs into Western Bahr El Ghazal, namely Wau, following tribal clashes between Dinka and Zande tribes in Western Equatoria (see Security section). Truckloads of people, have been arriving in Majok on the eastern side of Wau town. Agencies jointly agreed to respond with food and non-food assistance. WFP distributed 116 tons for 3,977 returnees in Celkou and Jaac. In Malual town, WFP and CARE International distributed 123 tons of food, reaching 6,550 returnees as well as 36 MT of food to 2,333 IDPs. Following a joint verification exercise conducted by WFP, SRRC and OCHA on 9 December, WFP will provide assistance to 221 needy people. SRRC has also reported new arrivals in Busseri village approximately 35 miles southwest of Wau. In Northern Bahr El Ghazal, WFP provided 263 tons of food to 38,541 vulnerable beneficiaries in Nineboli, Baau and Aweil town. Of the total beneficiaries reached, 3,840 returnees and 6,901 IDPs received 48 MT of food. In Warab, WFP provided 3,900 returnees in Akon and Pakor with 72 tons of food.
- (ab) The Emergency Operation for the South, East and Transitional Areas urgently requires US\$41 million to repay internal loans accessed early in 2005 to guarantee a healthy pipeline for the affected population. Cash contributions are specifically required.
- (ac) Phase III of WFP's emergency road repairs and mine clearance project in South Sudan faces a funding shortfall of US\$79.7 million. In the absence of funding, the project is now missing the beginning of the dry season for works under Phase III contracts.
- (ad) WFP is also requesting for US\$13 million to augment barge capacity in Sudan under the Special Operation 10412.0. Contributions will be used to purchase two passenger barges as well as two pushers and eight cargo barges.
- (ae) WFP met with a DFID mission in Port Sudan and discussed the socio-economic dimensions of poverty and vulnerability in the Red Sea State. The meeting included representatives from ACF, Ockenden international, the Ministry of Agriculture, ACCORD, the state Food Security Committee and the state Pastoral Union.

(7) Tanzania

- (a) WFP continues to distribute reduced food rations to refugees. No CSB is being distributed, while rations of pulses are reduced to 80g/day. As a result, refugees are provided with a daily intake of 1,813 Kcal, or 86 percent of the approved ration level. The current rations will continue to be applied until the end of the year. Starting January 2006, CSB will be resumed at full ration increasing the daily intake to 1,965 or 93.6 percent of the approved ration level.
- (b) General distribution covers 352,525 registered refugees. During last week, WFP distributed some 1,168 tons of food through general distribution, supplementary and therapeutic feeding in refugee camps in western Tanzania. Around 8,350 food insecure and otherwise vulnerable Tanzanians in the host communities surrounding the camps were also supported with WFP host community activities, including access to camp-based health care facilities, school feeding, food-for-work, food-for-training and food-for-hospital in-patients.
- (c) Japan has confirmed a donation of 3,599 tons of rice for PRRO 10062.2 TZA worth USD 2,604,576.51. A shortfall of 44,947 tons (USD 26.2 million) exists up to the end of December 2006. 7. Uganda(a) The Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) has accepted mediation from Sudan's southern government, dominated by former rebels of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM). Early this month, the LRA deputy commander Vincent Otti, said he had the full mandate of his chairman, Joseph Kony to discuss genuine peace. (b) On 12 December 2005, the Minister of State for Disaster Preparedness met with the district leadership, UN agencies, NGOs, internally displaced persons (IDPs) camp leaders and representatives in Soroti to share the Government's

plan for the resettlement of IDPs in the district following the President's Directive that all camps in Teso and Lango be disbanded by the end of December 2005. The Government has already drafted a resettlement plan. (c) The Government plans to facilitate resettlement of nationals who were displaced from their villages in Adjumani and had settled in Moyo district following LRA hostilities/attacks in early 2005. The Government will resettle them in Adjumani nearer their homes following the improved security situation. This will enable them to construct new huts and open their fields in preparation for the first season rains in March 2006. (d) A fire breakout gutted 11 huts in Aromo IDP camp in Lira district on 15 December. The fire began immediately after the WFP relief convoy reached the camp. As a result, distribution of food aid was disrupted and resumed the following day. Agricultural produce and other household items belonging to the IDPs, including clothing, were lost. (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 6,531 tons of relief food assistance to 542,063 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 29 million representing an immediate shortfall of 54,796 tons of food commodities (42,893 tons cereals, 2,819 tons pulses, 1,831 tons vegetable oil and 7,062 tons fortified blended foods). This is most needed to maintain a healthy food pipeline for ensuring IDPs and refugees' food security over the next six months (through June 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 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 would rocket and the death rates of young children would increase rapidly.

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

(1) Chad

- (a) Increased instability in eastern Chad, with a number of incidents, was witnessed during the reporting period (8 – 21 December). There was no direct negative impact on WFP operations in the refugee camps. Violent confrontations were reported at the eastern border town of Adre on 18 December following an attack by army deserters allied with the rebel group, "The Rally for Democracy and Liberty (RDL)", against the positions of the National Chadian Army (ANT). The fighting resulted in about 100 casualties on both sides.
- (b) On 16 December, a WFP vehicle was taken by force by a local ANS Colonel at the Goz Beida Field Office. Following negotiations, the vehicle was brought back in good condition 24 hours later.
- (c) The WFP/UNHCR targeted caseload is currently at 202,557 refugees in twelve camps. The registration exercise is still in some camps and is expected to be completed by the end of December 2005. WFP General Food Distributions were completed in all the camps with a full food basket of 2,100 Kcal per person. The rations comprise 425g cereals, 50g CSB, 50g pulses, 25g vegetable oil, 15g sugar and 5g salt. Thanks to the WFP-led forum aimed at improving distribution methodologies among various Cooperating Partners, the December distributions were conducted efficiently with no major losses reported. Final distribution figures will be presented next week. A WFP VAM follow-up survey is currently underway to assess the food security situation in eastern Chad. The survey covers areas resided by both refugees and host

communities.

- (d) Some concerns have been raised over the lack of water in the Djabal camp due to a broken water pump. Medical NGOs operating in the area warned that this may result in an increase of bloody diarrhoea among the refugees. NGO INTERSOS has informed humanitarian agencies of the problem and stated that it plans to replace the damaged pump shortly.
- (e) The reporting period witnessed the official opening of a firewood collection site in the Guereda area, which was rehabilitated by Food-for-Work (FFW) participants under the supervision of AGS.
- (f) WFP and UNICEF have started the joint training course for the new committees managing the School Feeding programme under the 'integrated package'. The new schools that are not part of the package will receive a similar training course.
- (g) Through the Libyan corridor, two convoys have left El Kufra and are currently en route to Abéché. The first convoy is carrying a total of 1,438 tons of Sorghum destined for the Sudan operation, while the second is carrying a total of 1,123 tons of sorghum, CSB and wheat destined for both Chad and Sudan. The convoys are expected to arrive during the first week of January 2006. Another 3 convoys carrying over 2,000 tons of sorghum left El Kufra on 19 December through the western corridor and are proceeding towards Abéché. Through the Douala corridor, some 768 Mtonsof wheat and 463 tons of oil are currently en route to Chad.
- (h) In line with a recommendation made by the recent WFP/UNHCR Joint Assessment Mission in eastern Chad, ACF-USA conducted a nutritional survey in the refugee camps of Oure Cassoni, Djabal and Am Nabak. Preliminary results (all in Z-scores for children between 6 and 59 months) indicate the following rates: As confirmed by previous findings, it has been noted that high rates in Am Nabak and Oure Cassoni are not related to food availability and/or nutritional care in the supplementary and therapeutic feeding centres but rather to inadequate feeding practices towards young children. In collaboration with community services, a joint UNHCR/WFP/UNICEF mission will conduct a complementary assessment in the three camps next week, in order to identify the sources of the problem.
- (i) The WFP Mother and Child Health (MCH) programme is proceeding well in the Farchana area. During the reporting period, WFP supplied a total of 6.64 Mt of food to 1,488 beneficiaries in the Bredjing and Treguine camps and 2.43 Mt to 467 beneficiaries in the Farchana camp. Some absenteeism was noted in the health centres, which may be attributed to the movement of refugee women towards the border in order to collect the harvest.
- (j) During the reporting period, WFP HAS transported a total of 347 passengers on the N'Djamena - Abéché routing (UN 21W) and 117 passengers on the Abéché-eastern strips routing (UN 23W). The WFP-HAS transport service benefits approximately 50 UN agencies and non-governmental organizations, 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.
- (k) The WFP Humanitarian Air Service (SO 10338.1) continues to face severe underfunding, with only US\$1,044,634 so far confirmed against a total US\$7.2 million requirement. In the absence of new confirmed contributions, WFP will be forced to suspend the air service very shortly.
- (l) Emergency Operation (EMOP) 10327.1 has so far received a total of US\$37 million, representing 42.6% of the total requirement. Despite the overall healthy pipeline outlook until May 2006, 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 next year's rainy season), in order to avoid pipeline breaks for all commodities that would have a dramatic negative impact on the welfare of the refugee population.

(2) Liberia

- (a) The general security situation in Liberia remained calm during the reporting period (12 – 18 December). UNMIL maintained a high visibility presence by increasing its number of both foot and vehicle patrols. These measures helped to ensure the maintenance of law and order as well as to enhance the current feeling of confidence among the local population. On Monday 19 December a certification ceremony for the candidates elected in the national ballot vote was held at the Centennial Memorial Pavilion in Central Monrovia.
- (b) The situation in Monrovia returned to normality after the events of December 11 that resulted in injuries to UN personnel and Liberian civilians as well as damage to UN vehicles. During the period in review, the transitional government dropped the criminal charges submitted against 38 supporters of the CDC party, who had been arrested in connection with the riots of December 11. The reason given for this was the absence of sufficient evidence. WFP operations continued normally.
- (c) During the reporting period, WFP and its Cooperating Partners delivered 673.1 tons of assorted food commodities to 89,168 beneficiaries (46,269 male and 42,899 female).
- (d) The Country Office pipeline situation is expected to improve significantly with the arrival of a shipment of 10,000 Mt of cereals, scheduled for early January 2006. The arrival of the consignment would put an end to the present break in cereals which commenced in December (and is expected to continue through January 2006 if the scheduled shipment is delayed).
- (e) For December, WFP Liberia has suspended all food distribution for Food Support for Local Initiatives (FSLI) activities while the school feeding programme has resumed with a reduced ration of cereals (75 grams per beneficiary). In addition, the take-home ration programme for female students has continued. In order to supplement the reduced school-feeding ration, canned meat received from the Spanish Government has been included in the food basket for daily school meals.
- (f) A total of 725.2 tons of assorted food commodities were dispatched from WFP warehouses in Monrovia to support on-going food distribution activities in the eight sub-offices.
- (g) General food rations were distributed to 65 Ivorian refugees newly arrived in the Saclepea Refugee Camp (Nimba County, northern Liberia). In addition, 111 Ivorian refugees residing in the Little Wleebo Camp in the southeastern city of Harper were relocated to a new site in the Baraken Community (along the Harper-Pleebo highway). A new location was chosen which would allow for a significant expansion of the camp population in the event of a large influx of refugees from Ivory Coast.
- (h) During the reporting period, a total of 706 facilitated Liberian returnees from Guinea and Ivory Coast arrived in the country at entry points in Bong, Maryland, Grand Gedeh, Nimba and Lofa Counties. WFP Sub-offices distributed 27.2 tons of assorted food commodities to the returnees as a 1st tranche (two months) of their resettlement food package. In addition, a total of 5,512 resettled IDPs received 281.3 tons of food as 1st tranche of their resettlement food assistance. Distribution of the second tranche (two months) food ration to returnees and IDPs -which completes their four-month resettlement food package- continued in Montserrado, Bong, Bomi, Grand Cape Mount, Gbarpolu, Grand Gedeh and Lofa Counties. During the period under review, 4,444 beneficiaries received 166.2 tons of assorted food commodities.

- (i) As of December 16, a total of 46,179 returnees and 272,160 IDPs residing in camps in Liberia have been resettled and provided with the first tranche of their resettlement food package. Of this population, 27,375 returnees and 200,436 IDP beneficiaries have received the complete resettlement food package (equivalent to a four-month full ration).
- (j) The joint assessment of schools by WFP, its Cooperating Partners and representatives of the Ministry of Education continued during this reporting period in the counties of Montserrado, Magribi and Bong. A total of 180 schools were assessed during the past week. The exercise was completed in Bong, where 177 schools with 49,540 beneficiaries have been recommended as the new caseload for WFP food support in this county (the caseload during the previous academic year amounted to 103 schools and 46,930 beneficiaries). The exercise has been temporarily suspended in some of the sub-offices due to the closure of schools for the Christmas holiday break.
- (k) During the reporting period, WFP delivered 10.2 metric tons of food commodities to 838 beneficiaries (203 male and 635 female) through curative and institutional feeding activities (including orphanages, TB programs, elderly and inpatient feeding centers).
- (l) Resettlement ration distribution was monitored in six sub-offices including Monrovia, Phebe, Saclepea, Harper, Zwedru and Voinjama.

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

(1) Lesotho

- (a) From 14 to 20 December, WFP and cooperating partners, distributed 962 tons of food to 63,861 beneficiaries in nine of the ten targeted districts. Supplementary feeding to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and Mother to Child Health (MCH) beneficiaries constituted 49 percent, orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC) 34 percent and Food-for-Work (FFW) and Food-for-Assets (FFA) projects 17 percent of total food assistance provided during the reporting period. Since the beginning of December, WFP has distributed 71 percent of its December planned targets and outstanding 29 percent will be completed on 23 December 2005.
- (b) WFP began the reprogramming of food assistance to targeted beneficiaries in the country. Cooperating partners have started adjusting vulnerable household lists in line with the results of WFP/Government of Lesotho (GoL) joint targeting exercise to focus on the limited resources on the "neediest".
- (c) In continuation of the joint programming initiatives between WFP and FAO, an additional 18,000 green pepper and tomato seedlings will be delivered to food insecure households identified in the South and Northern parts of the country in the next two weeks. In some locations, earth dams constructed through WFP FFW schemes will be used as water source for these community gardening projects.

(2) Malawi

- (a) The latest Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) food security assessments indicate that many vulnerable households are now facing critical food shortages, and have run out of own food stocks. WFP started food distributions in the northern district Mzimba, identified in November by the MVAC desk review as a food insecure.
- (b) On 9 December, an army worm outbreak was reported in southern Kasungu, Dedza and Chiradzulu Districts raising fears that families affected may have another bad harvest if they cannot find replacement seed in good time. The infestation of the worms

was estimated to have covered up to 2,919 ha of which 2,164 ha is for maize crop and 755 ha is bush. Some 112 ha of maize were reported damaged. About 937ha of the affected area has been sprayed. Further, 340 liters of chemicals (Dursban and Sumicidin) has been issued to village Army Worm Control Committees which are coordinating efforts to control the infestation.

- (c) Planning for the Emergency Supplementary Feeding is continuing. WFP and UNICEF are currently consulting District Health Officers and verifying nutritional information from the selected health centres in the Southern Region. Feeding is scheduled to start in January 2006 targeting about 100,000 beneficiaries which include under 5 children and pregnant/lactating mothers in 13 districts.

(3) Mozambique

- (a) Recent food security and nutrition assessments indicate that food insecurity is widespread in the southern region and semi-arid zones of the central region. Households in these areas have exhausted their coping abilities, particularly because of high food prices and limited purchasing power. WFP is concluding additional FLAs with new partners to scale-up in the drought response intervention for the December to March period.
- (b) A few areas received good rains in November and December, suggesting a good start to the season. The northern-most provinces -- Nampula, Cabo Delgado and Niassa, central Sofala and Manica provinces and Zambezia in the north received some rain although not sufficient for the planting season. In parts of central and southern Mozambique—Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane, there is developing concern, where the start of season is now quite late.
- (c) A few District Directorates of Agriculture (DDAs) have expressed concern with timely provision of farming inputs for the new cropping season. The DDA is distributing seeds, and helping to prepare the land for planting.
- (d) Government led monitoring missions, mainly comprising the Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN) and National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) are visiting Maputo, Gaza, Nampula, Sofala and Tete to review the situation to establish the number of people affected.

(4) Namibia

- (a) Refugee repatriation for 2005 under emergency operation EMOP 10145.1, "Assistance to Angolan Refugees in Namibia", was concluded 13 December with the last air-lift of 25 Angolan refugees by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM). This year WFP provided three-day food rations to 779 refugees who returned home. In 2006, repatriation will be assisted individually through the respective embassies represented in Namibia. In accordance with the global MoU, UNHCR and WFP will continue assisting approximately 5750 remaining refugees and asylum seekers residing in the camp.
- (b) WFP is planning to integrate some 111,000 food insecure orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) into the regional operation for Southern Africa as from April 2006, pending their inclusion into the Government safety net programme. Coordination continues with the Ministry of Gender and Child Welfare (MGCW) and key Implementing Partners (IP). Letters of Understanding and Field Level Agreements (FLA) negotiations have started accordingly.

(5) Swaziland

- (a) During the reporting period, 2,370 tons of food commodities were distributed to about

73,000 beneficiaries, 47 percent of them were females.

- (b) The Highveld and some parts of the dry Middleveld have been receiving rains while the Lowveld continues to experience dry weather. The latest Agro Meteorological Update indicates that poor rains conditions may protract in the Lowveld.
- (c) According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives extension officers, in the Lowveld, land preparations and ploughing stopped in November. Crops planted earlier have been affected at the early stages of development.
- (d) Water levels in dams are estimated to be drying up creating shortage of drinking water for livestock.

(6) Zambia

- (a) Zambia urgently needs resources for the new refugee programme PRRO 10071.2, "Food Assistance for Refugees from DRC and Angola". WFP will be forced to cut rations by 50 percent from January 2006 and if immediate donations are not received, food will run out by the end of March 2006. WFP Zambia needs US\$8.5 million to provide refugees with food until December 2006.
- (b) This year's repatriation of Angolan refugees from Zambia was stopped on 19 December after 17,659 people were assisted to return home. Over the last three years UNHCR assisted in the repatriation of 63,324 people to their country of origin. WFP provided three-day food ration to the refugees for their trip home.
- (c) As the peak of the lean period begins in Zambia, the number of households running out of food and having difficulty accessing staple foods is continuing to rise, especially in those areas that were affected by drought. WFP is tasked with meeting the needs of 1.1 million people out of a total of 1.4 million people who need food assistance through to April 2006. The WFP relief programme has a current shortfall of US\$8.8 million.
- (d) WFP is using all possible means of getting food into Zambia. Food is being brought in through three ports; Beira, Durban and Dar es Salaam. Maize has been moved by road and rail transportation from Durban and Dar es Salaam respectively. This will decongest to some degree the southern corridor. The food is expected in Zambia in the coming days. Cooperating Partners are on standby during the holiday season to carry out distributions when food arrives. Some districts haven't received food since October. WFP is looking into using a fourth corridor through the port of Walvis Bay in Namibia in January.
- (e) Health centres in some districts in Southern Province are reporting an upward trend in malnutrition rates in under 5's. The Government and WFP are verifying each report to determine the degree of response required.
- (f) According to the Zambia Agricultural Market Cooperation the wholesale price of maize has increased by nine percent in the last week; a 50kg bag is now fetching between K49,590 and K62,415 up from K48,500 to 58,125 in the previous week.

(7) Zimbabwe

- (a) Most districts continued to receive heavy rains during the past week. However, WFP field monitors indicate that current prospects for a productive planting season are not favourable due to limited availability of agricultural inputs and loss of livestock for draft power. In Nyanga District, Manicaland Province, the food security situation continues to deteriorate with a significant number of cattle starving to death due to lack of adequate pastures. Significant cattle losses are also being reported in other parts of Manicaland Province, including Chipinge and Buhera districts, as well in Binga and Tsholotsho districts, Matabeleland North Province.
- (b) Throughout the country maize meal availability is low due to erratic supplies from both

private millers and the Grain Marketing Board. When available, refined maize meal prices in urban areas have reportedly reached as high as Z\$250,000 per 10 kgs, nearly 50 percent higher than prices reported in the same areas last week. In addition, the price for grinding maize meal has become exorbitant, with private millers charging between Z\$50,000.00 and Z\$80,000 per 20 kg bucket.

- (c) In December, WFP and its cooperating partners distributed food to more than 2.6 million beneficiaries under the vulnerable group feeding (VGF) programme despite significant challenges and delays in secondary transport from warehouses to food distribution points. Fuel shortages, lack of spare parts for trucks, and heavy rains have reportedly slowed the delivery of food in Manicaland, Matabeleland North, and Mashonaland Central provinces.

(F) Latin America and Caribbean: (1) Bolivia (2) Colombia (3) Cuba (4) Ecuador (5) Guatemala (6) Haiti (7) Nicaragua

(1) Bolivia

- (a) Elections in Bolivia took place peacefully. No incidents were registered. The government is now preparing the transition with the newly elected candidate Evo Morales.
- (b) After a joint assessment in Chapare (the tropical region of Cochabamba), WFP and Civil Defense ascertained that some 200 families are in need of food aid due to a river overflow and intense rains that fell over the area in the past weeks. Food for work activities are expected to start on 22 December and food aid will be distributed for a ten-day period.
- (c) Of the last Emergency Operation (EMOP) distribution, 66% has already been transported from the main warehouse in Santa Cruz to distribution centers in seven municipalities. During the reporting period (15-21 December), 256 tons have been transported to the municipalities of Gutierrez, Camiri, Boyuibe, Machareti and Huacaya. Out of this, a total of 148 tons have already been distributed to 2,510 families in the municipalities of Boyuibe and Gutierrez. Most of the distributions to beneficiaries will take place until 31 December, when the EMOP will close operationally. Due to the rainy season, most of the community roads are in very bad conditions. This situation is delaying the distribution process.

(2) Colombia

- (a) According to CODHES (Colombia's nongovernmental human rights group), at least 11 of Colombia's 32 provinces are facing a severe emergency situation due to the escalation of clashes between illegal armed groups in different parts of the country, which has caused massive displacement and fear among inhabitants in these provinces.
- (b) Colombian rebels released 29 police officers they had taken hostage during an in a remote jungle village of San Marino in the Province of Choco. A statement from the Colombian President credited the hostages' release. The attack was one of the largest in years by Colombia's rebels.
- (c) In the context of the new Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10366, "Assistance to People Displaced by Violence", WFP delivered 565 tons of food in 16 provinces reaching 49,203 beneficiaries, especially in Food-for-Work (FFW), Food-for-Training (FFT), Nursing and Expectant Mothers, Nutritional Recovery and Emergency Food Aid.

(3) Cuba

- (a) Emergency Operation (EMOP) 10423.0 and 10473.0 assist 773,000 and 110,900 people, respectively.
- (b) EMOP 10423.0 is resourced at 41%; US\$ 2 million is urgently needed to meet outstanding requirements. US\$ 400,000 is urgently required to fully refund EMOP 10473.0.

(4) Ecuador

- (a) Several quakes have been registered during the reporting period (17 – 23 December). According to the National Geophysical Institute, a low intensity quake of 4.3 on the Richter scale was registered on December 12, 390.12 km south from Quito in the Amazon province of Morona Santiago. Another low intensity quake of 4.7 on the Richter scale was registered 231.86 km from Quito in the coastal province of Guayas; on December 16, a quake of 4.0 on the Richter scale was registered 173.38 km from Quito in the province of Chimborazo and on December 18, a quake of 4.0 on the Richter scale was registered 63.72 km from Quito in the province of Pichincha.
- (b) The volcanic activity registered during the past weeks at Tungurahua and Reventador volcanoes continues to be low with small emissions of steam and gas. Loud roars coming from the volcano were also registered.
- (c) On December 15, Ecuadorian President declared a state of emergency at national level due to droughts and frostings. Thousands of hectares of crops have been affected. Due to the emergency, the Ministry of Agriculture has requested WFP's assistance. 1,200 food rations will be distributed to affected families in the Provinces of Azuay, Cañar, Tungurahua, Bolivar, Cotopaxi and Chimborazo. Food rations were made available according to the Agreement among Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Welfare, Civil Defense and WFP.
- (d) A new Cooperation Agreement between INNFA and the CO was signed on Wednesday 23rd November and will last until 2008. This agreement establishes the general framework on which INNFA and WFP will implement plans and projects consistent with the MDG. Three new agreements with GoE: SFP-PAE, AE and PANN 2000 are being discussed with the Ecuadorian Government.
- (e) With CIDE's coordination of "Aliméntate Ecuador" and INNFA, a national de-worming campaign is presently taking place in 21 of the 22 provinces of the country. An estimated rural population of 400,000, with priority given to children from 2 to 5 years and their family members, are being de-wormed.
- (f) A total of 59 tons of food (4,472 food rations) were distributed during November, reaching 5,773 beneficiaries. The second phase of monitoring and evaluation of the operation will start on the second week of January.
- (g) National Distribution was completed. Food is now in "Juntas Parroquiales" according their requirement to start final distribution to beneficiaries.
- (h) Emergency Operation (EMOP) 10381.0 will have a pipeline shortfall end of December 2005.
- (i) The Inter-institutional Working Group for Food Security and Rural Development ("Mesa de Seguridad Alimentaria y Desarrollo Rural") is continuing. The Working Group's current strategy is to work with local governments. The Inter-Institutional Working Group carried out the last monthly meeting of this year to designate the new leader/coordinator. Considering the initiatives proposed and taken by WFP to strengthen the collaborative work and achievements of this year, it was a unanimous decision of the members (20 institutions present) to nominate and reelect WFP CO to maintain the coordination for one year more.
- (j) WFP is supporting and strengthening the management of the Government of Ecuador's

social feeding programmes of the Government of Ecuador.

(5) Guatemala

- (a) The ongoing WFP food distributions reached the most affected population of five provinces, namely Quiche, Solola, Quetzaltenango, San Marcos and Escuintla. Up to the end of the reporting period (17 – 23 December) 17,573 families (87,866 people) are assisted with relief distributions. Before the end of the year, this number will increase to 27,779 families (138,900 people). Up to end of December 2005, the WFP food distributions during the month will amount to 2,417 tons of maize, beans, vegetable oil and CSB. The actual round of distributions will be concluded in January 2006.
- (b) WFP has contracted the services for the EFSA study to be carried out in January 2006. In the context of UN Joint Programming, the Interagency Technical Team started to operate, with participation of WFP, FAO, UNICEF, WHO/INCAP, MFEWS and the National Secretariat of Food Security and Nutrition (SESAN). WFP and FAO have identified communities in the highlands where small-scale rehabilitation activities can be initiated (water and soil conservation, flood prevention and drainage, construction of latrines etc).
- (c) Together with Cooperating Partners, WFP is monitoring deliveries from the distribution centers to the beneficiaries. Monitoring field missions had been carried out seven days per week.
- (d) 630 tons of maize were procured regionally; 64 tons of beans (ex-Honduras) and 167 tons of vegetable oil are expected to arrive next week while CSB is not expected to arrive until January 2006. After next week's distribution, in-country stocks of CSB are depleted.
- (e) Additional warehouse space was recently contracted. It is located at 15 km of Guatemala City with an approximate capacity of 8,000 tons.

(6) Haiti

- (a) The political environment continues to be relatively stable throughout the country in spite of the upcoming elections with numerous peaceful political demonstrations taking place. Some tension between the Government and political parties can be noted. However, the security situation remains volatile and kidnappings continue to be a high risk factor, especially in Port-au-Prince, with a steep increase in December and a total of over 30 cases reported during the reporting period (6 -19 December),. MINUSTAH and Haitian National Police (HNP) continue their joint efforts to reduce the number of kidnappings.
- (b) On Friday, 16 December, at least four individuals in ambush, heavily armed, shot at a MINUSTAH patrol in the locality of Plaisance, located 30 kilometers south-west of Cap Haitien (North Department). The three wounded blue helmets, all three of Chilean nationality, were immediately transported to the MINUSTAH headquarters in Cap Haitien, and then evacuated to the MINUSTAH Argentinean Hospital at Port Au Prince.
- (c) In Port-au-Prince, a significantly increased number of incidents targeting MINUSTAH/HNP occurred during the reporting period in Cite Soleil and Cite Militaire areas. Criminal activities continue to be widespread in Martissant, where gangs are fighting to get control of the area, in Cite Militaire as well as in Cite Soleil where MINUSTAH has further increased its operations.
- (d) 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. WFP operations ran relatively smooth and commodities deliveries continued through WFP escorted convoys and private unescorted trucks.

- (e) During the reporting period, a total of 900 tons of food were delivered to health centres and schools (PRRO and CP) in the West, North and North-East departments and in Port-au-Prince. The total food stocks in the country are estimated at 7,204 tons of which 5,440 tons are in WFP warehouses and available for distribution while over 1,764 tons are transiting through the port and container-terminals.
- (f) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10382.0 started food distribution in May 2005 for a period of two years. Total food for the duration of the project is estimated at 46,750 tons and the total cost at US\$ 40.0 million. During 2005, and the first months of 2006, the operation needs 23,375 tons to meet project requirements. By the end of September 2005, the PRRO had received US\$ 14.2 million from directed multilateral and multilateral contributions. However, it is facing a pipeline break and accumulated shortfalls of 7,141 tons in the next six months. Consequently, more contributions are needed to overcome these shortages.

(7) Nicaragua

- (a) WFP delivers 899 tons of food to health centers and schools. Approximately 10,363 pregnant and lactating women; 11,159 children under two years old; 1,792 vulnerable rural families and 69,746 schoolchildren in the Central and Northern Atlantic Region (RAAN) continue to benefit from the food distributions under Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10212.0.
- (b) IRA funds have been allocated against the PRRO 10212.0 in order to attend to 1,800 indigenous families in 24 communities suffering hunger along the Río Coco in the neighboring Municipality of Wiwilí. Up to date, a total of 139 tons of relief food has been distributed. The second distribution is scheduled for January 2006. A total of 453 tons will be distributed, covering relief food aid for 90 days for 1,800 families.
- (c) Since PRRO 10212.0 resources have been used to be able to respond to other emergencies (rat infestation in Waspam and hurricane in the Southern Atlantic Autonomous Region), the operation urgently needs resources to avoid pipeline break and continue to provide assistance to families living in areas vulnerable to recurrent shocks. PRRO 10212.0 will experience shortfalls of CSB (629 tons); maize (809 tons); beans (83 tons) and vegetable oil (50 tons) for the next six months beginning in February 2006.

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

WFP Weekly Emergency Report

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

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