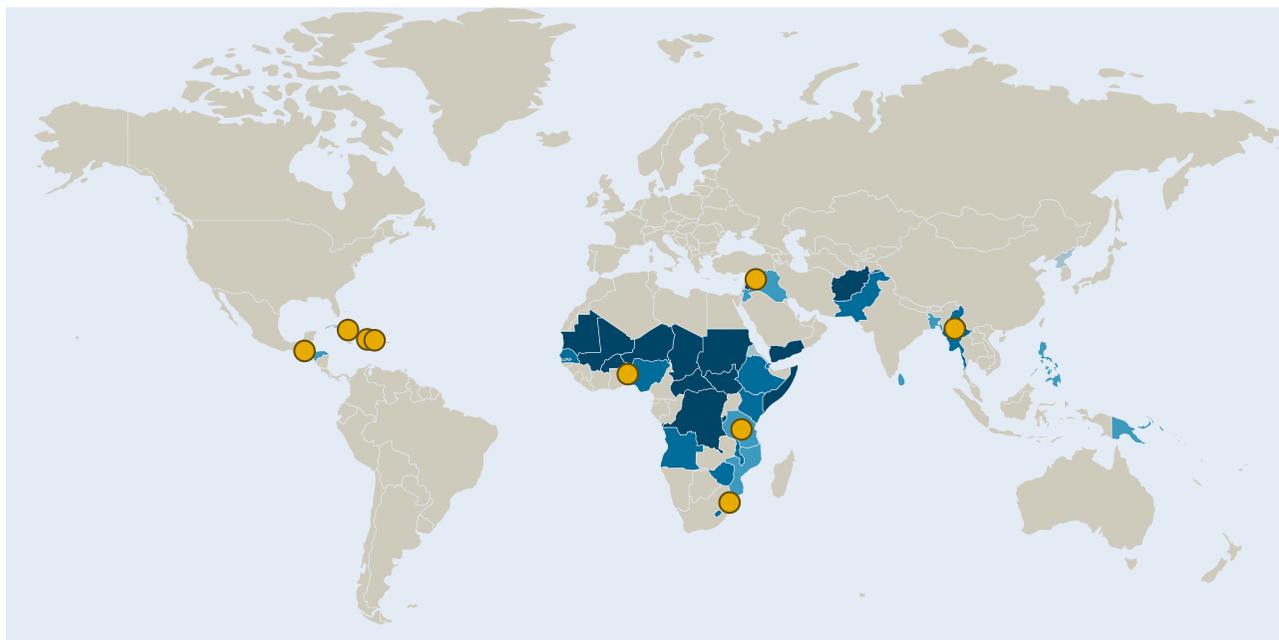




GLOBAL OVERVIEW

November 2012



Snapshot - 5 to 12 November

Both **Guatemala** and **Myanmar** were affected by earthquakes during the reporting period. On 7 November, an earthquake of 7.2 magnitude struck the pacific coast of Guatemala, affecting more than 600,000 people followed by a second quake of 6.2 magnitude on 11 November. There were no immediate reports of major infrastructural damage caused by the second earthquake. The 6.8 magnitude earthquake which struck in Myanmar on 10 November, meanwhile, damaged infrastructure but the full extent of the impact remains unclear. Fighting in **Syria** continues, with new waves of airstrikes by the Syrian forces and heavy fighting in Damascus, Idlib, Aleppo and Daraa. An increase in displacement has been reported, with more than 11,000 people fleeing the country in 24 hours on 9 of November. **Benin** is experiencing a cholera epidemic, with 49 confirmed cases in the southwest of the country. Food insecurity levels have increased in **Swaziland** following poor crop performance in 2011-2012. According to a recent vulnerability assessment, around 115,000 people are facing food deficits. Food insecurity caused by decreased crop yields has also affected **Tanzania**, with more than 945,000 people food insecure as of 9 November. **Haiti**, **Cuba** and **Dominican Republic** were hit by hurricane Sandy, which struck the region at the end of the October and affected 1.5 million, 1 million and 175,000 people respectively. In addition, the north and north eastern regions of Haiti witnessed heavy flooding on 9 November.

Updated: 12/11/2012, Next update: 19/11/2012

Severe humanitarian crisis

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

Humanitarian crisis

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

Situation of concern

Bangladesh	Mozambique
● Dominican Republic	PNG
● Guatemala	Philippines
Honduras	Sri Lanka
Iraq	● Tanzania
Jordan	

Watch list

● Benin	DPRK
● Cuba	Eritrea

Updated: 12/11/2012



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 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. By the 31st of October, around 36,000 refugees were registered with UNHCR in Burkina Faso. 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 ordered 1,000 combat troops to the border region with Mali to secure the border and prevent kidnappings.

Updated: 12/11/2012

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 repression of political opposition and retaliatory attacks by anti-government groups. The country, which is already hosting more than 50,000 refugees from DRC is currently experiencing an increased influx from refugees fleeing the violence in North and South Kivu, straining the capacity of the existing refugee camps in Bwagiriza, Musasa et Gasorwe.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC FOOD INSECURITY, INSECURITY

More than 100,000 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). As of 30 September 27,000 people were newly displaced due to LRA attacks. 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. 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.

Updated: 12/11/2012

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 in 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: 12/11/2012

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 caused new displacement. More than 50,000 people have been newly displaced since August, bringing the total number of IDPs in North Kivu to 772,459 as of 25 September. With 31% of total IDPs, Masisi Territory is the worst affected. An estimated 70,000 Congolese 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 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: 12/11/2012

GAMBIA FOOD INSECURITY

Gambia continues to be affected by the Sahel food crisis and after crop failure, resulting from poor rains, 206,000 people were receiving emergency relief at the beginning of August. 600,000 people are vulnerable to the effects of the food 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. As of 2 November only 32% of the funding requirements for food security in the 2012 CAP are met.

Updated: 12/11/2012

MALI CONFLICT, FLOODS, FOOD INSECURITY

The insecurity in the north has led to large scale displacement. The latest data from UNHCR is showing a higher number of internally displaced people than previously reported. According to the Commission on Population Movement in Mali at least 203,845 people are currently displaced (instead of the previously estimated number of 118,795 people). The revised figure reflects in part better access to areas in the north as well as improved counting of IDPs in Bamako. In addition, according to UNHCR, more than 208,000 people have fled to neighbouring countries (36,000 refugees in Burkina Faso, 109,000 in Mauritania, 65,000 in Niger).

The conflict in northern Mali and a nationwide food crisis continue to affect an estimated 5 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. 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.

On Sunday 11 November, ECOWAS agreed to send 3,300 troops to the northern area of Mali. On 12 October the UN Security Council gave ECOWAS 45 days to work out detailed plans for the military intervention.

European Union leaders vowed to help Mali by backing up an international military force and training Malian defence forces. Negotiations on the modalities of a military operation continue.

Meanwhile, after talks with the regional mediator, Burkina Faso's leader Blaise Compaore, the militant group Ansar Dine announced that they have agreed to commit to peace talks with Mali's Government, observe a ceasefire and allow free passage to anyone in its territory wanting to deliver humanitarian aid.

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.

Updated: 12/11/2012

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 4 October the Ministry of Health (MoH) declared an outbreak of Rift Valley Fever (RVF). A total of 34 cases, including 17 deaths have been reported from 6 regions as of 30 October. The 6 regions include Assaba, Brakna, Hodh Chargui, Hodh Gharbi, Tagant and Trarza.

Updated: 12/11/2012

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. Most recent estimates, indicate that 6.4 million people (38% of the population) are food insecure, due to consecutive poor harvests, drought and rising food prices. The situation 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 had risen to 4,972, including 103 deaths. Floods rendered refugee camps inaccessible in Tillabéri, an area which hosts an estimated 36,000 Malian refugees. The Niger Basin Authority (ABN) predicts further flooding from mid-November based on the annual rising of the River Niger which occurs both during the rainy season and as river water from neighbouring countries such as Guinea and Mali eventually reaches Niger in mid-November to January. According to ABN, the swell will be bigger this year than in recent years. This is a normal phenomenon, but excessive rise can cause new floods.

Updated: 12/11/2012

SOMALIA CONFLICT, FOOD INSECURITY

Military operations by Somali forces, supported by African Union peacekeepers, against

militants resulted in an increase in displacement in Somalia. As of 25 October, 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. Heavy fighting occurred in the beginning of November, with Ethiopian forces attacking on several military bases in the Bay region of southern Somalia. 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.

Between 21,000 and 28,000 people (3,000 to 4,000 families) in nine villages of Togdheer region in the mid-eastern regions of the self-declared republic of Somaliland were displaced by heavy rains on 26 October and are in need of humanitarian assistance. The floodwaters have also damaged foodstuffs in stores in Qori-Lugud District and areas such as Daba-Qabad, Tallo Buuro, Bali-Alanle and Gubato.

Although no longer classified as a famine situation, 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 as of 25 October, with 180 suspected cases and 18 deaths.

Humanitarian access remains highly restricted in south and central Somalia due to insecurity and the ban imposed by Somali militants on humanitarian organisations.

Updated: 12/11/2012

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 main areas of concern include Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile and Warrap states, where 'stressed' levels of food insecurity will persist through to March 2013, due to the impact of flooding, above-average prices, and the needs of displaced and refugee communities. 'Crisis' levels will continue to persist in Jonglei's Pibor County through to March 2013, due to the impact of displacement on asset levels, and food and income sources.

The influx of Sudanese refugees from North Kordofan and Blue Nile state continues, with over 208,000 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. UNHCR estimates that another 30,000 to 40,000 Sudanese refugees could arrive before the end of the year.

An outbreak of hepatitis E has infected at least 1,050 Sudanese refugees in South Sudan's Upper Nile and Unity States, killing 26 and threatening to spread further among people still arriving in crowded camps. UNHCR thus warned that its capacity to contain an outbreak of Hepatitis E among the refugee population is increasingly stretched.

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: 12/11/2012

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. As of October 2012, an estimated 3.2 to 3.5 million people in Sudan face Stressed and Crisis (IPC Phase 2 and 3) levels of acute food insecurity, a 30–35 % reduction compared to 4.6 million people in July 2012. 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.

UNAMID reported on 3 November that they had received reports of civilian deaths, civilian abductions, and large-scale population displacement following an attack on the village of Sigili, about 40km southeast of El Fasher in North Darfur. UNAMID has not been able to access the area to verify these reports. Between July and September 2012, 86 civilians died and 29,000 were displaced by inter-tribal fighting in Darfur

On 29 October 2012, Sudan's Federal Ministry of Health declared a yellow fever outbreak in seven localities in Central and South Darfur. As of 8 November the outbreak has affected 20 localities in Central, South, West, North and East Darfur. A total of 266 suspected cases, including 85 deaths (with case fatality rate of 31.8%), have been reported. About 73% of the reported cases are from Central Darfur, 11% are from South Darfur, 12% are from West Darfur.

On 8 November, the Sudanese Government stated that it will not extend a three month deal to reach civilians in the rebel held areas in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states,

southern Sudan.

Updated: 12/11/2012

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: 12/11/2012

DJIBOUTI FOOD INSECURITY

Several consecutive years of drought have led to a critical food security situation in Djibouti. Currently, around 70,000 vulnerable populations in rural areas are currently at Stressed (IPC Phase 2) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) levels of food insecurity. 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.

Updated: 12/11/2012

ETHIOPIA FOOD INSECURITY

The Ethiopian Government announced that as of 30 October, 3.8 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 price of grains is expected to show some seasonal decline from October to December but remain at its elevated level. From January to March 2013, significant increases in grain prices are expected, which will significantly reduce the purchasing power of the market-dependent poor and the very poor. 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: 12/11/2012

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. Isolated incidents of insecurity continued to be reported across the country, with high alerts raised in Nairobi, North Eastern and Coast Provinces. Tensions are high in Kisumu, western Kenya, following the murder of a parliamentary aspirant on 29 October.

Updated: 12/11/2012

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, 725,519 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. On November 1st, the Government of Lesotho appealed to donors to support its efforts of mitigating the current food crisis, as the country may not be able to raise enough resources to avert an escalation of the crisis.

Southern Africa is predicted to receive normal to below-normal rainfall this season, and therefore face an enhanced risk for repeat episodes of poor crop performance and reduced pasture, which could also impact livelihoods in Lesotho over the next 12 to 18 months.

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: 12/11/2012

MALAWI FOOD INSECURITY

Floods and droughts have negatively impacted the food security situation of communities in Malawi. An updated analysis by the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee in October 2012, revealed that the number of vulnerable people has increased from 1,630,007 to around 2,000,000 people, representing a 21% increase. This increase is due to previously food secure communities that have now become food insecure, primarily due to rising food prices.

The national inflation rate continued to rise in September 2012 reaching 28%, compared to 8% a year earlier. Prices are particularly elevated in the Southern region. Historical seasonal trends indicate that maize prices are expected to continue to climb until early next year, when new supplies from the 2013 harvest will supplement market stocks. The persistent high maize prices prompted the government to maintain the maize export ban.

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: 12/11/2012

NIGERIA FLOODS, INSECURITY

By the 5 of November, a total of 7.7 million people were affected by flooding between July and end of October, of which 2.1 million were officially registered across the country as IDPs. Kogi state is most affected with approximately 624,000 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 groups and the Boko Haram Islamist sect. The Boko Haram conflict has intensified in urban and rural areas of Borno and Yobe states. This conflict has displaced a significant number of people, restricted population movement, disrupted food inflow, and restricted agricultural activities. In these areas, displaced populations will be dependent on food assistance through December. Moreover in the extreme northeast, the effects of the Boko Haram conflict will likely cause households to face stressed (IPC Phase 2) food insecurity from January to March.

Updated: 12/11/2012

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. Prices of local cereals remain above 13 to 20% higher than in September 2011, and 16 to 30% compared to the average of the last five years. 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: 12/11/2012

SWAZILAND DROUGHT

Food insecurity levels have increased in Swaziland following poor crop performance in 2011-2012. According to the 2012 vulnerability assessment, 115,713 people are facing food deficits, compared to 88,511 in 2011, primarily due to food price increases. A fiscal crisis caused by a reduction in Government revenues, aggravated food insecurity and lead to an increase in unemployment and cuts in social services.

Updated: 12/11/2012

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).

International actors in Zimbabwe face a variety of operational constraints. On 5 November, the Government raided a civil society group in Harare. HRW has expressed concerns of a broader crackdown on perceived opposition activists ahead of elections due in 2013.

Updated: 12/11/2012

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 255,500 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: 12/11/2012

TANZANIA DROUGHT

UN OCHA reports that more than 945,000 people are food insecure, caused by the recent drought conditions in Southern Africa. With the recent start of the lean season the number of food insecure people is expected to increase. After a slight reduction in August/September following the harvest 2012 “masika” crops, maize prices have again continued their rising trend. The lean season started in October and cereal prices are likely to remain at high levels in the coming months, further eroding households’ purchasing power.

Updated: 12/11/2012

BENIN EPIDEMIC

Since 23 October 2012, the department of Mono in the southwest part of Benin has experienced a cholera epidemic; currently counting 49 confirmed cases, 3 of which were reported in the neighbouring municipality of Houéyogbé. Major cholera outbreaks already occurred in Benin in 1991, 1996 and 2001. Heavy flooding affected Benin in September and October, affecting more than 51,000 people in the north of the country.

Updated: 12/11/2012

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: 12/11/2012



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. 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: 12/10/2012

SYRIA CIVIL WAR

In the past week fighting between rebels and military in several regions continued to escalate, with a new wave of airstrikes by the Syrian forces and attacks by the rebels on strategic army checkpoints and air bases in Damascus, Idlib, Aleppo and Daraa. The Syrian army has lost strips of land in Idlib and Aleppo province but is fighting to control towns along supply routes to Aleppo city. On 11 November, Syrian rebels took a border town in previously less affected Northern Region Al Hasakah. Government forces also clashed with rebels near the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights. On 3 November, three Syrian tanks entered the demilitarized zone in the Golan Heights between Israel and Syria.

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. Humanitarian organisations are reportedly struggling to cope with the humanitarian situation, despite increasing scope of the relief interventions. More than 1.2 million Syrians are internally displaced and over 376,000 refugees are registered/awaiting registration or assisted by UNHCR in Turkey (112,883), Jordan (87,167), Lebanon (84,772) and Iraq (49,032). On 9 November, 11,000 Syrians fled within 24 hours to Turkey. The large refugee influx risks destabilisation of the host countries. For example, 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 were killed by Syrian mortar fire in the beginning of October, there have been sporadic confrontations between Turkey and Syria.

Updated: 12/11/2012

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. On 11 November the main oil export pipeline was blown up in the Marib governorate. A long closure of the line last year forced the country's largest refinery at Aden to shut, leaving the small producer dependent on fuel donations from Saudi Arabia and imports.

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).

The country level general inflation reached to 7% and food inflation stood at 8% in August 2012, based on 12 months moving average.

A 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 last year. Information about humanitarian needs remains difficult to ascertain due to insecurity.

Updated: 12/11/2012

MYANMAR INTERNAL UNREST, FLOODS, EARTHQUAKE

A 6.8 magnitude earthquake struck Myanmar on 10 November, at a depth of 10 km. The epicentre was around 115 km north of the capital Mandalay. Local media reports significant damage to infrastructure and at least 11 people were killed.

At least 88 people have been killed and 35,000 displaced in in the Rahkin state 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.

Despite the presence of soldiers and police, security across Rakhine remains tense, while access for aid workers is increasingly proving problematic. Safety and security of humanitarian workers remains a concern as reports of threats to some staff for their engagement in provision of humanitarian assistance.

Fighting between Government troops and the ethnic rebel Kachin Independence

Organization continues in Myanmar's northern Kachin State. Around 75,000 people have fled since the fighting resumed after a 17-year ceasefire between the Government and rebels collapsed. On 5 November, the Government stated that it will commence political dialogue in December with the country's armed ethnic groups who have signed ceasefire agreements.

The Irrawaddy Delta - where 130,000 people died due to cyclone Nargis in 2008 - has been the hardest-hit by floods occurring at the beginning of September and affecting 85,000 people. The rice harvest in 2013 is expected to be significantly affected as the rains have inundated around 250,000 hectares of crops.

Updated: 12/11/2012

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES COMPLEX

Palestinians in 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. The latest flare-up of violence between Israel and Palestinian militants in Gaza took place on 10 and 11 November, injuring at least 35 people.

Updated: 12/11/2012

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: 05/11/2012

BANGLADESH FLOODS

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. A heavy tropical storm hit several remote islands in the districts of Noakhali, Bhola and Chittagong on 11 October. More than 100,000 people have been affected, according to estimations by IFRC. Access to remote affected islands and chars is limited. Chittagong was also hit by flooding in July, affecting 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 north-western 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.

Muslim Rohingya fled Myanmar in past week due to the renewed violence in the Rakhine state heading to Bangladesh. At least 800 Rohingya who tried to cross into Bangladesh over river or land borders have been turned away in recent weeks. Police in Chittagong, south-eastern Bangladesh have reportedly detained five Rohingya Muslims who fled the clashes in Myanmar as illegal immigrants.

Updated: 12/11/2012

IRAQ DISPLACEMENT, INSECURITY

As of 31 October, the number of Syrian registered refugees in Iraq stands at around 49,000, with Kurdistan hosting more than 37,000 Syrians according to UNHCR. Some 50,000 Iraqi refugees have returned from Syria since July. While violence in Iraq has declined dramatically since its peak in 2006-2007, violent attacks remain common. According to AFP, October saw a sharp decline in attacks, with the number of people killed the lowest monthly total since June. An estimated 1.2 million were still displaced inside Iraq by 11 June. However there is a lack of 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: 12/11/2012

JORDAN DISPLACEMENT

As of 12 November, there were around 87,000 registered Syrian refugees and 31,000 Syrians awaiting registration in Jordan. There is an increase in the number of Syrians seeking registration in Amman, Irbid, Ma'raq, Ma'an and Zarqa. Between the 5 and the 12 November the number of registered refugees increased from 61,000 to 87,000. 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 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: 12/11/2012

PHILIPPINES CONFLICT, FLOODS, TYPHOON

The Philippines frequently experiences natural disasters, particularly typhoons. On 24 October, tropical storm Son Tinh (Ofel) made landfall in the Philippines affecting 109,803 people across 17 provinces. As of 30 October, 2,247 people are still in five evacuation centres. 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 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: 12/11/2012

SRI LANKA DROUGHT, HURRICANE

Cyclone "Nilam" struck Sri Lanka on 29 October. Heavy rains coupled with strong winds have killed six and affected more than 210,000 people in the north-eastern part of Sri Lanka according to the Government. A large part of the affected population (over 20,000) originates from the newly resettled areas in Mullaitivu district. Several roads in and around the capital Colombo were blocked by floods. The floods follow a period of severe drought conditions in the north of the country where 1.8 million people are affected. 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: 12/11/2012

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA FLOODS, FOOD INSECURITY

More than 3 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. In 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 were 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.

Updated: 12/11/2012



NORTH AMERICA

HAITI FLOODS, EPIDEMIC

According to UN OCHA, heavy rains in the night of 9 November, in the Nord, Nord-east and Nippes resulted in flooding, damage to homes and 10 deaths in Cap Haitien. No information is yet available on the impact of the rains in the Nippes department, which was also one of the worst affected areas by severe rain-trails of Hurricane Sandy on 25 October.

The torrential rain caused by Hurricane Sandy led to massive flooding and damage to crops, infrastructure and homes, affecting 1.5 million people according to UNOCHA. Up to 18,000 people in temporary shelters were affected by Sandy and 5,800 shelters were damaged or destroyed. The south of the country has been most affected. 40% of maize, beans, rice, banana and coffee crops have been lost in the floods, which are anticipated to put 2 million people at risk of malnutrition. The worst affected provinces are Ouest, Sud-Est, Nippes, Grande-Anse and Sud according to UN OCHA. 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%) at 4.2 and 4.9% respectively. WHO has noted a considerable increase in new cholera cases (3,593) between 31 October and 8 November.

Two years after the earthquake, 370,000 people remain displaced.

Updated: 12/11/2012

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC HURRICANE

The Dominican Republic was hit by the rain-trails of hurricane Sandy, bringing heavy rainfall and flooding to the south of the country and affecting 175,000 people according to ECHO. More than 24,500 houses were damaged. Extensive damage in agriculture has been reported. A state of emergency was called in Azua province, where 75% of the population has no access to safe water. The south of the Dominican Republic was also affected by tropical storm Isaac on 24 August. The resulting flooding displaced more than

30,000 people and agricultural losses are estimated at more than \$30 million nationwide. 34% of the population in the Dominican Republic is living at the national poverty line. 15% or 2 million of the population is undernourished according the State of the Food Insecurity in the World Report.

Updated: 12/11/2012

GUATEMALA FOOD INSECURITY, EARTHQUAKE

On 7 November, an earthquake of 7.2 magnitude struck the pacific coast of Guatemala, centred 15 miles off the coastal town of Champerico and about 100 miles southwest of Guatemala City. San Marcos, Quetzaltenango and Sololá departments were most affected. According to UN OCHA, 654,000 people were affected. This earthquake represents the biggest seism after 1976's earthquake, which resulted in 23,000 deaths. 103 aftershocks have been recorded, the largest being a 6.2 magnitude tremor on the 11 November.

In addition, 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: 12/11/2012

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: 12/11/2012

CUBA HURRICANE

Hurricane Sandy made landfall in Cuba on October 25, hitting the south-eastern part of the country. According to UN estimates, 200,000 houses were damaged and more than 1 million people have been affected. 96,980 hectares of crops were damaged by the storm, which has implications for the rest of the island, as eastern Cuba produces many of the country's staple crops. Hospitals have been affected in all provinces. Water and electricity supply is irregular. Little information is available on the existing economic vulnerabilities in Cuba. The country ranks among the five highest developed countries in Latin America and

the Caribbean.

Updated: 12/11/2012



OCEANIA

PAPUA NEW GUINEA FLOODS

At the beginning of September, heavy rains in the in the Southern Highlands of Papua New Guinea (PNG) 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. PNG is prone to numerous natural hazards, including flooding, landslides and tropical cyclones.

Updated: 12/11/2012

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](#).