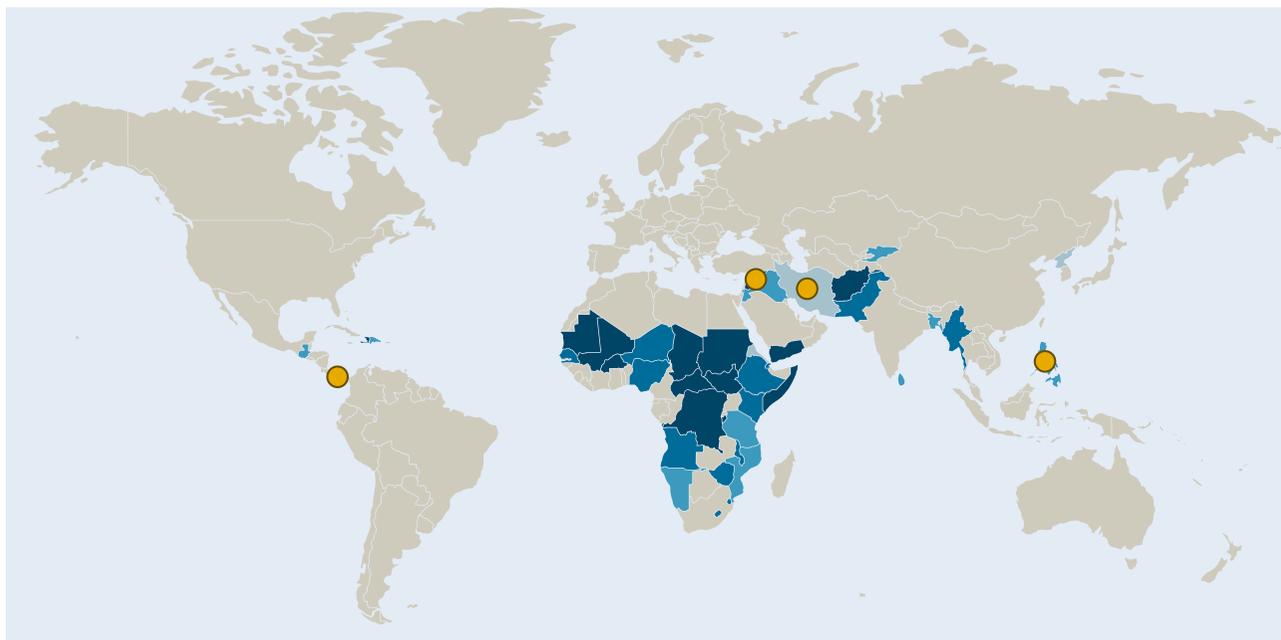




GLOBAL OVERVIEW

December 2012



Snapshot 26 November – 6 December

An earthquake with magnitude 5.6 has hit South Khorasan province in **Iran**, killing at least eight people and injuring 12. As of 6 December, no further information on the impact is available. Typhoon Bopha has made landfall in the southern **Philippines** on 4 December, carrying winds of up to 160 kilometres an hour. More than 294,000 people have been affected in seven provinces, according to Government estimates. Severe rains have affected at least 6,500 people in **Panama**, prompting the Government of Panama to declare a state of emergency for the regions of La Chorrera, Capira and Colón.

The situation in **Syria** continues to deteriorate, with heavy fighting in Damascus following a major operation launched by the Government to prevent rebels from advancing on the capital.

Updated : 06/12/2012, **Next update**: 10/12/2012

Severe humanitarian crisis

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

Humanitarian crisis

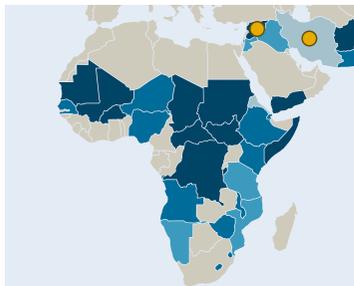
Angola	Niger
Djibouti	Nigeria
Ethiopia	oPt
Kenya	Pakistan
Lesotho	Senegal
Malawi	Swaziland
Myanmar	Zimbabwe

Situation of concern

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

Watch list

DPRK	● Iran
Eritrea	● Panama



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: 03/12/2012

BURUNDI FOOD INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT

In Burundi, an estimated 1.5 million people face food insecurity, 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 an already weakened purchasing power for many households as a result of high prices of staple foods. The ongoing lean season (October to December) has increased food insecurity among poorer households. The fragile peace, following a 12 year civil war that ended in 2005, is being threatened by repression of political opposition and retaliatory attacks by anti-Government groups. However, overall violence has reportedly declined in recent months.

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 and Gasorwe. In August, the Tanzanian Government declared that Burundians in Tanzania are no longer considered refugees and are required to leave the country before the end of the

year. Since the process commenced on 31 October 2012, at least 6,230 people have returned to Burundi.

Updated: 03/12/2012

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC FOOD INSECURITY, INSECURITY

The Central African Republic continues to face a severe and protracted humanitarian crisis. In July, OCHA reported that an estimated 1.9 million people, half of the country's population, are in need of humanitarian assistance. In 9 out of 16 prefectures, the prevalence of severe acute malnutrition in children <5 is above the emergency threshold of 2%. Crisis levels of food insecurity (IPC phase 3) persist in 6 prefectures in the south and east of the country. There is no recently updated data available on the number of people food insecure.

More than 100,000 Central Africans are displaced within the country due to insecurity, including 27,000 displaced due to recent activities of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). The overall 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, in the north centre the security situation 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)).

At the same time, around 20,000 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: 03/12/2012

CHAD FLOODS, FOOD INSECURITY

Two years of continued climatic shocks, including erratic rainfall in 2011, have caused significant food security concerns in 2012, with an estimated 3.6 million people food insecure. The nutritional situation in Chad's Sahel belt is at critical levels with a Global Acute Malnutrition rate surpassing the emergency threshold of 15% in 9 out of 22 regions according to OCHA. The areas most affected are Batha (25% GAM), Wadi Fira (22%), Salamat (22%), Beg (21%), and Kanem (21%).

Due to heavy rains in early August, Chad experienced floods in at least 16 of the country's 22 regions and 700,000 people were still affected by the end of October. 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: 03/12/2012

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO CONFLICT, FOOD INSECURITY

After capturing the regional capital of Goma on 20 November, the M23 rebel movement withdrew from frontline positions around Goma on 1 December, as agreed under a

regionally brokered deal. This deal stipulates that the M23 rebels will withdraw 20 kilometres from the city and will pull out of the cities of Sake and Masisi, while a long-lasting solution continues to be negotiated. 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.

The Ministry of Health reported on 26 November that an Ebola outbreak, which claimed 34 lives, has ended.

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. In addition, a shortage of petrol and logistical challenges due to the closure of Goma airport are hindering operations in eastern Congo.

Updated: 03/12/2012

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. Market prices are down from last month by an average of five to 15%, though still higher than 50% above the five-year average.

Fighting for control of northern Mali continues between various armed factions. On 29 November the Islamist group Ansar Dine took control of the town of Léré, 70 km east of Mali's border with Mauritania, after MNLA rebels withdrew without a fight. Heavy fighting also broke out between al Qaeda-linked MUJAO and MNLA rebels on 16 November, after a several month-long lull as the MUJAO took control over the town of Ménaka (on the border to Niger) where the MNLA had planned to use the town as a base for their

operations.

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 free passage to anyone in its territory wanting to deliver humanitarian aid. Kidnappings for ransom continue: a French citizen was kidnapped on 21 November, in southwest Mali, in an area previously considered safe.

Updated: 03/12/2012

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%.

Food insecurity and malnutrition is chronic in Mauritania: the Global Acute Malnutrition rate for children <5 has been around 12% since 2008.

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: 03/12/2012

SOMALIA CONFLICT, FOOD INSECURITY

Military operations by Somali forces, supported by African Union peacekeepers, against militants resulted in increased 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 have taken up positions in the mountains west of Bossaso, an area that is hard to reach due to 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.

At the end of October, localized thunderstorms caused flooding in some areas of northern and southern Somalia. Close to 18,000 households or approximately 126,000 people were displaced.

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. Food security and nutrition is expected to improve as food prices remain stable in most markets across the country, however great differences exist between different livelihood zones. In October prices for maize and sorghum in agropastoral areas were up to 50% higher compared to last year.

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

Updated: 03/12/2012

SOUTH SUDAN CONFLICT, FLOODS, FOOD INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT

South Sudan continues to face a severe food security crisis, flooding and an influx of Sudanese refugees. According to 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. The influx of Sudanese refugees from North Kordofan and Blue Nile state continues, with over 214,000 Sudanese refugees currently present in South Sudan, primarily in Upper Nile and Unity state. A further increase of refugee arrivals between now and January is 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.

The UN reported on 16 November that, as the rainy season has ended, the level of flooding has reduced. 260,000 people were affected since the rains began in June. The seasonal flooding, which affected 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: 03/12/2012

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. By 30 November, 600 cases, including 130 deaths, had been registered in Darfur, the majority in Central Darfur (63%). The outbreak has affected 32 of the 57 localities in Darfur. The case fatality rate (CFR) is 21.6% down from 25.3 % reported last week.

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. Food security assessments conducted in Sudan People Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) controlled areas by local humanitarian actors indicate poor harvests and worsening food security in those areas.

Since June, Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and 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. An estimated 908,000 people have been affected in the two states. 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 access civilians in the rebel held areas in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states.

In Darfur, new civilian displacements have been reported following inter-tribal clashes. At the end of November, a wave of displacement was reported in Dar es Salam locality, where an unknown number of people have fled inter-tribal fighting. 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.

Civil insecurity in North Darfur is raising concerns. On 30 November armed militia carried out an attack on the largest market in the East Jebel Marra region, affecting thousands of people. Food insecurity will remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) levels in conflict-affected areas in North Darfur through at least March 2013.

Updated: 03/12/2012

ANGOLA FOOD INSECURITY

At the beginning of November, OCHA reported that more than 1.8 million people in Angola have been affected by a food security crisis. The primary cause of the crisis is the poor agricultural production in 2012, limiting the availability of food from own production. The worst affected provinces are Bengo, Kwanza Sul, Benguela, Huila, Namibe, Cunene, Moxico, Bie, Huambo and Zaire. In addition, an estimated 533,000 children suffer varying levels of malnutrition. At the same time, the country is still recovering from decades of civil war which lasted until 2002.

Updated: 03/12/2012

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.

Conditions for urban poor households are expected to remain critical during the coming months due to on-going increases in food prices. High unemployment rates (48%) and high staple prices are causing urban to peri-urban migration to areas such as Balbala. In Ali Sabieh (Assamo region), resident populations are expected to continue experiencing crisis levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 3) through at least December.

Successive years of poor rains have also eroded the coping mechanisms of pastoralists in Djibouti's rural regions, even as high food prices and unemployment rates afflict the country's urban areas.

The continued influx of refugees from Somalia is leading to an increase of humanitarian needs in both rural and urban areas.

Updated: 03/12/2012

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. From January to March 2013, significant increases in grain prices are expected, which will reduce the purchasing power of the market-dependent poor and the very poor. In the meantime, the UN expects an overall improvement of the food security situation across the country between October and December 2012 as the 'meher' harvest replenishes household stocks and causes a seasonal decline in food prices expected to last until January. As of 14 November, more than 216,000 Somali refugees are residing in Ethiopia.

Updated: 03/12/2012

KENYA FOOD INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, INSECURITY

Over 11,000 were displaced following a sharp deterioration of the security situation in Baragoi area in Samburu district. The Government ordered the deployment of Kenyan military to support the police's rapid response unit in response of a deadly attack on 42 police officers. This triggered population displacement in fear of the planned disarmament exercise. Many of the internally displaced pastoralists from Baragoi, already vulnerable due to drought, fled with few possessions. Many, who were stranded in Samburu district and elsewhere, largely lacked assistance.

Localized conflicts in Kenya have become more frequent and intense in the run up to the 2013 elections. The formation of new tribe-based alliance signals a likely increase in flashpoints for conflict. 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. 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.

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: 03/12/2012

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). Agricultural production has dropped 70%, resulting in Lesotho's worst harvest in ten years. This situation is compounded by maize prices increasing 60% since the beginning of the year. On 9 August, the Government declared a food crisis situation and called on development partners to assist. As of 30 November, only 25% of the country's Flash Appeal is funded, making it the least-well funded UN appeal in 2012. Representatives from the U.S. and the E.U. are scheduled to meet in the capital Maseru to consider the lack of follow-through on pledges of aid made earlier in the year.

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: 03/12/2012

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: 03/12/2012

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. Renewed flooding threatens Niger's capital Niamey and parts of the west of the country. Water has already begun to swamp some low-lying parts of Niamey. The Niamey-based Niger Basin Authority warned that floods could be exceptional because of heavy rain late in the year. Since mid-July more than 520,000 people have been displaced by flooding. 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.

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. However, there is a lack of updated information reflecting the current number of food insecure.

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. Between September and November 3,853 new refugees arrived in Niger.

Updated: 03/12/2012

NIGERIA FLOODS, INSECURITY

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, while flood waters have receded, the large majority of IDPs returned. Of the 2.1 million registered IDPs displaced by the floods, by 15 November, around 387,000 IDPs were remaining in camps.

Suspected cholera cases have been reported as the flooding increased the risk of cholera outbreaks. 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. The conflict has displaced a significant number of people, restricted population movement, disrupted food inflow, and restricted agricultural activities. Human Rights Watch reported that about 3,000 people have been killed in the conflict since its insurgency intensified in 2010. In the affected 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: 03/12/2012

SENEGAL FLOODS, FOOD INSECURITY

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. Despite the arrival of new crop products on the markets, availability remains low with producers and traders not supplying enough into the local markets. This has caused the local prices of cereals and legumes to jump from 13 to 20 % higher than in September 2011 and 16 to 30 % higher compared to the past five years.

Although the 2012 harvest is reportedly good, it is likely that a food crisis in 2013 will persist among many vulnerable families which have depleted their livelihoods and do not have the means to restore them.

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: 03/12/2012

SWAZILAND FOOD INSECURITY

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 led to an increase in unemployment and cuts in social services.

Updated: 03/12/2012

ZIMBABWE FOOD INSECURITY, UNREST

While the timetable for the 2013 elections remains unclear, political tensions are rising across the country and Human Rights Watch 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.

Large numbers of labour-constrained individuals and decreased purchasing power has significantly contributed to the number of people who require seasonal targeted food assistance. A large percentage of vulnerable rural farmers still depend on NGO and Government-subsidized agricultural inputs

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. Masvingo, Matabeleland North and South, and parts of Mashonaland, Midlands and Manicaland provinces are the worst-affected areas.

The on-going drought in the southern part of the country is expected to continue into 2013 according to meteorological forecasts. Food insecurity in Zimbabwe in 2013 is projected to be comparably worse than any period over the past three years. Almost one in five people living in rural areas will not be able to meet their basic food requirements.

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: 03/12/2012

MOZAMBIQUE 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.

Stressed (IPC Phase 2) food insecurity persists in Chicualacuala, Chigubo, Funhalouro, Panda and Machanga districts. Very poor and poor households are currently facing difficulties in accessing food through market purchases due to low and unreliable income levels. 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.

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.

Updated: 03/12/2012

NAMIBIA DROUGHT, FOOD INSECURITY

Despite an above average cereal harvest, drought conditions during the 2011/12 cropping season in some northern regions have stressed food insecurity (IPC Phase 2), due to a combination of poor crop production, livestock diseases and increased food prices. The Kunene region in the north west of the country has been particularly affected. Nationwide, approximately 75,000 persons were assessed to be food insecure, though this is still significantly lower than the 243,500 estimated in 2011. One million, 34% of Namibia's population, is chronically food insecure. Recurrent droughts are common in Namibia, impacting local economy and food security. The northern regions of the country have been historically most affected by droughts and are vulnerable due to high population density.

Updated: 03/12/2012

TANZANIA FOOD INSECURITY

OCHA reports that, due to drought conditions, more than 945,000 people are food insecure in Tanzania. 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: 03/12/2012

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: 03/12/2012



ASIA

AFGHANISTAN CONFLICT, FOOD INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT

More than nine million people are currently food insecure in Afghanistan, according to OCHA reports. Despite a bumper harvest in 2012, wheat prices have been increasing since June 2012. Although all areas of Afghanistan are categorised at minimal food insecurity (IPC Phase 1), food security concerns remain in the extreme northeast, central highlands and for low income households affected by the increase in prices.

5.4 million people are affected by the on-going conflict. In the first nine months of 2012, more than 1,100 civilians were killed, of which the large majority by insurgent activities. In the latest attack on 29 November, a roadside bomb killed 10 civilians.

As conflict and insecurity continue, the displacement crisis in Afghanistan is growing. A study by IDMC indicates that more than 166,000 internally displaced Afghans have been recorded in 2012, bringing the total number of IDPs due to conflict to at least 460,000. Most IDPs are residing in the south (137,000), followed by the west (122,000) and east (95,000). Since 2001, UNHCR has supported the return of 4.7 million Afghan refugees. However, nearly three million registered Afghan refugees are still living in exile in Pakistan and Iran.

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 nationwide suffer from malnutrition while acute malnutrition rates in the south are as high as 29.5% for children <5.

Humanitarian access in Afghanistan is limited, particularly in the south. 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. Around

85,000 international troops are currently supporting the Government in its fight against the Taliban. However, all international combat troops are preparing to withdraw by the end of 2014.

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SYRIA CIVIL WAR

After a two-day blackout-out, the communication channels in most of parts of the country were restored on Saturday. Both the rebels and President al-Assad's government were accused of cutting the internet and telephone connections.

Armed conflict continues to intensify in Syria, with the Government shelling rebel-held suburbs in Damascus and heavy fighting reported around the international airport. Violent clashes and airstrikes continue in Homs city, Aleppo, Deir al-Zor, Deraa as well as Idlib and Hama provinces. The use of cluster munitions by the Government has been reported, with a recent air strike causing the death of 11 children outside Damascus. 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 were reportedly killed on 19 November due to clashes between Kurdish militiamen and rebels in Ras al-Ain, highlighting the potential divisions between Syrian armed groups.

Coping with the humanitarian situation is a challenge for humanitarian organisations, despite increasing scope of the relief interventions. OCHA reports that three million Syrians are at imminent risk of food insecurity, including 1.5 million who need food assistance over the next three to six months. A recent UNHCR assessment in Homs revealed severe shortages of basic supplies and a lack of functioning health facilities. The Syrian Arab Red Crescent reported on 13 November that an estimated 2.5 million people are internally displaced, thereby doubling previous estimates of 1.2 million IDPs. As of 26 November, 383,405 refugees have been registered or are awaiting registration, with around 134,000 refugees in Lebanon 124,000 in Turkey, 97,000 in Jordan and 60,000 in Iraq. These figures do not include Syrians who have not come forward for registration.

The large refugee influx risks destabilisation of host countries. Fears of regional spill over of the conflict remain, with incidences of violence between Israeli and Syrian forces in the Golan Heights, recent attacks on UN Peacekeepers serving in the Golan area, and sporadic confrontations between Turkey and Syria in the border areas.

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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 9% in September (up from 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: 03/12/2012

MYANMAR INTERNAL UNREST, FLOODS

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. By 19 November, more than 115,000 people were still 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 state is difficult as campaigns have taken place based on claims of favouritism by international aid agencies towards the Rohingya.

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 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: 03/12/2012

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES COMPLEX

On 29 November the General Assembly voted to grant Palestine a non-member observer State status at the United Nations, while expressing the urgent need for the resumption of negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians leading to a permanent two-State solution. In the resolution, the Assembly also voiced the hope that the Security Council will consider favourably the application submitted in September 2011 by Palestine for full UN membership.

A ceasefire between Israel and Hamas took hold on Wednesday 21 November after eight days of violence. According to OCHA, 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.

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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 around 4.8 million people in Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh provinces as of 27 November with around 265,000 people 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.

Malnutrition rates in some of the flood affected districts were beyond emergency thresholds before the current floods and are predicted to worsen. As of 10 November 2012, more measles cases and deaths have been reported in Pakistan than in 2011, while reports from the 17 November 2012 indicate a total of 54 polio cases from 27 districts/tribal agencies. In addition, more than half of households in Pakistan are food insecure and inflation, rising fuel prices and stagnating domestic productivity are pushing up the food prices.

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

Update: 03/12/2012

BANGLADESH FLOODS, DISPLACEMENT

Bangladesh is considered one of the world's most hazard prone countries and is often subject to floods. Some 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 were affected, according to estimations by IFRC. In addition, the Government reported on 9 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 this area has been affected as a result of the flooding, with bridges damaged and roads impassable.

Bangladesh has seen an increasing number of Rohingyas arriving from Myanmar in recent weeks, due to renewed violence in Rakhine state. At least 800 Rohingya who tried to

cross into Bangladesh over river or land borders have been turned away.

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IRAQ DISPLACEMENT, INSECURITY

While violence in Iraq has declined dramatically since its peak in 2006-2007, violent attacks remain common. The most recent wave of attacks targeted Shiite Muslims, with more than 50 people killed in multiple bomb attacks last week.

As of 28 November, the number of Syrian registered refugees in Iraq stands at 60,307, with Kurdistan hosting the large majority of refugees. In the meantime, approximately 54,000 Iraqis had returned to Iraq from Syria since mid-July according to reports in mid-November. A USAID report indicates that around 27,000 Iraqis have crossed from Iraq into Syria during the same period.

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. 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. 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: 03/12/2012

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 96,982 as of 30 November. Around 41,000 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 many as 240,000 Syrians have actually crossed the 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.

On 28 November the police dispersed a demonstration by Syrian refugees at Zaatari camp in northern Jordan protesting over living conditions after power was cut in the camp hosting 42,000 refugees. Several such demonstrations took place since it was opened in July. To ease the pressure on Zaatari, Amman has announced a new camp will be opened by the end of the year.

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: 03/12/2012

KYRGYZSTAN FOOD INSECURITY

A WFP September 2012 assessment revealed that household food security had deteriorated, with an estimated 25% of the population - about 1.3 million people - considered food insecure compared to 18% in March 2012. The assessment also revealed that another 13% of households - some 547,000 people are at risk of becoming food insecure should they be affected by an additional shock, such as further rises in food prices.

Between June and October 2012, the retail price of wheat flour increased by 53% in rural and 42% in urban areas, pushing bread prices to all time high levels in most markets. The price increases reflect a sharply reduced 2012 wheat output and higher export prices in the regional markets. The Government, which imposed a six-month ban on wheat exports in late September, ordered the release of 150,000 tonnes of wheat from state reserves in late October, to be sold in selected domestic markets at reduced prices.

In 2010, 34% of the population was living below the national poverty line.

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PHILIPPINES CONFLICT, FLOODS, TYPHOON

On 4 December, Typhoon Bopha (Pablo) made landfall on the southern island of Mindanao, with wind speeds of up to 160 km/h and heavy rain. According to the Government, more than 294,000 people are affected as of 6 December with 327 people reported dead. Extensive damage to houses and infrastructure, widespread power blackouts as well as landslides and floods in low-lying areas has been reported. According to weather forecasters, Bopha is reportedly moving west-northwest at 24 km/h and is expected to move out to the South China Sea by 6 December. Typhoon Bopha follows a path almost similar to that of Tropical Storm Washi (Sedong), which killed more than 1,200 people in December 2011, but with wind intensity considerably greater than that of Washi.

On 30 November, the Government of the Philippines initiated preparedness measures and as a result, more than 50,000 people evacuated from high risk areas before the typhoon struck.

The Philippines frequently experiences natural disasters, particularly typhoons. On 24 October, tropical storm Son Tinh (Ofel) made landfall in the Philippines affecting around 110,000 people across 17 provinces. As of 30 October, around 2,000 people were still in five evacuation centres. 9 typhoons struck the Philippines in 2011, of which 10 were destructive, leading to more than 1,500 deaths and affecting nearly 10% of the total population.

On 27 November, the Department of Health reported over 3,700 dengue cases since

January 1st, which is a 45% increase compared to the same period last year. A 1.15% Case Fatality Rate (CFR) has been recorded, with the highest CFR in General Santos City.

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SRI LANKA DROUGHT, CYCLONE

Cyclone "Nilam" struck Sri Lanka on 29 October. Heavy rains coupled with strong winds have killed six and affected more than 137,000 people in the north-eastern part of Sri Lanka according to the Government. A large part of the affected population (over 24,000) originates from the newly resettled areas in Mullaitivu district. 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. As of 31 October more than 471,000 people returned to the Northern Province.

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DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA FLOODS, FOOD INSECURITY

According to WFP, some three million people are estimated to face food deficits and remain vulnerable to under nutrition in five provinces in the north-east of the country.

According to the October FAO/WFP, food security assessment household food consumption has improved but serious gaps remain between recommended and actual nutrient intake. The predominant share of the population remains food insecure and highly vulnerable to production shocks. Acute malnutrition rates seem to have improved this year due to better food rations and a consistent food assistance pipeline. Chronic under-nutrition however remains a public health problem.

According to the UN, 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. Some 57% of households have 'borderline' food consumption. Chronic food insecurity in DPRK continues to affect two-thirds of the country's 24 million people.

Flooding and a subsequent typhoon in July and August affected an estimated 700,000 people, damaged health facilities and reduced 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.

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.**

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IRAN EARTHQUAKE

On 5 December, an earthquake measuring 5.6 on the Richter scale hit South Khorasan province in Iran, killing at least eight people and injuring 12. The epicentre was located 77 km north-northeast of Birjand, near the border with Afghanistan. USGS reports that the quake was very shallow at a depth of 5.6 km. There is no additional information available on the impact of the earthquake.

Iran is situated on major fault lines and has suffered several highly destructive earthquakes in recent years, including a 6.6 magnitude quake in 2003 nearby the city of Bam, which killed more than 25,000 people. In August, more than 300 people were killed when two quakes struck northwestern Iran.

Updated: 06/12/2012



NORTH AMERICA

HAITI FLOODS, EPIDEMIC, HURRICANE

At the beginning of November, torrential rain caused by Hurricane Sandy led to massive flooding and damage to crops, infrastructure and homes, affecting 1.5 million people. The cumulative impact of drought, Tropical Storm Isaac, and of Hurricane Sandy has left 1.5 million people in rural areas food insecure. 40% of maize, beans, rice, banana and coffee crops have been lost in the floods, and as a result, two million people are at risk of malnutrition. Ouest, Sud-Est, Nippes, Grande-Anse and Sud provinces were most affected by Hurricane Sandy. Cholera cases have increased in these affected departments. Since the start of the cholera outbreak in October 2010, around 614,000 cumulative cholera cases have been reported as of 12 November 2012. There is a risk of cholera becoming endemic in Haiti, with only 2% of the population having access to potable water and adequate sanitation.

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

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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: 03/12/2012

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. An estimated 3.4 million people were affected. According to the Government, 127 municipalities (38% of the country) in 11 departments were hit by the earthquake. Guatemala's National Meteorological Service announced the arrival of a cold period 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. 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.

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PANAMA FLOODS, LANDSLIDES

Severe rains have affected the Colón and Panamá Provinces in Panamá, causing floods and landslides. Initial reports by the government indicate that at least 6,500 people have been directly affected, although more isolated communities have not yet been reached and current figures are likely to increase. Given the situation, on 25 November the Panamanian Government declared a state of emergency for the regions of La Chorrera, Capira and Colón. So far, no international assistance has been requested. Humanitarian access to affected communities has been hampered by the floods.

Despite the country's strong economic growth, poverty levels remain high in Panama, particularly among indigenous communities. Nationwide, an estimated 28% of the population is poor while 12% is extremely poor.

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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](#).