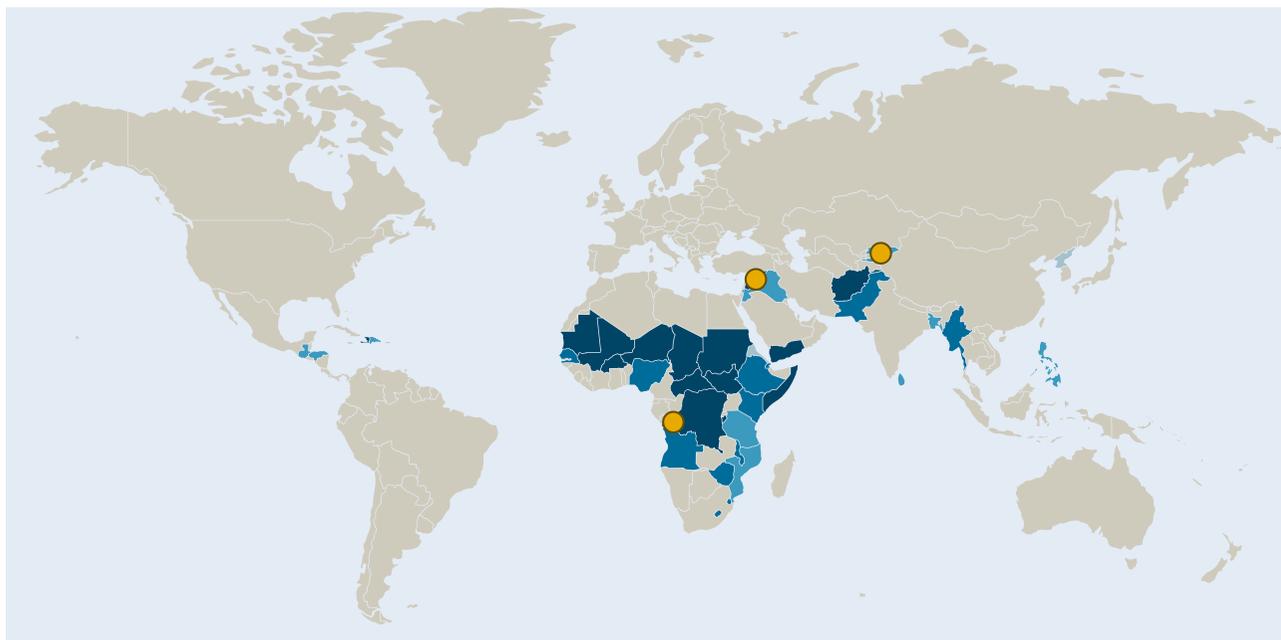




# GLOBAL OVERVIEW

November 2012



## Snapshot 19-26 November

More than 140,000 have been displaced in the eastern region of the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, after rebel group M23 gained control over the regional capital Goma and surrounding areas. Heavy fighting between rebels and the military continues to rage nationwide in **Syria**, primarily in Aleppo, Damascus and Deir al-Zor governorates. A recently published WFP assessment revealed that about 1.3 million people (25% of the total population) are considered food insecure in **Kyrgyzstan**, due to high food prices.

**Updated:** 26/11/2012, **Next update:** 03/12/2012

### Severe humanitarian crisis

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

### Humanitarian crisis

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

### Situation of concern

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

### Watch list

DPRK	Eritrea
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# 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, the price of millet, the staple food of the most vulnerable households, was 67% higher compared to the previous year. According to UNICEF, Burkina Faso has an estimated caseload of 100,000 children <5 with severe acute malnutrition in 2012. In October 2012, 77 cases of cholera and 4 deaths were reported in Dori district.

The country has additionally been affected by the insecurity and ensuing displacement in Mali. By 18 November, around 37,000 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.

*Updated: 26/11/2012*

## **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 need to leave Tanzania by the end of the year. Since the returns commenced on 31 October 2012, a total of 6,230 former Burundian refugees have been assisted.

In Burundi, an estimated 1.5 million people are food insecure, of which 200,000 at a crisis level (IPC Phase 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. 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: 26/11/2012*

## **CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC** FOOD INSECURITY, INSECURITY

More than 100,000 Central Africans are displaced within the country due to insecurity, including 21,000 displaced due to activities of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). Overall 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. However, the security situation in the north centre has deteriorated (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 (LRA)).

The Central African Republic continues to face a severe and protracted humanitarian crisis. In July, UNOCHA reported 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: 26/11/2012*

## **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 experienced 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: 26/11/2012*

## **DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO** CONFLICT, FOOD INSECURITY

On 15 November 2012, the M23 rebel movement broke the 25 July de facto ceasefire observed with the Congolese army and launched an offensive against Goma. The rebels captured the regional capital Goma and nearby town Sake on 20 and 21 November, forcing Government forces to retreat. Initial estimates indicate that 140,000 persons are displaced

in and around Goma, including 60,000 IDPs previously hosted in camp Kanyaruchinya nearby the city. A main electricity line was cut during the fighting, leaving large areas of Goma without power or piped water. As a result, there is a high risk of cholera. Cholera was already present in Kanyaruchinya camp (53 cases in week 45), and Goma town (22 cases in week 45).

Since March 2012, the eastern region has seen an upsurge in violence, involving more than 30 different armed groups. Human rights violations by rebel groups have been reported, including forced displacement, large scale looting, and extreme violence against civilians. Since the beginning of 2012, the conflict has uprooted close to 650,000 people in North and South Kivu provinces, according to UNHCR. Between July and September this year, 285,000 have been newly displaced. More than 40,000 people have fled to Uganda and 15,000 to Rwanda since April. 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 by 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.

Humanitarian access has been limited due to mountainous and volcanic terrain, coupled with widespread and shifting insecurity. Tensions between the local population and international aid workers have escalated in both North and South Kivu, with more than 170 security incidents targeting aid workers reported since the beginning of the year.

*Updated: 26/11/2012*

### **MALI CONFLICT, FLOODS, FOOD INSECURITY**

The conflict in the north and a nationwide food crisis continue to affect Mali. According to WFP, 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 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 insecurity in the north has led to large scale displacement. 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 210,000 people have fled to neighbouring countries (around 109,000 in Mauritania, 65,000 in Niger and 37,000 refugees in Burkina Faso). On Sunday 11 November, ECOWAS committed to sending 3,300 troops to the northern area of Mali to support the Government. It is, however, unlikely that an international military intervention will take place before mid-2013.

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. A French citizen was kidnapped on 21 November, in southwest Mali, in an area previously considered safe.

*Updated: 26/11/2012*

### **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%.

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: 26/11/2012*

### **NIGER FLOODS, FOOD INSECURITY, EPIDEMIC, DISPLACEMENT**

Niger is coping with four simultaneous disasters: the Sahel food crisis, the Malian refugee crisis, flooding and a cholera outbreak. Most recent estimates, from September 2012, 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 Tillaberi 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 Tillaberi, 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: 26/11/2012*

### **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 UNOCHA, 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. The influx of Sudanese refugees from North Kordofan and Blue Nile state continues, with over 207,000 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 22 November more than 125,000 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.

UN reported on 16 November that, as the rainy season is coming to an end, the level of flooding has reduced. 260,000 people have been affected since the rains began in June. The seasonal flooding affecting six states is expected to significantly impact the performance of crops and livestock. 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: 26/11/2012*

## **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 21 November, the total number of reported cases has reached 537, including 127 deaths (case fatality rate of 23.6%). The outbreak has now affected 30 localities in Central, South, West, North, and East Darfur. The overwhelming majority, 68% of reported cases, are reported in Central Darfur State followed by West Darfur with 18%.

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: 26/11/2012*

## **ANGOLA FOOD INSECURITY**

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In the beginning of November, UNOCHA 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. On 15 November, local media reported that at least six people have died and hundreds of homes have been damaged amid heavy rains which have caused flooding in Angola. At the same time, the country is still recovering from decades of civil war which lasted until 2002.

*Updated: 26/11/2012*

## **DJIBOUTI FOOD INSECURITY**

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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: 26/11/2012*

## **ETHIOPIA FOOD INSECURITY**

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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. The number of refugees within Ethiopia,

mainly from Somalia, remains at a record level of 372,000 people.

*Updated: 26/11/2012*

## **KENYA FOOD INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, INSECURITY**

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This year, over 400 people have been killed, 250 injured and 112,000 displaced as a result of isolated incidents of inter-communal, resource-based conflict in Kenya. November has seen a rise in localised clashes as a result of competition over land, resources, and the on-going process of political devolution. The most affected districts are notably in Eastern, North Eastern, Rift Valley and Coast Provinces, where cattle rustling is common and competition over scarce resources is high. 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. 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: 26/11/2012*

## **LESOTHO FOOD INSECURITY**

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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). Agricultural production has dropped 70 per cent, resulting in Lesotho's worst harvest in ten years. 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 23 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: 26/11/2012*

### **MALAWI FOOD INSECURITY**

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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: 26/11/2012*

### **NIGERIA FLOODS, INSECURITY**

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As of 15 November, a total of 7.7 million people were affected in Nigeria by flooding which occurred between July and end of October. Initially 2.1 million were officially registered across the country as IDPs. However the majority of IDPs has returned home and as of 15 November the National Emergency Management Agency reports only around 387,000 remaining IDPs in camps.

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 in parts of Kogi state and in downstream states remains difficult, with sections of roads 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: 26/11/2012*

### **SENEGAL FLOODS, FOOD INSECURITY**

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Over 1 million people are affected by a nutrition crisis due to the poor 2011/2012 agricultural harvest, high cereal prices and falling remittances. 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. 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: 26/11/2012*

### **SWAZILAND DROUGHT**

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Food insecurity levels have increased in Swaziland following poor crop performance in 2011-2012. According to the 2012 vulnerability assessment, around 116,000 people are facing food deficits, compared to 89,000 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: 26/11/2012*

### **ZIMBABWE FOOD INSECURITY**

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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 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. The food security crisis is exacerbated by the high HIV-prevalence rate, which is 14% compared to 5% for the rest of the southern Africa region (as % of the total population aged 15-49).

*Updated: 26/11/2012*

### **MOZAMBIQUE FLOODS, FOOD INSECURITY**

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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 255,300 persons are estimated to be food insecure in 23 districts. Of those, nearly 140,000 persons require urgent assistance to bridge their food deficits. 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: 26/11/2012*

## TANZANIA DROUGHT

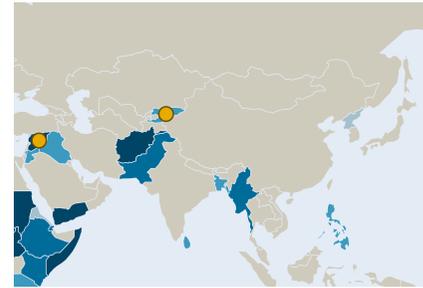
UNOCHA reports that more than 945,000 people are food insecure in Tanzania, caused by the drought conditions in southern Africa. With the recent start of the lean season the number of food insecure people is expected to increase. Food prices have risen to record levels, after a slight reduction in August/September 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: 26/11/2012*

## 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: 26/11/2012*



## 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. Taliban attacks have tended to focus on the south and the east of the country. However, as NATO forces have focused their attention on the north and the west, there has been an increase in attacks in these areas.

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 200,000 people in the first eight months of 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.

Humanitarian access in Afghanistan is limited. In October, 24 incidents of violence against humanitarian personnel, assets and facilities were reported across 10 provinces, reflecting a spike in the number of security incidents affecting humanitarians in spite of the seasonal trend associated with winter and Eid holiday.

*Updated: 26/11/2012*

## SYRIA CIVIL WAR

Fighting continues to intensify in Syria, with waves of airstrikes by the Syrian forces and attacks by the rebels on strategic army checkpoints and air bases, primarily in Damascus, Aleppo, Daraya and Deir al-Zor. The Syrian army reportedly lost control over large areas east of the city of Deir al-Zor, on the Iraqi border. In addition, 29 people have died on 19 November due to clashes between Kurdish militiamen and rebels in Ras al-Ain, which highlights the deep divisions that exist between the many Syrian armed groups.

UNOCHA 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. 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. Since September, the number of registered and awaiting refugees almost doubled to 366,224, with around 120,000 refugees in Turkey, 95,000 in Lebanon, 94,000 in Jordan and 57,000 in Iraq. These figures do not include the hundreds of thousands Syrians who did not come forward for registration

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. Main Islamist rebel groups in Aleppo and the party that controls much of Syria's Kurdish region have rejected the new opposition coalition.

*Updated: 26/11/2012*

### **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. According to UNHCR, more than 730,000 people are displaced as of 30 September 2012. 5.2 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.

The emergency threshold for Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) of >15% is exceeded in six Governorates: Hajjah, Al-Jawf, Al Hudaydah, Taiz, Aden and Lahj. The situation is serious (10-14% of GAM) in six other Governorates (Raymah, Ibb, Abyan, Amran, Al-Mahwit, and Al Dhale'e). 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: 26/11/2012*

### **MYANMAR INTERNAL UNREST, FLOODS, EARTHQUAKE**

Fighting between Government troops and the ethnic rebel Kachin Independence Organization continues in Myanmar's northern Kachin State. So far, the on-going armed conflict in Kachin State, which re-ignited on June 9 last year, has left nearly 100,000 people homeless.

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 115,000 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. 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.

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: 26/11/2012*

### **OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES COMPLEX**

A ceasefire between Israel and Hamas took hold on Wednesday 21 November 19:00 GMT, after eight days of violence. Under the ceasefire terms, Israel is to stop all attacks against the Gaza strip and to ease restriction of movement in and out of Gaza. Palestinian factions agreed to cease all rocket fire from Gaza towards Israel.

According to UNOCHA, 140 Palestinians were killed and 1,202 injured since the security situation deteriorated on 14 November. Five Israeli's were killed during the violence. UNRWA reported on 20 November that there was no large scale displacement taking place in Gaza and no need for the provision of emergency humanitarian assistance. Before the start of the latest violence, 1.8 million Palestinians were in need of humanitarian assistance.

*Updated: 26/11/2012*

### **PAKISTAN CONFLICT, FLOODS**

As of 10 November 2012, more measles cases and deaths have been reported in Pakistan than in 2011. Sindh has the highest number of reported measles cases (194) in week 45. As of 17 November 2012, Pakistan has reported a total of 54 polio cases from 27 districts/tribal agencies.

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 are residing in 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: 26/11/2012*

## **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: 26/11/2012*

## **IRAQ DISPLACEMENT, INSECURITY**

As of 18 November, the number of Syrian registered refugees in Iraq stands at around 52,477, with Kurdistan hosting more than 44,000 Syrians according to UNHCR. Some 54,000 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 20 November Iraq's central Government and the authorities of the country's autonomous Kurdistan region Tuz Khurmato deployed troops to reinforce their internal border as tensions built. Tensions arose over the formation of a new command centre for Iraqi forces to operate in an area over which both Baghdad and the Kurdistan regional Government (KRG) claim jurisdiction. Kurdistan and Baghdad disagree over who controls disputed land and the right to control oil in the Kurdish region.

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: 26/11/2012*

## **JORDAN DISPLACEMENT**

The number of Syrian refugees crossing the border into Jordan increased for the fourth week in a row, with the total number of registered Syrian refugees at 93,990 as of 23 November. Around 32,000 Syrians are currently awaiting registration. However, these figures do not include Syrians that have not registered and the Jordan Government reported on 21 November that as much as 180,000 Syrians have crossed their borders. 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. As winter sets in, there is an increased risk of death or serious illness as a result of the region's cold temperatures and the lack of resources.

Widespread riots broke out in Jordan on 14 and 15 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.

*Updated: 26/11/2012*

## **PHILIPPINES CONFLICT, FLOODS, TYPHOON**

The Philippines frequently experiences natural disasters, particularly typhoons. Floods affected a total of 745 families on November 20 when heavy rains reached the provinces of Davao del Norte, Compostela Valley and Davao Oriental. 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.

*Updated: 26/11/2012*

## **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: 26/11/2012*

## DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA **FLOODS, FOOD INSECURITY**

According to WFP, some 3 million people are estimated to face food deficits 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 and the production is expected to reach 5.8 million metric tons. However, DPRK still requires international assistance.

*Updated: 26/11/2012*



# 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 14 deaths in Cap Haitien. 17,302 families were affected (approximately 103,000 people). 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 most damage caused by Sandy was reported in Ouest, Sud-Est, Nippes, Grande-Anse and Sud provinces. 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 18 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: 26/11/2012*

## 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 and 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: 26/11/2012*

## 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. According to the Government 127 municipalities (38% of the country) in 11 departments were hit by the earthquake, of which San Marcos, Quetzaltenango and Sololá departments were the most affected. An estimated 3.4 million people were affected. This earthquake represents the biggest seism after 1976's earthquake, which resulted in 23,000 deaths. As of 19 November, 214 aftershocks were reported, the largest being a 6.2 magnitude tremor on the 11 November.

Guatemala's National Meteorological Service announced the arrival of a cold front this week and is forecasting temperatures of 0°C in affected areas, which will complicate the already precarious shelter conditions in which people are presently living. More than 10,440 people are living in 88 temporary emergency shelters.

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 Government of Guatemala 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: 26/11/2012*

## **HONDURAS FOOD INSECURITY, EPIDEMIC**

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An estimated 1.5 million Hondurans are food insecure, and recurrent natural disasters continue to threaten the most vulnerable people. According to UNOCHA, 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. Military rule, corruption, and natural disasters have rendered Honduras one of the least developed countries in Central America.

*Updated: 26/11/2012*

## 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](#).