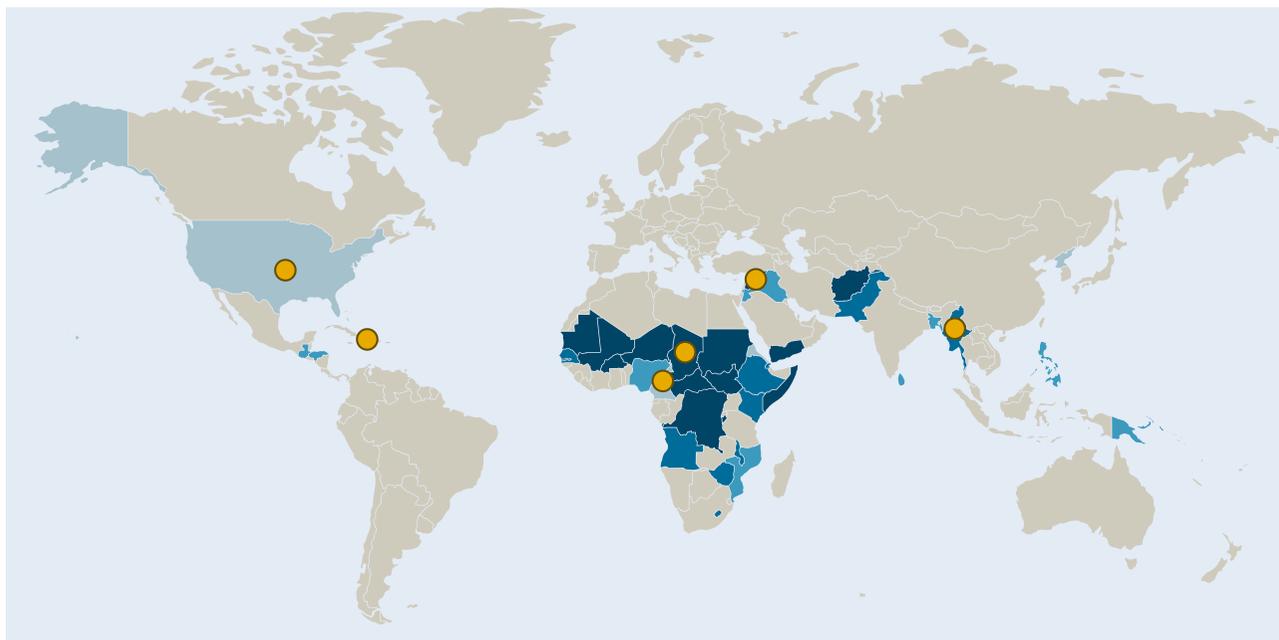




GLOBAL OVERVIEW

October 2012



Snapshot - 22 to 29 October

Renewed violence between Arakan Buddhists and Rohingya Muslims took place in Rahkin state in **Myanmar**, affecting an estimated 28,000 people. Sectarian violence between the two communities in June already left more than 75,000 people displaced. Despite a four-day truce that was supposed to come into effect on Friday 26 October, fighting has continued in Damascus province, Aleppo, Idlib, Daara and Deir Ezzor in **Syria**. The number of flood-affected people in **Chad** has risen to 700,000, up from 445,000 in September, with 16 of the country's 22 regions affected. In **Cameroon**, flooding has displaced more than 90,000 people. Hurricane Sandy caused heavy torrential rains in **Haiti**, particularly in the south of the country. As humanitarian access is limited due to damaged infrastructure, the full extent of the crisis is not yet known. Meanwhile, Hurricane Sandy has caused destruction of houses and infrastructure in Cuba, the Bahamas and Jamaica. The East Coast of the United States is preparing for landfall of the hurricane which could be the largest ever to hit **United States** mainland. Hundreds of thousands of people were ordered to evacuate, including 375,000 in lower Manhattan.

Updated: 29/10/2012, **Next update:** 05/11/2012

Severe humanitarian crisis

Afghanistan	Mauritania
Burkina Faso	Niger
Burundi	Somalia
CAR	South Sudan
● Chad	Sudan
DRC	● Syria
Gambia	Yemen
Mali	

Humanitarian crisis

Angola	Malawi
Djibouti	● Myanmar
Ethiopia	oPt
● Haiti	Pakistan
Kenya	Senegal
Lesotho	Zimbabwe

Situation of concern

Bangladesh	Mozambique
Guatemala	Nigeria
Honduras	PNG
Iraq	Philippines
Jordan	Sri Lanka

Watch list

● Cameroon	Eritrea
DPRK	● United States



AFRICA

BURKINA FASO FLOODS, FOOD INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT

According to FAO, close to 2.8 million people are at risk of food insecurity in Burkina Faso. Prolonged drought, high food prices, displacement and chronic poverty are the main causes for this crisis. According to UNICEF, in 2012 Burkina Faso has an estimated caseload of 100,000 children <5 with severe acute malnutrition. Heavy seasonal rains in the Sahel region have caused flooding and have affected approximately 21,000 people. 48 cases of cholera have been registered with three deaths since the beginning of 2012. The country has additionally been affected by the insecurity and ensuing displacement in Mali. Revalidation of refugee statistics published on 16 October by UNHCR revealed that Burkina Faso received around 36,000 Malian refugees, instead of the previously estimated figure of 108,000. The refugees are residing at seven official sites (Mentao, Damba, Fereiro, Goudebo, Gandafabou, Bobo Dioulasso, Ouagadougou) which are recognized as refugee camps by the Government of Burkina Faso. There are also several spontaneously settled sites. The Government has ordered 1,000 combat troops to the border region with Mali to secure the border and prevent kidnappings.

Updated: 29/10/2012

BURUNDI FOOD INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT

An estimated 1.5 million people are food insecure, of which 200,000 at a crisis level (IPC 3), as a result of two consecutive poor harvests due to erratic and below average rain fall. The recent drought is exacerbated by the already weakened purchasing power for many households as a result of high prices of staple foods. The on-going lean season (October to December) has increased food insecurity among poorer households and is expected to continue until the start of the 2013. In addition, the provinces bordering Tanzania will be further affected by the anticipated return of more than 32,000 Burundian refugees in Tanzania by the end of the year, putting additional pressure on basic social services and food availability. The fragile peace after a 12 year civil war that ended in 2005 is being threatened by violent repression of political opposition and retaliatory attacks by anti-government groups.

Updated: 29/10/2012

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC FOOD INSECURITY, INSECURITY

The Central African Republic continues to face a severe and protracted humanitarian crisis. UN OCHA reported in July that an estimated 1.9 million people, half of the country's population, are in need of humanitarian assistance. There is no recently updated data available on the number of people food insecure, but it is estimated around 30% of the population will likely be affected by low crop yields caused by erratic and insufficient rainfall. At the same time, around 14,000 have been affected by flooding following torrential rains in September. MSF reports that CAR has the highest HIV prevalence in Central Africa, with malaria and tuberculosis among the main causes of death. An estimated 65,000 Central Africans are displaced within the country due to insecurity. The security situation improved in 2012, following cease-fire agreements between the Government and two main rebel groups, as well as amongst different rebel groups. Despite this, the security situation has deteriorated in the north centre (due to a military operation from the Chadian and Central African army against the rebel group Front Populaire pour le Redressement) and south east (due to attacks from the Lord's Resistance Army).

Updated: 29/10/2012

CHAD FLOODS, FOOD INSECURITY, EPIDEMIC

Due to heavy rains in early August, Chad experiences floods in at least 16 of the country's 22 regions, now affecting 700,000 people. The number of affected has almost doubled from September 2012 when 450,000 people were reportedly affected. The floods further increase the risk of a locust infestation, which could negatively impact the upcoming harvest. The rainy season severely hampers humanitarian access. Chad continues to face a severe food and nutrition crisis with the Sahel belt with the west and centre of the country being most affected. Two years of continued climatic shocks, including erratic rainfall in 2011, have caused significant food security concerns in 2012 with an estimated 3.6 million people food insecure. The rate of acute malnutrition rose from 14.5% (August 2011) to 18.9% (July 2012) surpassing the WHO emergency threshold of 15%.

Updated: 29/10/2012

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO CONFLICT, FOOD INSECURITY, EPIDEMIC

DRC continues to be affected by conflict in the east, large scale displacement, food insecurity and disease outbreaks. By the end of September, the number of people displaced by violence had risen by more than 25% to 2.24 million people since the beginning of 2012. Large scale displacement has taken place in eastern Congo in recent months as new conflicts have resurfaced and old ones have re-ignited. In the provinces of North and South Kivu, clashes between more than 30 different armed groups, including the rebel group M23, and the regular Congolese army, have displaced more than 550,000 people and an estimated 70,000 have fled to Uganda and Rwanda. According to a recent UN report, the two neighbouring countries are allegedly providing support to rebel group M23.

An Ebola outbreak was reported by WHO in Haut-Uélé district in Province Orientale in eastern Congo, with 75 cases noted, including 36 deaths. However, on the 23 of October it was reported that the outbreak has stabilised, with no new deaths or cases in more than a week. An estimated 5.4 million people are at IPC crisis and emergency levels of food insecurity nationwide. Humanitarian access has been limited due to mountainous and volcanic terrain, coupled with widespread and shifting insecurity. The rainy season has made many roads impassable, cutting off large populations from assistance. In addition, humanitarian personnel are increasingly targeted. There is a lack of information on the number of people affected in the eastern provinces, their location and their needs.

Updated: 29/10/2012

GAMBIA FOOD INSECURITY

Gambia continues to be affected by the Sahel food crisis and after crop failure, resulting from poor rains, 206,000 people are receiving emergency relief. In March, the Gambian Government asked for international assistance to deal with the crisis. Retail food and fuel prices are at an all-time high. The rising food prices further affect household food security. In May, an assessment found that families in some areas of the country had depleted their household food stocks, triggering the start of the lean season two to three months earlier than normal. There is a lack of updated data on the number of food insecure in Gambia.

Updated: 29/10/2012

MALI CONFLICT, FLOODS, FOOD INSECURITY

The conflict in northern Mali and a nationwide food crisis continue to affect an estimated five million people. 4.6 million people are at risk of food insecurity caused by below-average food production due to drought, a steep increase in food prices, flooding and insecurity. Heavy flooding affected close to 9,000 people in October in Ségou and Kayes regions in the centre. Since 1 January, 170 cases of cholera, including 13 deaths, have been reported in the Gao and Ansongo districts of northern Mali. The insecurity in the north has led to large scale displacement with around 199,000 people displaced internally and, according to UNHCR, more than 208,000 people fleeing to neighbouring countries (36,000 refugees in Burkina Faso, 109,000 in Mauritania, 65,000 in Niger). As a result of above average rains and ecological conditions, a second generation of desert locust breeding started in September in northeast Mali, which could impact the upcoming harvest.

Humanitarian access is extremely limited in the northern provinces of Gao, Kidal and Tombouctou due to insecurity and restrictions posed on operations by armed groups. On 19 October, ECOWAS, the United Nations and other actors have met in Bamako to discuss the way forward after the interim Malian President Traoré requested military assistance from ECOWAS and the UN to support a Government offensive to regain control of the northern regions held by the Islamist rebels. European Union leaders vowed to help Mali by backing up an international military force and training Malian defence forces.

Updated: 29/10/2012

MAURITANIA FOOD INSECURITY

WFP reports that about 800,000 people, almost one fourth of the households in rural areas, and 200,000 in urban areas have been affected by food insecurity as a result of last year's drop in cereal production. Global Acute Malnutrition rates for children <5 years stand at 12.1%. The highest malnutrition rates have been recorded in Hodh Ech Chargui, Guidimaka, Gorgol and Assaba regions in the South-East of the country. Hodh Ech Chargui further hosts around 109,000 Malian refugees fleeing armed conflict in northern Mali as of 18 October. On 13 October, Mauritania President Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz was injured after a military patrol accidentally fired on his convoy.

Updated: 29/10/2012

NIGER FLOODS, FOOD INSECURITY, EPIDEMIC, DISPLACEMENT

Niger is currently coping with four simultaneous disasters: the Sahel food crisis, the Malian refugee crisis, flooding and a cholera outbreak. Currently 6.4 million people (38% of the population) are estimated to be food insecure, due to consecutive poor harvests, drought and rising food prices. The crisis is compounded by the arrival of more than 65,000 Malian refugees since January 2012, who have settled in the regions hardest hit by the nutrition and food security crisis. The Government issued an appeal for international aid on 27 August due to flooding which has displaced more than 520,000 people since mid-July. The regions of Tillabéri and Dosso have been most severely affected. A surge in malaria and cholera cases was reported in most of the affected areas. As of 24 October, the number of cholera cases has risen to 4,972, including 103 deaths. Floods rendered refugee camps inaccessible in Tillabéri, an area which hosts an estimated 36,000 Malian refugees.

Updated: 29/10/2012

SOMALIA CONFLICT, FOOD INSECURITY

Although there is no longer a famine, an estimated 2.12 million people will remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) levels of food insecurity up until December 2012. While conditions have improved considerably compared to 2011, 236,000 children remain severely malnourished. The epicentre of the crisis remains in the south, largely due to the long-term effects of drought and famine, and the short-term effects of this year's poor *Gu* rainy season. In contrast, central Somalia was hit by floods, affecting 60,000 in Beletweyn-Hiiraan.

Suspected cholera cases continue to be reported in Badade district, with 180 suspected cases and 18 deaths. Military operations by Somali forces, supported by African Union peacekeepers, against militants resulted in an increase in displacement. Humanitarian access remains highly restricted in south and central Somalia due to insecurity and the ban imposed by Somali militants on humanitarian organisations. Over the past weeks, some 14,000 civilians fled the port city of Kismayo in the run up to the African Union military operation to dislodge Al-Shabaab militants from their last stronghold. Al Shabaab rebels retreated from the southern port of Kismayu on 29 September, abandoning the last major bastion of their five-year revolt to an offensive by African Union and Somali government troops. Overall, the political situation in Somalia is improving, with the

establishment of a new parliament and election of a new President defining the end of an eight-year transition period.

Updated: 29/10/2012

SOUTH SUDAN CONFLICT, FLOODS, FOOD INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT

South Sudan continues to face a severe food security crisis, flooding and large scale displacement from Sudan. According to UN OCHA, an estimated 2.4 million people require food assistance. Food insecurity is caused by a series of factors including diminished cross border trade with the Sudan, inter-communal clashes, increasing number of IDPs, returnees and refugees, fuel scarcity and high food prices. However, the food security situation has improved, with the northern border areas moving from 'Emergency' IPC phase to 'Crisis' and 'Stressed' phases. The food security situation is expected to improve further following harvests in October. The influx of Sudanese refugees from North Kordofan and Blue Nile state continues, with over 206,000 Sudanese refugees currently present in South Sudan, primarily in Upper Nile and Unity state. There are reports of more refugees entering Yida camp in Unity state following escalating clashes in Sudan. According to UNHCR the majority of the new arrivals are in poor health states. In the beginning of October, the Ministry of Health declared an outbreak of Hepatitis E in Upper Nile state. Some 43 out of 79 counties have been hit by seasonal flooding, with Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile and Lakes the most heavily hit areas. At least 260,000 people have been affected. In addition, since late August, there has been an intensification of hostilities between the South Sudan Army and non-state armed actors in Jonglei. Insecurity, poor infrastructure and seasonal rains severely hamper humanitarian access.

Updated: 29/10/2012

SUDAN CONFLICT, FOOD INSECURITY

Sudan faces widespread food insecurity and multiple conflicts. According to the 'the State of Food Insecurity in the World 2012', 18 million people (around 40%) in Sudan are undernourished. FEWSNET reported that 200,000-250,000 people in areas of southern Blue Nile and South Kordofan are facing crisis and emergency levels of food insecurity due to severe insecurity. Since June, Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and Sudan People Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) forces have been fighting in parts of Blue Nile and South Kordofan states. Recent shelling by rebels in the city of Kadugli has led to displacement. UN OCHA revised upwards its estimation of number of people affected in the two regions to 908,000 people. There is no humanitarian access to 420,000 people affected in rebel held areas in South Kordofan and Blue Nile state. More than 210,000 refugees have crossed into South Sudan and Ethiopia. In Darfur, new civilian displacements have been reported following inter-tribal clashes. The UN reports that, between early July and the end of October, flash flooding triggered by heavy rains has affected more than 240,000 people. Flooding in south Darfur at the start of October have affected at least 6,000 people.

Updated: 29/10/2012

ANGOLA FOOD INSECURITY

In the beginning of September, UN OCHA reported that more than 1,8 million people in Angola have been affected by a food security crisis. In addition, an estimated 533,000 children suffer varying levels of malnutrition. The primary cause is the poor agricultural production in 2012, limiting the availability of food from own production. The worst affected provinces are Bengo, Kwanza Sul, Benguela, Huila, Namibe, Cunene, Moxico, Bie, Huambo and Zaire. At the same time, the country is still recovering from a decades long civil war which latest until 2002. There is a lack of updated information on the food security situation in-country.

Updated: 29/10/2012

DJIBOUTI FOOD INSECURITY

Several consecutive years of drought have led to a critical food security situation in Djibouti with some 67,000 people food insecure. In most of the country's pastoral areas, food security conditions are improving due to the arrival of good Karan/Karma rains. However, conditions for urban poor households are expected to remain critical during the coming months due to on-going increases in food prices. In Ali Sabieh (Assamo region), resident populations are expected to continue experiencing crisis levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 3) through at least December. The continued influx of refugees from Somalia is leading to an increase of humanitarian needs in both rural and urban areas. Some 200 refugees are arriving in Djibouti every day.

Updated: 29/10/2012

ETHIOPIA FOOD INSECURITY

The Ethiopian Government announced that 3.7 million of its citizens will require humanitarian assistance between August and December, up from 3.2 million in January. The cost of living increased by 19% in September 2012 compared to September 2011. The UN expects an overall improvement in food security across the country between October and December 2012 as the meher harvest will replenish household stocks and decrease food prices. At the end of September, some 65,000 people required water trucking in parts of Oromia and Somali regions due to drought conditions. In Amhara region, prolonged heavy rainfall has resulted in flash floods at the start of September, affecting around 136,000 people. The number of refugees within Ethiopia, mainly from Somalia, remains at a record level of 372,000 people. The population of the Dollo Ado refugee complex in the southeast passed the 170,000-mark last week.

Updated: 29/10/2012

KENYA FOOD INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, INSECURITY

In the beginning of October, FAO estimated the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance at about 2.1 million. This is 43% less than in August 2012, following the start of the harvest. However, high maize prices in some areas in the north and south east continue to make food access difficult and contributed to Crisis (IPC Phase 3) levels of food insecurity. Conflict affected regions of Mandera, Tana River, and Wajir Districts are currently classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) due to displacement and asset losses.

Malnutrition rates have significantly improved compared to 2011 drought levels. For instance, Global Acute Malnutrition rates in Turkana North in May 2012 were 15.3% compared to 37.4% in May 2011. 35 people have died while 117 others are admitted to hospital following a cholera outbreak in villages on the Kenya-Somalia border. Around 470,000 refugees in Dadaab camps, mostly from Somalia, have limited access to basic necessities such as food, shelter, water and sanitation. 5,640 refugee families in camps have been affected by floods in the beginning of October. The Kenyan Government has issued an alert over more flash floods in parts of the country following the start of the country's October -December short rains. Flooding and land/mudslides are likely to occur in areas of Western, Lower Tana and Central Kenya.

Updated: 29/10/2012

LESOTHO FOOD INSECURITY

Lesotho's food security has deteriorated significantly for the second year in a row. As a result of the impact of consecutive droughts and late rains in the cropping season 2011/12, 725,000 people are food insecure (40% of the population). The price of staple food has increased by 60% compared to 2009/10. On 9 August, the Government declared a food crisis situation and called on development partners to assist. Lesotho's population is extremely vulnerable - the country has the world's third highest prevalence of HIV (23.5%) and 39% of children <5 are stunted. Lesotho suffers from widespread poverty with the proportion of households living below the poverty line exceeding 55%, out of which about 40% are extremely poor.

Updated: 29/10/2012

MALAWI FOOD INSECURITY

Floods and droughts have negatively impacted the food security situation of communities in Malawi. A June 2012 Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee report highlights that 1.63 million people (11% of total population) will need food assistance until the next rainy season. High food prices and an inflation rate of more than 21% have reduced the ability of households to access sufficient food from markets. As many as 15 out of 28 districts are affected by the crisis, with the southern and central parts of the country most severely affected. Even before the current crisis, 40% of the population was already living below the poverty line.

Updated: 29/10/2012

SENEGAL FLOODS, FOOD INSECURITY

Over 1 million people are affected by a nutrition crisis due to low cereal production and high prices. The lean season typically starts in July in most parts of the country, but this year it started as early as March in some areas due to below average rains in the Sahel. The vast majority of households do not have any local cereal stocks due to the early depletion of stocks starting in April/May. A July SMART survey has shown that GAM rates are above the 15% critical threshold in Podor, Ranerou and Kanel departments and above the 10% serious threshold in 13 departments. Flooding triggered by severe rainfall since

mid-August has affected more than 260,000 people throughout the country. UN OCHA reports that, as of 15 October, the large majority of the displaced people were able to return to their homes.

Updated: 29/10/2012

ZIMBABWE FOOD INSECURITY

Late and erratic rains, poor agricultural practices, limited access to agricultural inputs, and a reduction in planted area have all contributed to a 33% decrease in the harvest in Zimbabwe compared to last year. As a result, the food security situation is deteriorating. In the most affected areas maize prices are reported to be between 12 and 47% higher when compared to prices in maize surplus areas. In Zimbabwe, 3.7 million (29% of the population) are already chronically food insecure. According to WFP, during the peak hunger period of January to March 2013, 1.7 million people are expected to be in need of food assistance, 19% of which are rural households. The food security crisis is exacerbated by the high HIV-prevalence rate, which is 14% compared to 5% for the rest of the southern Africa region (as % of the total population aged 15-49).

Updated: 29/10/2012

MOZAMBIQUE FLOODS, FOOD INSECURITY

Up to 21% cereal production losses caused by climatic shocks (dry spell and cyclone damage) in late 2011 and early 2012 have aggravated food insecurity conditions in the central and southern areas of Mozambique. The country already suffers from high chronic food insecurity affecting 9 million people (39% of the population). According to the 2012 vulnerability assessment in the Limpopo and Zambezi river basins, more than 255,000 persons are estimated to be food insecure in 23 districts. Of those, nearly 140,000 persons require urgent assistance to bridge their food deficits. Overall, the majority of rural households throughout the country are experiencing minimal (IPC Phase 1) food insecurity conditions. Maize prices in August generally remained above the five-year average.

Updated: 29/10/2012

NIGERIA FLOODS, INSECURITY

By the 15 of October, some 1.4 million Nigerians were displaced by flooding, with 30 out of 36 states affected since July according to the Government. Kogi state is most affected with approximately 624,000 people displaced. Suspected cholera cases have been reported and the on-going flooding has increased the risk of cholera outbreaks. Outbreaks of violence have taken place in Nigeria's north and central regions, including sectarian violence and attacks by armed bandits and the Boko Haram Islamist sect. More than 50 people were killed between 16 and 20 October after extremists launched attacks in the cities of Potiskum and Maiduguri, the base of Boko Haram. In addition, on 28 of June, at least eight people were killed after a suicide bomber dove into church in city of Kaduna. More than 2,800 people have been killed in the conflict since 2009.

Updated: 29/10/2012

CAMEROON FLOODS

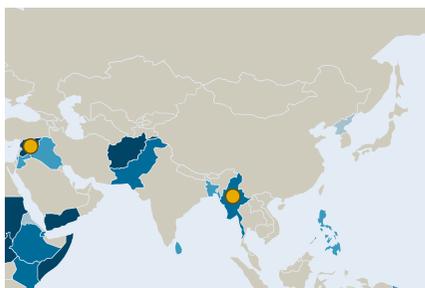
Since 15 August 2012, areas in the North and Far North regions of Cameroon have been affected by extreme rainfall. The situation has worsened in the Far North region following the rupture of the Maga dam which has caused flooding of the downstream areas. By the 22 of October, more than 90,000 people have fled their homes. According to a joint Government-FAO-WFP survey carried out in May 2011, more than 20% of households were already food insecure, while more than 60% were at risk of food insecurity. High prevalence of chronic and acute malnutrition has also been reported.

Updated: 29/10/2012

ERITREA FOOD INSECURITY

An estimated 6 million people in Eritrea are food insecure (98% of the population). Local food and fuel prices are likely to remain high, putting severe pressure on vulnerable groups' coping mechanisms. The Government of Eritrea officially denies any food shortages within its borders and refuses food aid. There is a lack of updated and reliable data on the humanitarian situation due to limited humanitarian access and a ban on humanitarian organisations assessing needs. No confirmed data on the food security situation or food price levels is available. **Therefore, Eritrea is not included within the Global Overview prioritisation.**

Updated: 29/10/2012



ASIA

AFGHANISTAN CONFLICT, FLOODS, LANDSLIDES, DISPLACEMENT

Some 7.6 million people are currently food insecure in Afghanistan and 5.4 million people are affected by the on-going conflict, according to reports from the UN. The most recent incident occurred in the relatively peaceful north, when a suicide bomber killed at least 27 people in a mosque on 26 of October. In the first nine months of 2012, more than 1,100 civilians were killed, of which the large majority by insurgent activities. As conflict and insecurity continue, the displacement crisis in Afghanistan is growing. According to UNHCR, the number of displaced Afghans has reached over 430,000. About 300 natural

disaster incidents, including floods, extreme weather and landslides, have affected over 250,000 people in 2012. 18% of children suffer from malnutrition while in the south acute malnutrition affects 29.5% of children <5. Insecurity has hampered humanitarian access throughout the country, particularly in the south. Around 85,000 international troops are currently supporting the Government in its fight against the Taliban but all international combat troops are preparing to withdraw by the end of 2014.

Updated: 29/10/2012

SYRIA CIVIL WAR

Fighting between rebels and military in several regions is continuing, despite a four day ceasefire being in place since 26 October. The Syrian Government began a crackdown on anti-Government protesters in March 2011. In July 2012, the ICRC stated that fighting had reached civil war status. Fighting has been reported in Damascus province, Aleppo, Idlib, Daara and Deir Ezzor, with the Government bombarding populated centres. Both Government forces and armed opposition groups have been accused of committing grave human rights violations. Suicide attacks have been on the increase.

UN OCHA reports that 3 million Syrians are at imminent risk of food insecurity, including 1.5 million who need food assistance over the next 3 to 6 months. More than 1.2 million Syrians are internally displaced and over 280,000 refugees are registered or assisted by UNHCR in Turkey (101,834), Jordan (60,089), Lebanon (73,393) and Iraq (44,772). The large refugee influx risks destabilisation of the host countries. For instance Lebanon, where unrest erupted after a security chief, who was opposed to President al-Assad, was assassinated on 19 October. The border region currently hosts an estimated 14,000 Syrians waiting to cross the border into Turkey. After Turkish civilians have been killed by Syrian mortar fire in the beginning of October, there have been sporadic confrontations between Turkey and Syria.

Updated: 29/10/2012

YEMEN CONFLICT, FOOD INSECURITY

Violence and insecurity continues in Yemen with inter-tribal fighting in the north, fighting between the Government and armed groups in the southern governorates and civil unrest in urban centres of the west and central governorates. Assassinations and attempted attacks on security officials and politicians have significantly increased in the last weeks. According to UNHCR more than 730,000 people are displaced as of 30 September 2012. 5.3 million people are severely food insecure and approximately 970,000 people suffer from Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM). A recent SMART nutrition survey in Lahj estimated a GAM rate of 23% and 32% in Hudaydah, significantly surpassing the WHO emergency threshold of 15%. A collapse of public services following the civil unrest in 2011 has severely disrupted access to health services, clean water and basic sanitation. In addition, the flow of refugees and migrants from the Horn of Africa has seen a 30% increase compared to the same period last year. Information about humanitarian needs remains difficult to ascertain due to insecurity.

Updated: 29/10/2012

MYANMAR INTERNAL UNREST, FLOODS

This week, according to UNOCHA at least 88 people have been killed and 28,000 displaced in in the Rahkin state, Myanmar due to a new wave of inter-communal violence in addition to 75,000 people who were already displaced following the June unrest. The majority of the displaced belong to the minority Rohingya Muslims, they have settled in overcrowded government-run camps and shelters. In August, an estimated 70,000 people were driven from their homes by heavy flooding. Hostilities have also been escalating in Myanmar's northern Kachin State since August due to an offensive between Government troops and the ethnic rebel Kachin Independence Organization. Around 75,000 people have fled since the fighting resumed after a 17-year ceasefire between the Government and rebels collapsed. The Irrawaddy Delta - where 130,000 people died due to cyclone Nargis in 2008 - has been the hardest-hit region. Next year's rice harvest is expected to be significantly affected as the rains have inundated around 250,000 hectares of crops.

Updated: 29/10/2012

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES COMPLEX

Palestinians in the oPt continue to face regular threats to personal security as a result of conflict-related and settler-related violence. Inflation and exceptionally high food and input prices further impact the humanitarian situation. According to UN OCHA, 1.8 million Palestinians are in need of humanitarian assistance. Due to increasing consumer prices the number of food insecure people could increase from 1.3 million to 1.9 million by the end of 2012 according to a recent WFP/FAO/UNRWA Food Security Watch.

Updated: 22/10/2012

PAKISTAN CONFLICT, FLOODS

Flash floods triggered by heavy rains in September have caused destruction across Pakistan. According to the Government of Pakistan, the flooding has affected more than 5 million people in Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh provinces and around 265,000 people have been displaced to relief camps. Many of the affected districts, particularly in Balochistan and Sindh, were already struggling to recover from the floods of 2010 and 2011. WFP reports that, although fewer districts were affected by flooding this year than in 2011, the districts are more severely affected, with large areas still submerged. Malnutrition rates in some of the flood affected districts were beyond emergency thresholds before the current floods and are predicted to worsen. Assessments are hampered by difficult access due to standing flood waters. Seven districts are classified as facing IPC phases three ('Crisis') and four ('Emergency'). Since July 2008, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) have experienced significant population movement as a result of Government operations against non-state armed groups as well as sectarian violence. Currently, a total of more than 741,000 people are displaced in the north.

Update: 22/10/2012

BANGLADESH FLOODS

A heavy tropical storm hit several remote islands in the districts of Noakhali, Bhola and Chittagong on 11 October. More than 100,000 people are still affected, according to estimations by IFRC. Access to remote affected islands and chars is limited. Chittagong was already hit by flooding in July, affecting over 1.3 million people. In addition, the Government reported on the 9 of October that more than 226,000 people have been affected by flooding as a result of greater than usual inflows into the Jamuna River. The affected northwestern region was hit by floods for the third time this year. Accessibility to the area has been affected as a result of the flooding, with bridges damaged and roads impassable. Bangladesh is considered one of the world's most hazard prone countries and is often subject to floods. 40% of the population is food insecure and this is aggravated by rising food prices and disasters destroying infrastructure and inundating land.

Updated: 29/10/2012

IRAQ DISPLACEMENT, INSECURITY

As of 24 October, the number of Syrian registered refugees in Iraq stands at 44,772, with Kurdistan now hosting some 34,000 Syrians according to UNHCR. Some 37,000 Iraqi refugees have returned from Syria since 19 September. While violence in Iraq has declined dramatically since its peak in 2006-2007, violent attacks remain common. According to AFP, at least 250 people have been killed each month since June 2012. An estimated 1.2 million were still displaced inside Iraq by 11 June. There are no updated displacement figures. Although humanitarian access has become less restricted, security threats for international staff remain high, particularly in Baghdad, north/central governorates and the Disputed Territories.

Updated: 28/10/2012

JORDAN DISPLACEMENT

As of 24 October, there were around 60,000 registered Syrian refugees and 32,000 Syrians awaiting registration in Jordan. As a result, Jordan's economy, as well as water and energy resources are strained. The prices of commodities are higher in Jordan compared to Syria and the purchasing power of the refugees to cover basic needs is rapidly decreasing. On 2 October, the Jordanian police used tear gas to disperse some 500 Syrian refugees at Zaatari camp in the north of the country who were protesting against their living conditions. On 10 October, Jordan's King Abdullah initiated preparations for elections, due by early next year, following the decision to dissolve the parliament earlier. The elections will be the first step towards constitutional reforms.

Updated: 29/10/2012

PHILIPPINES CONFLICT, FLOODS, TYPHOON

The Philippines frequently experiences natural disasters, particularly typhoons. Over 945,000 people are still displaced by floods triggered by Tropical Storm "Haikui" which hit the Philippines at the beginning of August. By the end of September, around 8,000 persons were affected by typhoon Lawin, primarily on Zamboanga peninsula. More rainfall is

NORTH AMERICA



expected in the remainder of the typhoon season, through December 2012. In addition, some 47,000 people were believed to be displaced in Mindanao at the end of September, after attacks by the Muslim rebel group BIFF on the Philippines Armed Forces (AFP) in Maguindanao and North Cotabato province. On Monday 15 October, Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) leaders have signed a preliminary peace pact with the Government that will aim to end a decade long rebellion in the southern part of the country by 2016.

Updated: 29/10/2012

SRI LANKA DROUGHT

1.3 million people face (severe) drought conditions in the north of Sri Lanka. UN OCHA reports a 23% production loss which could increase to a 60% loss of the rice harvest if dry weather conditions continue. The affected area is recovering from a civil war which lasted until 2009 and left more than one million people food insecure. Menik Farm, once the world's largest camp for IDPs, closed at the end of September. Currently around 3,000 IDPs remaining in the camp are awaiting return to their areas of origin.

Updated: 29/10/2012

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA FLOODS, FOOD INSECURITY

Since July, most parts of DPRK were hit by consecutive floods caused by torrential rains. The impact of these floods was exacerbated when typhoon Bolaven hit the country on 28 August. An estimated 700,000 people are affected and, due to the large number of damaged health facilities, an equal number of people are left without access to primary and secondary health care. The floods are expected to further aggravate the impact of a severe dry spell in southwest and central provinces threatening the 2012 crop production, which has already been reported to be 40% down compared to 2011. More than three million people are estimated to face food deficits and according to WFP, 57% of households have 'borderline' food consumption. Chronic food insecurity in DPRK continues to affect two-thirds of the country's 24 million people. Humanitarian access is limited. No current data on child mortality, the food security situation, food price levels and general magnitude of humanitarian needs is available. **Therefore, DPRK is not included within the Global Overview prioritisation.**

Updated: 29/10/2012

HAITI FLOODS, EPIDEMIC

Torrential rain-trails from Hurricane Sandy reached Haiti on 25 October and are expected to continue. The South of the country has been most affected. Roads are impassable and bridges have collapsed. The worst affected provinces are Ouest, Sud-Est, Nippes, Grande-Anse and Sud according to UNOCHA. With large areas under water, there is a high risk that the flooding will trigger a significant rise in cholera cases, which is endemic in Haiti. The cholera mortality rate in the worst affected provinces Grande-Anse and Sud-Est departments is already higher than the national average (1.3%) with 4.2 and 4.9% respectively. On average 91 new cholera cases per day have been reported at the end of September against 213 in July. On 25 August, Haiti was also hit by tropical storm Isaac affecting 105,000 people, which caused flash flooding, landslides and severe damage to buildings, predominately in the metropolitan area of the capital Port au Prince. Two years after the earthquake, 370,000 people remain displaced.

Updated: 29/10/2012

GUATEMALA FOOD INSECURITY

An extended drought has affected more than 260,000 people in Guatemala with an estimated 100,000 people in need of food assistance. In September, the GoG called for the distribution of 1,950 MT of food assistance to help bridge the food deficit until the beginning of the high season for unskilled labour. Poverty and malnutrition are widespread and 51% of the population lives below the poverty line. Illiteracy, infant mortality and malnutrition are among the highest in the region and the country is frequently affected by disasters, including flooding, drought and recently a volcano outbreak.

Updated: 29/10/2012

HONDURAS FOOD INSECURITY, EPIDEMIC

An estimated 1.5 million Hondurans are food insecure, and recurrent natural disasters continue to threaten the most vulnerable people. According to UN OCHA, 25,000 people have lost up to 70% of their crops in September due to drought conditions. Central and southern regions have been worst affected by below-average rainfall in July-August. According to FEWSNET, below-average harvests and above-average purchases are likely to lead to an early start of the lean season around April 2013 instead of May in the south of the country. A dengue outbreak has been reported, with around 7,000 cases recorded in

September. Military rule, corruption, and natural disasters have rendered Honduras one of the least developed countries in Central America.

Updated: 29/10/2012

UNITED STATES HURRICANE

The East Coast of the United States is preparing for landfall of the hurricane which could be the largest ever to hit United States mainland. The U.S. National Hurricane Center (NHC) reported on Monday that Hurricane Sandy, a Category 1 storm, had strengthened as it turned toward the coast and was moving at 15 mph (24 kph). At 11:00 GMT, the NHC reported that Sandy was centred about 385 miles (615 km) southeast of New York City. The hurricane is expected to cause coastal hurricane winds, trigger heavy flooding and heavy snow in the Appalachian Mountains. Nine U.S. states have declared states of emergency. New York and other cities and towns closed their transit systems and schools and ordered mass evacuations from low-lying areas ahead of a storm surge that could reach as high as 11 feet (3.4 meters). About 50 million people from the Mid-Atlantic to Canada are in the path of the nearly 1,000-mile-wide (1,600-km-wide) storm. Not only is the size of the storm particular but also the combination of cold arctic air with the characteristics of a typical tropical storm, which could result in a high impact.

Update: 29/10/2012



OCEANIA

PAPUA NEW GUINEA FLOODS

At the beginning of September, heavy rains in the in the Southern Highlands of Papua New Guinea caused flooding and landslides. According to the PNG National Disaster Centre, more than 200,000 people have been affected. However, due to the remoteness of the area, and the impact of the floods on the infrastructure the full extent of the impact is not yet known.

Updated: 29/10/2012

Introduction to the Global Overview Update

The Global Overview is a weekly update that provides a snapshot of current humanitarian priorities and recent events. The Global Overview collates information from a wide range of sources, including Reliefweb and media sources, and displays this information in a manner that allows for quick comparison of different humanitarian crises. The primary objective of the Global Overview is to rapidly inform humanitarian decision makers by presenting a summary of major humanitarian crises, both recent and protracted. It is designed to provide answers to four questions;

1. Which humanitarian crises currently exist? (World map)
2. What has happened in the last seven days? (Highlights and snapshot)
3. What is the situation in the country affected by a crisis? (Narrative)
4. Which countries could be prioritised in terms of humanitarian response? (Prioritisation)

The Global Overview consists of three main sections:

Firstly, the **world map** provides an overview of how the countries are prioritised, indicated by different shades of blue. The countries are subdivided by four **priority levels**: "on watch", "situation of concern", "humanitarian crisis", and "severe humanitarian crisis".

The priority levels are assigned on the basis of:

- the number of people affected by recent disasters
- the level of access to the affected population
- the <5 mortality rate
- the level of development of the country
- the number of protracted IDPs and refugees.

If a country experienced a disaster in the seven days prior to an update, or witnessed an escalation of an on-going crisis, a country is **highlighted** by a yellow dot on the map.

Secondly, the **snapshot** briefly describes what has happened in the last seven days from the date of publication, by outlining the crises that have occurred in the different highlighted countries.

Thirdly, **narratives** for each country included in the Global Overview reflect recent major developments and underlying vulnerabilities of a country. Narratives are written based on secondary data.

The Global Emergency Overview is a mobile application.

To download the mobile application for Android phones [click here](#).

Or go here: <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=org.acaps.acaps>

Update

The Global Overview will be updated once a week and the results will be available every Monday before midday (Central European Time/Central European Summer Time). In case of major new humanitarian events or an escalation of an on-going crisis which triggers a change of prioritisation, the Global Overview will be updated on an ad-hoc basis.

Disclaimer

While ACAPS has defined a methodology striving to ensure accuracy, the information provided is indicative and should not be used in isolation from alternate sources of information for any decision making. ACAPS is not responsible for any damage or loss resulting from the use of the information presented on this website.

More information on the Global Overview Methodology can be found in the [Global Overview Methodology Brief](#) and the [Frequently Asked Questions](#).