

World Food Programme Emergency Report 2005
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(A) Highlights

- (a) Hurricane Dennis has severely affected 72 percent of Cuba's population, its basic services and agriculture. WFP has approved an emergency operation to provide 45 days-rations to the most affected vulnerable groups in the central provinces.
- (b) The WFP vessel on the coast of Somalia is still hijacked. The vessel carries 10 crew members and 850 tons of rice.
- (c) WFP is providing immediate emergency food assistance to thousands of flood affected people in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Tajikistan.
- (d) With emergency relief food assistance to flood affected people in Georgia still ongoing, WFP started 35 food-for-work activities which will help to rebuild infrastructure and mitigate future floods.
- (e) Following an attack in a village in DRC, during which 39 people were burned alive and others fled, WFP prepared assistance packages for displaced people.
- (f) The third phase of a WFP-led inter-agency cross-line operation, delivering food and non-food items by barge in Sudan's Upper Nile State, is underway.
- (g) WFP is currently supporting and promoting the resettlement of thousands of IDP's in Liberia and Cote d'Ivoire.
- (h) WFP has launched a regional emergency operation in order to provide continued assistance to the IDP's and refugees, who fled as a consequence of the political crisis following the elections in Togo.
- (i) WFP is planning a fact-finding mission to DPRK's North Hamgyong and South Pyongan Provinces, affected by severe flash floods and landslides, to assess the potential requirement for WFP support to the 17,530 affected people, who have already received initial emergency food assistance through the government.

- (B) Middle East,Central Asia and Eastern Europe:** (1) Central Asia (2) Afghanistan (3) Albania (4) Georgia (5) Iraq (6) Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (7) Pakistan (8) Tajikistan

(1) Central Asia

- (a) As follow up to the 29 June inter-agency teleconference, organized by OCHA to build an inter-agency platform for preparedness, prevention, and mitigation, and establish a work plan on next steps and activities in Central Asia, another meeting was held on 11 July 2005.
- (b) A draft outline for an inter-agency regional Early Warning, Preparedness and Contingency Planning Workshop was shared among the participating agencies. Feedback received from Resident Representatives /Resident Coordinators in Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kazakhstan on the planned workshop was positive, with the note that early warning and contingency planning should be very concrete and operational rather than theoretical. The next meeting of the Inter-Agency Group on Central Asia will be held in the second week of August.

(2) Afghanistan

- (a) The security situation is worsening in the southern, southeastern and eastern regions of the country. In Kandahar, a police check post near Pakistani border came under attack, resulting in the death of nine policemen. On 13 July, a senior cleric was shot dead in Hilmand province.
- (b) Continued insurgent activities have created serious concerns among the international community, hampering the humanitarian activities in the affected areas.
- (c) During the past week, WFP assisted over 121,000 beneficiaries.
- (d) Increased water levels in the Kunar River have caused significant damage to nearby communities in the eastern Kunar and Nangarhar provinces. WFP participated in an assessment of six affected districts in Nangarhar province, which reported damage to 20 villages, affecting 800 families mainly along the riverbanks. WFP distributed 87 tons of mixed food as an immediate assistance to the vulnerable families, while UNICEF and the Department of Rural Rehabilitation and Development provided the affected communities with non-food items such as blankets, mats, and kitchen utensils.
- (e) WFP continues its assistance to flood affected communities in central, northern and northeastern regions. Some 21 tons of mixed food were dispatched to two districts of Bamyan province to cover the immediate food needs of 240 families severely affected by recent floods, and a total of 11 tons of mixed food has been dispatched to 180 affected families in Shortepa district of Balkh province. Furthermore, 19 tons of mixed food were dispatched to the flood hit communities in Badakhshan.

(3) Albania

- (a) Activities under all the three sectors of PRRO 10165.1, Assistance to Vulnerable Groups in the Construction Of Community Assets continued during June. WFP provided distributions for a total of 280 tons (wheat flour, vegetable oil and salt). Food-for-work activities provided short-term employment opportunities to 4,275 workers, working on the development of road and water pipeline schemes. Under the social sector project, some 5,585 women attended training and counselling sessions while 1,730 participants were involved in communal forestry activities.

(4) Georgia

- (a) In May, WFP provided food assistance to over 5,900 people in the flood-affected areas of Svaneti and Racha-Lechkhumi regions of West Georgia. At the beginning of June, a WFP team conducted a follow-up emergency food needs assessment in affected areas. Considering that the complete loss of harvest very low food-stocks had already affected the daily energy supply and quality of meals of the population which had been most severely affected by floods and landslides, the team recommended an extension of

relief food assistance in those communities.

- (b) Also in June, a second tranche of food, a 45-day ration - a total of 110 tons of food - was delivered to some 4,400 beneficiaries in the same two regions. An additional 35 tons of food is ready for dispatch from the warehouses. This food is to be airlifted to the isolated villages of Svaneti region for 1,400 beneficiaries. Negotiations are underway with the Government of Georgia on provision of Mi-8 transport helicopters.
- (c) After two months of emergency relief, WFP will focus its assistance on rebuilding infrastructure. A total of 35 food-for-work (FFW) projects started from July in Svaneti, Racha-Lechkhumi, Achara, Samegrelo, Kakheti and Samtskhe-Javakheti regions. Some 3,500 people from affected villages take part in activities focusing on building flood defences, digging drainage and irrigation channels, repairing roads and laying water pipes. Each participant will receive a 4-member family ration for each day worked. In this way, about 14,000 people (project participants and their family members) will be provided with a total of 685 tons of food.

(5) Iraq

- (a) There has been no improvement in the security situation in Iraq. Targeted acts of violence continued to be reported throughout the country. Diplomatic Missions have been targeted. The Egyptian Ambassador to Iraq has been killed, the Pakistani Ambassador escaped a kidnapping attempt and a Bahraini Envoy was injured in a similar attempt.
- (b) The June distribution through the public distribution system (PDS) has been partially completed in most governorates. The July cycle is now reported to be underway in some parts of the country, though there are reports of significant PDS shortages. Shortages in public utilities, particularly fresh water and electricity availability, continue to be reported across the country.
- (c) A total of some 19,820 tons of commodities (including 7,780 tons of High Energy Biscuits, 4,035 tons of wheat flour, some 3,165 tons of vegetable oil and 4,840 tons of pea/wheat blend) have thus far been dispatched into Iraq under WFP's current emergency operation 10360.0.
- (d) High energy biscuits and vegetable oil have been distributed under school feeding activities, benefiting 806,560 school children. Various commodities have been distributed to 269,410 beneficiaries under vulnerable group assistance.
- (e) Work on the data collection of a Household Food Security Survey started on the 26 June. The data collection exercise is expected to last for two weeks.

(6) Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

- (a) WFP continues to supply food aid to Sudanese refugees in Chad and the war affected populations in Darfur via the Libya corridor. The corridor provides a flexible surface transport and air bridge capability. Commodities are received at the port of Benghazi and trucked on sealed roads to WFP's logistics hub in Khufra, an oasis town in the Libya's southeastern desert. At Khufra commodities are either transshipped onto desert trucks to make the cross Sahara journey to Chad, supplying refugee camps in eastern Chad and also West Darfur, or they are transferred to an IL-76 to be airlifted to North and South Darfur. The corridor enables WFP to diversify access routes to the affected populations in response to peaks in demand and also to reduce congestion along established transport routes should they become blocked.
- (b) Since the end of April, WFP has dispatched 10,955 tons of commodities by surface means to Chad. The airlift operation began with one IL-76 aircraft on 7 May and a second aircraft started on 13 June. Until 14 July, some 6,565 tons have been

dispatched by air to Darfur. A vessel carrying 5,040 tons of Sorghum will berth in Benghazi on the 16 July. Once discharged, this shipment will be dispatched directly to refugee camps in Eastern Chad.

- (c) Funding levels for Special Operation 10417.0 are now critically low with only 5 percent of the USD 4.5 million budget resourced. Funds are immediately required in order to guarantee the continuation of the project.

(7) Pakistan

- (a) Although the floodwater has been receding in Northern Areas, North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and upper Punjab, major rivers in Punjab and Sindh provinces continue flooding. Water levels in Kabul and Swat rivers started rising again on 11 July. In Southern Punjab, the Chenab River is flooding and has inundated low-lying areas and villages. The government is providing cash and non-food items assistance to the population in the flood stricken areas in Punjab. In Sindh province, the Indus River is also flooding with a rising tendency. Since the forecast predicts more rains during the next few days, the situation may get worse again in these provinces.
- (b) In response to the floods in NWFP and Northern Areas, which have been ongoing for three weeks now, WFP approved an Immediate Response Account Emergency Operation (IRA/EMOP). The EMOP plans to assist some 44,400 persons (39,400 in NWFP and 5,000 in Northern Areas) with a one-month food ration.
- (c) WFP's food assistance is part of a joint UN and NGOs response to this emergency and will supplement government's and NGOs' efforts in meeting the basic food requirements of the affected population.

(8) Tajikistan

- (a) During a Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT) meeting on 7 July, chaired by Tajikistan's first Deputy Minister, Ministry of Emergency Situations, actions to respond to continued flooding were discussed. Discussion included a planned (14 July) joint assessment mission, consisting of representatives from the government, UN, embassies and NGOs.
- (b) In Hamadoni District, Khatlon province, floods continue, caused by rapid rise in temperature and a rise in the water level of the Pianj River. This has resulted in considerable damage to livelihoods and infrastructure. The Ministry reported that the water level in the river is not falling so the situation is not expected to improve very soon.
- (c) Floods continue to affect populations in districts of Gorno Badakhshan Autonomous Province (GBAO), Sughd province, as well as Rasht Valley. In Tavildara District of Rasht Valley, 7 bridges have been washed away. As a result, around 6,000 people in Jamoats Sangvor and Mionadu are now cut off. A massive landslide in Kabudjar area of Nurobod District (110-112 km of Dushanbe-Vahdat-Rasht-Jirgatal), set off by heavy rains, is threatening to block the Vakhsh River and flood a number of villages in Rogun District and surrounding areas. On 6 July more damage was reported to the protection dam of the Pianj River, which has put several villages of Farkhor District in danger of flooding.
- (d) A project with a water-agency to estimate water discharge from mountains, based on the level of snow retention has been funded, which will be useful for preparedness purposes.

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

(1) Burundi

- (a) Targeted killings of individuals, some of which are committed for robbery purposes, have been reported in different areas of the country, mainly in Bubanza and Bujumbura Rural provinces. No major military confrontations were reported last week.
- (b) WFP distributed close to 400 tons of food to some 71,760 beneficiaries last week. Nearly 21,000 persons who were displaced in Mpanda commune of Bubanza province received WFP assistance. The displacement was caused by fighting in various communes of Bubanza and/or Bujumbura Rural Province during the period of unrest that disturbed communal elections in June.
- (c) The report of the Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) carried out with UNHCR in Congolese refugee camps located in Muyinga and Mwaro provinces is under consolidation. The JAM focused on food security, coordination mechanisms, food distribution systems, gender and protection, as well as health.
- (d) The pipeline situation remains a concern and WFP continued to apply ration cuts and other measures to ensure first priority distributions. Confirmed contributions can only assist to maintain the current situation until October.

(2) Congo, DR

- (a) The security situation in the eastern part shows signs of deterioration following the resurgence of armed attacks in several villages, mainly in South Kivu. Last Saturday, 39 civilians were reportedly burnt alive in their huts in a small village 60 Km from Bukavu. Most of the victims were women and children. Reportedly Forces Démocratiques pour la Libération du Rwanda (FDLR) rebels were suspected of having committed this attack in revenge for the population's collaboration with United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC) and Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo (FARDC) troops. The FDLR fighters rejected all accusations and charged another militia group, known as Rasta, for this killing.
- (b) In Ituri district, while Coopération Nationale pour la Démobilisation et la Réinsertion (CONADER), the national body in charge of the demobilisation programme, decided to close the Aveba transit centre south of Bunia, some militiamen claiming payment of their stipend, turned their anger against aid workers operating in the area. These gunmen, believed to be former Front Républicain pour la Paix en Ituri (FRPI) fighters, reportedly looted and damaged some humanitarian premises including those of the NGO Association pour le Développement Social et la Sauvegarde de l'Environnement (ADSSE), a cooperating partner of WFP. Small quantities of WFP food stored at ADSSE warehouse were reportedly also looted.
- (c) On July 8, WFP visited the IDP camp of Tchioma, 60km from Bunia, to assess the exact needs of those vulnerable still encamped due to insecurity, which prevents the return to their places of origin. Since last April, about 3,560 persons have returned home to Nyamamba, Mbogi, Joo, Kakwa, Gbi, Rho, Torgese in Ituri district where FARDC troops carried out regular patrols to ensure the security of villagers. Areas under control of the militiamen such as Pigwa and Lonyo remained unsafe for 4, 660 displaced persons who chose rather to stay in Tchioma camp.
- (d) Following the recent attack in South Kivu, WFP is preparing an assistance package for those displaced persons who would be located and identified through a rapid assessment. An additional supply of vegetable oil, CSB and cereals would be required to meet the needs of newly displaced from Ntulamamba and Bunyakiri.

(3) Eritrea

- (a) WFP Field Assistants report abundant rainfall all over the country. Dams and water reservoirs are filling up, and grass, shrubs and trees are sprouting, providing the urgently needed fodder for the emaciated livestock.
- (b) WFP reports from the central part of the northeastern region of Anseba indicate that in areas with abundant and early rains, seedlings have already grown to about 10-30 cm high. In other regions farmers are tilling and sowing. The regional offices of the Ministry of Agriculture provide farmers with seeds of their choice, free of charge.
- (c) From the western region of Gash Barka, the WFP field office also reports satisfactory rainfall conditions throughout the region. Farmers are engaged in preparation and sowing. Main crops for Gash Barka region are sesame, sorghum and pearl millet. A heavy rain in one of the sub regions turned into a flash flood and washed away one person and a lorry, and a heavy truck off the main road.
- (d) Although harvest prospects are presently favourable, living conditions for the people remain harsh. Many of them depend on food aid for their survival. Farmers are reported using the wheat relief food as seeds, because they do not have any grains left from their previous harvests. Prices for food commodities continue to rise, and field monitors in the western region state that sugar in shops is becoming to be known only by name.
- (e) WFP commitment coverage for EMOP 10261.01 increased to USD 59.3 million or almost 80 percent of the total funding requirement through a multilateral contribution of USD 4.1 million. The total coverage of PRRO 10192.0 has reached USD 44.1 million, equivalent to approximately 95,000 tons of commodities, through a multilateral contribution of USD 550,000. This represents 86 percent of the total funding requirements and 88 percent of the commodity requirements respectively. Commitment coverage for the recently approved PRRO 10192.1 stands at USD 34.7 million or 102,445 tons of commodities.

(4) Ethiopia

- (a) Following the conclusion of the joint annual Belg/Gu/Sugum (short rain) assessment, which evaluated the performance and impact of the Belg rains on crop production and Sugum and Gu rains on water and pasture availability in pastoral areas, a federal debriefing was held on 7 July with presentation of main findings. The assessment was undertaken between 22 June and 7 July, by a total of 16 multi-agencies teams. The teams have been covering Belg-dependant areas as well as the pastoral regions of Afar and Somali Regions. Additionally, some teams were assigned to assess the food security situation in additional zones of concerns. This process will allow for establishing of updated emergency food assistance needs until the end of 2005. Regional reports are now being consolidated by the government's Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission, and new emergency requirements will be announced as soon as official numbers are released by the government in the coming weeks. Discussions on inclusion in the Productive Safety Net Programme of some of the people identified during the assessment as chronically food insecure, will also take place.
- (b) Overall Belg rains have reportedly been good in both distribution and amount, with the notable exception of Zone 2 of Afar Region. Some areas of Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region remain of concern, especially lowland areas of Wolayita, Hadiya, Sidama and Gamo Gofa zones, and in Oromiya Region, in lowland areas of Bale and Borena, and East and West Hararghe zones. In Amhara Region, there are concerns about food insecure populations, currently not included among those participating in various food assistance programmes, in Wag Hamra, South Gondar, North Wollo and Oromia zones. At the same time, nutritional surveys conducted by NGOs are showing a critical nutrition situation in two districts of Wag

Hamra zone, confirming a worrying situation reported by the assessment teams in these areas.

- (c) In Afar Region, the recent Belg/Sugum rains have had a positive impact on the food security situation, with regeneration of pasture and water in most places, though water availability is more limited in areas such as Elidar, Dupti and Aysaita districts of Zone 1, as well as in Argoba and Gewane districts of Zone 3. Zone 2 did not receive sufficient rains. In addition, a camel disease, currently under laboratory tests, has been reported in Zone 1, Zone 2 and Zone 4. The increased mortality rate of camels is now having a serious impact on the livelihoods of the population in these zones. In Somali Region, the rains performed well overall, with the exception of parts of Gode and Korah zones where the rains, in terms of amount and distribution, were below normal to normal.
- (d) Swarms of locusts that moved from western parts of Sudan into western lowlands of Eritrea earlier this month have now also been observed in north-western parts of Ethiopia. The latest information shows that the situation is currently under control, with measures to limit the spread being put in place by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. A national steering committee on desert locust control and preparedness has been organized in order to monitor the situation. Though the current risk is contained, FAO is reporting that the situation requires close monitoring in the near future.

(5) Somalia

- (a) The St. Vincent and the Grenadines-registered MV Semlow was hijacked on 27 June between Haradheere and Hobyo, some 300 kilometres northeast of Somalia's capital Mogadishu. At the time, the vessel was some 60 kilometres off the coast. The crew includes a Sri Lankan captain, a Tanzanian engineer and eight Kenyan crew members. The ship had left the Port of Mombasa on 23 June destined for Bossaso in Puntland region, carrying 850 tons of rice donated to assist tsunami victims.
- (b) The Vessel is still being held by the hijackers. WFP has been doing everything possible to ensure the release of vessel, cargo and crew. Negotiations have been taking place between officials from the TFG, a delegation of 16 prominent Somalis and the hijackers. For security reasons, WFP staff are not allowed to contact the hijackers directly and little progress has been made. The sea has become rough and there might be a real risk of the vessel being tossed to the shore by the waves; the crew also risks running out of fresh water and food.

(6) Sudan

- (a) DARFUR
- (b) A registration exercise in Geneina in West Darfur was disrupted on 8 July when a group of IDPs, armed with sticks and stones, harassed participants. Despite active involvement by WFP and the UN Department of Security and Safety's (UNDSS) in the coordination and safe relocation of staff members present, 25 humanitarian workers suffered minor injuries from the incident, including five WFP staff members. Some 12 vehicles were damaged with windows and windscreens broken.
- (c) In North Darfur, food distributions were suspended in Zam Zam on 11 July when armed men harassed the owner of a vehicle rented by the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) and fired shots in the air. UNDSS and OCHA have begun further investigations into the matter. The situation remained tense in the Um Sidra locality of Um Keddada as fighting continues between the Berti tribe and the nomadic Khababeish tribe despite the Government of Sudan's (GoS) attempts to appease the situation.
- (d) Widespread insecurity continues to pose challenges to agencies operating in South

Darfur where four people were recently killed in an attack just 11 km south of Nyala. The Nyala-Kass-Thur road remains NO GO to UN movement due to insecurity and WFP's Cooperating Partner Alisei temporarily withdrew from Um Saedsa, approximately 45 km southeast of Ed Daein, due to frequent tribal clashes in the vicinity. Furthermore, armed men attacked commercial trucks traveling through Ed Daein and stole the personal possessions of the drivers.

- (e) A combined WFP Security/UNDSS team successfully concluded almost two weeks of protracted negotiations with the Sudan Liberation Army (SLA), resulting in the release of four SRCS members who had been held since 24 June north of Ed Daein.
- (f) Between 1 and 10 July, WFP dispatched 13,720 tons of food in Darfur, reaching an estimated 722,000 beneficiaries (based on dispatch figures). During the same period, WFP dispatched a total of 10,490 tons of food by road from logistical hubs in El Obeid, Khartoum and Kosti to the Darfur states, representing 24 percent of the monthly target for road deliveries in July.
- (g) WFP airlifted and airdropped a total of 2,310 tons of food into Darfur between 1 and 10 July, representing 26 percent of the monthly target. This includes 875 tons of food airlifted from Al Khufra, Libya into El Fasher and Nyala. The Government of Sudan's confirmation of a 50 percent increase on the price of jet fuel starting on 1 July is having a major impact on WFP's cargo aircraft. The price increase will significantly raise air delivery costs of food aid and will mount further pressure on the passenger fleet operation already constrained by a lack of funding.
- (h) WFP provided 25,000 rations of mixed commodities in an effort to assist families of malnourished children in Nyala and other centres. This has proved to be an important form of intervention targeting food assistance to incorporate vulnerable groups in Nyala who could not be reached through general food distributions.
- (i) Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) released the final report of an assessment conducted in Serif Umra, North Darfur, in April 2005. The nutritional situation in Serif Umra remains precarious, in part because of the continually changing population. Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) was reported as 13.5 percent and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) at 2.5 percent. Access to both food and non-food items were reported to have improved since the last survey which was conducted at the end of 2004. The under-5 mortality rate, at 1.2/10,000/day was reported below the emergency level while the crude mortality rate is only just below the emergency threshold at 0.8/10,000/day.
- (j) In West Darfur, WFP participated in an Inter Agency Rapid Food Security and Nutrition assessment in Saraf Gidad in Sirba Administrative unit. The community was found to be food insecure, primarily due to insecurity, which has affected agricultural production. Findings revealed that the main causes of Under-5 morbidity are acute respiratory infections, severe malnutrition and diarrhoea. General food distribution at half ration and blanket feeding, targeting all children under-5 years was recommended in all affected villages for a period of two months while Save the Children US (SC/US) prepared to set up a nutrition intervention programme in the area.
- (k) Admissions in selective feeding programs continue to rise in West Darfur. WFP, UNICEF and Cooperating Partners are closely monitoring the situation in the region to better establish and monitor the underlying causes for the deteriorating trend and to identify areas where there are no interventions. In addition, discussions are ongoing with UNICEF to expand nutrition outreach activities to allow for early detection of undernourished populations.
- (l) WFP, IOM and Cooperating Partners completed headcounts in Mornie IDP camp on 4 July, registering approximately 52,000 individuals for food assistance. Final registration figures will be provided after completion of tally sheets by IOM. In North Darfur, headcounts are planned to take place in Kabkabiya and surrounding villages in the

coming week. By 26 June, headcounts had been completed in 76 percent of the total camps/locations, representing 62 percent of the total food beneficiaries in all three Darfur states.

- (m) As of 8 July, the Darfur EMOP 10339.1 faces a shortfall of USD 206 million, representing 37 percent of total requirements (USD562 million).
- (n) The pipeline for EMOP 10339.1 (with a caseload of 3.2 million people) forecasts a shortfall of approximately 42,111 tons of mixed commodities between July and December, excluding commodities to be procured through an internal finance advance. Despite the improved pipeline for Darfur following an internal transfer of USD28 million, donor support is critical to allow the Darfur emergency operation to repay 12,645 tons borrowed from other Sudan operations and outstanding Immediate Response Account loans of USD15.2 million. In addition, WFP needs to reimburse the USD28 million transferred from various budget lines of the emergency operation.
- (o) The Special Operation for logistics support in Darfur continues to face a shortfall of USD23 million. The procurement of 50 long-haul trucks is on hold until funds are made available.
- (p) WFP-Humanitarian Air Services continues to face a severe funding shortfall, which remains critical at USD15 million out of total requirements of USD24 million in 2005. To ensure continued air services through the rainy season in Sudan, the operation urgently requires an initial USD5 million.
- (q) SOUTH, EAST AND TRANSITIONAL AREAS
- (r) Sudan's Interim Constitution was signed on 9 July. Dr. John Garang was inaugurated as First Vice President and Mr Mohamed Taha as Second Vice President. As First Vice President, Dr. Garang will head the autonomous administration in southern Sudan for the six-year period ahead of the referendum. President Bashir lifted the state of emergency in all states except for Darfur, Red Sea and Kassala states on 10 July, in accordance with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement.
- (s) As recommended by the United Nations Field Security Coordination Office, the Security Management Team (SMT) has lifted restrictions on the Port Sudan-Kassala highway for the UN. The UN can now travel on this highway, but only on official mission and with a minimum of two vehicles per convoy.
- (t) A joint advanced coordination and security team composed of Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), Sudan Relief Rehabilitation Commission (SRRC) and WFP conducted a rapid assessment of security and operational conditions in Yuai, Jonglei State. According to community leaders, there are an estimated 15,000 persons in Yuai and surroundings in dire need of humanitarian assistance. WFP will provide food assistance to the affected people this month, as Yuai is now accessible to the UN following clearance by Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS) security on 8 July.
- (u) The road connecting Torit to Juba continued to be NO GO throughout the week due to continued reports of the Lord's Resistance Army presence in the vicinity.
- (v) Heavy rains continued in the South and in the Nuba Mountains during the reporting week, rendering many locations inaccessible. There were no dispatches by road to any locations in Bahr El Ghazal or South Kordofan except for 86 tons to Kadugli, South Kordofan.
- (w) The main road from the Nuba Mountains to Bentiu remained accessible during the week and allowed WFP to deliver 575 tons of food to the town, representing a quarter of the total requirement for July. A further 100 tons was dispatched to En Nahud, el Meiram and Abyei in West Kordofan during the week completing almost 60 percent of the total requirement for July. A total of 86 tons of food was also dispatched to Sudanese Red Crescent (SRC) and OXFAM in the Red Sea State.

- (x) WFP becomes increasingly reliant on air deliveries as rains continue across South Sudan and West Kordofan rendering roads impassable. However, shortages of Jet A1 fuel, bad weather conditions and technical problems continued to hamper WFP's ability to airdrop food efficiently during the week.
- (y) A total of 895 tons of mixed food was airdropped to the southern sector during the period representing delayed dispatches of June's allocation. In the northern sector, a total of 18 tons of pulses was airdropped to Nasir, Upper Nile State on 4 July. This was added to the food that had been airdropped to Nasir at the end of June, bringing the total to 379 tons.
- (z) The third phase of a WFP-led inter-agency cross-line operation, delivering food and non-food items by barge in Upper Nile State, is underway, moving along the lower section of the Sobat River corridor. Barge capacity continues to remain a major constraint with the ongoing cross-line operation in river corridors in states of Upper Nile and Jonglei. Although significant quantities of food are being delivered from Kosti to Malakal by barge (900 tons during the week) a lack of river transport capacity to take the food onwards along the river corridors to the distribution sites remains a serious issue.
- (aa) In Bahr El Ghazal, WFP distributed during the week a total of 530 tons of food aid to 39,200 vulnerable residents, returnees and IDPs in Mapel, Mayom Deng Akol and Panthou. Another 13 tons was delivered to an in-patient (International Rescue Committee-IRC) and supplementary feeding (Concern) centre in Gok Machar for 150 beneficiaries. In addition, WFP delivered 35 tons of CSB for beneficiaries in Nyamlel under a supplementary feeding programme run by Concern. A total of 115 tons of assorted food commodities was delivered for a food-for-assets project in Mapel and Panthou targeting 1,370 beneficiaries for dyke rehabilitation and school construction activities. In addition, 22 tons of food aid was delivered for a school construction project in Midel involving 150 participants.
- (ab) WFP provided 367 tons of food to 30,100 beneficiaries in Akobo and Kier, Upper Nile, for the first time since February 2005 when these areas were declared NO GO due to insecurity.
- (ac) Food distributions in Lakes and Western Equatoria were carried out during the week. Some 16,000 vulnerable residents received 200 tons of assorted food commodities at 75 percent ration and 2,000 returnees received 60 tons of assorted food items at 100 percent ration. In addition, a total of 17 tons of assorted food items were delivered for 1,908 beneficiaries involved in a road construction project in Pacong and a community centre construction project in Mapourdit and Agany.
- (ad) WFP distributed 196 tons to 12,940 vulnerable people in three locations in Unity State during the week. Registered beneficiaries in Pariang, Biu and Tor received 115 tons, 50 tons and 32 tons respectively. A shortfall salt, CSB and pulses in the food basket led to reduced food distributions compared to actual requirements of 239 tons.
- (ae) WFP distributed food to a total of 1,205 beneficiaries in Bahr el Jebel state during the week. Ethiopian refugees currently residing in Lalogo Camp and an institutional feeding programme in Juba town received a total of almost 20 tons.
- (af) WFP released a further 14 tons of food to Cooperating Partner CARE during the week for work completed on rehabilitating three hafir sites in West Kordofan. This brings the total released to 235 tons of the 300 tons initially allocated. Labour opportunities from food-for-asset projects constructing and rehabilitating hafir sites in North and West Kordofan have led to a reduction in migration for seasonal agricultural labour and a reduction in the cost of water for local residents.
- (ag) As of 8 July, EMOP 10048.3 valued at USD302 million, has received USD 142 million,

representing approximately 47 percent of total operational requirements. In addition, WFP also received confirmation of a €9m donation from the European Commission during the week. Urgent contributions are still needed to respond to pressing food requirements during the current hunger season and to prepare for expected food needs of returnees after the rainy season. Contributions are also required to repay outstanding loans. The emergency operation faces a shortfall of 55,177 tons of commodities in the next six months.

- (ah) To date, the Special Operation 10368, emergency road repair and mine clearance of key transport routes in Sudan in support of this emergency operation, has received a total of USD71 million. The operation still faces a shortfall of 21 percent against its operational requirements of USD89 million. A budget revision is currently under preparation for 2006 to raise operational requirements to USD182.6 million.
- (ai) In addition, WFP is seeking funds to augment barge capacity under the Special Operation (SO) 10412, emergency repairs and upgrading of rail and river transport infrastructure in support of WFP food aid operations in Sudan. The SO, valued at USD23 million, has not received contributions to date.

(7) Tanzania

- (a) The security situation in western Tanzania deteriorated in June. A refugee and policeman were killed in an exchange of gunfire with bandits in Mtendeli refugee camp in Kibondo.
- (b) A total of 3,045 refugees voluntarily returned to Burundi in June. Participation in the Burundian general elections, ration cuts and restrictions on movement, market access and agricultural activities were mentioned by refugees as reasons for returning.
- (c) The refugee operation (PRRO) in Tanzania continues to face serious pipeline problems. In the current distribution cycle (4 - 31 July), refugees have to cope with a reduced ration of just 1,348 Kcal, which is 64 percent of the standard 2,100 Kcal level recommended by the 2004 refugee Joint Assessment Mission in Tanzania. Ration levels of between 1,252 - 1,437 Kcal are forecast until August 2005.
- (d) WFP food distribution continues to reach 397,475 refugees. During the past week, WFP has discontinued general assistance to host community beneficiaries until the pipeline situation improves. However, WFP continued to reach the most vulnerable refugees and host community beneficiaries through hospital in feeding, supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes.

(8) Uganda

- (a) The security situation in northern Uganda remains fluid, with increased Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) rebel movement in Kitgum and Pader districts. The rebels continue to commit atrocities against the population. On Sunday, 10 July, LRA insurgents ambushed and set ablaze a pick-up truck transporting traders from a weekly livestock market. Seventeen people were killed and several injured. In recent weeks the LRA rebels have stepped up ambushes of civilian vehicles in Kitgum district.
- (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 2,860 tons of relief food assistance to 230,385 persons including IDPs sheltering in camps in Gulu and Pader districts, refugees, children in nutrition centres and other vulnerable persons.
- (c) The Japanese Ambassador to Uganda, H.E. Mr. Ryuzo Kikuchi and Mr. Koji Tahara, Desk Officer for Uganda – Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, visited Uganda from 5 to 8 July. Mr Kikuchi travelled to Gulu District on a familiarization visit to assess the

humanitarian situation of IDPs.

- (d) WFP faces a shortfall of 58,108 tons of food commodities with a funding gap of USD 29 million, required to maintain the food pipeline necessary to continue providing relief assistance to IDPs and refugees through December. Unless new contributions are confirmed urgently the nutritional status of 1.4 million internally displaced persons in northern Uganda, mostly women and children, will be jeopardized.

(D) West Africa: (1) Togo-Crisis (2) Chad (3) Cote d'Ivoire (4) Guinea (5) Liberia (6) Sierra Leone

(1) Togo-Crisis

- (a) WFP food distributions in Benin are continuing in Comè and Agame refugee camps (which host over 9,000 refugees) through implementing partner Caritas. WFP has also provided the Agamé camp with 2 milling machines to relieve the burden which food/maize processing ceates for women.
- (b) With the ending of WFP's Immediate Response Emergency Operations (EMOP) in Benin, Ghana and Togo, WFP has launched a regional EMOP 10465.0 in order to provide continued assistance to the IDP's and refugees, who fled as a consequence of the political crisis following the elections in Togo, until the end of the year.
- (c) WFP plans to feed approximately 66,500 beneficiaries (30,000 in Benin, 17,000 in Ghana, 10,000 in Togo and 10,000 for contingency planning) through programme interventions, which will include general distributions to refugees in camps and limited general distributions to refugees and IDPs living with host communities, followed by a shift towards targeted self-reliance interventions (such as food-for-work and emergency school-feeding). In addition, supplementary feeding for moderately malnourished children and MCH activities for pregnant and nursing mothers will be carried out in complement to the general ration.
- (d) At a cost of USD 3 million, Togo Regional EMOP 10465 will provide 5,235 tons of food through December 2005; donor support is urgently needed as no contributions have been confirmed yet.

(2) Chad

- (a) Military presence has been reinforced on the Chadian side of the Chad-Sudan border.
- (b) The past reporting period witnessed growing insecurity around the camps and in Abéché. Most of the incidents involved the local population, but UN personnel and assets also became victims. In Adre, an UNHCR staff member was attacked by two armed persons in front of his residence. In Abeche, on 7 July, an FAO vehicle was hijacked by unidentified armed man. Investigations into these incidences are ongoing.
- (c) The target caseload figure as agreed by WFP and UNHCR is currently at 197,500 refugees in twelve camps for the month of July. Transfer of refugees from the border area to the camps remains on stand by due to the inaccessibility of the roads during the rainy season. Tents in most of the camps have reportedly been damaged, due to the rainy season.
- (d) An increase was noted in the admission of moderately and severely malnourished children in all the camps, due to seasonal factors such as diarrhoea and malaria. Severely malnourished cases continue to be transferred from Oure Cassoni camp to Iriba clinic due to lack of proper treatment in the camp. An increase in malaria cases among children in the camp of Farchana has been reported. In Kounoungo camp, latrines located near the wadi are flooded, due to rainy season, leading to potential hygiene problems for the refugees.

- (e) WFP provided general food distributions for the month of July have been completed in the camps of Fachana, Bredjing, Treguine, Gozampir, Djabal and Gaga. Some 93,000 refugees have already received their monthly rations, providing 2100 kcal/day. Distribution for the remaining camps is to start in the coming days.
- (f) WFP continued providing assistance to the local population. Some 80 tons of food was distributed for the construction of classrooms in 4 schools in Iriba area. In the same area another 35 tons of food commodities were distributed for digging up of waste disposals pits and hygiene promotion.
- (g) Some 2,000 families will be receiving 50kg each of sorghum as part of the seeds protection activity. The remaining 50 kg will be distributed after one month. The villages targeted are situated around the camps of Touloum, Iridimi, and Amnabak. In 28 villages surrounding the camp of Mile, a total of about 40 tons of cereals were distributed, to 993 families, as a seed protection ration.
- (h) Completion of pre-positioning of food in northern camps might be delayed because of heavy rains that temporary block the roads.
- (i) The Libyan corridor continues to be of major importance for food deliveries and major improvements have been recorded recently, despite the dramatic under-funding of WFP's Libya Special Operation 10417. WFP has completed the construction of the airstrip in Farchana under the food-for-work scheme. Civil Aviation authorities have inspected the airstrip and granted authorisation to use it. Regular flights will start next week.
- (j) The overall pipeline situation regarding WFP's operations in Chad is healthy until December 2005. Nevertheless, and considering the long delivery-time into East Chad, pipeline breaks will occur if additional contributions will not be confirmed in the next weeks.

(3) Cote d'Ivoire

- (a) On 9 July, a new timetable for disarmament was agreed - ahead of the elections scheduled for 30 October. Under the new agreement, Government and Forces Nouvelles forces will disarm between late September and 3 October.
- (b) From 7 to 13 July, about 265 tons of food were distributed to nearly 22,000 people. This included distributions to more than 9,000 refugees and IDPs who continue to live in camps in Cote d'Ivoire.
- (c) The agriculture programme is continuing with the distribution of food rations, fertilizers and seeds to 300 households in 9 villages around Duekoue. About 70 percent of the beneficiaries are IDPs who have recently returned to their villages, following the June ethnic conflicts. The package is given as an incentive for the return and the reinstallation of these IDPs. The food component is important to ensure that families do not eat their seeds out of hunger, and so that they have enough energy to prepare their fields.
- (d) WFP is hosting a Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) mission, which is helping to develop a food security monitoring system. As a first step, household questionnaires were prepared and tested.

(4) Guinea

- (a) From 27 June to 10 July, some 130 tons of food were distributed to 11,000 beneficiaries.
- (b) During this period, nearly 1,000 Liberian refugees were voluntarily repatriated. Since the beginning of the repatriation campaign in November 2004, approximately 13,300 Liberians have returned home. Progress has been slower than planned resulting in a

higher refugee caseload than anticipated. The rainy season is now also contributing to the slow down in the repatriation process, as it increases the logistical difficulties.

- (c) On 6 July, a joint mission which included WFP, UNHCR, International Rescue Committee, American Refugee Committee, Action by Churches Together and local authorities went to Boreah camp to sensitize Sierra Leonean refugees about the possibilities of local integration or repatriation. UNHCR will offer repatriation facilities, and those who decide to remain in Guinea will receive assistance from UNHCR for six months and will be settled in Gueckedou. The camp will be officially closed next December.

(5) Liberia

- (a) From 5 to 12 July, more than 165,000 vulnerable beneficiaries received 1,200 tons of WFP food in Liberia. This included the distribution of more than 550 tons of commodities that were distributed to 130,000 children who are participating in WFP's Emergency School Feeding programme, which has proven to be important for reinforcing efforts to resume and rehabilitate the educational system.
- (b) Through the resettlement programme, between 5-12 July, 1,500 IDPs from camps in Bong and Montserrado counties were resettled to their home counties and received 50 tons of WFP commodities as their first tranche of the resettlement food ration. Distribution of the second tranche (which completes the resettlement food package) continued in Montserrado, Bong, Bomi, Capemount, Gbarpolu, Grand Gedeh and Lofa Counties; during this period, 7,000 beneficiaries (IDP and Returnees) received 230 tons of food.
- (c) Due to deterioration of road conditions during the rainy season, the condition of WFP fleet trucks has worsened. All efforts are being made to maintain and repair trucks.

(6) Sierra Leone

- (a) In Sierra Leone, WFP and the Ministry of Health and Sanitation have launched a new Integrated Mother and Child Health and Nutrition project (MCHN). The MCHN component is the second of three activities covered by WFP's transitional Country Programme which is implemented from July 2005 to 2007.
- (b) The MCHN activity will be part of a comprehensive programme to reduce maternal and early childhood mortality associated with malnutrition. The activities planned will contribute to strengthening capacity for providing nutrition services at the district level and health and nutrition education programmes at the clinic and community levels. WFP food will be complemented by other activities carried out by the Ministry of Health in partnership with WFP, UNICEF and NGOs, with technical support from WHO. The annual caseload is estimated at 78,000 beneficiaries, including 14,000 pregnant and 41,000 lactating women, and 23,000 moderately malnourished children.

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

(1) Angola

- (a) UNHCR figures indicate that during the first half of 2005, approximately 70,000 refugees had returned to Angola through the voluntary return process while another 4,000 returned spontaneously. These figures are 17 percent higher than during the same period in 2004. The majority of the returnees are from refugee camps in neighbouring Zambia, the Republic of Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with smaller numbers from South Africa and Namibia. However, concerns over widespread landmines and food security are presenting a challenge to the resettlement

process.

- (b) Although WFP continues to support the repatriation process, ration cuts to returnees and other vulnerable groups have been enforced due to a lack of resources. More severe cuts may be expected in the coming months due to a pending pipeline break in September.
- (c) WFP's Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO), Support to Return and Resettlement, continues to be severely under-funded and requires approximately USD 13 million, or 19,500 tons of food, to complete the project through the end of 2005.

(2) Botswana

- (a) After prolonged rain failure, Botswana's President made a declaration of Drought Relief and announced relief measures that will operate until June 2006. To mitigate the effects of the drought, the government will provide income support to needy families through a labour-intensive public-works programme.
- (b) Latest reports confirm below normal rainfall during the 2004/05 agricultural season and indicate a less than favourable sorghum harvest, the country's main staple food crop. FAO indicates a total cereal production of approximately 18,000 tons, which is roughly 10 percent of the national requirement and less than half of the 46,000 tons produced during the 2003/04 harvest. According to UNICEF, in Botswana, a country which has one of the highest HIV/AIDS infection rates in the world, there are an estimated 78,000 orphans below the age of 15 years.
- (c) A mission led by WFP's Southern Africa Regional Director travelled to Botswana on 14 July. Members of the team included other key UN stakeholders and met senior representatives of the office of the President together with the Ministries of Finance, Local Government and Agriculture and Health. The UN has no plans to bring food aid to Botswana at this stage. Rather the emphasis is to provide technical assistance to assist the Government to improve the efficiency of the various social safety net mechanisms which they operate.

(3) Lesotho

- (a) WFP and national counterparts in the Disaster Management Authority (DMA) have begun extensive consultations with government ministries, the Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee members and collaborating partners to finalize a planned community beneficiary targeting exercise at roughly 300 food distribution points in the southern Lowlands and the Senqu River Valley area. The survey will also capture information that will enable WFP and the DMA to undertake household profiling.
- (b) From 6 to 12 July, WFP and collaborating partners distributed food to: just under 10,000 vulnerable people participating in mother and child health care; beneficiaries of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis and home-based care programmes; as well as to primary schools that provide rations to orphans and other vulnerable children.

(4) Mozambique

- (a) During June, approximately 110,000 people received food in collaboration with implementing partners. While food dispatches have increased, breaks in July's pipeline are hampering additional distributions.

(5) Swaziland

- (a) Additional findings of the joint FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission indicate that the main constraints to maize production in the country are related to a lack of adequate financing and the significant effects of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. The

report traces a long-term downward trend in maize production, especially in the Lowveld. The current dry winter season is drying up earth dams, streams and rivers and grazing pastures, putting 18,000 livestock at risk in the severely affected communities.

- (b) Between 5 to 11 July, WFP and collaborating partners distributed food to over 36,000 beneficiaries.

(6) Zambia

- (a) WFP is currently providing food assistance to 85,000 refugees in camps and settlements in Zambia. According to UNHCR, it is hoped that 35,000 refugees will participate in the voluntary repatriation exercise, which is scheduled to conclude at the end of 2005.
- (b) WFP urgently requires new resources to meet the needs of up to 1.2 million people in Zambia. The country has been critically affected by crop failure this year and household stocks are running very low. Maize prices are increasing dramatically and while WFP is working in the most affected areas, immediate assistance is crucial. A total of USD 21 million is required to provide food for the next six months for the regional Protracted Relief and Rehabilitation programme as well as WFP's country programme. Without immediate assistance, pipeline shortages are expected in August.

(7) Zimbabwe

- (a) The UN Secretary General's Envoy for Human Settlements, Mrs. Anna Tibaijuka, departed Zimbabwe after completing her mission to assess the impact of the government's urban clean up operations. She is preparing her report, which will be provided to the Secretary General.
- (b) Following her mission, the UN Country Team received clearance from the government to conduct a rapid assessment of humanitarian needs among the affected people in five urban areas, including those relocated to transit centres and those remaining in the vicinity of their demolished homes. WFP will provide enumerators and logistical support to the exercise, which will begin in Harare on 15 July and be extended to other urban areas from 16 July. It is anticipated that the cold weather over the past week has worsened the plight of the urban affected, particularly those who remain without adequate shelter.
- (c) The food security situation continues to deteriorate in light of the poor harvest. In Matabeleland Province, serious maize shortages are reported in Gwanda, Nkayi and Matobo districts. The maize that is available on the open market is being sold at an average ZW\$3,000/kg for a 10 kg bag. The official UN rate of exchange is currently ZW\$12,372 to USD 1.00. This price is over 30 percent higher than the price used in the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee's analysis, which indicated that 2.9 million people would require food aid if available on the market and sold at ZW\$1,750/kg. Consistent with the still escalating price, WFP is preparing to provide food for up to 4.4 million people before the next harvest in 2006.
- (d) In Manicaland Province, monitoring in Buhera District indicated that people are beginning to eat vegetables and pulses without cereals as their main meal, while some households are able to resort to small stocks of red sorghum gathered in the last harvest. In Mutasa, the chronically ill headed households supported by WFP and Africare are finding it difficult to cope in the absence of the Grain Marketing Board's deliveries, as prices on the open market are beyond their means. Some are opting for wild fruits for an afternoon meal as an alternative coping mechanism.

(F) Asia: (1) Bangladesh

(1) Bangladesh

- (a) There are reports of flooding in several areas in northern and central parts of Bangladesh, due to rain and heavy flows of water from across the border. However, this flooding is normal in Bangladesh for this time of year and under control.
- (b) Activities under Emergency Operation, (EMOP) 10380, Assistance to Flood Affected People in Bangladesh, are ongoing. Daily, over 600,000 primary school students continue to receive High Energy Biscuits. In addition, various micro-level livelihood activities are ongoing in four districts using food-for-work (FFW) and food-for-asset (FFA) modalities.
- (c) Rain and local political issues have slowed down the distribution of rice under the EMOP's Rural Livelihoods Support Programme. Nevertheless, from 7 to 13 July, around 65,000 households (each household = 30 kg) received WFP provided rice. Additionally, around 15,000 households (each household = 1 litre oil) received oil.

(G) Latin America and Caribbean: (1) Cuba (2) Ecuador (3) Haiti (4) Peru**(1) Cuba**

- (a) Hurricane Dennis arrived in the evening of Thursday 7 July and early Friday 8 July with a force of 215 miles per hour (MPH) affecting Cuba's Provinces of Granma and Cienfuegos. The storm weakened as it made its way across the island, Friday night, dropping to Category 2, with 110 MPH winds, before bearing down on Havana. Hurricane Dennis directly struck 12 of Cuba's 14 provinces, affecting 72 percent of the population. It caused floods, violent coastal penetrations, devastating winds and the death of a total of 16 persons. Some 120,000 houses were seriously damaged, affecting some 368,000 inhabitants.
- (b) According to reports, Granma, Cienfuegos and Sancti Spiritus were the most affected provinces, followed by some Municipalities of Santiago de Cuba, Camagüey, Villa Clara, Matanzas and Habana. Some municipalities in the Province of Granma remain with no road connection, due to the loss of a bridge. About 1.5 million people, including students and 11,000 tourists from cities and towns on the coast, were relocated to evacuation centres and to family houses; unfortunately, during the evacuation, 10 people died. Half a million farm animals were also relocated.
- (c) With respect to the health sector, some 70 percent of the water supply sources in the Province of Granma are contaminated. Consequently, emergency measures have been taken in order to supply water to the population. Hospitals in five municipalities have been considerably damaged, affecting health assistance to the population.
- (d) The damage caused to the Provinces of Villa Clara and Cienfuegos, particularly, in the agriculture sector, is considered to be serious. Fruits such as mangos, citrus, banana and papaya were affected, as well as sweet potatoes, cassava, grains, pumpkins and vegetables. Maize and beans were also destroyed. The entire crop of citrus fruits was lost which means a huge loss for exports. The Provinces of Cienfuegos and Granma are reporting a loss of 27 thousand hectares of agricultural crops.
- (e) Agricultural infrastructure and installations were also affected by the hurricane. Agricultural equipment, including wind mills, was dismantled. Food stored in some warehouses was moved to safer places. The storm also destroyed agricultural storage bins, structures for farm animals, egg farms and other agribusiness installations. It was also reported that 49 out of the 63 irrigation systems existing in the provinces have been affected.
- (f) In the Province of Granma, 21 sections in the cattle raising sector were totally

destroyed and 27 dairy farms. Seven windmills were destroyed as well as 39 warehouses, 30 of them partially. The agriculture and food industry have suffered significant damage in the 12 Provinces of Cuba. Urban agriculture, which constitutes an important agricultural production system which supplies populated areas, has suffered the most serious damages.

- (g) Services, such as electricity and kitchen gas, were cut in all provinces before the arrival of Hurricane Dennis. The services were reestablished gradually after evaluating the damage caused by the hurricane. In most provinces some cities remain without electricity, water, and kitchen gas.
- (h) Canned food and water containers have been identified as urgent needs.
- (i) The UN Country Team has been meeting during the past days with some representatives of bilateral donors and NGO's to share and collect information on the possibilities of supporting the country in this emergency, by creating new operations. Even though the country is already in a recovery phase, the collection of information is slow due to the break in communications with some areas.
- (j) The UN System continues on the coordination of information exchange and links with the Central Command of Civil Defence and the Ministry for Foreign Cooperation (MINVEC). Clearing and exchange meetings are being held with the UN institutions represented in Cuba, NGO's and other cooperation institutions.
- (k) Food rations were distributed in advance to inhabitants for several days. In addition, the evacuation centres were replenished with food, water and mattresses. In order to avoid delays in the distribution of food and other resources, food production centres and transportation are working.
- (l) Evaluations of the situation of the government food stocks are taking place, as discussions are under way within WFP to determine to what extent an emergency operation is necessary. WFP approved an Immediate Response Account (IRA)-emergency operation of USD 500,000 for the assistance of the most affected vulnerable groups of the central provinces for a period of 45 days.
- (m) Food for Emergency Operation (EMOP) 100423, approved on 29 April in response to a prolonged drought situation in the Eastern Provinces, that has considerably affected the nutritional situation of the population, is in the process of being purchased. Part of the food can benefit the people affected by the drought. Another part of this food, which will arrive within 3 weeks, will be used to support the most affected people by the hurricane in the Provinces of Granma, Santiago de Cuba and Camagüey. With this new emergency, the situation aggravates for the vulnerable groups of the same provinces, plus the new affected provinces. Unfortunately, the hurricane did not fill the dams and the water scarcity continues.

(2) Ecuador

- (a) Seismic activity in Ecuador continues.
- (b) On 8 July, a meeting with Ecuador's Ministry of Foreign Affairs was held in order to provisionally request the Government of Ecuador to assist people in the Caribbean region affected by Hurricane Dennis. Significant conversations had already taken place with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in order to sign an agreement covering humanitarian assistance in Latin America and Ecuador if required.

(3) Haiti

- (a) On 8th July an assessment team consisting of WFP, UNICEF, UNDP, MINUSTAH, ACF and the Haitian Department of Civil Protection flew over the coastal areas from Port-au-Prince, along the southern Peninsula of Haiti (Nippes, Grand-Anse, Sud) to

assess potential damage in the wake of the passing of Hurricane Dennis. In Grand Goave, the team verified the total destruction of the bridge crossing the river which caused 7 deaths when collapsing.

- (b) According to the latest official figures, 40 people have lost their lives; 15,000 people have been affected, more than 600 houses completely destroyed and over 1,000 houses damaged. Along the coast, flooding was noticed in some agricultural fields, in Nippes and Sud. It is anticipated that existing coping mechanisms of the population, supported by resources from local governments, NGO's and the international community operating in the departments would be able to cover the humanitarian needs without external assistance.
- (c) The security situation continues to be tense and volatile, especially in the area of Port-au-Prince, and the entire country remains in UN security phase III. In Port-au-Prince five Haitian citizens were reported assassinated and 13 kidnapped. UN troops were involved in skirmishes in Bel Air, Cite Soleil and in Cité Militaire (close to WFP's main warehouse). The security situation continues to affect WFP operations. Logistic as well as monitoring activities were postponed.
- (d) A total of 560 tons of food was 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.
- (e) Training for Western and Northern Departments implementing partners in the health sector for WFP's new Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 10382.0, continues. More than 280 health workers (130 health centres) from NGO's and the Ministry of Health are trained in supplementary food assistance programme implementation, including monitoring and evaluation, reporting and resource based management.

(4) Peru

- (a) Different groups have carried out demonstrations at the national level, with roadblocks in some areas of the country.
- (b) The Region of Ayacucho has been officially declared in state of emergency for 60 days due to a three years drought. The government has authorized the National Programme for Food Assistance (PRONAA) to buy directly 5,000 tons of potatoes to support small farmers in Ayacucho.
- (c) A total of 508 tons of assorted commodities have been distributed to approximately 46,000 beneficiaries in the Region of Puno and Apurimac.
- (d) Distributions under project 06240 are underway in Ayacucho, Huancavelica and Apurimac target regions in the south of the country. A total of 90,390 people are to benefit from the distributions. Distributions in the region of Huancavelica are also underway. A total of 29,155 people will benefit from the distributions.
- (e) Other distributions have been carried out directly by the Government, reaching communal canteens, school feeding programmes and vulnerable groups.
- (f) WFP's EMOP in Peru is only resourced at 48 percent for 2005. If no new donations are confirmed, the operation could face a pipeline break in August.

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

WFP Weekly Emergency Report

From **David Kaatrud**, Chief of the Analysis, Assessment and Preparedness Service of the

United Nations World Food Programme (ODA); also available online at www.wfp.org ^[1] or go directly to the [WFP Newsroom](#) ^[2] .

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

Carlo.Scaramella@wfp.org

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

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

tel: +39 06 6513 2602

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

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