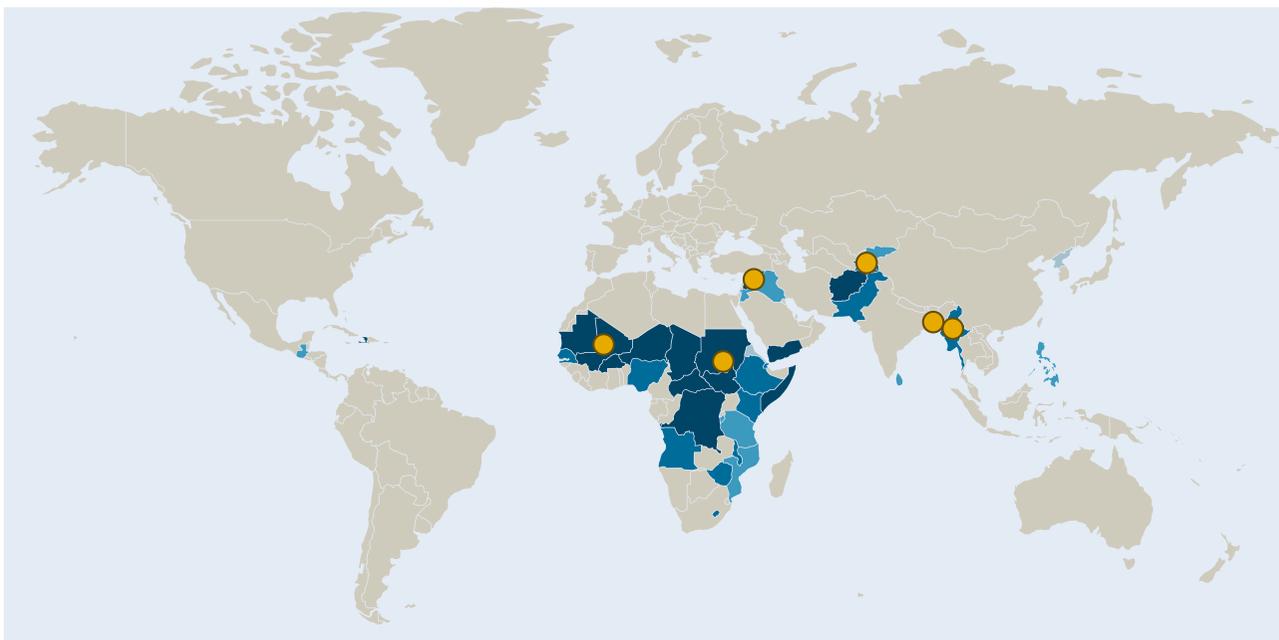




GLOBAL OVERVIEW

January 2013



Snapshot 7 - 14 January 2013

Last week a cold front with historically low temperatures and extreme weather conditions such as torrential rains and flash floods affected Asia and the Middle East. 420,000 people in **China's** southwest Guizhou province, 10,000 in **India**, 2 million in **Bangladesh** as well as vulnerable populations in **Nepal and Kyrgyzstan** were affected by cold temperatures. Snow and rain have also affected **Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and the Occupied Palestinian Territories** aggravating the conditions for over 600,000 Syrian refugees in neighbouring countries, while the conflict in **Syria** continues to escalate in Idlib, Damascus, Homs, Aleppo, Deir al-Zor, Deraa and Hama provinces.

The security situation in **Mali** deteriorated with fresh clashes between the Government and Islamic insurgents, who have moved further south, taking the town Konna in Mopti region on 10 January. With support from France's armed forces, the Mali Government has started a counter-offence.

The Government in **Myanmar** continued to strike targets in Laiza, Kachin state on Monday 14 January.

30,000 were displaced in North Darfur, **Sudan** due to fighting between rivaling tribes and between armed groups and the Government.

Severe humanitarian crisis

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

Humanitarian crisis

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

Situation of concern

● Bangladesh	Mozambique
Burundi	Philippines
Guatemala	Samoa
Iraq	Sri Lanka
Jordan	Tanzania
Kyrgyzstan	

Watch list

DPRK	Eritrea
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AFRICA

BURKINA FASO FOOD INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT

Clashes between farmers and herders have erupted in January 2013 killing seven people in Sangou in the Central East region of Burkina Faso. Conflict between the two groups is common in Burkina Faso: according to official statistics, 55 people were killed in the clashes over the past four years and there is an average of 600 such conflicts each year.

According to a WFP/Government assessment, more than 2.8 million people are affected by food insecurity in Burkina Faso. Prolonged drought, high food prices, displacement and chronic poverty are the main causes for the crisis. As a result, the Government declared a national emergency on 1 March 2012. Despite average rainfall since July, household food security is expected to remain fragile in 2013.

In 2012, the national Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate was 10.9%, compared to 10.3% in 2011, with the highest GAM rates in the regions of Centre North, East, North, Centre and Boucle de Mouhoun. According to UNICEF, more than 100,000 children <5 suffer from severe acute malnutrition.

The country has additionally been affected by the insecurity in Mali. By 30 December, around 38,500 refugees were registered with UNHCR in Burkina Faso. The refugees are residing at seven sites (Mentao, Damba, Fereiro, Goudebo, Gandafabou, Bobo Dioulasso, Ouagadougou) which are recognized as refugee camps by the Government, and at several spontaneous settlements.

Updated: 14/01/2013

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC FOOD INSECURITY, INSECURITY

On 11 January, Central African Republic's Government and rebels agreed to the formation of a national unity government under a ceasefire deal. The rebels, a coalition of three rebel movements known as Seleka, took up arms against the Government on 10 December 2012. Seleka accuses the Government of failing to honour the 2001 and 2007 peace deals under which fighters who laid down their arms were to receive compensation. This group has taken control of several towns across the country, including four prefecture capitals, and has advanced as close as 75 km from the capital Bangui. Consequently, thousands of

people have been displaced. In Ndélé, the city where hostilities began in December, there are more than 1,000 reported IDPs. Due to insecurity, humanitarian access to the affected population has been significantly reduced. UNHCR is reportedly no longer able to access 2,000 Sudanese refugees who are residing in an area under rebel control. Several UN offices and warehouses have been looted and the violence has prompted temporary evacuations of humanitarian staff out of affected areas. As a result, the full extent of the humanitarian crisis is still unclear. The UN reports that an estimated 316,000 people are living in the affected areas, and some 700,000 persons in Bangui are at further risk of an escalation in fighting. According to the ICRC, the humanitarian situation is deteriorating in rebel controlled areas. Areas with the most pressing needs include Ndélé, Bamingui, Kabo, Batangafo, Kaga-Bandoro, Sam Ouandja, Bambari, Bria and Sibut.

According to OCHA, around 99,000 people were displaced within CAR in 2012, including 47,000 returnees and 27,000 due to recent activities of the Lord's Resistance Army.

In addition to the conflict, CAR is facing a food and nutrition crisis. In December, OCHA reported that an estimated 664,000 people are in need of humanitarian assistance, primarily in Vakaga, Haut-Mbomou, Nana-Gribizi and Mbomou. A recent IPC seasonal analysis classified the entire country in either Phase 3 (stressed) or Phase 2 (crisis). Chronic poverty was identified as the general cause of food and nutrition insecurity with civil insecurity exacerbating conditions in the north and north-east. As rebels draw closer to capital Bangui, sharp rises in food prices have been reported in the city. In 9 out of 16 prefectures, the prevalence of severe acute malnutrition in children <5 is above the emergency threshold of 2%.

Updated: 14/01/2013

CHAD FLOODS, FOOD INSECURITY

Two years of continued climatic shocks, including erratic rainfall in 2011, have caused significant food security concerns in 2012 in Chad. According to the UN Consolidated Appeal published in December 2012, 1.6 million people are food insecure. The nutritional situation in Chad's Sahel belt is at critical levels with a Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) 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%). A pre-assessment of the 2012-2013 agricultural season indicates a 124% increase in grain production compared to 2011 due to favourable rains. Nevertheless, structurally deficient regions will continue to face a shortage of grain.

Despite the good harvest, 126,000 children will suffer from severe acute malnutrition in 2013, according to UNICEF. Households have accumulated large debts during the lean period in 2012, which means that poor families have to sell much of their produce immediately after harvest.

In addition, southern Chad suffered from significant crop losses due to major flooding. At the start of December, 700,000 people were still affected by floods following heavy rains in July and August this year. As a result of the floods, there is an increased risk of cholera.

Insecurity, particularly in eastern Chad and in certain areas in southern Chad, continues to limit humanitarian access.

Updated: 14/01/2013

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

Congolese rebels declared a unilateral ceasefire on 8 January, ahead of a second round of peace talks with the Government. Negotiations between the Government and M23 rebels resumed in January after two weeks of negotiations in December ended without an agreement. The M23 rebel group turned against the Government in April 2012, citing poor conditions in the army and the Government's unwillingness to implement the 23 March 2009 peace deal. It later broadened its goals to include the "liberation" of the country and the removal of President Joseph Kabila. Although the rebels were persuaded to withdraw from Goma at the end of November, they are still in control of large stretches of territory in the eastern region of DRC. Since March 2012, the eastern provinces have seen an upsurge in violence, involving more than 30 different armed groups. On 13 December, the UN reported that more than 900,000 people have been displaced by violence in North Kivu, an increase from 500,000 in April. In addition, nationwide, as of November, more than 2.4 million people have been displaced as a result of fighting between the Congolese army and various rebel groups. An estimated 450,000 Congolese refugees are residing in neighbouring countries.

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. With 70% of the rural population without access to drinking water, there is an increased risk of cholera. A cholera outbreak continues to affect 9 out of 11 provinces, with around 32,000 cases between January and December 2012. The west of DRC, although relatively stable compared to the east, faces chronic food insecurity due to isolation, the lack of social infrastructure and effects of several aggravating economic shocks.

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

Updated: 14/01/2013

MALI **CONFLICT, FLOODS, FOOD INSECURITY**

After Tuareg-led rebels launched a bid to create an independent state in January 2012, fighting for control of northern Mali continues. Around 2/3 of the country is currently in rebel hands. On 10 January, about 1,200 Islamist fighters moved to within 20 kilometres of Mopti, a strategically important town on the frontier between rebel-held and Government-held territories taking control of the strategic town Konna. With support from France's armed forces, the Mali Government started a counter-offence on 12 January. Air raids are reported in Konna, but also further north in Timbuktu and Gao. The renewed fighting could derail peace talks which are scheduled to start on 21 January.

The conflict in the north has affected around 1.7 million people. In rebel controlled areas, access to basic services is limited and residents are being subjected to strict Islamic law.

According to the December 2012 UN Global Appeal (CAP), around 200,000 people are currently internally displaced as a result of the conflict. In addition, UNHCR reports that as of 4 December, more than 145,000 people have fled to neighbouring countries (around 54,000 in Mauritania, 53,000 in Niger and 39,000 refugees in Burkina Faso). On 11 November, ECOWAS committed to sending 3,300 troops to the northern area of Mali to support the Government and the troops are expected to arrive in Bamako in the next days. The UN has approved the plans.

Following a Food Security Assessment conducted in August-September 2012, the figure of people at risk of becoming food insecure has been revised from 4.6 million in 2012 to two million for 2013. This includes 747,000 people who are in need of food assistance. A large part of this food insecurity is related to the conflict in the northern regions. An estimated 660,000 children <5 will suffer from acute malnutrition in 2013, including 210,000 from severe acute malnutrition.

Although there has been an improvement in the delivery of humanitarian assistance, humanitarian access remains limited in the northern provinces of Gao, Kidal and Tombouctou due to insecurity and restrictions posed on operations by armed groups. Kidnappings for ransom continue; a French citizen was kidnapped on 21 November, in south-west Mali, in an area previously considered safe.

Updated: 14/01/2013

MAURITANIA **FOOD INSECURITY**

Around 700,000 people have been affected by food insecurity as a result of last year's drop in cereal production and require urgent food and nutrition assistance. However, the outlook for the 2012 harvest is above average, and cereal prices have started their seasonal fall.

Food insecurity and malnutrition is chronic in Mauritania: the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate for children <5 has been around 12% since 2008. In 2013, similar to other years, an estimated 122,719 children will be acutely malnourished. The highest malnutrition rates have been recorded in Hodh Ech Chargui (16% GAM), Guidimaka, Gorgol and Assaba regions in the south-east of the country. Hodh Ech Chargui further hosts around 54,000 Malian refugees fleeing armed conflict in northern Mali as of 4 December.

Updated: 14/01/2013

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

Niger is coping with four concurrent disasters: the Sahel food crisis, the Malian refugee crisis, flooding and a cholera outbreak. According to the World Bank, 6.4 million people are affected by food insecurity, due to consecutive poor harvests, drought and rising food prices. The number of Malian refugees residing in Niger is decreasing, from 62,000 Malian refugees at the end of November to around 53,000 as of 21 December. However, the refugees continue to place a large strain on the country with the large majority settling in the regions hardest hit by the nutrition and food security crisis.

In the west of the country, more than 700,000 people have been affected by flooding, of which around 175,000 are displaced. 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 9 December, around 5,000 cholera cases have been reported (CFR 2.1%). Floods rendered refugee camps inaccessible in Tillaberi, an area which hosts an estimated 36,000 Malian refugees.

Updated: 14/01/2013

SOMALIA CONFLICT, FOOD INSECURITY

OCHA reports that an estimated 2.1 million people in Somalia are in need of immediate humanitarian assistance. However, in general the food security and nutrition situation is expected to improve in the first half of 2013, due to favourable *Deyr* rains and continued humanitarian response.

Seasonal deterioration of food security conditions in early 2013 is expected with the onset of the long dry season. Climate predictions point towards abnormally hot and dry conditions in early 2013.

Most livelihoods in Somalia are likely to be classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2). Notwithstanding this improvement, Critical to Very Critical nutrition situations (IPC Phase 3 and 4) are expected to remain in most IDP settlements of the north and central regions and in other parts of the south, north and central regions. The epicentre of the crisis continues to be in the south, largely due to the long-term effects of conflict, drought and famine, and the short-term effects of this year's poor *Gu* rainy season. 236,000 children <5 remain severely malnourished.

Conflict is still widespread in Somalia. Military operations by Somali forces, supported by African Union peacekeepers, against militants forced a large number of al-Shabaab rebels out of their strongholds in the southern and central regions. As a result of the food crisis and conflict, more than 1.1 million people are currently internally displaced according to UNHCR estimates. Another one million Somalis are living as refugees outside of the country.

At the end of November, flooding affected more than 120,000 people in areas of northern and southern Somalia. Flooding increases the risk of cholera, with suspected cholera cases continuing to be reported from Somaliland, southern and central zones

Humanitarian access continued to improve slowly with the number of attacks on aid workers, reducing from 13 in October to 4 and 5 in November and December, respectively. The withdrawal of al-Shabaab from key towns in southern Somalia has permitted an increase in the international presence in some of these areas.

Updated: 14/01/2012

SOUTH SUDAN CONFLICT, FLOODS, FOOD INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT

South Sudan continues to face a severe food security crisis, insecurity and an influx of Sudanese refugees. Although favourable rains have improved the food security situation in

the western, central and eastern regions of the country, 4.6 million people will remain in need of food or livelihoods support in 2013 according to the UN. 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. Inflation rates nearly doubled, from 22% in October to 41% in November, according to the South Sudan Bureau of Statistics. The cost of food increased by 43% in 2012 compared to 2011.

During 2012, about 170,000 people have been internally displaced due to conflict, inter-communal fighting and insecurity. Since late August, there has been an intensification of hostilities between the South Sudan Army and non-state armed actors in Jonglei. On 21 December, a UN helicopter was shot down in Jonglei, killing four crew members. In addition, tensions with Sudan continue, and, according to the South Sudanese Government, the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) launched air strikes in Western Bahr el Ghazal state on 4 January.

The influx of Sudanese refugees from North Kordofan and Blue Nile state continues, with over 204,000 Sudanese refugees currently present in South Sudan, primarily in Upper Nile and Unity state. An outbreak of Hepatitis B was reported in Batil refugee temporary settlement, Upper Nile State, with 30 reported cases. By 22 November, more than 125,000 South Sudanese had returned from Sudan since the start of the year.

The 2012 rainy season, from June to November, was heavier than in 2011, with more than three times the number of people impacted. As of 21 November, 313,000 people in 44 of 79 counties have been affected by floods caused by heavy rain during the rainy season. Jonglei was the worst affected state where floods displaced over 220,000 people, destroyed crops, houses and basic infrastructure. The seasonal flooding is expected to significantly impact the performance of crops and livestock in 2013.

On 5 January, the presidents of Sudan and South Sudan agreed to set up a demilitarised zone along their disputed border, a condition for restarting oil exports. The leaders already agreed in September to end hostilities and withdraw their armies from the border regions, but the two sides have failed to implement the agreement.

Insecurity, poor infrastructure and seasonal rains severely hamper humanitarian access nationwide.

Updated: 14/01/2013

SUDAN CONFLICT, FOOD INSECURITY, EPIDEMIC

Although violence in Darfur is down from its peak, clashes amongst different rebel factions and between rebels and Government continue. Two weeks of fighting in Sudan's Darfur has displaced 30,000 people who are in need for food and shelter. On 9 January rebels from the Sudan Liberation Army (SLA) faction seized the towns of Golo and Rockero, according to the international peacekeeping force UNAMID. Fighting broke also out this week between two tribes in North Darfur over the use of a gold mine. Around 1.4 million displaced people live in camps across Darfur, depending on aid rations, according to the United Nations.

Fighting between Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and SPLM-N forces in parts of Blue Nile and South Kordofan states started in June 2011 and have since affected an estimated 908,000 people. There is no humanitarian access to 420,000 people affected in rebel held areas in the two states. Fighting in South Kordofan has escalated in recent months with insurgents shelling the capital of South Kordofan, Kadugli. It is reported that the Sudanese army is dispatching heavy reinforcement into the area in order to defeat the rebellion and increase security. On 20 December, the Government announced that South Kordofan state is to be divided, giving separate status to the western part.

Nationwide, over two million people are currently displaced due to food insecurity and conflict. 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 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 insecurity will remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) levels in conflict-affected areas in North Darfur until at least March 2013.

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 6 January, the total number of suspected cases has reached 849, including 171 deaths (CFR 20.1%). The majority of cases are reported from Central Darfur, North Darfur and West Darfur. An emergency mass vaccination campaign targeting 3.4 million people is currently being implemented. In addition, on 12 December, the Ministry of Health of West Darfur announced the outbreak of Hepatitis D in the state.

The Presidents of Sudan and South Sudan met on 5 January to discuss security, oil and border deals and the contested Abyei region. Both parties agreed to set up a demilitarised zone along their disputed border, a condition for restarting oil exports.

Updated: 14/01/2013

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, caused by a prolonged drought. The Ministry of Agriculture reported a 60% decrease of average rainfall over the planting season resulting in 30% drop in crop production. Ten coastal and central highland provinces have been affected. In some areas, families are sharing limited water sources with livestock, leading to contamination of these sources. Consequently, the possibility of outbreak of water borne diseases is very high. There have been media reports of a cholera outbreak in the south, but these have been refuted by WHO. 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: 14/01/2013

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.

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. As of 14 December there were more than 18,000 Somali refugees in Djibouti.

Updated: 07/01/2013

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. In the Harerge and Ormomia regions, the food security situation is reportedly deteriorating due to poor seasonal rains. Reduced yields are likely in most lowland areas of East and West Harerge (up to 25%) and some parts of West Shewa zones (Oromia Region), parts of eastern Tigray and the lowlands of eastern Amhara due to early withdrawal of the kiremt rains, reduced land planted with meher crops, and localized hailstorms, flash floods and pest infestations. 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.

Ethiopia continues to receive Somali refugees and a total of 6,164 new refugees arrived in the Dollo Ado area of Somali region in December 2012. This is the highest number of new arrivals registered per month in 2012.

Updated: 14/01/2013

KENYA FOOD INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, INSECURITY

Violence in Kenya is on the rise, ranging from attacks blamed on Islamists and inter-communal clashes. In the latest incident, at least 10 people were killed and several wounded in a retaliatory dawn raid on 10 January in the Tana River delta region of southeast Kenya. Some 200 people have been killed, hundreds injured and more than 2500 families displaced from their homes since August 2012 in the Tana Delta region.

In 2012, more than 118,000 people are estimated to have been displaced as a result of violence, linked to a combination of ethnic, political and economic factors. Continued violent attacks on security agents and civilians highlight Kenya's fragility in the run-up to the March 2013 general elections. Some of the worst-affected areas are North Eastern, Rift Valley, Coast and Nairobi 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 food assistance at about 2.1 million. This is 43% less than in August 2012, following the start of the harvest. Overall, food prices have decreased slightly in all areas although they remain high compared to the five year average. The situation was exacerbated by heavy rains at the end of December which has caused flooding in several parts of the country.

Around 470,000 refugees residing in Dadaab camps have limited access to basic necessities such as food, shelter, water and sanitation. Since the beginning of December, heavy rains have caused floods in the camps. According to HCR, eleven epidemic outbreaks were reported in 2012. Between November and December, the number of children admitted to the MSF hospital for severe acute malnutrition has doubled. The situation is expected to deteriorate due to an influx of new arrivals following the Government's decision to transfer Somali refugees from urban areas to camps around Dadaab.

Updated: 14/01/2013

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.

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: 14/01/2013

MALAWI FOOD INSECURITY

According to the latest report from the Malawi Department of Disaster Management (DODMA), since the start of the rainfall around 9,000 people in 9 districts have been affected by storms, with one death and 37 people injured. Health services and education were also disrupted.

Floods and droughts have negatively impacted the food security situation of communities in Malawi. According to an analysis by the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee in October, two million people are vulnerable to food insecurity. There is a lack of more updated information on the current food security situation. Maize prices in October were 60% to 100% higher than levels in 2011. The national inflation rate continues to rise, which increases transportation costs, affecting especially the southern region. Historical seasonal trends indicate that maize prices will continue to climb until April 2013, when new supplies from the harvest will supplement market stocks. The persistent high maize prices

prompted the Government to maintain a maize export ban.

As many as 15 out of 28 districts are affected by the crisis, with the southern (Mulanje and Chikwawa Districts) and central parts (Balaka District) of the country most severely affected. Even before the current crisis, 40% of the population was living below the poverty line.

In addition, according to the International Red Locust Control Organization for Central and Southern Africa (IRLCO-CSA), armyworm outbreaks infesting maize crops and pasture have been reported in Ntcheu, Dedza, Kasungu and Mchinji districts of Kasungu and in Rumphu district of Muzuzu. This could further affect maize prices and availability.

Updated: 14/01/2013

NIGERIA FLOODS, INSECURITY

At least 25 people were killed in attacks on Government targets between 4 and 6 January in northeast Nigeria, where security forces are waging a growing battle against Islamist militants. Outbreaks of violence are common in Nigeria's north and central regions, including sectarian violence and attacks by armed groups and Boko Haram. At least 770 people have been killed in Boko Haram attacks in 2012, making it the worst year of violence attributed to the group. Boko Haram's violence remains focused mostly on security forces in the northeast, although its attacks have spread across the north and to the capital Abuja. The conflict has displaced a significant number of people, restricted population movement, disrupted food inflow and restricted agricultural activities. The effects of the Boko Haram conflict will likely cause households to face stressed (IPC Phase 2) food insecurity from January to March 2013.

By 10 December, around 7.7 million people have been affected by floods which occurred between June and October 2012. 2.3 million people have been internally displaced and 618,000 homes were destroyed. As flood waters currently have receded, the large majority of IDPs returned. Suspected cholera cases have been reported as the flooding increased the risk of cholera outbreaks.

Updated: 14/01/2013

SENEGAL FLOODS, FOOD INSECURITY

Over 740,000 people have been affected by a food security crisis in Senegal due to the poor 2011/2012 agricultural harvest, high cereal prices and falling remittances. Although the 2012 harvest is reported to be good, the agricultural production has been affected by the floods in August and September in the Senegal River Valley and western regions of the country. As a result, it is likely that a food crisis in 2013 will persist among vulnerable families which have depleted their livelihoods and do not have the means to restore them. While 20,000 children were estimated to be severely malnourished in 2012, this number is expected to double in 2013.

A SMART survey in July showed that Global Acute Malnutrition rates are above the 15% critical threshold in Podor, Ranerou and Kanel departments and above the 10% serious

threshold in 13 of 45 departments.

Updated: 14/01/2013

ZIMBABWE FOOD INSECURITY, UNREST

The acute food security crisis in Zimbabwe is currently reaching its peak period with an anticipated 1.6 million people in need of food assistance in the period leading up to the April 2013 harvest, according to the UN. 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 2011. In the most affected areas maize prices are reported to be between 12% and 47% higher compared to prices in maize surplus areas. Prices of cereal and flour are likely to remain high compared to last year making food accessibility difficult for affected households.

3.7 million (29% of the population) people are chronically food insecure. Chronic and acute child malnutrition stands at 32% and 3% respectively. Masvingo, Matabeleland North and South, and parts of Mashonaland, Midlands and Manicaland provinces are the worst-affected areas. In addition an armyworm outbreak is reported in these areas, affecting six out of eight rural provinces and destroying maize crops.

Below-normal rainfall is forecast for the southern regions of Zimbabwe throughout the coming season, which may aggravate conditions in regions hit by last season's drought.

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: 14/01/2012

BURUNDI FOOD INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT

The country, which is already hosting more than 50,000 refugees from DRC, is currently experiencing an increased influx of 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 as refugees and are required to leave the country before the end of the year. Between 31 October and 8 December more than 31,000 former Burundian refugees have returned. 60% of the returnees are children. The main areas of return are Nyanza-Lac, Giharo, Rumonge and Kayogoro.

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.

Updated: 14/01/2012

MOZAMBIQUE FOOD INSECURITY

Up to 21% cereal production losses caused by a dry spell and cyclone damage in late 2011/early 2012 have aggravated food insecurity conditions in the central and southern areas of Mozambique. The last quarter of 2012 was considered relatively dry in Mozambique, implying a later start of the growing season, which could result in significant impact on the harvest. Water availability in this area is 10 to 20% below average.

Stressed (IPC Phase 2) levels of food insecurity persist 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. 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. The country already suffers from high chronic food insecurity, affecting nine million people (39% of the population).

Updated: 14/01/2013

TANZANIA FOOD INSECURITY

OCHA reported at the start of November that, due to drought conditions, more than 945,000 people are food insecure in Tanzania. Cereal prices are likely to remain at high levels, further eroding households' purchasing power. According to WFP, more than 40% of the population live in chronic food-deficit regions. Even before the current crisis, 42% of children <5 were stunted.

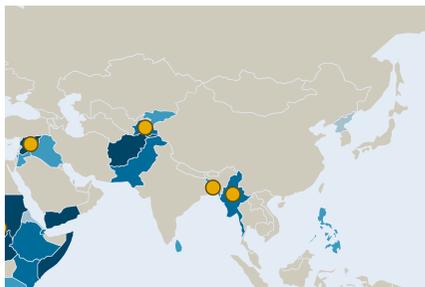
In Tanzania, according to IRLCO-CSA, armyworm outbreaks were reported in the regions of Tabora, Morogoro and Rukwa. The pest was reportedly attacking maize and pasture.

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: 14/01/2013

ERITREA FOOD INSECURITY

An estimated six 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.**



ASIA

AFGHANISTAN CONFLICT, FOOD INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT

More than nine million people (34% of the total population) are food insecure in Afghanistan, according to UN reports in November. Of these two million are severely food insecure. Despite a bumper harvest in 2012, wheat prices have been increasing since June 2012, and the entire country is categorised as having minimal levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 1). Households in the extreme northeast, central highlands and low income households across the country remain vulnerable to food insecurity due to the increase in prices. 18% of children <5 nationwide suffer from malnutrition while acute malnutrition rates in the south are as high as 29.5% for children <5. The humanitarian crisis is exacerbated by winter conditions with temperatures dropping to as low as -10 Celsius at night in Kabul. During the winter of 2011/2012, a reported 214 people died due to the cold.

In addition, 5.4 million people are affected by the on-going conflict. In the month of November, 317 civilians were injured or killed in security incidents. As conflict and insecurity continue, the displacement crisis in Afghanistan is growing, with more than 445,000 people currently internally displaced. Since 2001, UNHCR has supported the return of 4.7 million Afghan refugees from neighbouring countries. However, nearly three million registered Afghan refugees are still living in exile in Pakistan and Iran.

Humanitarian access in Afghanistan is limited due to insecurity, with 24 attacks against humanitarian personnel and assets reported in October. 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 and more than 75% of the country is estimated to be under national security control by July 2013.

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SYRIA CIVIL WAR

fighting. While the intensity of the violence in Syria continues to increase, the civil war is increasingly turning into a sectarian conflict with Sunni rebels fighting against Government forces supported by the country's religious and ethnic minorities. The UN anti-genocide envoy warned that minority groups are at risk of major reprisal attacks. Heavy fighting between the Government and rebel groups on the outskirts of Damascus continues, as well as violent clashes and airstrikes in Homs city, Aleppo, Deir al-Zor, Deraa, Idlib and Hama provinces. The use of cluster munitions and incendiary bombs by the Government has been reported in Damascus, Idlib and Homs. In addition, rebels reported the use of "bombs containing gases" in Homs. On 6 January, during his first public statement to an audience in six months, Syrian President Bashar al-Assad rejected peace talks in a speech that his opponents described as a renewed declaration of war.

Recent analysis by the UN Human Rights Office has shown that the death toll is at least as high as 60,000, a significant increase from previous estimates of 45,000 people killed. The UN estimates that four million people are in need of urgent humanitarian assistance, including an estimated two million displaced people. Access to food remains limited due to increased prices and reduced availability. The prices of staple commodities have risen by 80% to 100% in some areas. WFP recently reported that they are unable to access more than one million out of 2.5 million people in need of emergency food assistance. Large-scale displacement is resulting in over-crowded shelters and host communities' capacity to support is overstretched. The situation is exacerbated by low temperatures during the on-going winter.

As of 14 January, around 612,000 refugees have been registered or are awaiting registration by UNHCR, with around 200,000 refugees in Lebanon, 176,000 in Jordan, 153,000 in Turkey, 70,000 in Iraq and 13,000 in Egypt. The actual size of the refugee population is believed to be much higher, as an unknown number of refugees are unable or unwilling to register. The large refugee influx risks destabilisation of host countries and fears of regional spill over of the conflict remain.

Humanitarian access remains limited, with assessments and relief operations being hampered by the widespread insecurity, violence against humanitarian personnel and impediments to entry.

Updated: 14/01/2013

YEMEN CONFLICT, FOOD INSECURITY

An estimated 13 million people (55% of the population) are affected by conflict and food insecurity in Yemen, according to OCHA. Violence and insecurity continues 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. As a result, more than 430,000 people are currently internally displaced. In southern Yemen, an increasing number of IDPs are returning home following the re-establishing of Government authority in the province of Abyan in July. Between July and November, more than 80,000 IDPs had returned and further returns are on-going.

Approximately 970,000 people suffer from Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM). The emergency threshold for GAM >15% is exceeded in six Governorates: Hajjah, Al-Jawf, Al

Hudaydah, Taiz, Aden and Lahj. The situation is serious (GAM 10-14%) in six other Governorates (Raymah, Ibb, Abyan, Amran, Al-Mahwit, and Al Dhale'e). OCHA reports that the number of people severely food insecure is as high as 10.5 million. A collapse of public services following the civil unrest in 2011 has severely disrupted access to health services, clean water and basic sanitation.

Yemen's oil and gas pipelines have repeatedly been sabotaged by insurgents, causing fuel shortages and disrupting export. On 12 January Yemen's main crude export pipeline resumed work after it was blown up by unknown attackers on 10 January. Yemen resumed oil pumping on 31 December at a rate of around 70,000 barrels per day (bpd) after the latest repairs to a pipeline which used to carry around 110,000 bpd of Marib light crude oil.

Epidemics are re-occurring, with 170 children having died from measles in 2012. In addition, the flow of refugees and migrants from the Horn of Africa has seen a 30% increase between 2011 and 2012. Information about humanitarian needs remains difficult to ascertain due to insecurity.

Updated: 14/01/2013

MYANMAR INTERNAL UNREST, FLOODS

Amid worsening fighting, Myanmar's army has reportedly used air strikes against the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) in the city of Laiza in Kachin state. Fighting between the Government and KIA re-ignited in June 2011, when a 17-year ceasefire between the Government and KIA rebels broke down. KIA is seeking greater autonomy for the one million Kachin people residing in Myanmar. As a result of the fighting, an estimated 100,000 people have been displaced. Around 20,000 residents and 15,000 displaced people are thought to be in Laiza, where the Government continued to strike on Monday 14 January, killing 3.

In June and October 2012, Rakhine State in Myanmar experienced wide-spread inter-communal violence between predominantly Muslim and Buddhist communities. By 24 December, more than 115,000 people were still displaced across eight Rakhine townships (Kyaukpyu, Kyauktaw, Minbya, Mrauk-U, Myebon, Pauktaw, Ramree and Rathedaung). According to UNHCR 2,000 people fled the Rakhine state in the first week of January. 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 rice harvest in 2013 is expected to be significantly affected by heavy flooding at the beginning of September as the rains have inundated around 250,000 hectares of crops.

Updated: 14/01/2013

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES COMPLEX

The calm in Gaza brokered by Egypt on 21 November after eight days of violence between Israel and Hamas has largely held, but it remains "tenuous" according to Palestinian president Mahmoud Abbas. OCHA reports that 140 Palestinians and five Israeli's were

killed during the conflict. The violence has left up to 3,000 people in need of emergency shelter support. Before the start of the latest violence, 1.8 million Palestinians were in need of humanitarian assistance. Inflation and exceptionally high food and input prices further impact the humanitarian situation. In addition, Palestinians in the oPt continue to face regular threats to personal security as a result of conflict-related and settler-related violence.

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 moving towards a permanent two-State solution. Direct negotiations between the two sides have been on hold since September 2010, with the Palestinians insisting on a settlement freeze before returning to the negotiating table and the Israelis insisting on no preconditions. President Mahmoud Abbas has warned that he will disband the Palestinian Authority if there is no Israeli movement toward renewing peace talks after Israel's elections on January 22.

Updated: 07/01/2013

PAKISTAN CONFLICT, FLOODS

On 10 January a string of bombings across the country killed 115 people and wounded nearly 250, in one of the nation's deadliest days in years. Some 92 people were killed in Quetta, Baluchistan. In addition on 13 January 14 Pakistani soldiers were killed in the northern region of North Waziristan, bordering Afghanistan, a day after the Pakistani Taliban leader called for attacks on the military in the area to stop.

The attacks are a continuation of an increased trend of rising violence in Pakistan since December 2012. More than 15 polio vaccinators have been killed in targeted attacks in December and January. The violence has raised fears of a renewed Taliban campaign that could threaten national elections.

Flash floods triggered by heavy rains in September have caused destruction across Pakistan. According to the Government of Pakistan, the flooding had affected around 4.8 million people in Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh provinces as of 18 December, with around 142,000 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. Water has receded from most parts of the flood affected areas but large areas of land are still under water in Balochistan and Sindh. Areas still inundated may remain under water for several more months due to lack of drainage and slower evaporation during the winter months. The winter season is causing a deterioration of the humanitarian situation, particularly for those residing in makeshift shelters.

Malnutrition rates in some of the flood affected districts were beyond emergency thresholds before the current floods and are predicted to worsen. In addition, more than half of households in Pakistan are food insecure and inflation, rising fuel prices and stagnating domestic productivity are pushing up food prices. Seven districts are classified as facing IPC phases three ('Crisis') and four ('Emergency'). Measles cases in 2012 have surged by almost five times of compared to 2011, leading to the deaths of more than 300 children, up from 64 deaths in 2011. Sindh province, the area hardest hit by the measles

outbreak, is also most affected by the current floods.

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 771,000 people are displaced in KP and FATA as of 17 December.

Assessments and humanitarian operations are hampered by difficult access due to insecurity, standing flood waters and visa delays.

Update: 14/01/2013

TAJIKISTAN FOOD INSECURITY

Since the beginning of January 2013 over 2 million people (32% of the population) in Tajikistan are estimated by WFP to be at risk of food insecurity due to a prolonged lean season and depleted winter stocks. In the first half of 2012 the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification declared a humanitarian emergency in one district and warned of a dire situation in others. Most of Tajikistan's territory was then classified as an acute food and livelihoods crisis.

In November 2012, the national average prices for wheat flour stabilised but are 27% higher compared to the same period in 2011. The year on year rise for the commodity in region's markets was 36 %. The inflation rate since the beginning of the year was 6.3%, according to the National Bank of Tajikistan (NBT). The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) predicts inflation for 2012 to be at around 7.5 %. The annual inflation in 2011 was 12.4% according to the World Bank.

In 2009 47% of Tajikistan's population was living at the national poverty line.

Updated: 14/01/2013

IRAQ DISPLACEMENT, INSECURITY

Widespread protests by Sunnis demanding an end to allegedly sectarian policies of the Shia-led Government continued in Iraq. The rallies were sparked by the arrest on December 20 of bodyguards of Iraq's finance minister and have spurred allegations that the Government was using anti-terror legislation to target the Sunni minority. At the end of December, tens of thousands of Sunni Muslims have taken part in demonstrations against allegedly sectarian policies by the Government of Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki.

While violence in Iraq has declined dramatically since its peak in 2006-2007, violent attacks remain common. The most recent wave of attacks on 31 December killed 23 people and targeted Government officials, security forces and Shiite Muslims in the lead-up to major commemoration ceremonies.

As of 9 January, the number of Syrian registered refugees in Iraq stands at 69,397, with the autonomous region of Kurdistan hosting the large majority of refugees. Measles have

been reported amongst new arrivals in Domiz refugee camp. In addition, a large number of Iraqis residing in Syria have returned to Iraq. As of 26 December, the total number of Iraqis returnees from Syria since mid-July 2012 is 63,000 according to UNHCR. Baghdad continues to be the governorate to receive the largest number of Iraqi returnees, followed by Anbar and Ninewa. During the same period, around 34,000 Iraqis have crossed from Iraq into Syria, supposedly to obtain UNHCR assistance or to sell property.

An estimated 1.2 million were 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: 14/01/2013

JORDAN DISPLACEMENT

On 9 and 10 January Jordan experienced snow, low temperatures and torrential rains sparking widespread flooding. The main road between the Jordanian capital and the northern city of Zarqa was closed as sections were swamped by up to a metre (three feet) of water, and flash floods overwhelmed Amman's drainage system, forcing the closure of most road tunnels and gridlocking traffic.

The flooding also affected the Zataari refugee camp in northern Jordan, which hosts 62,000 Syrian refugees. Widespread flooding has swamping tents, and overwhelmed the camp draining system. Relief workers distributing aid to Syrian refugees were injured in a "stampede" in a camp where hundreds of tents have been destroyed by the rains. Several demonstrations have taken place in the camp since it was opened in July. 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 62,000 refugees.

By 8 January, around 128,000 Syrian refugees have been registered by UNHCR in Jordan and around 48,000 Syrian refugees have received appointments for registration. 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, is 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. Furthermore, food prices in Jordan have increased by nearly 50% due to the reduction of food imports and increased demand from new arrivals from Syria. 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.

Updated: 14/01/2013

KYRGYZSTAN FOOD INSECURITY

Since December 2012, Kyrgyzstan is experiencing an unusually cold winter with heavy snowfalls and high precipitation levels. In the northern part of the country

temperatures reached minus 30-35 degree Celsius. Due to power cuts, a number of households do not have access to electricity and are particularly vulnerable. The Kyrgyz Red Crescent Society (KRCS) estimates that, as of 22 December 2012, at least 1,750 households were severely affected by the extreme weather in Bishkek alone. The Government is trying to address the energy crisis, including potential rate increases next year. Energy costs are a sensitive issue for a country where attempts to raise rates in 2010 culminated in violent protests and the subsequent overthrow of the Government.

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. The 2012 wheat production was affected by delayed planting due to a long cold winter, followed by a hot summer. The latest estimate puts cereal production at about 1.3 million tonnes, which is some 19% lower than last year's level. Between June and November 2012, the price for wheat flour has increased by 56% in rural areas and 45% in urban areas.

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

Updated: 14/01/2013

PHILIPPINES CONFLICT, FLOODS, TYPHOON

Tropical Storm Wukong (Quinta) made landfall over the island of Leyte on 26 December, resulting in the displacement of estimated 60,000 people. As of 31 December, more than 240,000 people were affected by the tropical storm. Flood-affected towns in Capiz were placed under state of calamity on December 28.

The Philippines frequently experiences natural disasters, particularly tropical storms and cyclones. On 4 December 2012, Typhoon Bopha (Pablo) struck the Philippines causing extensive damage across the island of Mindanao. As of 24 December, 6.2 million people were affected by Bopha and nearly 834,000 people displaced, of whom almost 12,000 are in 43 evacuation centers. The impact of Bopha prompted the Government to declare a state of emergency in the affected regions on the island of Mindanao. The affected region of Mindanao is still recovering from four decades of conflict between the Government and rebel groups fighting for independence.

Humanitarian access to those affected is hampered by the remoteness of the areas, heavy rain, as well as the wide-scale impact.

Communist insurgents, the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), called off a truce with the Government on 2 January, almost two weeks ahead of schedule, raising concerns about the future of peace talks. The Maoist rebels have been waging an armed rebellion to seize power since 1969 and more than 30,000 people have died in the conflict, according to the Government.

On 27 November, the Department of Health reported over 3,700 dengue cases since January 2012, 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.

Updated: 14/01/2013

SRI LANKA FLOODS

By 11 January, over 447,000 people were affected and 50,000 displaced by heavy rain and flooding in Sri Lanka, across six of the country's nine provinces. The worst affected districts are Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Polonnaruwa, Puttalam and Kilinochchi. A total of 39,000 people evacuated to 242 shelters across the country.

Flooding and heavy rains are common in Sri Lanka: by the end of November, 210,000 people were affected by floods and landslides and 137,000 people were affected by cyclone 'Nilam' in October.

Just prior to the November rains, much of the country had been hit by a [10-month-long drought](#) with 1.3 million people facing (severe) drought conditions in the north of Sri Lanka. This area is recovering from a civil war which lasted until 2009 and left more than one million people food insecure.

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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.

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. However, acute malnutrition rates seem to have improved this year due to better food rations and a consistent food assistance pipeline. According to the UN, the main 2012 harvests and 2013 early season crops will see a 10% increase compared to a year earlier and the production is expected to reach 5.8 million metric tons.

DPRK still requires international assistance. Flooding and a subsequent typhoon in July and August further 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.

Updated: 14/01/2013



NORTH AMERICA

HAITI FLOODS, EPIDEMIC, HURRICANE

Over one million Haitians are in need of humanitarian aid according to OCHA. This includes 500,000 people food insecure and around 73,500 children >5 facing malnutrition. Haiti is likely to face a second, consecutive below average harvest due to early season dryness and flooding caused by Hurricane Sandy in November 2012. Large parts of the country face Stressed levels of food security (IPC Phase 2). Projections of the food security situation indicate that the poor and very poor in some municipalities in the Sud-est, Ouest and Nord-est departments will enter IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) between January and March 2013.

Since the start of the cholera outbreak in October 2010, around 636,000 cumulative cholera cases, of which 7,912 deaths have been reported as of 7 January. The number of cholera cases has shown a downward trend. The average monthly infections in 2012 were 150 cases, compared to 200 in 2011 and mortality rate decreased from 2.4% to 1.2%. WHO/PAHO estimates that 118,000 people may be at risk of contracting the disease in 2013.

Torrential rain caused by Hurricane Sandy led to massive flooding, affecting 1.5 million people. Ouest, Sud-Est, Nippes, Grande-Anse and Sud were the provinces most affected by the Hurricane. On 10 December, the Haitian Government extended the declared state of emergency to 5 January 2013.

In addition, almost three years after the earthquake, around 358,000 people remain in 496 IDP camps. The number of IDPs outside camps is undetermined. At least 58,000 people were displaced in 2012 by floods and hurricanes across the country.

Updated: 14/01/2013

GUATEMALA FOOD INSECURITY, EARTHQUAKE

On 7 November, an earthquake of 7.2 magnitude struck the pacific coast of Guatemala. The epicentre was located 15 miles off the coastal town of Champerico and about 100 miles southwest of Guatemala City. An estimated 44 people were killed and 3.4 million people affected. According to the Government, 127 municipalities (38% of the country) in 11 departments were hit by the earthquake. On

6 January, the Government officially extended the rule of public calamity by 30 days in the eight departments most affected by the earthquake.

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.

Updated: 14/01/2013



OCEANIA

SAMOA CYCLONE

On 13 December, flash floods and power cuts hit Samoa as tropical cyclone Evan struck the island-state with high winds and heavy rain. On 14 December, the Government declared a state of disaster. Close to 13,000 people have been affected and, as of 31 December 2012, an estimated 800 people across Samoa were still in evacuation centres, down from around 4,600. Substantive damages to power lines, roads, infrastructure and homes have been reported and the Alao area could be without water for up to four months. In Upolu, electricity services are not expected to be restored until the end of January 2013. In addition to a disruption of water and sanitation schemes, livelihoods and crops and plantations have been severely affected. The International Monetary Fund has indicated that the country's economy will be as hard hit as it was by the tsunami in 2009.

Updated: 14/01/2013

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](#).