

World Food Programme Emergency Report 2005  
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**(A) Highlights**

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- (C) East & Central Africa:** (1) Burundi (2) Congo, DR (3) Eritrea (4) Ethiopia (5) Kenya (6) Rwanda (7) Somalia (8) Sudan (9) Uganda
- (D) West Africa:** (1) Chad (2) Cote d'Ivoire (3) Guinea (4) Liberia (5) Niger
- (E) Southern Africa:** (1) Angola (2) Lesotho (3) Malawi (4) Mozambique (5) Namibia (6) Swaziland (7) Zambia (8) Zimbabwe
- (F) Asia:** (1) Bangladesh (2) Indonesia (3) Korea (DPR) (4) Myanmar (5) Sri Lanka
- (G) Latin America and Caribbean:** (1) Bolivia (2) Colombia (3) Cuba (4) Ecuador (5) Guatemala (6) Haiti (7) Nicaragua

**(A) Highlights**

- (a) In Niger, over 1.4 million beneficiaries have already been reached in the first round of general distributions.
- (b) In Niger, over 33% of the second round tonnages has been provided to partners
- (c) In Chad, WFP completes General Food Distributions in nine refugee camps with a full food basket. Iridimi, Am Nabak and Touloum camps to be covered during the current week.
- (d) In Sudan, airdrops from El Obeid resumed to the South after a sustained break caused by persistent shortages of Jet A1 fuel.
- (e) In Sudan, despite precautionary security measures, attacks on commercial and humanitarian vehicles continue in Darfur.

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

**(1) Afghanistan**

- (a) Afghans peacefully voted for the parliamentary and provincial council elections on 18 September throughout the country amid threats of violence from the ousted Taliban militia. Although the turnout was low compared to last year's presidential elections, the Joint Election Management Body (JEMB) termed the elections as satisfactory.
- (b) WFP implemented its regular activities in collaboration with partners supporting 278,300 beneficiaries with 1,315 tons of food.
- (c) Recently completed Food-for-Work (FFW) projects resulted in the rehabilitation of some 35kms of roads in the northern Sari Pul and 10kms of roads and 14 wells in Jawzjan province. Rebuilding of these communal assets has greatly improved community access to social services.

**(2) Libyan Arab Jamahiriya**

- (a) WFP has been granted by the Government of Libya the fuel for the aircraft used in Khufra for the airlift to Sudan until 31 December 2005.
- (b) WFP Convoy S001, carrying 747 tons of food, was delivered to various refugee camps in North-Eastern Chad; Convoy S002 carrying 1,025 tons of food arrived in Chad and is being delivered to various refugee camps in N-E Chad; Convoy S003, carrying 1,010 tons to various refugees camps in North-Eastern Chad, arrived in Chad via the Eastern route during the reporting period (15 – 22 September); Convoy S004, carrying 1,751 tons of food, departed from Khufra on 22 September to Abeche (for Geneina); Convoy S005, consisting of 31 trucks carrying 1,000 tons of food, arrived in Khufra from Benghazi and will depart for Abeche (for Geneina) in week 39.
- (c) Three additional WFP convoys -Convoy S006, S007 and S008- carrying a total of 3,000Mt are under loading ex Benghazi and Khufra to Abeche (for Geneina).
- (d) The Special Operation (SO) is 55 percent funded; the funding situation remains critical.

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

**(1) Burundi**

- (a) UNHCR continued to report an increasing number of returnees. The cumulative figure of returnees since 1 January 2005 amounts to 44,000 persons.
- (b) Shortages of vegetable oil and CSB are still being experienced. The pipeline is adequate for October and November, however some shortfalls will be experienced in December.

**(2) Congo, DR**

- (a) According to United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC), many clashes between Rwandan rebel fighters and Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo (FARDC) troops occurred in North-Kivu, mainly in Rutshuru territory. Last week, these rebels reportedly killed 3 persons during an operation in which governmental troops had pushed them out of the seized area of Nyamilima. This insecurity prompted displacement of population towards safer areas such as Goma, Kibutu and Kiwanja.
- (b) The Government's decision to suspend several airline companies due to the recent crashes will affect food delivery in some Kalima distribution sites, in Maniema province. Airlifts remain the only way to transport food from Goma to Kalima given the various logistics and security constraints. About 3,000 beneficiaries currently in nutrition centres in Kalima will be affected by this decision and thus far no food delivery took place this week.
- (c) Reports from Bunia indicated a spontaneous movement of returnees from Uganda. According to the Cooperating Partner (CP) Solidarité, 502 returnee households reached Tchomia area while 960 others gathered in Kasenyi and 1,100 others returned to Tagba (Ituri district). The Bunia sub-office plans to field a needs assessment mission next week.
- (d) WFP sub-office in Goma is currently involved in a UN/NGO joint mission to assess the food security of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Beni area. The mission will focus on the IDP caseload, coping mechanisms and food security. Preliminary findings put the number of IDPs at 23,200, most of whom are being integrated into the local economy. Consequently, during the food security meeting in Goma, it was decided that WFP would focus its resources on the recently displaced people from Boga (Ituri district). Food distributions to various affected groups, including IDPs in Rutshuru

territory, were hampered by the incessant insecurity, which continued to cause population migration to Goma and Kiwanja.

### **(3) Eritrea**

- (a) Reacting to the last Security Council resolution extending the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) until 15 March 2006 and urging the two nations to implement the 2002 boundary ruling emanating from the peace deal, the Director of Eritrean President's office denounced the resolution as being extremely disappointing. The Director indicated that the resolution fell far short of what was needed to press Ethiopia, which had thus far rejected the border decision, to accept the findings. He further questioned the appropriateness of the call to lift restrictions imposed on relief organizations in the resolution, indicating that it was a domestic issue that had nothing to do with UNMEE operations.
- (b) Widespread food insecurity still grips Eritrea but conditions are set to improve. The good rains registered during the azmea season (March-May), followed by above average kremti rains (the major crop growing season) in all kremti rain-dependant areas, are viewed as the best rainfall in recent years. Around 300,000 hectares of land have been sown so far throughout the country. However, the production could be limited if the shortages of agriculture inputs such as seeds and fertilizers are not addressed immediately. Meanwhile, cereal prices continue to be high in all major markets and translate into direct losses in access to food for urban and semi-urban populations. Poorer rural households are also affected seeing that they depend on food aid and purchase to meet their household food needs.
- (c) The contributions received under the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10192.1 have reached USD 42.9 million, representing 20 percent of the total cost of the project. This project, which started on 1 September, will provide food assistance to close to 1.3 million malnourished and food-insecure populations countrywide.

### **(4) Ethiopia**

- (a) The National Meteorological Services Agency's (NMSA) report that the main ("meher" or "keremt") rainy season is coming to an end after a generally favourable season. NMSA reports that the "inter-tropical convergent front" is moving south, below the Equator, and consequently the frequency of rainfall in Ethiopia is expected to decrease in the coming weeks.
- (b) Overall, the food security situation in terms of "areas of concern" has improved in recent months due to favourable weather conditions and the faster implementation of food and cash transfers under the Productive Safety Nets Programme and relief food distributions. There remain "areas of concern" in 37 districts. In Amhara region, Wag Hamra zone is still precarious and requires very close monitoring. In Oromiya region, East Harerge, West Harerge and Bale zones are of concern, while Borena zone has experienced flooding and ethnic conflicts have displaced some people. In Southern Nations and Nationalities People's (SNNP) region, Sidama and Kembata Tembaro zones are of concern, as are several areas of Somali region including East and West Imi zones and camps for internally displaced people in Fafan and Hartishek.
- (c) The number of people receiving relief food in Ethiopia varies from month to month and depends on seasonal agricultural patterns. During the second half of the year, the number of people in need of relief food decreases. Thus after a peak of 3.8 million relief food beneficiaries in June, September beneficiaries are 3.2 million, October 2.4 million, November 1.2 million and December 0.9 million.
- (d) Confirmed contributions more than cover the Humanitarian Appeal requirements to the

end of the year, sufficient to cover the additional requirements from the mid-year re-assessment for most commodities and with a carryover for 2006. Donor support for relief food assistance has been exceptional for 2005. However the pipeline for fortified blended food has been weakened by the global shortage in production capacity for corn soya blend. WFP is vigorously pursuing local and international options to increase the availability of this important commodity for supplementary feeding.

## **(5) Kenya**

- (a) WFP continues to provide food support to the nearly 230,000 refugees residing in Kakuma and Dadaab camps in northwestern and northeastern parts of Kenya, respectively. A nutrition survey carried out in the Dadaab camps – host to 140,000 refugees - in June reported emergency levels of malnutrition. The Global Acute Malnutrition rate across the three camps (Ifo, Dagahaley and Hagadera) is 25 percent while for Ifo it is 34.5 percent. Given that the survey coincided with massive flooding in Ifo, a survey measuring weight-for-height will be repeated in Ifo with a larger sample size. In the meantime, a medium upper arm circumference (MUAC) exercise to identify potentially malnourished children for further screening and possible enrolment in the supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes has been carried out and results are being compiled. Flooding and the associated sanitation conditions negatively affected the health status, especially of children, due to high prevalence of infections and diseases.
- (b) Following recent donor contributions to the refugee operation in Kenya, WFP has been able to reinstate the full food-basket of 2,100 kcal/person/day in the fortnightly distributions of September. However, no resources have been committed beyond November 2005, which means that there will be food shortages in December 2005 unless additional donor commitments are received. Not only does this have implications for an already emergency level nutrition situation but there is also an implication for the security of the aid workers in the camps. The resource short-fall until the end of the year is valued at approximately USD 2 million. The operation requires an additional USD 15 million for the first half of 2006.

## **(6) Rwanda**

- (a) No asylum seekers were registered in Rwanda during the reporting week. The number in Nkamira transit camp remained stable with 1,144 asylum seekers.
- (b) The verification exercise in the two main Congolese refugees' camps was completed and the official figures were 17,444 and provisionally 16,841 in Kiziba and Gihembe respectively. A total of 4,068 ration cards were issued to heads of families of whom 82 percent were headed by women in Kiziba camp. An ad hoc committee made up of UNHCR, WFP and Government representatives was set up in Gihembe camp to solve the litigious cases that ensued during the verification. The committee met from 21 to 23 September to decide on the cases which were rejected during the verification exercise but who continued to claim refugee status. Once the litigious cases are resolved, exact figures in Gihembe camp will be communicated officially. The number of Congolese refugees in Rwanda is currently 40,176.
- (c) No new Burundian refugee entered Rwanda; nevertheless, the repatriation operation continued with 178 refugees who returned home from Nyamure during the reporting week. One camp, Gikonko was closed since the refugees were transferred to Nyamure camp. Only two camps, Kigeme with 944 refugees and Nyamure with 3,077 refugees, remained open. The number of Burundian refugees in Rwanda is currently 4,021.
- (d) A total of 15,341 refugees in Kiziba camp received close to 270 tons of mixed commodities as a one month package. Food distribution will be finalized this week for

the remaining 2,103 refugees.

- (e) Some 35 returnees crossed the border from DRC and entered through Nyagatare transit camp. They received a one month reduced repatriation package before returning to their places of origin.
- (f) Although it is to differing degrees, the food security situation is deteriorating in all provinces visited. The reasons for this vary and include the following; erratic weather conditions, scarcity of land due to high population densities, poor soil fertility and in some cases people coming across the borders to buy from local markets, thereby increasing demand and raising prices. Indicators of food insecurity in most of the places in the provinces of Byumba, Butare, Ruhengeri, Kibungo, Mutara, Gisenyi and Kibuye include reduced number of meals per day to one; increased commodity prices in markets; and people seeking casual labour in neighbouring districts. Preparations for the agricultural season due to start in September have also contributed to depleting food stocks as farmers are using their household stocks for seeds.

## **(7) Somalia**

- (a) On Thursday, September 22, 2005 the hijacked vessel MV Semlow left the Port of El Maan where it had been docked for the past three days. The vessel was seen sailing in the direction of Mogadishu port, some 30 km to the south. Hijackers came up with new demands for ransom after they had finalized negotiations with port authorities and TFG representatives on Tuesday, 20 September, in which they agreed to leave the vessel and release its 10 crew members and cargo of 850 tons of WFP rice the following morning. Due to non-compliance by the hijackers with the agreement reached on 5 August 2005 in Jowhar between the community of Harardhere (representing the hijackers), the TFG, the official representatives of Kenya, Sri Lanka and Tanzania and WFP Somalia, it became inevitable for WFP to nullify its involvement with the Jowhar Agreement. Similarly, a subsequent letter of 15 September 2005 addressed to El Maan Port Authorities is no longer binding. The WFP chartered vessel MV Semlow with 850 tons of rice for tsunami victims in northeast Somalia was hijacked since 27 June and stayed off the coast of Harardhere until 15 September 2005. On the same day the vessel set sail for the port of El Maan and docked on Monday 19 September 2005. On the basis of an official letter of request received from the office of the Prime Minister of the TFG dated 15 September 2005, WFP sent a letter to the El Maan port authorities to provide a safe passage for the chartered vessel and facilitate the discharge of the cargo which would have been handed over to TFG representatives for distribution in central regions of Somalia including Harardhere area.

## **(8) Sudan**

- (a) DARFUR:
- (b) The security situation, and subsequent restrictions on UN movement, continues to affect humanitarian operations, including WFP's food distributions and assessments in Darfur. Despite increased precautionary measures such as Government of Sudan (GoS) police patrols and African Union (AU) escorts, armed men continued to attack commercial and humanitarian vehicles in the region.
- (c) Skirmishes between the Sudan Liberation Army (SLA) and GoS have also been reported in North and South Darfur. A joint team of security officers from WFP, the UN Department of Security and Safety (UNDSS) and the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) travelled to Shangil Tobaya and Tabitt, North Sudan where they met with AU, SLA and the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) to discuss the security situation. While the situation was reported to have stabilized, residents of the villages have re-located to internally displaced persons (IDPs) camps near Shangil Tobaya.

- (d) Following the shooting incident that occurred in Tawila on 9 September 2005, a UNDSS security assessment mission has now declared the situation to be relatively stable. As a result, UN movement restrictions in Tawila were lifted. However, UN agencies have been advised to conduct all activities between 0900 and 1600 hours. All field missions were advised to contact the UNDSS prior to departure and to exercise extra caution at all times.
- (e) In Mershing, South Darfur, a UNDSS/WFP security mission recommended that food distribution activities be suspended for a few days while precautionary security measures are put in place. UNDSS has advised agencies working in Joghana to ensure that the SLA is notified in advance of any movement in the area.
- (f) In South Darfur, fears of insecurity in Muhajaria, Labado and Sheria town continue to deter transporters from readily delivering food to these areas. Last week, one of WFP's major transporters confirmed their withdrawal along Biliel, Ishma, Um Zeifa, Labado and Muhajaria.
- (g) Low primary transport dispatches from Port Sudan and reduced air deliveries due to jet fuel shortages throughout August and early September have led to low stock levels in the logistical hubs. WFP is looking into ways of maximizing primary and secondary dispatches in the country while prioritizing non-cereal delivery into West Darfur. Currently, half-rations of affected food items such as pulses and CSB are being distributed in the region.
- (h) With the worst of the rainy season over, roads into Geneina from El Fasher, Kebkabiyah, Birka Saira and Seraf Omra opened up during the week and trucks were able to travel along these roads. Meanwhile, WFP continued to dispatch food to Seref Bin Hussein in North Darfur from Geneina in West Darfur as the area remains inaccessible from El Fasher despite reduced rainfall.
- (i) While the jet fuel shortage crisis has improved with the re-opening of the Khartoum refinery, the supply of fuel remains largely dependant on imports as issues of quality of the jet fuel produced by the Khartoum refinery have been raised. Some 80 percent of scheduled airdrops and airlifts were conducted during the reporting week (15–22 September).
- (j) Between 1 and 18 September, WFP dispatched 26,951 tons to an estimated 1.4 million beneficiaries in Darfur. During the same period, WFP delivered 3,967 tons of food via airlifts and airdrops, representing 53 percent of the plan for September. Some 1,748 tons of food was airlifted from Al Khufra, Libya to Nyala and is included in this figure.
- (k) Despite an overall improvement in crowd control during food distributions in El Fasher town, North Darfur, a recent post-distribution monitoring (PDM) noted that beneficiaries continued to be subject to long queues and long waiting periods. WFP and Cooperating Partner (CP) African Humanitarian Action (AHA) are discussing ways to improve the distribution system. A joint WFP/ German Agro Action (GAA) monitoring and evaluation mission will also take place in Kutum area next week to look into ways of improving food distributions and food utilization.
- (l) In South Darfur, CP Sudan's Popular Committee for Relief (SPCR) reported an influx of 5,800 resettled IDPs in Beleil (5,555) and Hilat Hawasa (245). WFP will provide food assistance to the caseload once verification has taken place.
- (m) The WFP-Humanitarian Air Services (HAS) Executive Committee Group, which includes representation from the UN, Donor and NGO community, agreed on 16 August to implement a nominal charge for all WFP-HAS flights. Effective 1 October, USD 100 will be levied on all eligible agencies for travel on WFP-HAS fixed wing flights and USD 40 on helicopters. The introduction of this charge will enable WFP-HAS to illustrate improved cost effectiveness to donors, extend the life of the project, and encourage

agencies to improve the planning of their personnel movements and thus reduce the number of "no-shows" on flights.

- (n) The Darfur-wide food security and nutrition assessment mission continued during the reporting week. Following the assessment of several clusters in North, West and South Darfur, mission teams will proceed with the remaining clusters in the coming weeks.
- (o) As of 16 September, WFP's emergency operation in Darfur has received a total of USD 414 million. Urgent cash contributions are needed to repay outstanding internal loans of USD 40 million.
- (p) Following a recent contribution of USD 5.8 million from the US, WFP-HAS' funding shortfall stands at USD 6.4 million out of a total requirement of USD 24 million in 2005. With a monthly operating cost of USD 2 million, donor support is essential to allow WFP-HAS to continue providing services to the entire humanitarian community in Sudan.
- (q) SOUTH, EAST AND TRANSITIONAL AREAS:
- (r) The ongoing WFP road rehabilitation and de-mining activities on the Yei-Juba road, Bahr El Jebel, as well as food distributions in Mundri in Western Equatoria are temporarily suspended following several attacks on villages by armed groups. According to Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS) security reports, a series of attacks believed to be by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) on the Western Bank of the Nile in Bahr El Jebel State left several people killed and others reportedly abducted. WFP planned food deliveries to the region targeting some 16,000 returnees. Food distributions for the week targeting 5,000 returnees in Mundri are delayed because of the ensuing security concerns in the region. In some of the attacks, several children were killed; some staff of WFP Stand-By Partner Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD) and several other people were abducted. FSD staff were eventually released unharmed after being forced to walk for 17-20 kms.
- (s) OLS Security has declared the following routes no-go zones; Yei-Juba, Yie-Maridi, Yei-Aba, Morobo-Kajo Keji, Kajo Keji-Moyo, Nimule-Juba, Loa-Parajok-Labone, Ikotos-Kitgum, Nimule-Adjumani. The security level of the following areas was raised, allowing restricted movement: Yei, Kajo Keji, Nimule, Parajok and Labone.
- (t) Core WFP staff returned to the Bentiu office on 12 September following a security assessment in Unity. Operations were disrupted when insecurity in July led to the relocation of WFP staff from Bentiu to Kadugli, South Kordofan.
- (u) During the week, some 100 tons of mixed food was airdropped to a WFP team in Diem Zubeir, along with non-food items from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and UNICEF. The food will be distributed as a one-month food allocation for both the old returnees from Mabilia and Central African Republic who have settled in the area and the new Mabilia caseload at Billi totalling 5,792 vulnerable people.
- (v) Food distributions amounting to 313 tons were completed in Akon, Malualwut and Pakor locations of Bahr El Ghazal region targeting 23,819 persons, including 5,500 returnees and 1,150 IDPs. Food distributions in Malualkon, Thiet Thou and Wunrok are ongoing. The returnees received a 100 percent ration and residents and IDPs received 75 percent.
- (w) A total of 397 tons of food was distributed to 22,381 IDPs in Wau camps following airdrops during the previous week, under food-for-recovery projects run by WFP and partner Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) in Wau. Distribution is expected to continue into the coming week (week 39). A further 14 tons of food was distributed to 2,101 beneficiaries in Wau town under micro-projects including food-for-education, food-for-training and institutional feeding.
- (x) Another 92 tons of assorted food commodities were distributed to various food aid

supported projects, which will benefit approximately 4,750 beneficiaries. These include 12 schools under food-for-education, which received 83 tons of food aid targeting 4,414 beneficiaries in Akon, Wunrok and Maluakon sufficient for the third term of the academic year. A primary health care centre (PHCC) construction project in Alek involving 110 participants received 6 tons.

- (y) In Upper Nile, the interagency barge operation continued during the week along the Upper Sobat corridor up to and beyond Nasir. Between 9 September and 19 September the barge team distributed a total of 507 tons to 47,937 previously registered beneficiaries in thirteen locations.
- (z) Some 18,200 beneficiaries received 281 tons of food aid in Motot, Ganyiel, Pulmok and Walgak locations, where deliveries and distributions were completed. Oil was not delivered to the beneficiaries in Motot due to the poor condition of the airstrip. Some 14 tons of assorted food commodities were distributed to 409 beneficiaries in two supplementary feeding centres in Motot and Pulchuol. WFP and partners GOAL and the Ministry of Health distributed 14 tons of mixed food during the week to 1,908 people under institutional and supplementary feeding programmes within Malakal.
- (aa) A total of 58 tons of assorted food commodities was delivered and distributed to 4,232 (4,078 residents and 154 returnees) vulnerable beneficiaries in Pacong and Akot in Lakes region. The intervention team reported high turnout of beneficiaries at the primary distribution points.
- (ab) Flooding, due to heavy rains reported in most parts of Unity, also affected the airstrip in Mayandit and forced WFP to cancel food distribution as aircrafts cannot land. WFP plans to carry-out an assessment of the affected area. Meanwhile, several displaced people moved to Dablual with their livestock.
- (ac) Access continued to be restricted in Kassala state following heavy rainfall earlier this month and general food distribution to 62,710 IDPs in eleven camps was consequently disrupted for the second week. Dispatch and distribution to IDP camps in Kassala state will recommence once water levels subside and roads become passable.
- (ad) WFP provided 48 tons of food to those affected by recent flooding in Damazine and Roseiries in Blue Nile during the week. Assistance for one month was provided to the remaining 5,249 vulnerable residents and IDPs affected by the flooding, bringing the total assisted to 7,976. Each beneficiary received half rations.
- (ae) According to an ongoing registration exercise in Abyei, West Kordofan, approximately 1,086 returnees arrived in Abyei during the reporting week. WFP was informed by OCHA and Sudan Relief Rehabilitation Commission (SRRC) that out of 272 households, 20 are en route to villages in Bahr El Ghazal. WFP provided transit rations to 1,001 of the newly arrived returnees as well as 1,039 who arrived during the previous week but did not receive any food assistance. WFP will continue to provide food in the coming week to the remaining 85 returnees.
- (af) A total of 24,710 beneficiaries (including 7,160 returnees) received a total of 344 tons in Saraf Jamus, South Kordofan after airdrops from El Obeid resumed following a six-week break caused by acute shortage of Jet A1 fuel. Food stocks are being received in Karkar and Tima, including a consignment of dried skimmed milk (DSM) for use in in-patient therapeutic projects.
- (ag) As planned, and at the request of the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), WFP led an interagency rapid assessment in Jazeerat Kharshol, White Nile on 13 September. Food insecurity was observed in the population of displaced Nuer, Shilluk and Dinka and food assistance of half rations for two months was recommended. The targeted population (estimated at around 1,200), who rely heavily on income generated from charcoal making, grass and firewood collection, have been affected by the

government's recently imposed restrictions on deforestation.

- (ah) Emergency Operation (EMOP) 10048.3 urgently requires USD 55 million to repay internal loans accessed early in 2005 to guarantee a healthy pipeline for the affected population. Cash contributions are particularly required in order to enable the operation to repay loans and ensure maximum flexibility.
- (ai) The Special Operation (SO) 10368 for emergency road repairs and mine clearance of key transport routes in Sudan urgently requires cash contributions to complete repair works under Phase II of the operation, as well as to start work on Phase III immediately after the rainy season in November 2005.
- (aj) WFP is also requesting USD 15 million to augment barge capacity in Sudan under Special Operation 10412. Contributions will be used to purchase 2 pushers and 8 barges.

## **(9) Uganda**

- (a) Over 900 individuals from 258 households lost property in three zones in Nakivale refugee settlement in Mbarara district, south-western Uganda on the night of 15 September following an attack by members of an armed militia. More than 10 refugees were injured during the attack. The underlying cause of this recent attack is the land dispute between the refugees and nationals, who accuse each other of encroaching on their respective land. WFP and UNHCR provided emergency assistance to the affected families.
- (b) WFP food distribution continues to reach 1.4 million displaced persons, 192,000 refugees and other vulnerable persons. During the past week, WFP distributed 2,704 tons of relief food assistance to 245,390 persons including internally displaced persons (IDPs) sheltering in camps in Gulu, Kitgum, Pader and Lira districts, refugees, children in nutrition centres and other vulnerable persons.
- (c) WFP currently has a funding gap of USD 20 million representing an immediate shortfall of 40,707 tons of food commodities (31,082 tons cereals, 6,283 tons pulses, 3,229 tons fortified blended foods and 113 tons sugar). Resources are needed in order to maintain a healthy food pipeline, ensuring IDPs and refugees' food security over the next six months. Unless new contributions are confirmed, the nutritional status of 1.4 million internally displaced persons in northern Uganda, mostly women, children and elders, will be at risk.
- (d) A high-level WFP mission, including the WFP Chief-of-Staff, visited Uganda from 14 to 20 September. The mission visited WFP-supported projects in Gulu district in northern Uganda, and held discussions with district officials, religious and traditional leaders and WFP staff.

## **(D) West Africa: (1) Chad (2) Cote d'Ivoire (3) Guinea (4) Liberia (5) Niger**

### **(1) Chad**

- (a) The overall security situation remains relatively calm in the refugee camps and border areas of eastern Chad with only minor incidents reported.
- (b) The new Governor of Ouaddai, Mr. Oumaroun Yerilla Djibrilla, took up his duties on Friday, 16 September, during an official ceremony, which was attended by WFP and other humanitarian organisations. Both the new and the outgoing governors expressed appreciation of the positive impact of humanitarian aid in the region.
- (c) In Touloum, discussions are underway between local authorities, CNAR/UNHCR, the Sultan and CARE to establish a joint conflict management committee, to better tackle problems or disputes that may arise between refugee and host populations.

- (d) The WFP/UNHCR Joint Assessment Mission is under preparation and is scheduled to take place between 10 and 25 October 2005. The WFP/UNHCR targeted caseload stands at 199,916 refugees in 12 camps. This figure may change following the completion of ongoing regularisations/registrations in the camps. The ongoing registration exercise in Mille and Kounoungou camps is expected to be completed during the current week. Meanwhile, preparations are underway to commence registrations in Touloum, Am Nabak and Iridimi camps as of 26 September 2005.
- (e) WFP completed general food distributions at full rations in all camps except Iridimi, Touloum and Am Nabak, which should be covered during the current week.
- (f) A meeting was held between WFP and cooperating partners to discuss food distribution methods and ways to tackle difficulties encountered during the distributions. Main points raised include: provision of beneficiary lists well in advance; pre-positioning of food in the warehouses and distribution sites in advance; ensuring the presence of WFP staff during the distributions; identifying standard measuring scoops; and organising the distributions according to family size.
- (g) Under the Blanket Supplementary Feeding (BSF) programme in favour of host communities, WFP assisted a total of 3,367 beneficiaries in the department of Kobé (Iriba). Cooperating Partner ACTED is expected to proceed with the last round of BSF distributions in the zone of Bahai shortly. With the upcoming harvest, the BSF for host communities will be phasing down. Meanwhile, WFP income-generating interventions will continue to improve the food security in the area.
- (h) In Bahai, a Food-for-Work (FFW) airstrip rehabilitation project, led by GEDES, is expected to be completed by the end of September, after which participants will receive their WFP food rations.
- (i) During the reporting week (15 – 21 September), a joint WFP/UNICEF/UNHCR mission visited five schools in the department of Assoungba. This comes as part of the joint project to rehabilitate 25 schools in various local communities of eastern Chad, which will be supported by WFP School Feeding, UNICEF educational facilities and the construction of new classrooms by UNHCR.
- (j) WFP Seed Protection distributions for host communities are underway in the targeted zones. During the reporting week, cooperating partner CARE conducted the final distribution cycle of Seed Protection rations in the Iriba area.
- (k) WFP Convoy S002 carrying a consignment of 1,025 tons of Sorghum via the Libyan corridor arrived in Bao (north of Bahai) on 21 September and will be heading towards northern camps. Convoy S003, carrying a total of 1,010 tons of Sorghum has departed from El Kuffra (Libya) and is currently en route to Bao. Through the Douala corridor, a total of 1,070 tons of Sorghum, 118 tons of CSB, 218 tons of Beans and 69 tons of salt have been dispatched and are currently en route to Chad.
- (l) WFP has completed the construction of the Logistics Office in Abéché and expects to complete ICT and communication installations shortly.
- (m) Overall malnutrition rates in the refugee camps are improving according to latest screenings conducted by nutritional partners. The latest screening conducted by Cooperating Partner COOPI in the Djabal camp indicated a drop in the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate to 5% compared with 15.6% in February 2005. The Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rate is 1% compared with 3% in February 2005. Given these results, as well as other nutritional indicators from the health centres, it has been decided to suspend the BSF programme in all the camps as of September 2005. Supplementary Feeding and the Mother & Child Health (MCH) programme will continue as usual.
- (n) During the reporting week, the WFP Humanitarian Air Service (HAS), served a total of

489 passengers on the N'Djamena-Abéché route (UN 21W) and 404 passengers on the Abéché-eastern strips route (UN 23W). The WFP HAS (SO 10338.1), which has been designed to facilitate the work of the entire humanitarian community in the East, remains severely under-resourced with only 14% so far confirmed out of a total US\$7.2 million requirement. If additional contributions are not received shortly, WFP will be forced to suspend the air service in December 2005.

- (o) The WFP Emergency Operation (EMOP 10327.1) has so far received a total of US\$25.6 million against a total US\$87 million requirement. Although commodity requirements are almost covered for the next few months, additional contributions are needed to be confirmed soon to allow WFP to maintain an adequate food supply to the refugee and host populations and to enable food pre-positioning for the year 2006, given the extended delivery time to Chad.

## **(2) Cote d'Ivoire**

- (a) The security situation in the country is fairly calm but remains tense. Armed attacks are frequent in the south as well in the north. Unofficial road blocks are being reported on Boundiali roads.
- (b) During the reporting period (15-21 September), 194 tons of food were distributed to over 13,000 people. This included the distribution of a one-month seed protection ration to more than 300 families (1500 individuals), which was distributed through the WFP/FAO joint programme. As well as receiving the food ration, the families were also provided with rice seeds by FAO. The entire package is given as an incentive for the return and the reinstallation of IDPs, and it helps to ensure that families don't eat the seeds because they are hungry and that they have enough energy to prepare their fields.
- (c) WFP's regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10372 (which includes Cote d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Ghana, and Mali) is undergoing a budget revision to extend the operation through the end of 2006. With this budget revision and extension in time, the entire 2005-2006 operation will total approximately US\$ 48 million (budget not yet finalized); a total of US\$ 32.5 million has been received against the operation's requirements thus far. Additional contributions should be confirmed soon in order to ensure a healthy pipeline in early 2006.

## **(3) Guinea**

- (a) During the reporting period (5-18 September), WFP distributed 500 tons of food to more than 35,000 beneficiaries.
- (b) Convoys for repatriating Liberian refugees resumed on 7 September after being temporarily suspended due to the poor condition of roads. During this reporting period, 1,192 refugees were voluntarily repatriated to Liberia. Since the beginning of the repatriation campaign in November 2004, around 17,000 Liberians have returned home. Progress has been slower than planned, resulting in a higher than anticipated refugee caseload remaining in Guinea.
- (c) On 7 September, WFP's sub-office in N'Zerekore held its first working meeting with the emergency school feeding implementing partner in the Forest region, AACG. This NGO will be responsible for ensuring that 80,000 school children in some 343 schools receive hot meals during the forthcoming school year. Take home rations for 12,000 girls in grades 4-6 is also being reviewed. The total tonnages for the 2005-2006 school year will be 1,021 tons.

## **(4) Liberia**

- (a) During the reporting period (13-19 September), WFP and its Cooperating Partners delivered 1,600 tons of food to more than 68,000 beneficiaries in various programmes throughout the country. In Grand Bassa, general food distributions were preceded by the distribution of new beneficiary ration cards, where 80% of household heads receiving family ration cards are women. A total of 48,300 beneficiaries received a two-month food ration (totalling 1,030 tons of food) which was planned to avoid large movements during the elections period in October.
- (b) WFP continued support to the recovery effort in Liberia through food and technical support to Food in Support of Local Initiative (FSLI) activities. A total of 134 tons of food was distributed to 3,300 beneficiaries of FSLI projects in Bomi, Grand Cape Mount, Gbarpolu, Nimba, Maryland and Grand Gedeh Counties.
- (c) Assessment of ongoing and new FSLI projects was also undertaken in several communities. These assessments were intended to review the status of projects and to recommend the delivery of the next cycle of food rations to qualified projects. Some of the projects visited included FAO, UNDP and World Vision International Skills Training Projects in Bong County, central Liberia and Maryland County in the south-east. In Saclepea, 8 agriculture projects were assessed by a joint team comprising of representatives of WFP, the local Ministry of Agriculture Office and international and local NGOs. The assessment will provide the basis for the submission of the projects to the Project Approval Committee for consideration.
- (d) WFP continues to support nutrition interventions in Liberia through its cooperating partners. During the reporting period, nutrition interventions targeted 4,000 beneficiaries in several activities including support to People Living with HIV/ Aids, MCH, therapeutic, supplementary and institutional feeding. The number of people benefiting from nutrition programs continues to increase during this time of the year, which is the lean season as well as the peak of the rainy season, and consequently attendance at clinics and health institutions rises as a result of the increase in the number cases of malaria and diarrhoea.
- (e) A joint interagency contingency planning meeting was held to prepare a common country contingency plan for Liberia. Follow up meetings are scheduled to take place in the coming days to finalize the plan. All UN agencies in the country were represented at the meeting.
- (f) Resource shortfalls for the next five months include 15,853 tons of cereals and 849 tons of vegetable oil. The pipeline is expected to break as early as December unless additional resources are provided.

## **(5) Niger**

- (a) During the first round of general distributions in August and early September, WFP, the Government and NGO partners coordinated their pipelines to reach 3 million people in urgent need of food aid. These three million were further specified as falling into five levels of food insecurity, with "level 1" being the most vulnerable.
- (b) Currently, WFP is conducting a second round of general distributions, only targeting the 1.7 million people in levels 1 & 2 - the most food insecure households. When the second round of general distributions is complete by the end of September/early October, WFP will continue its activities targeting malnourished children and mothers, as well as expand its food for work and school feeding activities. WFP will continue to closely monitor the harvest and the food security situation and tailor its programme as needed. As a complement to these general food distributions, WFP's selective feeding activities include supplementary feeding for malnourished pregnant and nursing women (33,800 beneficiaries), supplementary feeding for malnourished children (21,000 beneficiaries) and a protection ration for the families of malnourished children who are

receiving treatment in UNICEF-supported centres (186,000 beneficiaries). The rationale behind the protection ration is that it will prevent the division of the child's treatment ration among the entire family (as it is frequently administered in out-patient programmes where the children are only monitored weekly by NGOs). In addition to these planned selective feeding activities, MSF (Belgium/Holland/Spain) have requested 500 tons of CSB for blanket supplementary feeding activities. MSF Switzerland has also requested 100 tons of CSB for treatment of malnourished children, due to a pipeline break in their own stock.

- (c) WFP's Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA), which began on 15 September, has the principal objective of evaluating the current food security situation in Niger and the outlook for the next 3-6 months. It will complement the UNICEF/ CDC nutritional assessment that is also current ongoing. Initial results of the EFSA are expected in mid-October. The FAO/CILSS/WFP Crop and Food Assessment Mission will begin on 17 October.
- (d) FAO, in its 15 September Sahel Weather and Crop Situation Report, noted that overall harvest prospects are favourable in Niger. Rainfall has been generally widespread and soil moisture adequate, allowing satisfactory development of crops, although localised rainfall deficits may have affected pasture regeneration in the pastoral zones of Tillabery and western Tahoua regions. Although harvesting of early millet, beans and groundnuts has started in some localities, only a slight decrease in food prices has been observed and the food situation remains critical in the country. Improved food supply is expected to lower prices after widespread harvesting begins in October.
- (e) All WFP dispatches for the first round are complete. A total of 30,000 tons have been dispatched to partners. Of the total dispatches, approximately 79% has already been distributed and all distributions should be complete by the 26 September. Cooperating Partners are preparing their final distributions reports and it is only at that moment that final actual beneficiaries will be known. It is expected that the final beneficiary figures will be approximately 1.6 million. In any case, at least 1.4 million have already been reached. WFP is in the process of collecting information from other the other pipelines that were coordinated in the first round (DNP/GCA, CRS, PLAN, CARE).
- (f) Distributions have now begun with ABC Ecologie, World Vision, and HELP in addition to GOAL. To date, 4,935 tons, representing 33% of the total tonnage for the second round, are with partners and ready to be distributed. All second round dispatches are planned to be completed by 30 September.
- (g) Dispatches of commodities to partners of the nutritional interventions are ongoing in all regions and a total of 740 tons have been dispatched through this activity, enough food to reach over 40,000 beneficiaries.
- (h) WFP, in partnership with the Government's Système d'Information des Marchés Agricoles (SIMA), has put in place a market monitoring system, tied to the general food distributions. The results of the survey from the second week of September (5-11 Sept) have shown that cereal prices have begun to decrease in all markets although they are still higher than the average over the last five years (millet 57% higher, sorghum 73% higher, maize 57% higher and rice 19% higher). With the new harvest, the quantity of millet in the markets continues to increase in certain zones but not in a generalized manner across the country. Demand for millet and rice has decreased during the last week compared to the previous week, mainly due the arrival of the new harvest. The impact of food aid on the cereal supply is minimal.
- (i) Niger Emergency Operation (EMOP) 10398.0 requires a total of 57.6 million US dollars. Overall, the operation is 59.17% funded, having received 34.1 million US dollars in contributions. The current shortfall is 23.5 million US dollars.
- (j) Regarding the shipment of the 14,000 tons of rice from Lome, 4780 tons are currently in

transit, 2000 tons left Lome Terminal on 10 September and are expected to arrive at EDPs on 22 – 23 September, and the remaining 2780 tons left Lome Terminal between 13 – 20 September and are expected at EDPs between 25 – 27 September. The remaining 1,040 tons of rice have not yet been dispatched, as they are currently being reconditioned. They are scheduled to begin departing from Lome Terminal on 26 September. A purchase of 50 tons of sugar has already been received at EDPs.

- (k) To increase capacity at sub-office level, an intermediary warehouse with a capacity of 3,000 tons was rented in Dosso and made operational by 25 September. The Dosso warehouse will be the main hub for CSB.
- (l) Expected arrivals in September 2005 are as follows: A shipment of 2,720 tons of assorted commodities (2000 tons of Sorghum, 210 tons of Lentils, 510 tons of Veg Oil) will arrive in Lome on 28 September.
- (m) WFP's Humanitarian Air Service (Special Operation 10481) began flying on 29 August and flights operate four days a week between Niamey, Maradi, Zinder, Tahoua and Agadez. Since the start of the operation, WFP has performed 15 flight cycles, transporting 167 passengers and 719 Kg of light cargo. The aircraft has not flown since 14 September, due to the need for a spare part that is being shipped from the US. The part, expected on 21 September, has not yet arrived. It is expected that the problem will be resolved within the next couple of days and that normal flights will resume. This operation has a total budget of 321,000 US dollars, and no contributions have been received. Donor support is urgently needed for this operation.
- (n) Special Operation 10482 has been launched to reinforce the Lagos corridor, in order to serve humanitarian operations in both Niger and Chad. Currently the main logistical corridors for the Niger operation are from the ports of Cotonou and Lome. No contributions have been confirmed to date against the Special Operation requirements of 832,199 USD for one year.

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

### **(1) Angola**

- (a) According to a recent WFP study, at least 45 percent of all children in Angola are severely malnourished. In the central highlands alone, 850,000 people are chronically food insecure, and up to 52 percent of the under five-year-olds are stunted. Although fertile, the central highlands region has one of the highest concentrations of uncleared landmines in the country. Consequently, people who have returned to their land subsequent to the war have been forced to restrict their agricultural activities, which is seriously limiting their ability to grow enough food for their basic household needs.
- (b) WFP needs at least USD 30 million to provide food to 700,000 people through to the end of 2006. As a direct result of a shortage of funding, WFP has been forced to make significant ration cuts, to the point where full rations are only given to children benefiting from school feeding programmes or people suffering from illnesses such as tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, and malnutrition.
- (c) Approximately 400,000 people receiving assistance through WFP Food-for-Work programmes or resettlement packages have had their rations reduced. While many believe the crisis in Angola is over, the lack of funding and support, at this critical time of post-war reconstruction/resettlement, is holding back that process. WFP is working with the government to have them give higher priority to finance rural reconstruction, including school attendance.

### **(2) Lesotho**

- (a) Due to an ongoing shortfall of commodities, WFP has made an urgent appeal to the international community for increased and timely support. It is estimated that out of a population of less than 2 million, approximately 245,000 people in Lesotho are in need of assistance. In addition to suffering from the negative affects of four consecutive years of drought, with an HIV/AIDS prevalence rate of 30 percent, the country has one of southern Africa's highest HIV/AIDS rates, and this is severely limiting the ability of households to provide and maintain basic household needs and food consumption.
- (b) During the period 14 to 20 September, WFP and cooperating partners distributed food to 42,945 beneficiaries enrolled in programmes for mother-child health, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and home-based care patients, orphans and vulnerable children, and participants in food-for-work/assets projects.

### **(3) Malawi**

- (a) The food security situation in Malawi is rapidly deteriorating, especially in the southern region, as the number of households who have depleted their food reserves grows. Accordingly, the demand for maize has increased, resulting in escalating prices and long queues of people wanting to buy maize at ADMARC depots. This has forced ADMARC to restrict daily maize sales to 10 - 25 kilos per person depending on local availability. The fact that this is occurring when food aid distributions are underway clearly indicates that the amount of aid being provided is not sufficient to meet vulnerable household needs.
- (b) On 30 August, UN agencies launched a USD 88 million "smart" flash appeal, which aims to address immediate needs and prevent a recurring crisis. Overall, 4.2 million people are in need of food and will need assistance until the next harvest in April 2006. Since the appeal was launched three weeks ago, WFP has received USD 5 million against a requirement of USD 49 million. While donors have pledged a generous USD 27 million since May this year when the first alarm was raised, a critical shortfall remains to meet urgent food needs until the April 2006 harvest.

### **(4) Mozambique**

- (a) Results of a recent WFP food market survey indicate the availability of food in most areas is lower than previously thought. Countrywide, the price of maize has risen significantly since the beginning of the April/May marketing season, averaging above 75 percent higher in most districts and provinces. While a rise in the price of maize is normal during the lean season, it began earlier this year, indicating dwindling household stocks and worrying prospects for food security during the coming months. According to the 2005 Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission findings, approximately 588,000 people will require food aid until March 2006.
- (b) The National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) has confirmed 12 hunger-related deaths in the District of Chibuto, Gaza Province. The Mozambican Red Cross has also reported an additional 11 deaths in the District of Chemba, Sofala Province. In response, WFP has organized an assessment mission with representatives of INGC and the Ministry of Agriculture.

### **(5) Namibia**

- (a) Following a joint WFP/UNHCR validation exercise, the refugee beneficiary figure has decreased from 7,059 in July to 5,827 in August. Although repatriation to Angola has been slower than anticipated - less than 100 repatriations per month- beneficiary figures have decreased largely due to the exclusion of refugees living outside of the camp and the confiscation of invalid ration cards. A significant factor in the slow return rate is the widespread perception of unattractive living conditions in rural Angola.

## **(6) Swaziland**

- (a) During the reporting period (13 - 19 September), WFP provided food to roughly 30,000 people through cooperating partners.
- (b) Seasonal lack of rainfall and the high cost of inputs are hampering farmers' attempts to prepare land for the next agricultural season in the Lowveld. Food insecurity has also increased among National Disaster Task Force (NDTF) beneficiaries due to a deficit of national grain reserves. Discussions between WFP and the NDTF are ongoing in an attempt to strengthen the coordination of food interventions.

## **(7) Zambia**

- (a) A lack of commodities is affecting all phases of WFP's operations in the country. While a little over 1 million people were identified as food insecure in the third quarter of 2005 by the national Vulnerability Assessment Committee findings, WFP is able to reach less than 50 percent of this number. Food-for-assets activities, which total 73 percent of all Protracted Relief and Rehabilitation programmes, have been curtailed due to a lack of resources to pay project participants.

## **(8) Zimbabwe**

- (a) In some areas there appears to be a slight increase in maize grain availability, through the Grain Marketing Board and/or parallel markets. However, maize remains in limited supply. Maize prices continue to vary significantly and are inconsistent from one district/province to another.
- (b) The Government has set prices for agricultural inputs such as seed and fertilizer, ranging between ZWD10,000 to 40,000 per kilo and ZWD13,000 per kilo respectively. As of 1 September, the official UN rate of exchange was ZWD24,025 : USD1.
- (c) Despite WFP assistance to secondary and primary transporters in accessing fuel through official WFP channels, the ongoing national fuel shortage is affecting WFP's home-based-care, and orphans and vulnerable children programmes. The shortage of water also continues in most of Bulawayo's high-density suburbs, with households' only receiving water in the evenings. Due to the lack of water and proper hygiene, health concerns are being raised.
- (d) WFP continues to monitor the situation of those displaced by the government's "Clean-up Operation" in Bulawayo urban areas. At Cowdray Park Camp, 27 people have been temporarily relocated, and efforts to ensure school attendance by the camp's children are being made by churches and the Provincial Administrator. Displaced residents employed for the construction of housing-plots under the Government's "Restore Order Operation" are working sporadically due to a shortage of building materials. However, labourers have confirmed the receipt of their allowances/wages. The reported allocation of houses for the displaced cannot be verified as none of the houses under construction have been occupied and/or allocated. At Killarney and Ngozi Mine Squatter Camps, accurate information as to the precise number of returnees has been difficult due to fears of repercussions with the police.

**(F) Asia:** (1) Bangladesh (2) Indonesia (3) Korea (DPR) (4) Myanmar (5) Sri Lanka

## **(1) Bangladesh**

- (a) The Bangladesh Ministry of Food is going to start the largest countrywide food distribution through Open Market Sales (OMS) at subsidised prices, Vulnerable Group Feeding, and village rationing in the wake of rising prices.

- (b) The Vulnerable Group Rehabilitation (VGR) component of the Emergency Operation (EMOP) 10380 has fully utilised the resources and the activity has been terminated as scheduled. WFP's contribution to the Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) has been completed as scheduled and the distribution of blended food is ongoing in some places only. The Primary School Feeding activity is ongoing and over 600,000 primary school students continue to receive High Energy Biscuits each day. The Primary School Feeding activity will continue until the end of November 2005
- (c) In August 2005, 45 tons of food have been distributed under the Food-for-Work/ Food-for-Asset (FFW/FFA) component of the Rural Livelihoods and Infrastructure Rehabilitation (FFA/FFW). The resources of the programme have been fully utilised and the FFW/FFA programme has been terminated as scheduled. A total of 308 tons of rice was distributed among 10,291 households during the reported period (8 - 21 September).

## **(2) Indonesia**

- (a) On Thursday, 15th September, the Aceh Monitoring Mission (AMM) was officially opened to oversee the implementation of the peace agreement between the Indonesian government and the Free Aceh Movement (GAM). Between 15 and 17 September, hundreds of Free Aceh Movement rebels handed in their weapons in Aceh Besar, Pidie and Bireuen. Some Government military personnel (TNI) also began withdrawing from the province.
- (b) WFP has been appointed as the UN Agency Focal Point for Security in Medan. On 12-13th September, OCHA and UNICEF undertook a joint security assessment in South Nias, after two weeks of travel warning. The recommendation of the team is that the situation in South Nias is conducive for all UN and International NGO staff activities. Humanitarian workers can now restart their work and their socialization for humanitarian activities.
- (c) WFP and Dinas Sosial have agreed on the modalities of moving forward with beneficiary selection and targeting. Beneficiary criteria were clarified in line with a recent decree from the Governor of Aceh on classifying IDPs. A joint letter has been issued to key stakeholders and will be communicated to village and sub-district heads. WFP is also working with the Government in order to issue lists of registered IDPs to key stakeholders, which will serve as the basis for WFP distribution lists. WFP and its' Cooperating Partners will coordinate closely with the District Heads, Dinas Sosial and BPDE to develop a joint registration system to ensure that the BPDE is regularly updated.
- (d) Cooperating Partners for Mother and Child Nutritional Programme ('Aiyshah, GSF and PMI) and School Feeding Programme (YaBiasa, PMI, FK and PSM) have been identified in various districts, including Aceh Barat, Nagan Raya and Aceh Barat Daya. WFP is discussing budgetary arrangements with all these potential partners. Capacity building for the expansion of School Feeding Programme activities for Nias district will start this week.
- (e) Currently WFP is conducting three distinct activities: General Food Distribution (GFD), a School Feeding Programme (SFP) and a Maternal Child Nutritional Programme (MCN).
- (f) The September planned beneficiary number for GFD stands at 734,000 in 18 districts in Aceh and North Sumatra. The planned beneficiary number for SFP in September is 379,000 in 10 districts in Aceh Province. The September planned beneficiary number for Maternal and Child Nutritional Programme stands at 40,792 in Lhokseumawe and Pidie.
- (g) The food distributions for September are ongoing throughout Aceh. WFP's Cooperating Partners (CPs), Save the Children and PMI (Indonesian Red Cross) have begun

September distribution in Lhokseumawe Sub-office. The distribution of the two CPs will cover around 127,273 IDPs. WFP has completed GFD to selected IDP camps in Nias District.

- (h) Banda Aceh area operations continue according to schedule. WFP in collaboration with World Vision, CARE and Save the Children is distributing food in Banda Aceh, Aceh Besar and Pidie. WFP delivered 67.72 tons of rice to Save the Children (SC) for September distributions in Medan.
- (i) For the second round of Nutritional Surveillance System survey, 215 clusters have been completed with 2 districts finishing within this week. For the first School Feeding Programme distribution in Bireuen, WFP delivered 197 tons of Biscuits, and training continued at the sub-district level. During the reporting period (6 – 19 September), 26.96 tons of Biscuits were distributed to 13,641 beneficiaries in Aceh Barat.
- (j) SFP distributions are on-going in Banda Aceh, Aceh Besar and Pidie. Preparations are underway for expansion of SFP in several districts under Simeulue and Meulaboh areas of responsibility.
- (k) During the reporting period, the MCN programme was launched in 14 sub-districts in Pidie. Previously, a two session workshop (6-7 and 12-14 September) was conducted by the Cooperating Partner (CP) Keumang. In this area, the program will reach 8,835 Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PWLM) and 23,843 Children under 5.
- (l) Lhokseumawe WFP sub-office is working with a local NGO, LIPMAGA, on the budget for potential MCN activities. Initial estimates indicate that it will cost slightly more than USD 100 per ton for the distribution of fortified food to nearly 34,000 PW&NM and 100,000 pre-school Children. Meulaboh WFP sub-office is working with local NGOs on MCN budgets and proposals for Aceh Barat Daya and Nagan Raya.
- (m) During the reporting period monitoring continued in many districts, including: in Banda Aceh, Aceh Barat, Aceh Barat Daya, Nagan Raya, Jaya Baru, Lueng Bata, Baiturrahman, Indrapuri, Kota Cot Glie, Ingin Jaya Aceh Utara, Bireuen and Lhokseumawe. These visits reveal that some CPs need to improve their performance in collecting up to date information, including on beneficiaries.
- (n) As of 19 September, a total of 4,950 tons of locally purchased BULOG rice has been uplifted: 1,953 tons in Banda Aceh, 1,342 tons in Lhokseumawe and 1,646 tons in Medan. Out of the total amount of 6,738 tons for the September allocation, a balance of 1,797 tons remains to be uplifted.
- (o) Purchase of 549 tons of Noodles (RTA 15 October-7November) has been launched to cover the expected Noodles shortfall in November/December. A decision was made to call forward the entire outstanding balance of commitments. The following quantities are about to be programmed: 6,149 tons of Rice, 1,790 tons of Biscuits and 1,528 tons of Canned Fish.
- (p) Overall, during the reporting period, 463 tons of Biscuits, 330 tons of Fish, 114 tons of Noodles and 58 tons of Vegetable Oil were moved from Medan to different locations.
- (q) Upon discharging 90 tons of assorted commodities in Sinabang and 180 tons in Gunungsitoli, LCT Labitra Hanny sailed to Calang with 115 tons of vegetable oil loaded from Nias. The Landing craft is now charging at Malahayati Port. LCT Sukses 3 departed from Malahayati on the 18th of September for Calang carrying: 280 tons of Rice, 20 tons of Fish, 40 tons of Noodles and 10 tons of Biscuits
- (r) Currently, WFP Humanitarian Air Service (HAS) is operating 2 Mi-8 helicopters, 2 Twin Otters (based in Banda Aceh and Medan), and 1 Dash 7 (40 passenger capacity) for passenger service.
- (s) On 17-19 September, WFP Deputy Executive Director, Sheila Sisulu, accompanied by WFP Deputy Country Director, Bradley Busetto and Emergency Coordinator, Charlie

Higgins, visited WFP operational sites in tsunami affected areas in Banda Aceh, Calang and Meulaboh.

### **(3) Korea (DPR)**

- (a) WFP will halt local production of fortified foods in all 19 WFP-supported factories by mid-November 2005. The decision follows last week's request by the DPRK authorities that all food distributions and monitoring activities under the current Emergency Operation be completed by the end of November. Some 2,100 workers, 90 percent of whom are women, will be affected by the decision.
- (b) At present there is a large scale mobilization of workers and officials in support of the forthcoming harvest. This is expected to continue until the end of October and seems to be part of the effort, as was the mobilization earlier in the season, to increase agricultural production this year.
- (c) With the arrival of cereals, WFP will be able to assist key vulnerable groups including nurseries and kindergartens during the critical months of September and October. However, 2.1 million out of the 6.5 million targeted beneficiaries will not receive any cereal rations. In November, 2.5 million poor urban households, elderly people, pregnant/nursing women and primary school children will not receive WFP food due to a shortage of donations.

### **(4) Myanmar**

- (a) During the reporting period (7-21 September) the security situation has deteriorated in the Northern Rakhine State (NRS) with cases of sporadic unrest. A landslide on the remote Kyaukka island, 480 km from Yangon, caused by heavy rainfall destroyed a school, killed 12 children, and hospitalized 13.
- (b) Under the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10066.2, some 447 tons of food were distributed to 30,500 beneficiaries in the Magway Division. Under the Emergency Operation (EMOP) 10345.1, some 219 tons of food were distributed to 10,000 beneficiaries in Kokang. WFP is currently experiencing a pipeline break in pulses due to market unavailability caused by increased exports by local merchants to neighbouring countries.
- (c) There has been a general price increase for food commodities in many of the WFP project areas due to food movement restrictions, inflation, and forecasts of a poor bad harvest due to the late monsoon. In Northern Rakhine State (NRS), the price of rice has risen by more than 100% compared with the same period last year. This has severely affected the purchasing power of the local communities. Vulnerable Group Feeding, under the PRRO, continues to target the most affected vulnerable families in NRS.

### **(5) Sri Lanka**

- (a) Presidential Elections are scheduled for 17 November 2005 and nominations for candidacy must be submitted by 7 October. Sri Lanka announced on 16 September that the state of emergency enforced after the assassination of the Foreign Minister would be extended for another month, despite opposition from the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) rebels.
- (b) LTTE Political offices in Ampara, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Vavuniya and Jaffna have reportedly closed indefinitely due to security reasons. The increased number of attacks on security forces continues on the East coast but this has had minimal impact on WFP operations during the reporting period (6–20 September). A travel advisory was issued by WFP during the week of 12 September, advising all east coast offices to close by 5pm given the increasing attacks occurring within town limits after dark.

- (c) New offices are being installed in Ampara and Trincomalee and office construction in Kilinochchi is ongoing and expected to be completed by the end of September. As WFP continues to develop partnerships with various organizations, the latest tie-up is an awareness campaign on Corn Soya Blend (CSB) through street drama with World Vision in Mullaitivu. Discussions are ongoing concerning the implementation of FAO School-gardening and home-gardening projects in Ampara. School Rehabilitation work under Italian funding in the North East is in progress: a Memorandum of Understanding will be signed shortly with the MoE.
- (d) 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 the Emergency Operation districts during the reporting period.
- (e) WFP is currently operating four types of activities: General Food Distribution (GFD), Food-for-Education (FFE) activities, Mother Child Nutrition (MCN) activities and Food-for-Work (FFW) activities. WFP Sri Lanka has provided food to some 909,000 people through its General Food Distribution since January 2005 and WFP is planning to feed 785,400 people in September.
- (f) Despite the slow delivery of rice through the local procurement, GFD is expected to terminate by the end of the month and to be replaced by Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF), scaling down targeted distribution to 350,000 beneficiaries up to 31 December 2005. It was decided that the quantities of CSB that will be distributed under VGF would be 5.6 kilos per family (40g per person per day, for 5 family members).
- (g) The Cash Transfer Pilot Project is scheduled to begin in October, along with VGF. WFP is currently organizing a sensitization campaign which will start end of September to explain the shift from GFD to VGF, as well as the objectives of the Cash Trial Pilot Project (CTTP). The campaign will include key messages on TV (via chat shows and video clips), the radio (jingles and chat shows), and posters in both local languages. The CTTP, which will compare the effects of cash versus food transfers on vulnerable households' food consumption, food security and livelihoods, will be implemented in four DS divisions of three districts (Batticaloa, Galle and Hambantota) from 1 October onwards. It will target 3,500 households (approximately 15,000 beneficiaries). The first CTTP Project Advisory Committee was held on 12 September so that WFP could benefit from the experience of other organizations to evaluate correctly and make sure that other programmes implemented by other agencies and any cross-impact of activities are taken into account.
- (h) Currently, 102,000 children are covered by WFP Emergency Operations School Feeding activities. Introductory and Food Demonstration workshops will be held in all tsunami affected districts during the last two weeks of September. Some 143,600 people are benefiting from Mother and Child Nutrition (MCN) activities. In new areas for MCN in the South (Galle, Matara, Hambantota), WFP is planning to organize trainings for mid-wives, volunteers as well as Government counterparts in October. According to the third phase of the nutritional survey conducted by the Ministry of Health, there is 37% malnutrition in the IDP camps. A first batch of 102 Food-for-Work (FFW) projects has been approved in tsunami affected areas, which started operating from the end of August. A second batch of 144 proposals for FFW was approved on 17 September.
- (i) In order to tackle problems with infestation (particularly for CSB and wheat flour), a new warehouse has been selected in Colombo, where infested food commodities are currently being moved in order to separate them from other stocks and break the infestation cycle. While the Government has signed a nation-wide contract with a fumigation company which started operating on 1 September, WFP continues to suffer problems with food quality both at district and central level warehouses, which directly

affects beneficiaries.

- (j) A US-based partner institute, IFPRI, will undertake the impact research and assessment to conduct a baseline survey during the next few weeks.
- (k) An American Red Cross (ARC) mission arrived in Colombo on 5 September as ARC seeking ways to spend USD 10 to 15 million in tsunami affected areas for WFP on projects in the areas of health – including nutrition - and education. WFP and ARC are currently developing a project which focuses on education, MCN and psychosocial support.
- (l) The Chairman of the WFP Executive Board, Mr Christofferson, will be coming to Sri Lanka between 7-11 October and will visit Jaffna and Kilinochchi. Jan Egeland, Head of the UN Humanitarian Response, will be visiting Sri Lanka in mid-October.

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

### **(1) Bolivia**

- (a) WFP, together with Civil Defense, the Prefectures of the Santa Cruz and Beni Departments, conducted assessment missions to evaluate the damages and estimate the number of families at risk of food insecurity resulting from drought. However, the mission did not identify a problem of food insecurity among the affected families in either the Department of Beni, or the Department of Santa Cruz in the short term.
- (b) In the western part of the country, the cold front that brought snow storms last week has left an estimated 468 families affected in 20 communities of the Department of Potosí, according to newspaper reports. These snow storms affected the zone near the areas where WFP implements the school feeding program. Crops and pasture have been lost as a consequence of the cold weather, as well as a large number of livestock, mainly llamas. Warmer temperatures are expected now that the cold front has passed.
- (c) The “Guarani People Assembly” (GPA) started a hunger strike in Camiri (EMOP intervention zone) on Monday 19, demanding 10% of the hydrocarbons taxes, the recruitment of one GPA member on the Board of the state-owned oil company and a prompt solution to their land and territory problems. This measure was undertaken following police intervention against the road blockades on Sunday 18 and the detention of many GPA members. They now threaten to resume road blockades on the main highway connecting the city of Santa Cruz with the Argentinian border. Food distributions (EMOP) could not be completed due to the road blockades.

### **(2) Colombia**

- (a) New displacements have been reported in the Province of Cesar, where at least 54 families from rural areas of El Sumbador and Nueva Granda were forced to flee to the Municipality of la Victoria. These families are temporarily settled in this municipality and have received provisional humanitarian attention from the Presidential Agency for Social Action and International Cooperation (former Colombian Solidarity Network).
- (b) Colombia's government has temporarily freed a senior left-wing rebel leader in an attempt to start peace talks. The rebel leader will be allowed to leave jail for three months to try to pave the way for a peace deal. Earlier this week, President Uribe said he was willing to recognize that Colombia was in an internal armed conflict - as the UN does - if the leftist group agreed to a ceasefire. The president's position so far has been that Colombia faces a terrorist threat from armed groups involved in the drugs trafficking.
- (c) The Municipality of Hacarí, Province of Norte de Santander, is at a high risk of a

massive displacement of some 4,000 peasants from different rural areas due to the destruction of illegal crops and the strong presence of armed groups.

- (d) The situation remains tense and volatile in rural areas of the Province of Meta. In the past few months, more than 100 families from the Municipality of Vistahermosa have been forced to flee due to threats made by members of a major illegal armed group operating in the area. Local authorities of this small municipality have said that food supplies are scarce and inhabitants could face a food blockade in the short term. WFP is preparing an emergency food aid delivery in this area in the next few days. WFP supports food aid activities in this province as part of the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 10366). Although security conditions are difficult, no incidents have been reported by WFP staff in this area.
- (e) In the context of the new PRRO 10366, "Assistance to People Displaced by Violence", during the reporting period (15–19 September), WFP distributed 862 tons of food in 16 provinces to 138,422 beneficiaries, especially in School Feeding, Preschool Feeding, Food for Work, Nursing and Expectant Mothers, Nutritional Recovery and Emergency Food Aid.

### **(3) Cuba**

- (a) Tropical storm Rita reached hurricane status. It followed a general westward trajectory over the sea along the northern coast of the central and western region of Cuba yesterday. More than 150,000 people have been evacuated and the effects of Hurricane Rita were felt along the northern coast of the country's central and western regions.
- (b) Under Emergency Operation (EMOP) 10423.0, "Assistance to drought affected populations in five Eastern provinces", WFP is assisting, for a one-month period, 360,000 children under five years old, 400,000 elderly people and 28,000 pregnant women. Under EMOP 10473.0, "Assisting vulnerable groups affected by Hurricane Dennis", WFP is assisting 40,000 children under 5 years old, 67,000 elderly people and more than 4,000 pregnant women.
- (c) EMOP 10423.0 is resourced at 41%. USD 2 millions is urgently needed to meet outstanding requirements. USD 400,000 is urgently required to fully fund EMOP 10473.0.

### **(4) Ecuador**

- (a) According to the National Geophysical Institute, Tungurahua Volcano registered moderate activity during recent days, with low emissions of steam, gas and ashes.
- (b) On September 14, ash rain was reported to be falling in the Community of Puela, while Cotopaxi volcano registered moderate activity with low emissions of gas and steam. Also a mudslide was registered, caused by the summer season in the glacier's region.
- (c) The Ecuadorian President, Alfredo Palacio, requested at the United Nations Assembly a comprehensive investigation and analysis to determine the ecological effect of the glisofato fumigations to eradicate coca plantations along the border of the Colombia and Ecuador. This is part of Colombia's strategy of Plan Colombia within its campaign against drugs traffic. Ecuador and Colombia share 640kms of border.
- (d) Monitoring activities of Emergency Operation (EMOP) 10381.0 will continue in the Provinces of Esmeraldas, Azuay, Carchi, Imbabura and Pichincha. This process is being carried out in cooperation with UNHCR and the Local Distribution Agencies.

### **(5) Guatemala**

- (a) The Government launched the National Policy on Food Security and strategies to

generate employment and to promote sustainable production systems, based on an early warning system targeting the most vulnerable groups. A food security network will be set up in 2006, with a percentage of the annual allocation to municipalities.

- (b) During the Latin American Conference on Chronic Hunger held in Guatemala, the Government ratified its strong commitment to eradicate child malnutrition.
- (c) Different civil organizations, mainly peasants, union members and teachers, have announced demonstrations during the coming week to protest against the increasing living costs and fuel prices.
- (d) Under the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10212, a total of 221 tons of maize, beans, CSB and vegetable oil were distributed to community-based centers in the Provinces of Quiche and Solola for the nutritional recovery of children under five years old and pregnant & lactating women suffering acute malnutrition, as well as to communities in the same provinces undertaking asset creation activities to mitigate the effects of shocks. This food distribution will benefit a total of 3,012 families (15,060 beneficiaries).

## **(6) Haiti**

- (a) The security environment is relatively stable. However, the situation remains volatile and indications of an increased level of criminal activity were observed in various areas of Port-Au-Prince during the last week of the reporting period, mainly in Cite Soleil, Cite Militaire, Bel Air, Martissant and Carrefour.
- (b) There is an increased level of abductions compared to the past periods. No cases involving any international were reported. One case of kidnapping, however, affected a UN-World Health Organization senior local staff member on 15th September in the area of Delmas 31.
- (c) On September 15th in Bel-Air area, armed individuals opened fire in the direction of a MINUSTAH-HNP patrol which reacted promptly and captured ten alleged armed individuals.
- (d) The security situation during the reporting period (7–19 September) continues to have a significant impact on WFP Office & S/Office operations. Administrative, monitoring and logistic activities require escorts due to the situation in some areas, while restriction measures continue to be in place in Port-Au-Prince in areas such as Cite Militaire, Route Nationale 1 and SHODECOSA, where the WFP main warehouses are located. Nevertheless, WFP operations were not affected as commodity deliveries continued through WFP escorted convoys and private unescorted trucks.
- (e) On 13th September, leaders from ousted president Jean-Bertrand Aristide's (Lavalas party) were not permitted to register the Rev. Gerard Jean Juste as their presidential candidate. The provisional electoral council in charge of the elections said it would not be possible to register the Rev. Gerard Jean Juste, who is in jail, since candidates are required to be physically present to sign the registration form. On 13th September, approximately 300 supporters of Lavalas Party organized a demonstration in Cité Soleil, however, no incidents were reported.
- (f) On 7th September, 107 Haitians were reportedly deported from the Dominican Republic. Haitian authorities reported that 237 persons were deported between 5th and 7th September.
- (g) During the reporting period, a total of 1,485 tons of food were delivered to health centres and schools in the West, North and North-East Departments and Port-Au-Prince and to the various implementing partners in the North-West and Central Plateau.
- (h) The implementing of school gardens in different schools in the North-Eastern

Department is being assessed. Food-for-Work (FFW) will be used in support for this activity. Cooperation with FAO is under consideration for this project.

- (i) The total food stocks in the country are estimated at 6,814 tons of which 4,450 tons are in WFP warehouses and available for distribution, while over 2,364 tons remain in port.
- (j) From 12-16th Sept, WFP trained 12 health implementing partners and 7 food aid monitors in maternal and child nutrition in Cap-Haitian. This training is aimed at reinforcing the qualitative part to improve nutritional status of beneficiaries.

## **(7) Nicaragua**

- (a) The security situation in Puerto Cabezas in the Northern Atlantic Autonomous Region (RAAN) of Nicaragua has been normalized after a government mission to the area negotiated a solution to the dispute. The airport and port reopened on Friday 16.
- (b) During the reporting period, an UN Flash Appeal was presented to OCHA and the international donor community to request funding for an intervention in the food security emergency in the upper part of the Rio Coco, located on the border to Honduras in the Municipality of Waspam in the Northern Atlantic Autonomous Region (RAAN) of Nicaragua. According to the appeal, fourteen indigenous communities are in need for immediate food assistance due to loss of harvest caused by rat infestation.
- (c) Approximately 10,363 pregnant women; 11,159 children under two years old; 1,792 vulnerable rural families and 69,746 schoolchildren in the Central and Northern Atlantic Region (RAAN) continue to benefit from food distributions under Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10212.0.
- (d) Shortfalls of vegetable oil (152 tons), beans (162 tons), maize (99 tons) and CSB (30 tons) are expected for the next six months, as of November. Commodities are required in order to avoid a pipeline break. Shortfalls could reduce WFP's capacity to respond to crises, which is a critical component of the PRRO in this disaster prone region.

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

### **WFP Weekly Emergency Report**

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

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

[Carlo.Scaramella@wfp.org](mailto:Carlo.Scaramella@wfp.org)

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

[Valerie.Sequeira@wfp.org](mailto:Valerie.Sequeira@wfp.org)<sup>[4]</sup>

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1 [www.wfp.org] <http://www.wfp.org>

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

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

tel: +39 06 6513 2009

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

Media queries should be directed to **Brenda Barton** at:

[Brenda.Barton@wfp.org](mailto:Brenda.Barton@wfp.org)

tel: +39 06 6513 2602

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