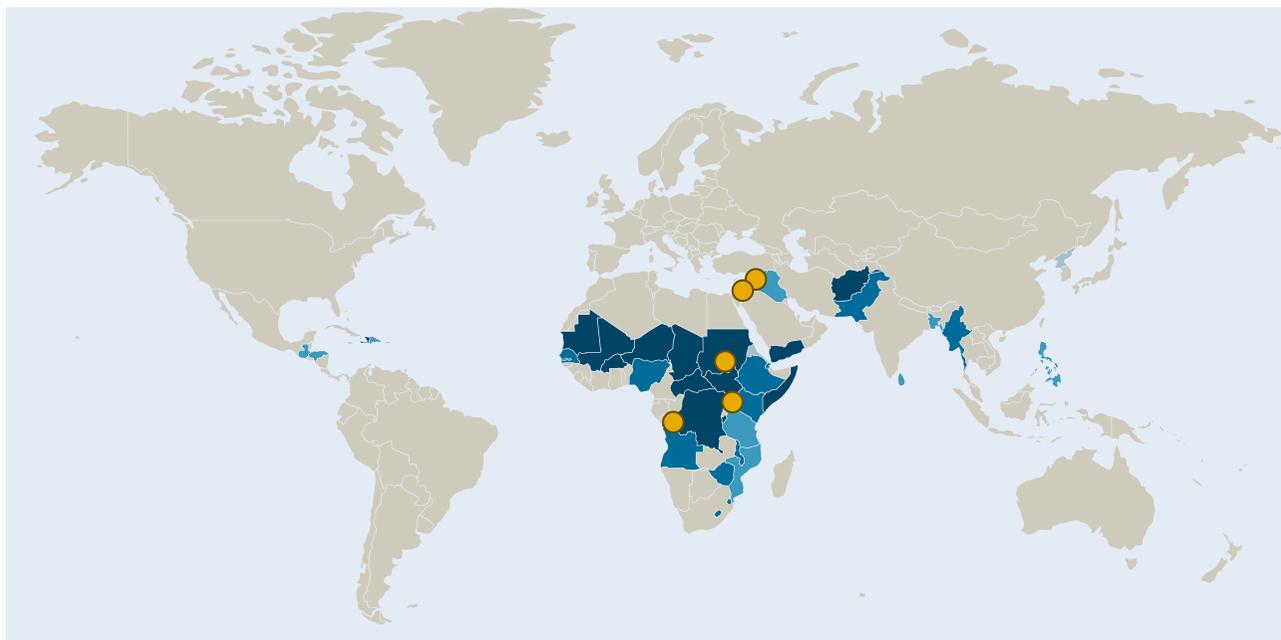




GLOBAL OVERVIEW

November 2012



Snapshot 12-19 November

Gaza has been under attack since Wednesday, when Israel launched a military offensive with the declared goal of deterring fighters in the Palestinian enclave from launching rockets into its territory. 84 Palestinians have reportedly been killed. Violence erupted in the eastern provinces of **DRC**, following a months-long calm, with the rebel group M23 advancing on the regional capital of Goma. Heavy fighting between rebels and the military continues to rage nationwide in **Syria**, primarily in Idlib, Deir al-Zor, Damascus and Aleppo governorates.

A new outbreak of Ebola has been reported in Central **Uganda**, with four cases of which three fatal. In **Sudan**, Central and South Darfur regions are suffering from a yellow fever outbreak with 374 suspected cases and a case fatality rate of 29%.

Updated : 19/11/2012, **Next update** : 26/11/2012

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	Jordan
Dominican Republic	Mozambique
Guatemala	Philippines
Honduras	Sri Lanka
Iraq	Tanzania

Watch list

DPRK	● Uganda
Eritrea	



AFRICA

BURKINA FASO 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.

In October, millet prices were 67% higher compared to the previous year. Millet is the staple of the most vulnerable households, while maize and sorghum also contribute to the food basket of a majority of all households.

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. In October 2012, 77 cases of cholera and 4 deaths have been reported in Dori district.

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: 19/11/2012

BURUNDI FOOD INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT

More than 1,000 Burundians residing in Tanzania are currently returning to Burundi every day, after the Tanzanian Government declared in August that Burundians are no longer considered refugees and are required to leave Tanzania by the end of the year. Within Burundi, 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 for 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. 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.

Updated: 19/11/2012

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: 19/11/2012

CHAD FLOODS, FOOD INSECURITY, EPIDEMIC

The nutritional situation in Chad's Sahel belt has reached critical levels with a Global Acute Malnutrition surpassing the emergency threshold of 15% in 9 out of 22 regions according to UNOCHA. The areas most affected are Batha (25% GAM), Wadi Fira (22%), Salamat (22%), Beg (21%), and Kanem (21%). 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.

Due to heavy rains in early August, Chad experiences floods in at least 16 of the country's 22 regions, affecting 700,000 people. The floods further increase the risk of a locust infestation, which could negatively impact the upcoming harvest. The rainy season severely hampers humanitarian access.

Updated: 19/11/2012

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO CONFLICT, FOOD INSECURITY

Violence flared this week in the eastern provinces of DRC, after the United Nations (UN) and United States imposed sanctions on the leader of rebel group M23. Despite UN calls to end the conflict, UN combat helicopters and government troops failed to halt M23 taking

over the city of Kibumba, which is 25 km north of Goma. While on 18 November the rebels advanced as close as 5km to Goma, Government soldiers are reportedly retreating from the regional capital. To avoid the rebels, UN reports that 70,000 IDPs have started leaving the camp of Kanyaruchinya, north of Goma. Since March 2012, the region has seen an upsurge in violence, involving more than 30 different armed groups. Systematic human rights violations by rebel groups have been reported, including forced displacement, large scale looting, and extreme violence against civilians. 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. 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. In addition, the country continues to be affected food insecurity and disease outbreaks. The humanitarian situation is deteriorating and IPC reports that 6.3 million people are in urgent need of food assistance. The west of DRC, although relatively stable compared to the east, faces chronic food insecurity due isolation, the lack of social infrastructure and effects of several aggravating economic shocks. As of 14 November, 77 case of Ebola fever have been reported and 111 case of cholera in Katanga.

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 19/11/2012

GAMBIA FOOD INSECURITY

Gambia continues to be affected by the Sahel food crisis and after crop failure, resulting from poor rains. 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.

Updated: 19/11/2012

MALI CONFLICT, FLOODS, FOOD INSECURITY

Heavy fighting between al Qaeda-linked MUJWA and secular independence-seeking MNLA rebels broke out on 16 November in northern Mali, after a months-long lull. 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. The insecurity in the north has led to large scale displacement. The latest data 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 internally displaced. In addition, UNHCR reports that more than 209,000 people have fled to neighbouring

countries (around 109,000 in Mauritania, 65,000 in Niger and 36,000 refugees in Burkina Faso). 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.

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. However, on 6 November, the militant group Ansar Dine announced that they will allow free passage to anyone in its territory wanting to deliver humanitarian aid.

Updated: 19/11/2012

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) in 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: 19/11/2012

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 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.

Updated: 19/11/2012

SOMALIA CONFLICT, FOOD INSECURITY

On 7 November, the United Nations Security Council extended the mandate of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) for four months.

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. Al Shabaab has resorted to asymmetrical warfare tactics, and has launched deadly suicide and car bomb attacks across Somalia. More than 400 Somali militants are moving north into the semi-autonomous region of Puntland and taken up positions in the mountains west of Bossaso, an area that is hard to reach because of its difficult terrain.

Heavy fighting occurred on 10 November, with Ethiopian forces attacking several military bases of Al Shabaab in the Bay region of southern Somalia.

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: 19/11/2012

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. The country's largest refugee settlement – Yida, in Unity State – is seeing a sharp rise in new refugee arrivals with a further increase of refugee arrivals between now and January anticipated due to the onset of the dry season and resumption of military activities in South Kordofan. UNHCR estimates that another 30,000 to 40,000 Sudanese refugees could arrive before the end of the year. In addition, by 16 November more than 132,000 South Sudanese had returned from Sudan this 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.

UN reported on 16 November that, as the rainy season is coming to an end, the level of flooding reduced. 270,000 people have been affected since the rains began in June. Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile and Lakes are the most heavily hit areas. In addition, since late August, there has been an intensification of hostilities between the South Sudan Army and non-state armed actors in Jonglei. During 2012, about 170,000 people have been internally displaced due to inter-communal fighting and insecurity. Insecurity, poor infrastructure and seasonal rains severely hamper humanitarian access nationwide.

Updated: 19/11/2012

SUDAN CONFLICT, FOOD INSECURITY, EPIDEMIC

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 15 November 2012, a total of 374 suspected cases including 110 deaths in 23 localities were reported from this outbreak with a case fatality rate of 29.4%. This marks a significant increase from 103 suspected cases reported the previous week. Central Darfur State has the highest rate of reported suspected cases with 69% followed by West Darfur (17%) and South Darfur (10%).

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 and 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.

In Darfur, new civilian displacements have been reported following inter-tribal clashes. 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.

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 has affected at least 6,000 people.

Updated: 19/11/2012

ANGOLA FOOD INSECURITY

Local media reports that at least six people have died and hundreds of homes have been damaged amid heavy rains which have caused flooding in Angola since the start of the week. 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 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 decades of civil war which latest until 2002. There is a lack of updated information on the food security situation in-country.

Updated: 19/11/2012

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: 19/11/2012

ETHIOPIA FOOD INSECURITY

The Ethiopian Government announced that as of 30 October, 3.8 million of its citizens will require humanitarian assistance, 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 remains at an 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. However, recent rains are reported to be replenishing water resources. 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: 19/11/2012

KENYA FOOD INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, INSECURITY

Kenya's military has been ordered to deploy to the north-western Samburu region following a deadly ambush on police officers by cattle rustlers. At least 42 police officers were killed - the most deadly attack on police in Kenya's history. Kenya has also suffered a wave of grenade attacks, of which the latest occurred on 14 November in a predominantly Somali neighbourhood of the Kenyan capital Nairobi. Isolated incidents of insecurity continued to be reported across the country, with high alerts raised in Nairobi, North Eastern and Coast Provinces.

At 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. 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 were affected by floods at 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.

Updated: 19/11/2012

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, around 725,500 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. By 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. As of 19 November, only 25% of the Flash Appeal is funded.

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

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: 19/11/2012

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 1,630,000 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. Maize prices in October were 60 to over 100% higher than their levels in the previous year. The national inflation rate continued to rise in September 2012 reaching 28%, compared to 8% a year earlier, which also increased transportation costs, affecting especially 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: 19/11/2012

NIGERIA FLOODS, INSECURITY

As of 15 November, a total of 7.7 million people were affected by flooding which occurred between July and end of October, of which 2.1 million were officially registered across the

country as IDPs. Suspected cholera cases have been reported and the on-going flooding has increased the risk of cholera outbreaks. However flood waters have begun to recede and people are reportedly moving back to their communities of origin in Lokoja and Kogi state, the latter of which was worst affected with 654,000 people displaced. Access conditions in parts of Kogi state and in downstream states remains difficult, with sections of roads still cut off and bridges destroyed.

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: 19/11/2012

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 compared to 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. On 15 October, UN reported that the large majority of the 260,000 people affected by flooding in mid-August were able to return to their homes.

Updated: 19/11/2012

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: 19/11/2012

ZIMBABWE FOOD INSECURITY

While the timetable for the 2013 elections remains unclear, political tensions are rising across the country and HRW has expressed concerns of a crackdown on perceived opposition activists. 444 cases of political violence were recorded in October up from the 365 incidents in September.

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. 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.

Updated: 19/11/2012

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 October were up to 53% higher compared to the previous year and in some locations abnormal spikes have been reported due to localized poor harvest.

Updated: 19/11/2012

TANZANIA DROUGHT

UN OCHA reports that more than 945,000 people are food insecure, caused by the drought conditions in southern Africa. With the recent start of the lean season the number of food insecure people is expected to increase. Food prices have risen to record levels, after a slight reduction in August/September following the 2012 harvest of “masika” crops. 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. Tanzania hosts more than 100,000 refugees from DRC and Burundi. Last August, the Government declared that Burundian refugees are no longer in need of international protection and will have to return to Burundi before the end of the year.

Updated: 19/11/2012

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: 19/11/2012

UGANDA EPIDEMIC

The Ministry of Health of Uganda has notified WHO of an outbreak of Ebola haemorrhagic fever in Luweero district in Central Uganda. Four cases, including three fatal, have been reported. The new outbreak comes about a month after Uganda declared itself free of Ebola which struck in July in the western part of the country, resulting in 24 cases and 17 deaths (CFR: 71%).

Updated: 19/11/2012



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 continued 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. Taliban attacks have tended to focus on the south and the east of the country. However, as the attention of NATO is in the north and the west, there has been an increase in attacks in the aforementioned areas. 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. 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. In addition, around 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.

Updated: 19/10/2012

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, Deir al-Zor and Daraa. The Syrian army has lost strips of land in Idlib, Deir al-Zor and Aleppo governorates.

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. An escalation in armed conflict in the populous cities of Aleppo and Damascus has aggravated humanitarian needs and the increasingly sectarian nature of the civil war has placed civilians at even greater risks. The Syrian Arab Red Crescent reported on 13 November that an estimated 2.5 million people are internally displaced, thereby doubling the previous estimations of 1.2 million. Over 376,000 refugees are registered or awaiting registration 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. Fears of regional spill over of the conflict remain, with incidences of violence between Israeli and Syrian forces in the Golan Heights and sporadic confrontations between Turkey and Syria in the border areas. On 11 November, Syrian opposition groups formed the National Coalition of the Syrian Opposition which received international recognition from, amongst others, the Arab League and France.

Updated: 19/11/2012

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). In southern Yemen, UNHCR has reported growing numbers of IDPs returning to their homes. Between July and November more than 80,000 have returned and further returns are on-going.

The country level inflation reached 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: 19/11/2012

MYANMAR INTERNAL UNREST, FLOODS, EARTHQUAKE

In June and October 2012, Rakhine State in Myanmar experienced wide-spread inter-communal violence between predominantly Muslim and Buddhist communities. As a result, more than 110,000 people are displaced across eight Rakhine townships (Kyaukpyu, Kyauktaw, Minbya, Mrauk-U, Myebon, Pauktaw, Ramree and Rathedaung). Despite the presence of soldiers and police, security across Rakhine remains tense, while access for aid workers is increasingly proving problematic. Access to the affected population in Rakhine states becomes increasingly difficult as some ethnic Rakhine leaders have campaigned against international aid agencies in recent months, claiming they favour the Rohingya. Blocked from reaching affected communities, MSF, has pulled out of Rakhine State after its staff received death threats.

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.

On 10 November, a 6.8 magnitude earthquake struck Myanmar, 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.

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: 19/11/2012

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES COMPLEX

Gaza has been under attack since 14 November, when Israel launched a military offensive with the declared goal of deterring Gaza fighters from launching rockets into its territory. The Israeli army claims more than 600 rockets have been fired at the Israeli state from Gaza. For the first time, rockets were able to reach the cities of Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. Israeli ministers approved the call-up of as many as 75,000 reservists on 16 November, in preparation for a possible ground invasion.

84 Palestinians, have been killed since the Israeli offensive began, Palestinian officials said, with around 750 people wounded in Gaza. Despite the events, UNRWA reported on 16 November that there is no large scale displacement taking place in Gaza and not yet any need for the provision emergency humanitarian assistance. Rockets fired from Gaza have hit Israel, killed three civilians and wounding dozens. Israel invaded Gaza in the winter of 2008-2009 to halt rocket attacks, which resulted in 1,400 Palestinians and 13 Israelis being killed. Rocket launches out of Gaza stopped for a few years but resumed again in 2012.

Before the start of the latest violence, 1.8 million Palestinians were in need of humanitarian assistance.

Updated: 19/11/2012

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. According to UNOCHA as of 9 November more than 774,000 people were displaced in the north.

Update: 19/11/2012

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: 19/11/2012

IRAQ DISPLACEMENT, INSECURITY

As of 12 November, the number of Syrian registered refugees in Iraq stands at around 51,000, with Kurdistan hosting more than 42,000 Syrians according to UNHCR. Some 52,000 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. On 14 November, a series of allegedly coordinated bombings across Iraq on the eve of the festival marking the Islamic New Year killed 15 people and wounded dozens according to AFP.

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: 19/11/2012

JORDAN DISPLACEMENT

Protests broke out in Jordan on 14 November, after the Government lifted subsidies on fuel prices, thereby increasing the prices of gasoline, cooking gas and heating fuel prices. Thousands of Jordanians gathered throughout the country, calling for the ousting of the Prime Minister.

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, Mafraq, 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.

Updated: 19/11/2012

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. At 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 which will last, 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 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: 19/11/2012

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: 19/11/2012

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA FLOODS, FOOD INSECURITY

Some 3 million people are estimated to face food deficits, according to WFP, and remain vulnerable to under nutrition. 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 further aggravated the impact of a severe dry spell in southwest and central provinces: a 30% decline in soybean production due to the dry spells in the first half of 2012 has been reported.

According to the U.N. the main 2012 harvests and 2013 early season crops will see a 10% increase compared with a year earlier, the production is expected to reach 5.8 million metric tons. However DPRK will still require international assistance.

Updated: 19/11/2012



NORTH AMERICA

HAITI FLOODS, EPIDEMIC

According to UN OCHA, heavy rains during the night of 9 November, in the Nord, Nord-east and Nippes resulted in flooding, damage to homes and 10 deaths in Cap Haitien. The Nippes department 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 UN OCHA. Up to 18,000 people in temporary shelters were affected by Sandy and 5,800 shelters were damaged or destroyed. 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 by the damages caused by Sandy were Ouest, Sud-Est, Nippes, Grande-Anse and Sud provinces 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. **Between the 28 October and 8 November, 3,593 new cases were reported, which is almost double the average for the past 10 months.** Two years after the earthquake, 370,000 people remain displaced.

Updated: 19/11/2012

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: 19/11/2012

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, 1.3 million people were affected. This earthquake represents the biggest seism after 1976's earthquake, which resulted in 23,000 deaths. 177 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: 19/11/2012

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 in the south of the country, around April 2013 instead of May. 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: 19/11/2012

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](#).