
World Food Programme Emergency Report 2005
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(A) Highlights

- (a) In Pakistan, up to 73,000 people have been confirmed dead and nearly 2.5 million people have lost their houses, the majority of them now living in tents and makeshift shelters. 2.2 million People - 84% of those affected - are in rural areas; 100,000 in semi-urban areas and 200,000 in urban areas. The number of reached beneficiaries is increasing on a daily basis. As of 3 November, WFP has dispatched 6,584 tons of food, reaching 774,643 beneficiaries.
- (b) In Sudan, between 1 and 31 October, WFP dispatched a total of 66,706 tons by road from logistical hubs to the three Darfur states representing 122 percent of the month's dispatch target.
- (c) A total of 2,392 tons of food from El Obeid, Port Sudan, Koboko and Lokichoggio was delivered into parts of South, East and Transitional Areas of Sudan.
- (d) In Chad, efforts are underway to enhance WFP monitoring and evaluation activities. There has also been an overall improvement in the nutritional status of refugees in the camps.
- (e) In Niger, a total of 52,000 tons have been delivered to date for all activities of the Emergency Operation, reaching over 2.9 million beneficiaries.
- (f) Humanitarian aid agencies have suspended operations in northern Uganda following last week's attacks by suspected Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) rebels.
- (g) Approximately 10 million people in Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe require critical food assistance until the next agricultural harvest in April 2006. Southern Africa is experiencing its fourth consecutive year of food shortages, exacerbated by overwhelming poverty and the world's highest rates of HIV/AIDS.
- (h) In Central America, the situation has somewhat stabilized in El Salvador after the mud slides/inundations caused by hurricane Stan and the concurrent volcanic eruptions. Honduras and Guatemala have been spared a direct impact from hurricane Beta, while Nicaragua was directly impacted by the veering Beta much further south than expected, in the area between Laguna de Perlas and Bluefields.

(B) Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe: (1) Afghanistan (2) Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (3) Pakistan (4) Russian Federation (Caucasus)

(1) Afghanistan

- (a) The general security situation in Afghanistan remains tense as the final announcements of parliamentary elections are still pending.
- (b) On 29 Oct, gunmen in the centre of Mazar city attacked two ISAF vehicles. Three ISAF soldiers were injured and police arrested 4 suspects on the spot.
- (c) The staffs relocated to Kabul from Faizabad last week, due to a series of rocket attacks, will return to Faizabad next Sunday. On the 30 October, only essential staff were allowed to report to work in Kabul due to reliable reports of threats of suicide bombing and kidnapping of international staff.
- (d) To date, WFP has pre-positioned 20,960 tons, or 88 % of the plan, in the north, northeast, and central highlands of the country for distribution during the winter months under various food assistance interventions.
- (e) During the reporting period, WFP through its cooperating partners assisted more than 380,000 beneficiaries with 4,500 tons of mixed food.

(2) Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

- (a) In October, around 7,000 tons of food was dispatched to Chad and Sudan via convoys.
- (b) In October, around 3,000 tons of food was airlifted to Sudan. Due to operational constraints in Sudan, WFP cannot receive additional quantity of food in Sudan from Khufra for the next coming weeks, therefore the airlift operation has been suspended as of 6th November 05 until further notice.
- (c) The Special Operation budget is currently 55% funded; the funding situation remains critical.

(3) Pakistan

- (a) Up to 73,000 people have been confirmed dead and nearly 2.5 million people have lost their houses, the majority of them now living in tents and makeshift shelters. 2.2 million People - 84% of the affected - are in rural areas; 100,000 in semi-urban areas and 200,000 in urban areas.
- (b) The operations are currently at a slower pace due to the Eid holidays
- (c) The Emergency Operation (EMOP) foresees that during the first month around 500,000 beneficiaries will be provided with dry, ready-to-eat rations. As the situation stabilizes it is anticipated that 1,000,000 beneficiaries will receive regular rations. The EMOP currently has a funding shortfall of 76%. Due to the scale of the disaster and the level of poverty it is expected that there will be a need for supplementary feeding for an estimated ten percent of children below five years of age. WFP is working closely with Pakistani authorities, especially at district level, where joint planning and pooling of all available resources is proving the most efficient way to reach the needy populations.
- (d) WFP also approved three Special Operations to provide inter-agency services and support: 1) Logistics support for base camps, warehouses, delivery of relief cargo. 2) Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS), 3) United Nations Joint Logistics Coordination (UNJLC). The three SO's have funding shortfalls of 88%, 90% and 85% respectively.
- (e) WFP is providing inter-agency ICT services under the United Nations OCHA lead.
- (f) The number of reached beneficiaries is increasing on a daily basis and the NGOs cover 98% of the food distributions. As of 3 November, WFP has dispatched 6,584 tons of

food, reaching 774,643 beneficiaries.

- (g) Migration to lower lying areas has already begun and it is expected that as many as 500 000 people may migrate and live in camps over winter. Camps are being set up by the government and there are also spontaneous camps springing up.
- (h) WFP has set up six offices in Muzaffarabad, Mansehra, Bagh, Balakot, Batagram and Shangla, with the help of stand-by partners. Mobile storage tents are being deployed and assembled in the affected area.
- (i) The in-coming winter makes the humanitarian operations a race against time. Access remains a major concern with most of the valleys access roads are still fully or partially blocked. Without the necessary resources, WFP will not be able to pre-position food and non food items in time

(4) Russian Federation (Caucasus)

- (a) Tensions in the North Caucasian republics remain high, with militant attacks, mostly targeting police and law enforcement officials, being reported on a regular basis. Chechnya has remained relatively calm, with preparations continuing for the Chechen parliamentary elections.
- (b) During the last two weeks of October through general food distribution WFP jointly with implementing partners completed the 9th distribution cycle in Ingushetia by delivering about 286 tons of food commodities to 26,980 IDPs from Chechnya. In Chechnya within this distribution cycle some 554 tons of food commodities were distributed to 52,324 beneficiaries. In one of the Chechen districts the 9th cycle was postponed till the middle of November due to the delayed arrival of wheat flour. The food for education programme was continued in Chechnya by providing about 367 tons of food commodities for daily hot meals to 130,972 schoolchildren in 411 schools.
- (c) Only twelve Food-for-Work (FFW) projects focused on improvement of local infrastructure were continued in the second half of October which involved 214 participants (representing 1,070 beneficiaries). During the second fortnight of October WFP's partners started distribution of food commodities for the works implemented in September by 1,403 FFW participants (representing 7,015 beneficiaries). During the reporting period (16 – 31 October), 25 trainees attended food for training courses acquiring income-generating skills.
- (d) In October about 13 tons of food commodities were released by WFP to support the Dining Hall project in Grozny city where daily hot meals are provided to 1,600 vulnerable people, out of whom about 35% are disabled persons, orphans and semi-orphans. Within the framework of the TB programme 20 tons of food was provided to 637 in- and out TB patients undergoing treatment in local hospitals in Chechnya and Ingushetia.
- (e) As of the end of October, donations reached about 83% of the funding required for the completion of the programmes in December 2005. The WFP office is currently in the process of preparing the follow-up 12 months project Emergency Operation (EMOP) 10128.2, starting from January 2006. Within the next six months WFP expects considerable shortfalls of food commodities (over 10,000 tons) unless resources are mobilized soon.

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

(1) Burundi

- (a) The deadline for the Front for National Liberation (FNL) to surrender to government

forces has expired. The government spokesperson has indicated that they will use all means to put an end to the FNL rebel activities in country. Despite the split in the FNL leadership and warnings from the government the FNL remains very active. Insecurity is still very high in provinces, which have been infiltrated by its soldiers. The UN has banned missions in certain communes of the said provinces until the situation improves. Banditry and targeted killings is also rising in many parts of the country and extra caution is still recommended.

- (b) As a result of the deteriorating food security situation in the country, UN agencies coordinating the sector have been asked by the humanitarian community to send a joint alert letter to donors. WFP has taken the lead to draft the letter, which is currently under review and finalisation by the other agencies. The deteriorating food security situation is a result of poor 2005B outputs due to unfavourable weather conditions that pose a threat to the 2006A harvest as well.
- (c) UNHCR has issued a press release to alert the international community on the effects of the funding shortfall on the repatriation operation for Burundian refugees. Since the beginning of the year UNHCR has repatriated 61,000 refugees, including approximately 15,000 between August and October 2005.
- (d) During the reporting period (28 October – 3 November), WFP distributed 1,336 tons of food aid to 105,630 beneficiaries.
- (e) Public validation of beneficiary lists in several communes in Karusi and Kirundo were carried-out in view of the next phase of targeted distributions. Monitoring of food-for-work (FFW) activities continues; a public validation was conducted for participants of a FFW project in Busiga commune, Ngozi province. No irregularities in terms of beneficiary lists were reported.
- (f) WFP has not yet received any loan confirmation from the region to cover the shortfall for all commodities expected in January and February 2006. Only life-saving activities will be carried out for the time being.

(2) Congo, DR

- (a) In North Kivu province, humanitarian activities, including food aid, were suspended in Ruthuru, Lubero and Masisi territories. The suspension resulted from the increased insecurity linked with the United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC) and Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo (FARDC) joint military operation launched on 31 October against May-May militias in Vurondo.
- (b) In North Kivu, Cooperating Partners (CP) Let's Protect Children (LPC), Christian Relief Network (CRN) and Coopérative des Planteurs et Eleveurs de la Région Maraîchère (COPERMA) distributed some 2 tons of assorted food commodities to 94 child-soldiers in Beni, Luvave and Magheria (Lubero territory). In addition, 12,146 beneficiaries including 3,090 pupils enrolled in WFP-assisted schools in Beni received 134 tons of food commodities.
- (c) In Katanga province, CP Amis des Personnes En Détresse (APEDE) distributed 22 tons of WFP food to 1,300 food-insecure chronic patients of whom 713 were women. Several other activities, including food-for-work (FFW) in Likasi and food-for-training (FFT) in Lubumbashi, were also monitored and assisted with food during the period under review. However, the implementation of nutritional programmes was somewhat hampered by shortages of sugar. In Djugu territory, CP German Agro Action (GAA) distributed 70 tons of food commodities to 1,128 families (i.e. 5,640 persons) returning from Gina and Tché camps.
- (d) WFP airlifted 19 tons of various food commodities from Goma to Kindu on 28 October. The food was to be delivered by railway from Lubumbashi to Kindu; however, the recent

railway accident delayed the delivery.

- (e) Under MONUC escort, WFP carried out a needs assessment mission in areas around 30Km from Beni (Vurondo and surroundings) where over 10,000 IDPs households have settled. The overall food security situation in the assessed areas was alarming for both local and IDP populations. They have no access to land and schools were closed due to the prevailing insecurity. However, by the end of the reporting week, the areas were no longer accessible due to the increased insecurity generated by MONUC/FARDC joint military operation against foreign forces and Congolese militias. Caritas, which is still present in the affected localities, is keeping WFP informed on any improvement in the security situation for emergency food assistance.

(3) Rwanda

- (a) No asylum seekers arrived in Nkamira last week. After the transfer of irregular refugees from Gihembe to Nkamira transit camp, a rapid verification was conducted, which resulted in the reduction from 1,335 to 962 asylum seekers. It is assumed that 373 asylum seekers voluntarily repatriated to DRC.
- (b) The latest official refugee figures reported by UNHCR last week were 17,234 in Gihembe, 17,090 in Kiziba and 4,753 in Nyabiheke camps.
- (c) Voluntary repatriation continued with 80 refugees returning to Burundi from Nyamure and 5 from Kigeme camps. The two camps at present shelter 2,120 and 751 refugees respectively. While some 13 tons of mixed commodities was distributed to 751 refugees in Kigeme camp as a one-month full ration, no distribution was carried out in the other camps.
- (d) A total of 151 returnees from DRC, among whom 12 Front Démocratique pour la Libération du Rwanda (FDLR) members, crossed the border to Rwanda through Nkamira and Nyagatare transit centres. The 12 FDLR returnees were transferred to Ntendezi military camp to be taken care by the Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission. The remaining 139 returnees received a three-month full ration consisting of around 8 tons of mixed commodities before they were transferred to their localities of origin. A total of 44 returnees from Uganda arrived at Gicumbi transit centre last week and received a three-month full ration.
- (e) Most farmers planted within the required time period and crops are well established in those parts of the country that have received consistent rainfall. If the rains continue well into December a good season 2006A harvest is expected. On the other hand, delayed and/or erratic rains in most chronically food insecure parts of the country may cause a negative impact on food security for season 2006A due to inconsistent planting, failure to plant extensively and consumption of seed stock. The most vulnerable households in Cyarubare, Nyarubuye and Rusumo districts in Kibungo province and Gashora district of Bugesera region are temporarily migrating into neighbouring districts in search of casual labour. There have been unconfirmed reports of a significant increase in malnutrition in chronically food insecure districts of Gikongoro and Ruhengeri provinces. In terms of coping during this lean period the local authorities in Bugesera region, Kibungo and Umutara provinces are taking the lead to mobilize the creation of sector and district buffer stocks that will be redistributed to affected households towards the end of November. The Disaster Management Coordination unit under the Prime Minister's Office is in the final stages of preparing for a joint vulnerability assessment to establish the number and location of extremely vulnerable households. The results of this assessment are expected to lead to rapid interventions and guide long-term strategies to mitigate their extreme levels of vulnerability.

(4) Somalia

- (a) The Kenyan Civil Aviation Authority issued a statement banning flights originating from Kenya to two destinations in Somalia, Mogadishu's Daynile airstrip and the airport of Merka (100 km southwest of Mogadishu), while endorsing positively flights to only a very limited number of other airstrips. The ban issued apparently on request of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) of Somalia had an immediate effect on humanitarian flights of the UN and the European Commission (EC), limiting the movement of the relief workers to parts of South Somalia. The situation became even more complicated when the warlords owning the banned airstrips retaliated and threatened to shoot down any airplane including UN flights, which would ignore their airstrips. Furthermore, the Governor of Lower Shabelle, of which Merka is the capital, issued an ultimatum to Kenyan nationals to leave his area of control, which will have great impact on the international NGOs in that region as they have a significant number of Kenyan staff. UN flights into south Somalia were already affected by a lack of aviation fuel due to export problems from the Kenyan port of Mombasa and wariness of vessels to sail to south Somali ports because of the high number of vessels hijacked recently.
- (b) Large parts of southern Somalia received disappointing rains in the first rainy season of this year, resulting in failed harvest and stressed grazing areas. The second rainy season, which started early October, has been poor so far and unevenly distributed. If this trend continues, there will be a food shortage and hunger crisis at the end of this year in many districts of the south.
- (c) WFP is currently responding to the drought situation in Bay & Bakol with relief, social support and food-for-work assistance, where the drought situation has been aggravated by recent civil strife. Nearly 1,500 drought and conflict displaced families in Wajid, Dinsor, Misra and Baidoa have been receiving relief food during the last few days and the distributions are still on-going. According to a nutritional surveillance by FAO/Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU) and ICRC there are worrying malnutrition levels in villages affected by the recent civil insecurity in Bay region.
- (d) In the Lower Juba River Valley WFP just distributed more than 1,500 tons to 150,000 flood and drought stricken people in the districts of Jilib and Buale with assistance of World Vision and AFREC, a local NGO. In Lower Juba River Valley, mainly inhabited by ethnic Bantus, a marginalized group, the agricultural activities endured droughts, devastating floods, recurrent civil strife and general lawlessness. This has resulted partly in displacement, chronic food insecurity and high malnutrition figures.
- (e) Another distribution with some 800 tons for 80,000 people in the district of Sakow in the same riverine valley is planned for the coming weeks. The food commodities for this distribution are currently stranded in the Kenyan port of Mombasa due to the reluctance of the shipping companies to ply the Somalia waters because of the high prevalence of piracy in the recent months some months, which affected two vessels carrying WFP relief food. This is restricting the delivery of urgently needed food assistance and posing a serious threat to the health and well being of more than half a million Somalis in the drought-stricken and war-torn south of the country. WFP is exploring alternative ways to bring the highly needed food aid to Somalia, including using the port of Djibouti to cover north Somalia and overland transport from Kenya to south Somalia.
- (f) According to a recent survey by FAO, there are some 640,000 people in southern Somalia, including displaced, in need of emergency assistance. The hardest-hit regions include Gedo, Bakol and Middle and Lower Juba. Malnutrition rates in many parts of southern Somalia are unacceptably high, up to 20 percent in some areas.
- (g) In view of the above, the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) has made a public

appeal for assistance for southern Somalia, especially for the regions of Gedo and Middle Juba and Lower Juba, which are normally already chronically food insecure.

- (h) WFP is still in need of 11,000 tons of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and blended food until mid-2006 to assist the most vulnerable population in Somalia. These figures are likely to increase if the current dry situation continues.

(5) Sudan

- (a) Darfur:
- (b) The situation remained tense in West Darfur during the week and WFP continued with its precautionary reduction of administrative staff in the state. All roads out of El Geneina remained 'no go' with the humanitarian community relying heavily on the services of UNHAS's helicopter. A number of incidents of looting of commercial and humanitarian vehicles were reported in South and West Darfur during the week.
- (c) During the fourth week of October, WFP's primary dispatches from Port Sudan averaged 4,177 tons per day, with a maximum of 6,127 tons on 26 October. The average dispatch is almost twice that of the first week of the month after WFP continued efforts to bolster primary capacity from both the local marketplace and from overseas.
- (d) Between 1 and 31 October, WFP dispatched a total of 66,706 tons by road from logistical hubs to the three Darfur states representing 122 percent of the month's dispatch target. Total dispatches in October represented the highest for any month since the start of the Darfur crisis, exceeding the previous maximum in March 2005 by 42 percent. Supplies of jet fuel remained healthy during the week with air deliveries unaffected by fuel shortages. Between 1 and 31 October WFP delivered some 7,047 tons by air to the Greater Darfur region.
- (e) WFP continued preparations for the upcoming food-for-education (FFE) pilot in partnership with UNICEF and the Ministry of Education in North Darfur during the week. Dispatches to the 26 schools identified for the programme will begin after the Eid holiday by trucks from WFP's fleet. The Ministry of Education recently revised the caseload from 9,495 to almost 10,500 following the decision to include preschool children in the project.
- (f) Nutrition rates remained stable during the week in North Darfur. ACF in Abu Shouk reported stable admission rates in both their supplementary and therapeutic feeding centres. However, ACF is becoming increasingly concerned about the prevalence of cases of malaria and watery diarrhoea in the camp. ACF further reported a concerning rise in the proportion of admissions from residents of El Fasher town, which reached 30 percent during the week. Stable or decreasing rates of malnutrition were also reported by ACF in Kabkabiya, MSFE in Zam Zam, Dar Es Salaam, Galaab and Shangil Tobayi and GOAL in Kutum. Similarly in South Darfur, reports from visits to various nutritional centres indicated that new admissions were largely as a result of complications from malaria, respiratory tract infections and diarrhoea.
- (g) Following the completion of the airdrops in Um Dokhon (West Darfur) reported last week, WFP conducted distribution to the 37,699 registered beneficiaries during the week. Um Dokhon was served by airdrops during the rainy season when it was inaccessible by land. WFP is planning to resume road deliveries for November distributions once access improves with the end of the rains. A total of 574 tons was distributed by WFP cooperating partner SC-US to 31,000 beneficiaries in Ardamata and El Riyadh camps. CRS distributed a total of 796 tons to over 46,500 beneficiaries in the Kulbus area during the week, including half rations for 13,800 vulnerable residents. Food distributions by SRC for 28,000 beneficiaries (including almost 3,000 nomads) were meanwhile ongoing in Kerenik camp. Meanwhile in North Darfur, WFP resumed dispatches to cooperating partner Relief International in the Kafod area where

distributions had previously been suspended due to insecurity. Distributions were ongoing in El Fasher town, Dali and Mallit IDP camps, rural Kabkabiya and Seraf Omra during the week.

- (h) As of 30 October, WFP's Emergency Operation (EMOP) 10339.1 in Darfur had received a total of US\$427 million. Cash contributions of US\$30 million are urgently needed to repay outstanding loans.
- (i) The WFP HAS Special Operation, valued at US\$24 million in 2005, faces a funding shortfall of US\$6.3 million. With monthly operating costs of US\$2 million, donor support is vital to allow WFP-HAS to continue to provide services to the humanitarian community in Darfur and throughout Sudan.
- (j) South, East and Transitional Areas:
- (k) Two de-miners (one international staff and the other a Sudanese team leader) were killed and two Government soldiers wounded on 31 October 2005, when their convoy was ambushed on the Juba-Nimule road in Bahr El Jebel State. A convoy of three vehicles belonging to FSD was ambushed 15 km from their Nasito base in Bahr El Jebel, Equatoria region. FSD, a Swiss de-mining organization, is contracted by the WFP for de-mining activities on the current WFP Road/dyke rehabilitation and mine clearance project. In view of the incident, the UN has imposed restrictions on free movement, with immediate effect, in the area, south of Rejaf/Kimatong/Farasika, in Bahr El Jebel and Eastern Equatoria states, to and along the Ugandan border from New Cush through Nimule/Kapa/New Lasu/Rosolo and Tore.
- (l) In addition to the increased tension along Juba-Nimule road as a result of the fatal attack on the FSD convoy, the Juba-Torit road also remains no-go for UN movement due to continued LRA activities reported in the area. Meanwhile, in Moggiri, it was reported that the LRA attacked a village, killing four men and abducting one child. It was reported that some 850 people, now included in WFP's caseload for Juba, have been displaced as a result of the attack.
- (m) On 26 October, two staff of NGO Caritas were reportedly attacked while traveling from Kitgum in Uganda to Ikotos in Eastern Equatoria. One man was killed and the other remains missing. The road has been declared no-go for UN movement. On the following day, gunfire was reported in Lodwara village, some 40 km from Ikotos and NGOs on the ground were relocated to Ikotos. Lodwara has been declared security Level Four (movement restriction) until further notice.
- (n) Food distribution was temporarily halted in Ngugua and Madebe locations in Ibba County due to militia presence and increased tension in the region. Some 42 tons of mixed food commodities for some 1,166 returnees remained on the ground following the relocation of WFP teams as a precautionary measure. Food distributions also remained undistributed in Maniakara, Nabanga and Moruku where SRRC counterparts are currently arranging for distribution to be conducted by the local community leaders. Meanwhile, WFP operations continue to be affected by insecurity in Mundri County. However, a WFP team arrived in the area during the week to assess the situation and commence distributions.
- (o) A series of fighting broke out at the end of the week in Nasir, Latjor County reportedly between clans and in Tarbar (Rubout) between militia and SPLM/A. Fighting in Tarbar has been going on for two days. Four WFP staff together with FAO staff in Nasir relocated to Malakal. In Mandeng, South East of Nasir, from where other WFP staff could hear the sound of the artillery, the security level is raised to Level Three (precautionary level). Plans to evacuate WFP staff may depend on the findings of upcoming security assessment of the area.
- (p) On 26 October, a disagreement between a group of soldiers of the Sudan Armed Force

(SAF) in Bentiu resulted in a shooting incident that left two soldiers dead. UN movement was subsequently restricted in the evenings. UN Field Security continues to monitor the situation closely.

- (q) Data collection for the Annual Needs Assessments (ANA) 2006, covering some priority locations in South Sudan, East and Transitional Areas of Sudan is underway for the third week. Teams reported completion of field data collection in all locations in Port Sudan, Kassala, White Nile, and parts of the Transitional areas except Southern Blue Nile. ANA teams could not access Yabus, Kurmuk, Wedga, Kely and Asumbo due to impassable roads and land mine threats. Plans are underway to access these remaining areas by air.
- (r) In South Sudan, field data collection in some 115-priority locations considered for assessment is underway. ANA teams have completed field data collection in locations of Bahr El Ghazal (Aweil), Eastern Equatoria (Lokhutok, Chukudum, Kimatong, Kyala, Nanyachoor), Jonglei (Pasak, Otalo), Upper Nile (Shilluk Kingdom, Malakal, Owachi, Sobat) and Bahr El Jebel (Terekeka, Torit). Heavy rain delayed teams in Eastern Equatoria, namely in Kouto and Nanyakachoor, while in Jonglei, a team was stranded in Bor for several days due to poor airstrip conditions that prohibited an aircraft to land.
- (s) Agencies participating in the assessment in South Sudan so far include WVI, FAO, UNICEF, CONCERN, SSCSE, SRRC, TearFund, CEAS, Cordaid, CARE, CCM, CARE and local counterparts (SPLM). The report on preliminary findings is expected around mid-November.
- (t) Cereal prices in Kosti market have decreased by 18 percent during the week compared to last week. Last week, a sack of sorghum weighing 90kg was trading at 9,000 Sudanese Dinar (US\$39) compared to the current price of 7,500 Sudanese Dinar (US\$32). The price decrease this year is observed to have started earlier than usual, due to a better harvest than last year.
- (u) In Kassala, similar price trends of cereals were observed last week. Better cereal production this year than last year in the Gash, New Halfa areas and other food basket areas of Sudan has increased cereal supplies in the markets, causing prices to fall in White Nile and Kassala states.
- (v) USAID mission held discussions with WFP Khartoum office regarding operational issues of the current EMOP 10048.3 in the South, East and Transitional Areas of Sudan. Among the issues discussed included looting incidents, persistent shortage of Jet A1 fuel, planned assistance for returnees, food and nutrition baseline survey for South Sudan as well as 2006 Emergency Operation preparations. USAID also informed WFP of the decision to close down its mission in Eritrea, and to find a new avenue to assist the affected population in Hamesh Koreib, possibly from WFP-Sudan Programme.
- (w) Koreib, Eastern Kassala HAC in collaboration with several agencies (WFP, OCHA, FAO, SRC, GOAL, IRC, Ockenden International, SLIRI, MoA, MoE, WES and UNDSS) started registration of households affected by the ongoing insecurity in Odi of Hamash Koreib, in Eastern Kassala. Some 2,820 persons (54 percent female) living in 569 Birish (huts made from palm mats), were registered during the week. During the registration exercise, it was established that 29 percent of the people registered are under five years while about 60 percent are below 15 years of age. Some 11 percent of the 470 registered households purely consist of female members, making them extremely vulnerable because employment in the area is exclusively for male members of the community. Odi has been no-go-area for UN agencies since May 2005 due to ongoing insecurity. With UNDSS restrictions on movement, SRC will carry on with registration in other parts of Hamesh Koreib.
- (x) WHO reported that 35 people have died and over 100 others are admitted in the

hospitals in Kadugli and Habila following reports of a suspected disease outbreak in parts of Southern Kordofan. WHO in collaboration with MoH has confirmed cases of Dengue Fever in Julud, Abu Gebeiha and Kagugli. Health agencies in the area are assisting the affected people with medicine and insecticides while WFP is providing food assistance to 100 affected persons and their families.

- (y) WFP dispatched 1,861 tons of food by air from El Obeid and Lokichoggio (972 tons from El Obeid and 889 tons from Lokichoggio). This weekly dispatch represents 22 percent of the October air delivery target of about 8,490 tons (2,806 tons from Elobeid and 5,681 tons from Lokichoggio) to South Sudan and Nuba Mountains. Road deliveries.
- (z) A total of 2,392 tons of food from El Obeid, Port Sudan, Koboko and Lokichoggio was delivered into parts of South, East and Transitional Areas of Sudan. WFP dispatched 673 tons of assorted food commodities from Tororo warehouse to parts of Western Equatoria via Koboko. On 26 October, 326 tons of food was dispatched by barge to reach 34,500 beneficiaries in 22 locations along the Kodok corridor.
- (aa) The Emergency Operation for the South, East and Transitional Areas urgently requires US\$46 million to repay internal loans accessed early in 2005 to guarantee a healthy pipeline for the affected population. Cash contributions are particularly required to enable the operation to repay loans and for maximum flexibility.
- (ab) The Special Operation 10368 for emergency road repairs and mine clearance of key transport routes in Sudan urgently requires cash contributions of US\$101 million to start work on Phase III immediately after the rainy season in November 2005. 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 ten barges.
- (ac) Thievery Corporation, the Washington-based music DJ group and a global ambassador for WFP, visited WFP operations in South Sudan during the week. The group, accompanied by a representative from MTV, visited Jiir returnee settlement village of Rumbek, where WFP provides food assistance to 450 returnees every month, as well as Rumbek High School with enrolment of 800 students under WFP Food-For-Education programme. DJs Eric Hilton and Rob Garza comprise Thievery Corporation, which has a devoted following around the world. The group has collaborated with artists such as Perry Farrell, the Flaming Lips and David Byrne. They have also provided music for movies such as "Garden State" and television shows including the "Sopranos".

(6) Tanzania

- (a) Since UNHCR started facilitated repatriation to the DRC on 12 October, a total of 1,153 DRC refugees have returned home. Preliminary figures from UNHCR state that 7,837 refugees voluntarily repatriated to Burundi between 1 and 21 October 2005.
- (b) Following the harsh speech by the District Commissioner of Ngara to the refugees in late September, the atmosphere in Lukole camps has been tense and thousands of refugees have opted to repatriate immediately, according to UNHCR.
- (c) Due to resource shortages, no CSB is being distributed, whereas a reduced ration of pulses of 80g/day is being distributed. As a result of shortfalls of salt, no salt will be distributed from the 7 November distribution cycle. The reduced rations provide refugees with a daily intake of 1,813 Kcal, or 86 percent of the approved ration level. The current rations will continue to be applied until 6 November 2006.
- (d) Following the September 2005 Nutrition Survey, the WFP/UNCHR Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) is scheduled to take place from 8 to 14 November 2005. The rationale

for the JAM includes an assessment of the progress in implementing the recommendations of the 2004 JAM, as well as an evaluation of the overall needs of the Tanzanian PRRO. In addition to representatives of WFP Tanzania and UNHCR Tanzania and the Government of Tanzania, a large number of donor representatives, WFP and UNHCR counterparts from Burundi and the DRC and the WFP Regional Office for East and Central Africa will participate in the JAM exercise.

- (e) General distribution covers 370,904 registered refugees. During the past week, WFP distributed some 1,300 tons of food through general distribution, supplementary and therapeutic feeding in refugee camps in western Tanzania. More than 6,500 food insecure and otherwise vulnerable Tanzanians in 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.
- (f) A shortfall of 8,977 tons of food (US\$ 5.3 million) remains up to the end of May 2006, assuming approval of the next Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10062.2 phase, due to start in January 2006. While the pipeline situation for the coming six months has improved, WFP is not yet in a position where full rations can be provided.

(7) Uganda

- (a) Humanitarian aid agencies, Oxfam, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)- Holland, and the Christian Children's Fund (CCF), all based in Kitgum district, have suspended operations in northern Uganda following three separate attacks by suspected Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) rebels in which two aid workers were killed and five others injured last week. The UN issued a statement suspending non-essential field travel until further notice. MSF has suspended its operations in Kitgum and Lira districts. WFP continues providing relief food under armed military escort.
- (b) United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator, Jan Egeland, has condemned a series of rebel attacks on humanitarian aid workers in northern Uganda, where two people were killed and five others injured. Mr. Egeland said: "The people of northern Uganda are heavily dependent on humanitarian aid and access to them is already precarious. These attacks threaten the provision of life-saving assistance to nearly 1.7 million people".
- (c) During the past week, the security situation in Karamoja was unpredictable; one group of marauding Karimojong warriors carried out a number of cattle raids in Kaabong district, while unidentified gunmen killed three people in Moroto.
- (d) Preparations are under way in Teso and Karamoja regions for the inauguration of the Maternal Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) programme; in Teso, 27 persons (two food distributors and one storekeeper) from each of the Health Units have been selected.
- (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 3,421 tons of relief food assistance to 276,891 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 US\$ 28 million representing an immediate shortfall of 52,814 tons of food commodities (42,489 tons cereals, 8,782 tons pulses, 701 tons vegetable oil, 696 tons fortified blended foods and 146 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 April 2006). Unless new contributions are confirmed, the nutritional status of 1.4 million internally displaced persons in northern Uganda, mostly women, children and the elderly will be at risk.

(D) West Africa: (1) Chad (2) Guinea (3) Liberia (4) Niger

(1) Chad

- (a) The overall security situation remains relatively calm in the refugee camps despite reinforced military presence in the area. The last three weeks have seen an overall climate of instability and uncertainty after some military personnel deserted from the Chadian army, causing tension near the Chad-Sudan border.
- (b) Military and police night patrols continue as usual in the areas of Abéché, Farchana, Goz Beida and Guereda. Meanwhile, humanitarian workers in Eastern Chad are reminded to limit travel during the night to avert risks of aggression or robberies.
- (c) A number of Security Management Team (SMT) meetings were held during the reporting period (27 October – 2 November) to brief humanitarian workers on the general situation and on security procedures. All humanitarian actors in Abéché and field offices were reminded to update their respective security and evacuation plans.
- (d) The WFP/UNHCR targeted caseload for the November distributions totals 200,832 refugees in twelve camps.
- (e) There were no official transfers conducted during the reporting week. Meanwhile, some 600 refugees are scheduled to be re-located from border villages to the Gaga camp upon their registration.
- (f) WFP general food distributions were completed in advance in the southern and central camps due to the Ramadan 'Eid' festivities. In the Farchana camp, a fourth distribution line was opened to speed up the process, leading to an increase in the number of beneficiaries served per day.
- (g) Following a shortage in cereals during the October distribution cycle in the Touloum camp (due to incorrect scooping methodologies employed by cooperating partners' staff), it was jointly decided with UNHCR and CARE to provide an additional quantity to 178 beneficiaries who had not been served. In the Kounoungou and Mille camps, where similar breaks were faced during the last distributions, the concerned cooperating partners were strongly urged to take necessary corrective measures, such as recruitment of more staff and provision of appropriate training, to avert future scooping/measuring errors.
- (h) For the November distributions, WFP and Cooperating Partner Premiere Urgence have started the pilot test of the Results Base Management (RBM) tool kit, which aims to improve the Monitoring and Evaluation. Food Basket Monitoring (FBM) and Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) systems will be extended to the Gaga camp this month.
- (i) In the camps of Touloum, Iridimi and Am Nabak, the refugees are increasingly facing difficulties in obtaining firewood for cooking, particularly following the termination of the firewood collection project led by CARE and ADESK. It was reported that UNHCR is exploring the possibility to recommence the project.
- (j) Under a new FFW 'market gardening' project near the Cariari Lake (Bahai), Cooperating Partner ACTED (Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development) conducted the first distributions of cereals, oil and sugar during the last week of October 2005.
- (k) WFP and UNICEF are organizing sensitization missions in various villages in eastern Chad, aimed at encouraging parents to send their children to school. The missions have already commenced in the Farchana and Guereda areas but have been temporarily suspended in the Iriba and Goz Beida areas for security reasons. A training session on the implementation of the School Feeding programme is scheduled to take place in Abéché on 15 November 2005.

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- (l) Under the Blanket Supplementary Feeding, Cooperating Partner IRD (International Relief Development) distributed a total of 16.3 tons to local populations in the Kobé department (Iriba). The distributions, which were initially planned for the period July-October, only commenced in September and are yet to be completed. In the Bredjing and Treguine areas, the BSF distributions remain temporarily suspended in light of the prevailing security situation in the area.
 - (m) In-country stocks in the Extended Delivery Points (EDPs) as of 31 October total 4,366 tons of cereals and 4,333 tons of non-cereals. Through the Libyan corridor, three convoys carrying a total of 2,781.55 tons of sorghum destined for El Geneina (Sudan) were offloaded in Abéché during the current week. Another five convoys are expected to arrive in Abéché next week, of which 4,229 tons are destined to the Sudan and a further 636 tons for Eastern Chad. A total of 2,670 tons of mixed commodities are in transit to Chad via the Douala corridor. The ONASA technical team is expected to start fumigation of the Goz beida and Goz Amir warehouses as of next week.
 - (n) The overall malnutrition situation of the refugees has seen a marked improvement according to preliminary findings of the WFP/UNHCR Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) in Eastern Chad. The mission's main conclusions and recommendations will be communicated following the de-briefing in N'Djamena on 7 November 2005.
 - (o) IMC (International Medical Corps) expressed concerns regarding the poor sanitary situation in the camps of Kounoungou and Mille, due mainly to the collapse of latrines during the rainy season. A meeting was held on 31 October with all concerned partners to address the issue and take necessary action.
 - (p) During the month of October, WFP HAS transported a total of 1,336 passengers and uplifted 5.15 tons of light cargo and relief supplies to the destinations of N'Djamena, Abéché, Iriba, Guereda, Farchana, Goz Beida and Bahai. Main users include: International NGOs, UN Agencies, Diplomatic Corps, Government Counterparts and other humanitarian actors.
 - (q) To date, the Emergency Operation (EMOP) 10327.1 has received a total of US\$36.9 million, representing 42.58% of the total requirement.
 - (r) The overall pipeline situation is healthy with sufficient resources to cover needs until May 2006. Nevertheless, taking into account the lead time for the food to reach the beneficiaries (4-6 months), it is crucial that additional contributions are confirmed by December to allow for pre-positioning by May 2006.
 - (s) The WFP Humanitarian Air Service (SO 10338.1) remains severely under-resourced, with only US\$1,044,634 so far confirmed against a total US\$7.2 million requirement. In the absence of new confirmed contributions, WFP will be forced to suspend the air service in December 2005.

(2) Guinea

- (a) During the reporting period (17-30 October), WFP distributed 400 tons of food to 27,500 beneficiaries in Guinea. The majority of these beneficiaries are refugees living in refugee camps, who continue to receive General Distribution rations.
- (b) On 19-22 October, ethnic clashes between Guerzes and Malinkes were reported in Gonia, a neighborhood of N'Zerekore town. Over twenty people were injured and fifty people were arrested as a result of the clashes. Gun shots also continue to be heard regularly in N'Zerekore and Kissidougou towns.
- (c) The repatriation convoys continued to be postponed due to the upcoming second round of elections in Liberia. However, the campaign to recruit individuals to sign up for repatriation is still continuing. Guinean refugee camps now host over 57,300 individuals who are currently being assisted by WFP. This includes 3,500 refugees from Ivory

Coast and the remainder from Liberia.

- (d) On 25 October, WFP conducted a meeting to discuss the post distribution monitoring reports of the last three months in N'Zerekore. The reports show that for 69% of households interviewed (in Guinean refugee camps), food represents their main problem before housing and clothing.
- (e) WFP's dispatching of food to schools for the first trimester of the 2005-2006 school year started on 4 October. The food shipments have been completed in the Youmou prefecture, and two thirds of participant schools in the Beyla prefecture have already been dispatched.

(3) Liberia

- (a) Although the security situation during the period was reported to be calm, incidents armed robbery and other criminal activities are continuing. Two WFP staff members (national and international) were robbed in their residences.
- (b) During the reporting period (25-31 October), WFP and its Cooperating Partners delivered 300 tons of food to 50,000 beneficiaries in various programmes throughout the country. This included distributions to nearly 40,000 children through the Emergency School Feeding programme.
- (c) As of October 29, a total of 42,400 returnees and 232,600 IDPs residing in camps in Liberia have been resettled and provided their first tranche resettlement food assistance. Distribution of the second tranche two-month food ration to complete resettlement food package to Returnees and IDPs, continued in Montserrado, Bong, Bomi, Capemount, Gbarpolu, Grand Gedeh and Lofa Counties. Of the total population resettled, 21,200 Returnees and 174,150 IDP beneficiaries have received their second tranche food ration, which completes the four months resettlement food package.
- (d) WFP delivered 22 tons of food to 3,100 beneficiaries in various institutions under the nutrition program including MCH, therapeutic and supplementary feeding, institutional feeding, TB and leprosy centers and support to people living with HIV and AIDS.

(4) Niger

- (a) The budget revision for the 3-month extension (until March 2006) of the Emergency Operation is being processed, including commodity substitution and a downward adjustment in terms of associated costs.
- (b) Continuing EMOP activities through March of 2006 will be focusing on nutrition. Global acute malnutrition rates are particularly high in Niger, and as the problem is recognized to be a structural one, it is believed that there is a strong need to continue these programs. WFP is currently working with 17 operational partners at approximately 500 fixed or ambulatory centers across the country. Current admissions stand at c.150, 000, and it is expected that admissions will continue at a steady rate. Distributions through nutritional centers will continue as long as the centers are required and WFP has resources to support them.
- (c) Planned activities include supplementary feeding for pregnant and lactating women and for children under 5, a protection ration (preventing division of child's treatment ration among entire family) and a small family ration as an additional support to families in need. WFP has been in discussion with UNICEF, which will continue to ensure complementary activities and a treatment ration for moderately and severely malnourished children. In addition to these selective feeding activities, a Food for Work and a cereal bank component of the EMOP are planned.
- (d) From the 15th of September through the 2nd of October 2005, the World Food Programme (WFP) carried out an Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) in

Niger, whose primary objective was to rapidly assess the current food security situation of rural households and the outlook for the upcoming 3-6 months, as well as making recommendations on food and non-food aid.

- (e) EFSA data has now been processed and semi-final results have been shared with cooperating partners. The report shows that 13% of households currently live in severe food insecurity and 22% live in moderate food insecurity, while 20% are at risk on account of their livelihood. Of all households, 45% live in food- and financial security.
- (f) Members of the FAO/GoN/WFP Joint Crop, Livestock and Food Security Analysis Mission (CLFSA) have returned from the field and their findings are now being reviewed and processed. A presentation of the results is planned to be presented to the Ministry of Agriculture on this Friday, 4 November.
- (g) WFP's role in the mission was to assess the extent to which households' livelihoods are currently providing for their basic food needs, and in case of current or expected food gap, to determine emergency food and non-food assistance requirements for the forthcoming marketing year.
- (h) A UNICEF-WFP joint programming mission is planned for 15-30 November to evaluate the past year's nutrition strategies and define joint strategies for the coming year in order to ensure the comprehensive treatment of malnutrition. It is hoped that WHO will also participate in the mission.
- (i) Through all EMOP activities in 2005, a total of more than 52,000 tons have been dispatched to cooperating partners, of which 44,000 have been for general distributions beginning on 8 August. It is estimated that over 2.9 million beneficiaries have been reached.
- (j) The combined pipelines of the DNP-GCA, CARE, CRS, and PLAN International have delivered and additional estimated 22,000 tons in the first round, making a total of 66,000 tons delivered in Niger for general distributions.
- (k) Many cooperating partners have not yet finalised their distribution reports due to communication difficulties between the villages and the main offices. The food distribution teams are still reconciling their records with village leaders involved in the distributions.
- (l) In addition to the 31,172 tons already received at EDPs, a total of 62,567 tons have been received to date. Stock currently arrived will be used to reimburse the school feeding program, and for post-harvest EMOP activities.
- (m) The November 2005 Monthly Distribution Plan and Monthly Delivery Plans are currently being produced. Once finalized, deliveries will be made to various nutrition and health centers with the aid of the IFRC trucks. There are currently over 50 IFRC trucks deployed supporting the EMOP in Tahoua, Maradi and Zinder. In Niamey, the WFP-owned and operated trucks provide the required support.
- (n) The Guene Bridge is now complete. WFP plan to have a ceremony commemorating the donation that was provided to the Government of Benin by SRSA and WFP on Nov 7, 2005.
- (o) The Niger EMOP 10398.0 requires a total of 57.6 million US dollars. Overall, the operation is 64.10% funded, having received 36.9 million US dollars in contributions. The current shortfall is of 20.68 million US dollars (35.9%), 15.5 Million of which are IRA funds that were advanced to the EMOP. WFP urgently needs cash contributions to cover these expenditures. Seven million dollars are still needed to fund nutritional activities in the post-harvest phase.
- (p) Preparations are ongoing for the upcoming After Action Review, to be held in Niamey on 30 November and 1 December. The review will comprise all the institutions and organizations involved in food security activities in Niger, including the DNP-GCA and its

organs, WFP, UN Agencies, Donor Organizations, NGOs, regional institutions and early warning mechanisms. It will be co-hosted by the Prime Minister of Niger and WFP's Executive Director, and co-chaired by the Prime Minister's Chief of Staff and WFP's Regional Director for West Africa.

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

(1) Angola

- (a) During October, WFP aimed to distribute 6,000 tons of food to approximately 600,000 people mainly located in the central and south-eastern parts of the country. General Food Distributions (GFD) comprised 32 percent of the beneficiaries, mainly internal and external returnees, refugees and other vulnerable residents. Approximately 30 percent were people engaged in Food-for-Work (FFW) and Food-for-Assets (FFA) activities. Another 30 percent received assistance through School-Feeding (SF) programmes. The remaining 8 percent received assistance as participants in nutritional and social projects.
- (b) In an effort to combat the high malnutrition rates in Angola, most notably in the central highlands, WFP has been implementing various projects which focus on school-aged and under five children. As of October 2005, a total of 285,000 children received WFP food aid through school-feeding activities or medical and nutritional programmes.
- (c) During October, two wooden bridges in the Province of Moxico were completed through WFP's Special Operation for the emergency repair of bridges. Besides facilitating the free movement of people and goods, the bridges will also allow the demining organizations to continue their activities towards the town of Lumbala Kakengue, which has been isolated from the rest of the country for many years due to the danger of landmines and destroyed bridges. By the end of 2005, WFP plans to build a total of five bridges in the Province of Moxico, one of the most heavily mined regions of the country.
- (d) The Angola Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation, PRRO 10054.2 – "Support to Return and Resettlement" – remains significantly under funded. The operation is to be extended in time until 31 March, with a new PRRO scheduled to begin on 1 April 2006. Based upon this, WFP requires USD17 million or 20,000 tons of food to facilitate planned distributions through the end of June 2006.

(2) Lesotho

- (a) During 26 October to 1 November, WFP and cooperating partners provided food to just over 33,000 people. Beneficiaries were participants in HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, mother and childcare, orphans and other vulnerable children programmes, as well as Food-for-Work (FFW) and Food-for-Assets (FFA) projects.
- (b) Relatively good rainfall has been received throughout most areas of the country during the reporting period. However, germinating summer crops in the highlands were badly damaged by frost forcing farmers to re-plough their fields. In the lowlands, fields are being prepared for summer planting.

(3) Madagascar

- (a) Findings from a joint mission consisting of WFP, UNICEF, various non-government organizations and key government stakeholders, have revealed growing food insecurity in the south-eastern region of the country. WFP and UNICEF are collaborating in the concerned areas and food distributions have begun.

(4) Malawi

- (a) The food security situation continues to worsen. According to the Ministry of Agriculture 44 to 50 percent of farming households in the Northern Region are without food. In the Central Region, the Malawi Red Cross Society is distributing food to approximately 22,000 households. During November households will receive 50 kilos of maize. Corn-soya blend (CSB), vegetable oil and pulses may be included in December. Food assistance is planned through March 2006 but may be extended until April.
- (b) During 27 October to 2 November, the government parastatal ADMARC had limited and erratic supplies of maize in the Southern Region. Maize grain, resulting from informal cross-border trade with Mozambique, was also available in most local markets, as well as other local food commodities. However, prices for maize in the local markets continue to be unaffordable to poorer households.

(5) Mozambique

- (a) Findings released from the Mozambican Government's Food and Nutritional Security Technical Secretariat (SETSAN) assessment undertaken in the first half of October, indicated that the number of people vulnerable to immediate food insecurity has risen from 550,000 to over 800,000. Food shortages are essentially a result of the prolonged drought. Areas most affected by the drought are in the south and centre of the country.
- (b) However, the SETSAN survey also found pockets of drought and hunger in the north. The worst hit Province is Tete in the west of the country, where SETSAN identified 198,000 drought-affected people, followed by the Provinces of Gaza and Inhambane in the south with 146,000 and 119,000 people affected respectively. All Provinces throughout the country have Districts at risk. Although markets in rural areas have food, prices have risen between 30 and 100 percent.
- (c) People are walking up to 40 kilometres to find water, while others are digging holes in dry riverbeds. In the Province of Maputo, the Department of Livestock reported 20 heads of cattle have died in the past two weeks due to a lack of water. The consumption of wild foods and migration as coping mechanisms continue in the affected areas.

(6) Swaziland

- (a) Recent rainfall across parts of the country has raised hopes that the planting season may be salvaged in some areas. However, despite the rainfall, most dams have fallen to record lows. Irrigation projects have been put on hold and urban centres are preparing for water rationing.

(7) Zambia

- (a) Due to serious pipeline shortfalls, November's cereal rations for all PRRO beneficiaries have been cut by 30 percent. Reduced rations are coming at an extremely critical time. Household stocks have been exhausted, wild food is scarce and usual coping mechanisms are failing. In some Districts in the Southern Province, an increasing number of women are turning to prostitution. In other areas people are chopping down trees to make charcoal and others have resorted to selling cattle loaned to them under a Government loan project.
- (b) Findings from a WFP Snap Food Security and Nutrition survey carried out between 17 to 20 October in parts of the Southern and Western Provinces revealed an elevated number of children were underweight with malnutrition related sores over their bodies. In most Districts people are surviving on wild seedpods where available, but these are becoming increasingly scarce. Availability and access to maize grain is becoming extremely difficult in the drought-affected districts. What little maize that is available in local markets is now beyond the reach of the majority of households. Water for human

and livestock consumption has also decreased.

(8) Zimbabwe

- (a) Ongoing food insecurity continues to affect all regions of the country. Increased prices and shortages of maize, as well as shortages of fuel are worsening the situation. People are resorting to eating wild food. In the District of Kariba, local authorities have confirmed the death of a mother and her five-year old daughter after eating under-cooked tubers and tree pods, which are toxic unless cooked sufficiently. Reports from schools reveal that attendance has dropped as a result of food shortages. WFP food distributions, through cooperating partner Save the Children, began on 4 November.
- (b) According to WFP data, the average price of maize grain in October 2005 has increased by 60 per cent in Bulawayo; ZWD 6,143 per kilogram, 54 per cent in Masvingo; ZWD 10,857 per kilogram and 88 per cent in Mutare; ZWD 8,571 per kilogram, compared to September 2004 prices. In October, the highest price increase was seen in Masvingo, where the price rose to ZWD 8,000 per kilogram in the first week of October compared to ZWD 12,571 per kilogram in the last week.
- (c) During the week, food distributions under WFP's planned Vulnerable Group Feeding programme began in four Districts of Matabeleland, five Districts of Manicaland, two Districts of Mashonaland, and four Districts of Masvingo Province. In other areas, WFP and cooperating partners continued to finalize beneficiary registrations while encountering challenges as communities insisted that more people should receive food assistance. WFP's criteria for vulnerable group feeding targets those with no means of self-support, households with chronically ill member(s), child or elderly-headed households, and households with a large dependency ration catering to orphans and other vulnerable individuals.

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

(1) Indonesia

- (a) During the reporting period (20 October – 3 November), Free Aceh Movement (GAM) members visited WFP Meulaboh office four times seeking food assistance. Currently IOM is registering GAM members and providing assistance packages. WFP advised all its field offices to take necessary precautions dealing with GAM members and to refer them to the Government and/or IOM.
- (b) Distribution for the month of October was hampered by logistical difficulties including rapidly deteriorating road network in Aceh Jaya District. The landing craft Sumber Power was stranded in Simuelue due to bad weather, and as a consequence, food delivery to Calang was delayed.
- (c) Since the introduction of the beneficiary data provided by the BPDE, Provincial Statistics Department, an active verification and socialization process of this data by cooperating partners and local government is ongoing throughout Aceh. For the month of November, all field offices and cooperating partners are working together to reduce the number of beneficiaries based on BPDE data.
- (d) Following the floods and landslide on 19 October in Semadam and Bukit Tusam sub-districts in Aceh Tenggara, Indonesia, WFP conducted an impact assessment jointly with WHO, UNJLC, and IOM during 19-22 October. 5 affected villages with some 1,500 displaced persons were provided mixed food rations rice, canned fish, vegetable oil, noodles, and biscuits.
- (e) During the reporting period, food delivery was carried out throughout Aceh to fulfill the

targeted beneficiaries for October. In Panga, the sub-district of Aceh Jaya, 6,082 beneficiaries were reached with some 83 tons of rice, canned fish, and vegetable oil. Food distribution is ongoing in Teunom, Krueng Sabee and Sektia Bakti where 32,430 beneficiaries will be receiving a total of 441 tons of food.

- (f) Rapid Food Security Assessment was completed on 20 October and data entry and analysis is underway. The report will also incorporate the result from WFP/UNICEF Nutritional Surveillance Survey to have more comprehensive overview of nutritional and food status in Aceh and North Sumatra. These assessments serve as a basis of channeling WFP's assistance into more needy area.
- (g) The FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment (CFSAM) will be conducted during 8 – 16 November in Aceh and Nias.
- (h) Market price survey carried out by WFP Calang on 25 October in Calang and Panga in Aceh Jaya district indicated that prices were compared to the previous week and also to a government-conducted survey to determine increase and/or decrease in the retail cost of basic items. With a modest reduction in the prices of commodities as compared to the previous survey, prices are still slightly higher than the Government's stipulated price.
- (i) WFP is working actively to expand MCN programme to other districts in order to improve nutritional status of children under age 5, pregnant women and lactating mothers. By the end of this year, the programme is expected to assist 180,000 beneficiaries. With arrival of a new programme officer in Banda Aceh, expansion of MCN programme will be more effective. Pending issues regarding the start of the programme in Aceh Utara with LIPMAGA are being addressed.
- (j) As of 31 October situation of in country stocks is as follows: 4,747 tons of rice, 1,537 tons of Fish, 722 tons of vegetable oil and 3,229 tons of noodles. No shortfalls are expected as actions have been already taken to ensure food availability. During the reporting period 375.8 tons of biscuits, 24 tons of canned fish, 1.8 tons of noodles and 270.7 tons of vegetable oil were moved from Medan to various locations.
- (k) Landing craft MV Sumber Power arrived in Calang on 23 October carrying 300 tons of rice and 50 tons of canned fish. Also on board were non-food items for the construction of the container pier at Calang. Discharging of the cargo of the landing craft was completed on 28 October and the vessel departed for Banda Aceh. Construction of emergency jetty in Calang commenced on 26 October and is still on-going. A 35 meter by 5 meters emergency jetty will enable trucks roll on and off landing craft thereby minimizing the problem of getting stuck in the sand experienced during previous offloading exercises.
- (l) Due to heavy rains, a bridge at Kualam Bersi (approx. 10 kms from WFP base in Calang) collapsed in early October. This has caused delay in the delivery to the sub-districts of Kreung Sabee, Panga and Teunom, where 53% of the October caseload of 60,744 beneficiaries are located. While CRS is rebuilding the bridge, the Indonesian military (TNI) has constructed an adjacent log bridge to facilitate the resumption of distribution to the areas mentioned. The Babah Ngom to Patek to Gunung Mancong segments of the road have also deteriorated considerably.
- (m) WFP logistics team had meetings with Port Authorities and Andhika GAC on Wednesday 18 October to assess on transport requirements and facilitation in the port of Belawan with regard to the Special Operation that is expected to start soon in support of Aceh and Nias rehabilitation.
- (n) On 22 October, 2,000 units of table top cookers from Electrolux arrived in Banda Aceh. These appliances are donated to the Government of Indonesia to be further distributed to the people of Aceh. Dinas Sosial will carry out the distribution once the rest of the

donation – 174 units of gas cookers and 157 units of refrigerators.

(2) Korea (DPR)

- (a) With cereal cuts continuing, approximately 3.6 million out of WFP's 6.5 million targeted beneficiaries will not be given WFP cereals this month – 2.5 million in vulnerable group feeding (including children in kindergartens and nursery schools) and 1.1 million in Food for Work.
- (b) DPRK Country Director, Richard Ragan, returned to Pyongyang after meetings in Rome last week between Korean government representatives and WFP. There remained a considerable difference in perspectives between WFP and the Korean government on the future of WFP in this country at the conclusion of these discussions.
- (c) During meetings in Pyongyang the previous week between other DPRK government officials and US Governor Bill Richardson, the DPRK side were reportedly agreed on terms that were different from those offered by their negotiators in Rome.
- (d) Thus, the need for further negotiation is necessary and both sides agreed that these talks would take place in Pyongyang starting during the second week of November.
- (e) In the meantime, WFP is preparing a contingency plan for full phase out by March 2006.

(3) Sri Lanka

- (a) On 31 October, the Sri Lankan government reiterated its call to urgently review the implementation of the current truce with the Tamil Tigers following the assassination of a top intelligence officer. The Norwegian peace facilitators had appointed Trond Furuhojve, a retired Norwegian Major General to hold talks with both. Furuhojve who visited the island early this month failed to achieve a breakthrough. The two sides are locked in stalemate over the venue for talks. The LTTE says the talks must be held outside Sri Lanka while the Government insists they must be held within the island.
- (b) The polarized election platforms could lead to political violence in the lead up to the presidential election (17 November). Greater deployment of security services and checkpoints has already started and can be expected to continue. The frequency of political rallies is also expected to increase.
- (c) UN communication concerning reduced movements during the election week will occur on a day to day basis depending on the situation. Workshops or missions will be canceled during the period 15 to 19 November. UNDSS and the Security Management Team have produced a contingency plan for the period.
- (d) There were fewer attacks during the reporting period (20 October – 3 November) when compared with previous weeks so there was minimal impact on WFP operations during the reporting period.
- (e) From 1 October, Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) has replaced GFD, scaling down targeted distribution to 350,000 beneficiaries. The programme will continue till 31 December 2005. VGF food ration per person and per day is composed of 400g of cereals, 60g of pulses, 20g of sugar, 20g of oil and 40g of CSB. From October to December 2005, WFP is planning to distribute 17,485 tons of mixed food commodities under VGF. MCN, FFE and FFW activities are ongoing.
- (f) As part of the regular food aid monitoring, beneficiary households and final distribution points, including multi-purpose cooperative societies' retail outlets, schools and clinics were visited on a daily basis in Emergency Operation (EMOP) districts during the reporting period.
- (g) WFP is currently providing fortified Corn Soya Blend (CSB) to nearly 100,000 women

and children in health clinics under its Emergency Operation.

- (h) A team of graduates from the Medical Research Institute worked on the data collected from the tsunami affected areas during May 2005. The data is now available on the website www.cnslk.org : a Child Nutrition Surveillance (CNS) website supported by the WFP and launched in September 2004 to gain greater understanding of the real state of child nutrition in Sri Lanka and concurrently set-up an early warning mechanism that will alert the medical authorities on any impending dangers to child health. WFP Mother-Child Nutrition (MCN) focal points will be trained to enter data into the website at district level. WFP is planning to progressively hand this system over to the Government so that a national Nutrition Surveillance System is in place by 2006.
- (i) To date, 444 Food-for-Work (FFW) projects have been approved in tsunami affected areas. From October to December 2005, WFP is planning to distribute 10,967 tons of mixed food commodities to some 183,000 beneficiaries (36,600 participants) under FFW. Some 15% of these projects are already complete.
- (j) WFP school-feeding activities are currently covering 397 schools (106,000 school children) in tsunami affected areas. However, Food-for-Education (FFE) activities were suspended in Muslim Schools during the Ramadan. An FFE Standardized survey will be launched in December 2005, focus on the new areas under school-feeding and look at a possible expansion of school-feeding activities. The Survey is planned to be completed by 19 December. Data entry and analysis will then commence in January 2006.
- (k) The tri-partite Cash Trial Pilot agreement between WFP, the Ministry of Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconciliation and the Ministry of Samurdhi has been signed by all parties. Funds for this cash trial will be transferred to the Ministry of Samurdhi's bank account during the week of 31 October in order to start cash disbursements.
- (l) The baseline survey is now nearly completed. The household sizes have changed particularly in Batticaloa as people move from accommodation in camps often shared by an extended family to smaller family units living in the temporary shelters or the newly built housing. Average family sizes have decreased from 4.5 – 5 immediately after the tsunami to 3 people per household now in this area.
- (m) Due to the increasing problem of infestation of commodities, Jaffna, Galle and Colombo warehouse are to be fumigated. Treatment of the infected CSB is now under way.
- (n) On 24 October, the 60th Anniversary of the United Nations was celebrated in Colombo in which the Chief Guest was the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Hon. Anura Bandarnaike.

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

(1) Bolivia

- (a) National elections, planned to take place on the 4th of December, had to be postponed since the discussion for parliamentary seats share continues to be discussed by the Congress. The time left until the foreseen date is too short for the Electoral Court to arrange logistics and operational matters.
- (b) The candidate of the Movement to Socialism (MAS), Evo Morales, set a one week deadline for the Congress and the Electoral Court to establish a new date for the elections. Otherwise, he threatened with a popular uprising. Other candidates support the notion of an eventual Presidential Decree to end the discussion for parliamentary seats and set a final distribution and elections date.
- (c) The traffic along the main way connecting the cities of La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz is blocked due to a bridge break down and more than 11 landslides that resulted

from heavy rains in the tropical Chapare region. As a consequence, some 1,200 people are stranded along the way.

- (d) A budget revision to substitute commodities, transfer funds and extend time is finishing the approval process. Once cleared, WFP will purchase about 380 tons of food for the last distribution to all affected communities. This distribution is expected for the second half of November 2005.

(2) Colombia

- (a) The strong rainy season keeps affecting Colombia since mid September and has extended to more than 70% of the country and has left more than 72 people dead, at least 22,000 affected families, more than 6,500 houses with severe damages and 420 houses totally destroyed. The most affected persons are those living in urban areas and small towns located along main rivers. In the province of Cordoba some 4,000 families located on the banks of Cauca River in the municipality of Ayapel are under high risk after the river flooded. In the provinces of Santander and Antioquia more than 2,000 families have also been affected by floods and landslides in several municipalities. Weather alert reports have been issued for all provinces. According to weather specialists this rainy season will continue until mid November.
- (b) Tropical storm Beta severely affected the Colombian Caribbean Islands of San Andres, Providencia and Santa Catalina with heavy winds, torrential rains and high surf. At least 30 people were injured and 40% of all houses were damaged in Providencia, a small island located about 250 kilometers off the Colombian coast. Colombian Presidency has ordered immediate aid assistance and the reconstruction of all houses and infrastructure affected in Providencia and Santa Catalina. WFP does not develop any food aid activity in this region of the country.
- (c) According to information issued by local authorities in Antioquia, there is a high risk of massive displacements in different municipalities of the province. The most affected towns are Dabeiba, Apartadó, San Luis and San Carlos. Situation is tense in these municipalities due to clashes between the Colombian army and members of illegal armed groups.
- (d) Colombian authorities indicate that some 20 to 30 people were killed in clashes between illegal armed groups in rural areas of San Jose del Palmar, province of Choco. The Colombian Army reported also that there is no information about civilians wounded in these clashes as fighting happened far from any inhabited town.
- (e) At least a dozen illegal armed rebels were killed in southeastern Colombia near the Brazilian border when Colombian army troops attacked a rebel boat convoy on a jungle river. Most of the rebels died when the boats sank during the attack. WFP does not develop any food aid activity in this region.
- (f) In the context of the new Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10366, Assistance to People Displaced by Violence, last week WFP distributed 641 tons of food in 13 provinces to 67,317 beneficiaries, especially in School Feeding, Preschool Feeding, Food for Work, Food for Training, Nursing and Expectant Mothers, Nutritional Recovery and Emergency Food Aid.

(3) Cuba

- (a) Sea penetrations that flooded several miles near the seashore in Ciudad de La Habana, Playa, Plaza and Habana Vieja. In Ciudad de La Habana more than 100,000 people have been affected. Damages to houses is still being evaluated. Preliminary estimates indicate up to 4,700 houses were damaged, 260 houses totally collapsed and nearly 1000 partially destroyed. Government authorities at municipal level have been

reinforced and have been assisting more than 25,000 families located in the affected areas by providing drinking water, food and some other resources partially replace losses.

- (b) As positive result of the heavy rainfall associated to hurricane Wilma, there are 6 685 millions of m³ reported in reservoirs in the country which represents 76% of their total capacity, alleviating a long period of drought which have been for long affecting vast areas in the country. Concerns remain for Camagüey where water levels remain low.
- (c) Distribution under Emergency Operation (EMOP) 10423.0 and 10473.0 are ongoing, thereby providing support to populations now affected also by Wilma in the east of Cuba.
- (d) EMOP 10423.0 is resourced at 41%. US\$ 2 millions are urgently needed to meet outstanding requirements. EMOP 10473.0 has been funded with IRA resources. US\$ 400,000 are urgently required to fully refund this project.

(4) Ecuador

- (a) According to CODHES (Consultoría para los Derechos Humanos), a total of 252,801 people have been displaced since January 2005 as a result of the armed conflict in Colombia. The number of displaced people shows a significant increase of 23% compared to last year. The report also showed that from July to September almost 99,338 people (19,868 households) have left their homes and work due to violence and insecurity, which means an increase of 32% compared to year 2004. Therefore, an average of 1,080 people have been displaced daily during this period of time due to the conflict in Colombia.
- (b) The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Francisco Carrión, requested Colombia's Government to stop glisofato fumigations in the northern border while a deep evaluation of its effects is undertaken. Negotiations between Colombia and Ecuador at the moment are deadlocked.
- (c) According to the National Geophysical Institute, on October 24, a moderate intensity quake of 4.7 in the Richter scale was registered 73.65 km from Quito, in Baeza, located in the Amazon province of El Napo. Damages were reported in buildings and houses in Baeza and El Chaco communities. On October 27, a moderate intensity quake of 4.6 in the Richter scale was registered 355.59 km from south Quito, in El Oro province. Also on October 27, a moderate intensity quake of 4.5 in the Richter scale was registered 495.59 km south from Quito, in Loja province.
- (d) According to the National Geophysical Institute, the volcanic activity registered during the past weeks on the Tungurahua Volcano continues to be low, with small emissions of steam and gas. However, heavy rains have been registered in the past days producing mudslides coming from the top of the volcano. Cloudy weather does not allow an appropriate monitoring; heavy rains are still taking place. In the community of Pondoá loud roars coming from the volcano have been reported.
- (e) Since the past weeks volcanic activity at the Cotopaxi Volcano continues to be moderate with small emissions of steam. Monitoring of the volcano has been difficult due to bad weather conditions.
- (f) On Monday, 7 November, products for Emergency Operation (EMOP) 10381.0 will be delivered in the two main warehouses in Quito and Lago Agrio. Elaboration of food rations is estimated to start on the second week of November and distribution of food rations will start on 25 November .
- (g) EMOP 103813.0 has received an additional contribution of \$200.000 in order to continue its operation.

(5) El Salvador

- (a) The Santa Ana (Iamatepec) volcano; remains at an elevated level of activity; the National Service for Territorial Studies (SNET) has stated that while the volcano has stabilized, the volcano remains fluctuant and an eruption similar or larger to the one on 1 October is possible.
- (b) The number of people in shelters as a result of the volcanic eruption and flooding/landslides caused by Tropical Storm Stan remains stable at 12,000. The annual coffee harvest, which began last week; has prompted a return of populations whom live around the Iamatepec volcano as well as migrant workers; a situation similar to the eruption on 1 October would be far more complicated during the coffee harvest due to the increased number of people.
- (c) In response to the emergency, WFP has dispatched 551 metric tons to 84, 000 beneficiaries in over 400 shelters and affected communities. Additionally WFP is planning a distribution to over 20,000 beneficiaries in the river Lempa basin in the coming days to cover their food needs over the coming month.
- (d) A Ecuadorian Air Force C-130 Hercules arrived in San Salvador on 30 October with a donation of 15 tons of fortified cereal and HEBs; the flight was organized between the Ecuadorian Air Force, WFP and the Ecuadorian Govt; the donation will be utilized in the ongoing emergency situation through the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10212.0.
- (e) FLAs (Field Level Agreements) are being finalized with NGO partners to cover the recovery phase of the operation; (FFW) and Food for Training (FFT) activities focused on crop recovery and income generating activities for the creation of productive assets as well as disaster mitigation schemes will be the main focus.
- (f) The regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10212.0 has had an increase in requirements over the remaining four months of the operation and will aim to reach 175,000 beneficiaries monthly; 2,402 tons will be required on a monthly basis inclusive of 1,238 tons per month for a caseload of 75,000 beneficiaries specifically related to recent volcanic activity and floods/mudslides. The operation is facing shortfalls of 4,766 tons with pipeline breaks starting in November for vegetable oil followed by breaks in cereals and CSB in December.

(6) Guatemala

- (a) The ECLAC mission has initiated the assessment on the socio-economic and environmental impacts of the disaster, with WFP represented. Mission members undertook the first travel to the affected areas during the weekend and will proceed to gather information throughout the following two weeks.
- (b) Latest information from FAO and MFEWS reports that the southern Pacific and western regions of Guatemala currently face a severe livelihood and food security crisis. The hurricane occurred during the first of this year's staple cereals harvest and left many households acutely food insecure. In the affected areas (Huehuetenango, San Marcos, Sacatepequez, Retalhulehu, Suchitepequez, Escuintla y Santa Rosa) most poor households rely on subsistence farming and on income earned as agricultural laborers to meet their food needs.
- (c) The hurricane has reduced food access for poor households in multiple ways: loss of crops for household consumption (maize, beans and vegetables), price increases of staple cereals (prices which quickly surged have come down, but might increase again in three to four months, if national availability of staples such as maize and beans is exhausted), income reduction as a result of the loss of cash crops (e.g. sesame) and

potentially through a reduction of labour demand in the coffee and sugar cane harvests.

- (d) It is also been reported, that since the landscape has changed, especially in the San Marcos highland communities, many families will have limited possibilities to continue with farming activities. The hurricane worsened the land erosion and deforestation in those areas, which will directly affect families that depend on agriculture.
- (e) WFP rapid impact assessment concluded that food commodities will be urgently needed in the hardest hit municipalities. These communities, where people's livelihoods depend on subsistence farming, agricultural, other daily wage labour, and fishing, will require food assistance for the next 6 months or their nutritional status will rapidly deteriorate.
- (f) Inter-institutional monitoring teams reported that access to communities has improved and thus, the flow of food assistance. However, despite the efforts in restoring the infrastructure, a number of communities continue to be isolated.
- (g) A new request to distribute approximately 260 tons of in-country commodities to 15,000 people in San Marcos communities was made today. In cooperation with Action against Hunger, National Fund for Peace, Save the Children and the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP will distribute in 17 municipalities.
- (h) In total, 2,043 tons have been distributed for the Country Program (CP), the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO), and the IRA until 1 November.
- (i) Upon confirmation of initial donations to resource Emergency Operation (EMOP) 10497.0, the following commodities have been called forward: 1,443 mt of maize, 169 mt of beans and 51 MT of vegetable oil.
- (j) Due to the emergency, both PRRO 10212 and CP 10092 will be reorienting its resources in order to assist people in affected communities across the country. Under the PRRO 10212, the Ministry of Health and the Social Invest Fund will distribute approximately 1400 MT to affected communities where it has been reported incidents of chronic malnutrition. From the CP 10092, WFP will also distribute approximately 325 MT in day care centers in affected areas.
- (k) Logistics mission successfully accomplished its assessment of roads conditions, new warehouse space and transport market in San Marcos. All main access roads have been cleared up to the capital of San Marcos. The new regional warehouse is to be opened at the Air Force base as per agreement between WFP and the Government. Regional transport services confirmed interest in becoming WFP providers at competitive prices.
- (l) A total of 12 NGOs attended today the coordination meeting to explore venues of joint implementation of the emergency.
- (m) The Draft LOU to be signed between WFP and the GoG will outline responsibilities of WFP, the Ministry of Agriculture, and NGOs, in regards to targeting of affected communities as well as the modus operandi for the food distribution.
- (n) WFP current concern is that in-country stocks of ongoing activities are almost depleted and, to date, only approximately 20 percent of the WFP appeal has been covered.

(7) Honduras

- (a) WFP has participated in meetings with Government authorities (Ministry of Agriculture and "Comite Permanente de Contingencias", COPECO) and UN Emergency Management Group (UNETE) for tropical storm/hurricane Beta. WFP is working closely with COPECO and holds a permanent communication channel, through staff designated at their operations center, to coordinate possible needs.
- (b) The Local Emergency Management Agency (COPECO) modified the ALERT status in

the all the country. Gracias a Dios and Colon remain on Yellow alert, where soils have become heavily saturated and have lost their capacity to absorb rain; therefore expected rainfall will very likely produce floods.

- (c) WFP participated in meetings with Officials from the Municipality of Tegucigalpa (Capital) to coordinate with the Local Emergency Committee. It is estimated that up to 50,000 people are at risk in Tegucigalpa. Red Cross staff has been designated to participate in these local emergency committees.
- (d) WFP has monitors in each of the 18 departments and all of them are reporting regularly to WFP and the UN system. Reports have been received from affected areas using WFP communications systems.
- (e) WFP is cooperating with several NGO's such as World Vision, CARE and MOPAWI.
- (f) A Mission was sent to Colón Department which is one of the areas most at risk. A second mission is on its way to La Mosquitia to assist local staff there.
- (g) Food-for-Work (FFW) activities are being executed in coordination with counterpart organizations in order to support the recovery process.
- (h) With resources from the relief component of the PRRO (10212.0 "Targeted Food Assistance for People Affected by Shocks and for Recovery of Livelihoods") :WFP and partners COPECO, CODEM ((Municipality emergency Committee), continue to carry out assessments of damages and improve the quality of assistance to affected population.
- (i) A team from the central office has been deployed to the region to undertake a rapid assessment of the food security situation of the affected population.
- (j) In coordination with the Honduras Air Force 3.5 tons of HEB and CSB have been delivered to La Mosquitia. An additional 20 tons are at the air force base and will be transported with Chinook helicopters, weather permitting. Another 22 tons have been shipped to La Mosquitia to assist the affected Population in Palacios, Puerto Lempira, Brus Laguna and Villeda Morales.
- (k) The Minister of Agriculture has been designated by the President of Honduras to coordinate the food aid assistance in case of emergency, WFP has met with him in order to revise food aid needs and actual stocks.
- (l) Quotations of NFI's are being updated by UNICEF and WFP will eventually support in purchase (Kitchen tools, blankets, etc, which will be delivered through WFP logistical structure).WHO will coordinate delivery of medical supplies. Coordination with NGO's for possible interventions is planned.
- (m) Food aid monitors (20) are participating with local emergency committees (COPECO) on the potential risk areas for needs assessments and food aid programming and are sending regular reports from their areas.
- (n) Some logistic challenges are foreseen to bring humanitarian aid to those most affected by the path of Beta. Riverbanks are expected to continue to rise considerably and more roads to be cut-off.
- (o) In coordination with COPECO (National Commission for Contingencies in Honduras), 568 tons of food have been pre-positioned in affected areas.

(8) Nicaragua

- (a) On the night of 30 October, tropical storm Beta impacted the coast and then dissipated over Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan government maintains a Yellow Alert for the areas affected by Hurricane Beta. The previously declared state of emergency for the municipalities of Wiwilí, Waspam and San José de Bocay due to tropical storm Stan and a plague of rats was aggravated by Hurricane Beta and is kept up as well.

- (b) The National System of Disaster Prevention (SINAPRED) and the National Civil Defense inform that as of 31 October, a total of 1,034 families (5,763 persons) remained in 29 shelters mainly in the Southern Atlantic Region (RAAS) and North Central part of the country. This number of families is expected to vary as some people are returning home and some others are still being evacuated to shelters already activated due to the swelling of riverbanks in those regions, especially in the Waspam area in the RAAN, where there was already an emergency situation being attended by WFP.
- (c) A preliminary assessment by SINAPRED and Defense Civil, 2,658 persons (443 families) are in need of food assistance for 15 days.
- (d) In case WFP's assistance is needed in areas affected by Beta, 100 tons of food from Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10212.0 stocks are pre-positioned in the region.
- (e) A recent WFP food security and livelihood survey in the Autonomous Atlantic Regions of Nicaragua is giving WFP key baseline information regarding impact of the Hurricane on the food security and livelihood situation of the affected population.
- (f) Riverbanks are reported to have risen considerably and some roads to be cut-off, mainly in the Southern Atlantic Region. Thus, logistics challenges are foreseen for the delivery of humanitarian aid. As soon as it is safe to travel, a WFP logistician will travel to Bluefields to help coordinate the upcoming relief interventions.
- (g) WFP will resume food assistance (PRRO 10212.0 relief component) to those communities affected by the loss of harvests (due to rat infestations) in the municipality of Waspam, in the Northern Atlantic Region of the country (RAAN). 74 tons of food will be distributed in 14 communities to some 890 families (4,450 persons).
- (h) Food distributions had been interrupted for security reasons while Hurricane Beta threatened Nicaragua.
- (i) Since PRRO 10212.0 resources have been used to be able to respond to other emergencies (rat infestation in Waspam), the operation urgently needs resources to continue to provide assistance to families living in areas vulnerable to recurrent shocks.

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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