



Quarterly Early Warning Bulletin for Food and Agriculture

September 2013 – November 2013

The Quarterly Early Warning Bulletin is a product of the collaboration between the Emergency Prevention System (EMPRES) for transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases and food safety threats, and the Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS), coordinated by the Food Chain Crisis Management Framework (FCC). Data is provided by GIEWS and EMPRES. The Bulletin integrates information on food security and threats to the food chain for the three months ahead.

HIGHLIGHTS

<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Malagasy Migratory Locust: Plague is underway. The 2013/2014 locust control campaign coordinated by FAO started in mid-September. First large-scale aerial control operations against hopper bands will start by late October after the onset of the rainy season.
	Coffee leaf rust disease in Central America can potentially cause yield losses and food insecurity for farmers and farm workers in areas where disease control is not adequate.
	The current epidemic of black twig borer in coffee is affecting Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. This epidemic is expected to have a profound impact on the societies and economies of the region.
	Effect of wheat yellow rust in East Africa has been erratic and largely contained thanks to improved preparedness and vigilance by the countries, however, wheat stem rust needs frequent surveillance in view of the current wheat growing season in the region.
	Due to civil instability in some countries in Near East, an increased risk of spread of Transboundary animal diseases such as Lumpy skin disease (LSD) and Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) is expected with potential disease incursions into neighbouring countries.
	Continued monitoring of the emergent Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) outbreak situation in humans to determine if this virus is potentially linked with an animal reservoir.
	Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) type A outbreaks continue in the North Caucasus region of the Russian Federation and are a cause of concern with a potential for the virus to spread more widely. The ongoing FMD type A outbreaks in China and eastern Russia may continue to spread.
	Expected increase of influenza activity for H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in Asia and risk of spread of Low pathogenic avian influenza H7N9 spread from China to neighbouring countries.
<i>Threats to the food security</i>	In the Syrian Arab Republic, the persisting conflict continues to severely impact food security conditions, food control and animal health systems, with about 4 million people in need of humanitarian assistance. The conflict together with food price increases and the approaching winter lean season period is expected to further aggravate the poor food situation.
	In Madagascar, lower rice production and higher prices in 2013 have contributed to a deterioration in food security conditions. South western areas are of particular concern, following the impact of the locust plague and Cyclone Haruna on 2013's harvest.
	Despite an improved food supply situation this year in the Sahel, a large number of people are still affected by conflict and the lingering effects of 2011/12 food crisis, notably in northern Mali.
	In Central Africa, the food security situation continues to deteriorate in the Central African Republic and in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) due to protracted civil insecurity. Nearly 6.35 million people in DRC (18 percent up on last year) and 1.3 million people in CAR (more than double from February 2013) are in need of humanitarian assistance.
	In Southern Africa, drought conditions in western parts resulted in a decline in cereal production and in higher prices in 2013, causing a rise in the number of food insecure, particularly in Namibia.





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REGIONAL THREATS

AFRICA	Despite an improved food supply situation this year in the Sahel, a large number of people are still affected by conflict and the lingering effects of 2011/12 food crisis, notably in northern Mali.
	In Central Africa, the food security situation continues to deteriorate in the Central African Republic and in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) due to protracted civil insecurity. Nearly 6.35 million people in DRC (18 percent up on last year) and 1.3 million people in CAR (more than double from February 2013) are in need of humanitarian assistance.
	In Southern Africa, drought conditions in western parts resulted in a decline in cereal production and in higher prices in 2013, causing a rise in the number of food insecure, particularly in Namibia.
	Malagasy Migratory Locust: Plague is underway. The 2013/2014 locust control campaign coordinated by FAO started in mid-September. First large-scale aerial control operations against hopper bands will start by late October after the onset of the rainy season.
	The armyworm season will start in November/December 2013. A Regional preparedness and response plan for armyworms and other migratory/transboundary plant pests and diseases should be completed before then.
	Effect of wheat yellow rust in East Africa has been erratic and largely contained thanks to improved preparedness and vigilance by the countries, however, wheat stem rust needs frequent surveillance in view of the current wheat growing season in the region.
	The current epidemic of black twig borer in coffee is affecting Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. Given the importance of coffee growing in the region, which has more than 2 million coffee growers and directly provides a livelihood for more than 8 million people in East and Central Africa, this epidemic is expected to have a profound impact on the societies and economies of the region.
	Peste des petits ruminants (PPR) will continue to negatively affect livelihoods and food security.
	Potential spread of Transboundary animal diseases due to large scale trade and transportation of animals for slaughter prior to Eid-Al-Adha in October including Peste des petit ruminants (PPR), Sheep and Goat pox (SGP), Lumpy skin disease (LSD) and Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD).
	Cholera outbreaks in Guinea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Nigeria linked to lack of hygiene in rural districts and the rainy season (Nigeria) aggravating vulnerabilities on the food chain and water supply.
NEAR EAST	In the Syrian Arab Republic, the persisting conflict continues to severely impact food security conditions, with about 4 million people in need of humanitarian assistance. The conflict together with food price increases and the approaching winter lean season period is expected to further aggravate the poor food situation.
	Due to civil instability in some countries in Near East, an increased risk of spread of Transboundary animal diseases such as Lumpy skin disease (LSD) and Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) is expected with potential disease incursions into neighbouring countries.
	Continued spread of Lumpy skin disease (LSD) in cattle through Israel, West Bank, Lebanon, Syria and Jordan, with risks of spread to neighbouring countries. Civil instability may also lead to widespread livestock movements and thus further facilitate disease spread.
	Continued monitoring in the Gulf region of the emergent Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) outbreak situation in humans to determine if this virus is potentially linked with an animal reservoir.





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ASIA & THE PACIFIC	Expected increase of influenza activity for H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in Asia and risk of spread of low pathogenic avian influenza H7N9 spread from China to neighbouring countries. In endemic countries, H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza outbreaks in poultry are expected to increase due to the start of a high outbreak season, and wild birds potentially involved in introducing the virus to non-affected areas, start returning to their wintering sites.
	Small to moderate outbreaks of anthrax, affecting domestic ruminants, and people touching or consuming sick or dead animals, are predicted in the regions and areas with seasonal rainfalls. More visceral cases of anthrax tend to be reported (caused by contaminated meat consumption- visceral and pulmonary cases are life threatening).
EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA	Yellow rust and stem rust in wheat remains a threat.
	The current type A Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) outbreaks in the North Caucasus region of the Russian Federation are a cause of concern, and there is potential for the disease to spread more widely. The extent of spread will be influenced by several factors, including the implementation of local disease control measures such as movement controls, vaccination and biosecurity, the role played by wildlife, especially wild boar, and the amount of animal movement from the affected areas to other regions.
	African swine fever (ASF) will continue to threaten the food security of the whole of Eastern Europe due to outbreaks in the Russian Federation and Belarus.
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	Moderate to high level of risk of Coffee leaf rust disease in Central America.

REGION	COUNTRY	TYPE OF THREAT	LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
AFRICA	Burkina Faso	<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		A massive influx of refugees from Mali has put additional pressure on local food markets. Although production recovered significantly in 2012, assistance is still needed in parts, due to the lingering effects of the previous year's drought-induced food crisis.
	Cameroon	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		In North and Far North regions, recurrent climatic shocks in recent years have negatively impacted agricultural activities. This has led to severe food insecurity and malnutrition for about 615 000 people.
	Central African Republic	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		Civil insecurity conditions, deteriorating since December 2012, caused widespread displacement, aggravating an already alarming food insecurity situation. The Internally displaced persons (IDP) caseload was estimated at 225 000 in August, while unrest in late August and September has caused further displacement to about 24 000 people. In addition, torrential rains in Bangui in early September displaced 1785 individuals. The number of food insecure people in need of humanitarian assistance was estimated in July at about 1.29 million people, nearly double the estimated level in February 2013.





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	Chad	<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		Lingering effects of the 2011 drought, influx of refugees (over 300 000 people from the Sudan's Darfur region and the Central African Republic) and the return of an estimated 79 000 Chadians from Libya, are putting additional pressure on the local food supply affecting food security.
		<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low	Desert Locust. Small-scale breeding will cause locust numbers to increase in central and northern areas, and small groups may form as vegetation dries out.
	Congo	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		Despite the recovery from the floods and the explosion in the capital in 2012, the country still faces significant problems of food insecurity: 216 000 people are food-insecure (8 percent of all households), of which 37 000 people face "poor" food consumption and 179 000 "borderline" food consumption levels.
	Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		Conflict-related damage to agriculture in recent years and the lack of support services mainly in the northern regions. The 2011 post-election crisis forced thousands of people to leave the country and seek refuge, mostly in eastern Liberia where over 61 000 Ivorian refugees were still living as of June 2013.
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		The Internally displaced persons (IDPs) caseload was estimated at 2.6 million in late June; subsequently, unrest in eastern provinces in late August and September has caused further displacement to about 80 000 people, while torrential rains in early September have resulted in flooding that displaced about 6 000 people. In addition, the country has recently received about 40 500 refugees from the Central African Republic, while more than 100 000 Congolese who have been recently expelled from Angola, arrived in the country. Some 6.4 million individuals are in a food and livelihood crisis, with the most food insecure individuals concentrated in southern and eastern conflict affected areas.
	Djibouti	<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		About 70 000 people are food insecure, mainly in pastoral south-eastern and Obock zones following poor consecutive rainy seasons and reduced employment opportunities. Improvement is reported in pastoral north-western areas due to favourable rains and in Djibouti city due to humanitarian assistance.





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	Eritrea	<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		Vulnerability to food insecurity due to economic constraints.
		<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low	Desert Locust. Small-scale breeding will cause locust numbers to increase in western lowlands, and small groups may form as vegetation dries out.
	Ethiopia	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		About 2.7 million people are estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance, mainly located in Oromia (North Shewa and West Arsi zones), Somali, eastern Amhara, southern Tigray and north-eastern Afar regions, following below average “belg” and “sugum” rains.
		<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low	Desert Locust. Potential threat of small swarms arriving from Yemen in eastern areas.
			Moderate to high	Wheat rusts.
	Gambia	<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		Despite some improvement in last year’s national cereal production assistance is still needed to overcome lingering effects of 2011 drought and persistent high food prices.
	Guinea	<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		Despite improved access to food in recent months, driven mostly by lower prices of imported commodities, assistance is still needed to overcome the lingering effects of several years of high food prices and general inflation.
		<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Risk of further spread of Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) in the country; potential risk to CBPP-free neighbouring countries.
	Kenya	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate to high	Wheat rusts and Maize lethal Necrosis Disease.
	Lesotho	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		Production recovery in 2013 has led to improved food security conditions. However, still an estimated 223 000 persons require assistance due to constrained food access; the number is down by about 70 percent compared to the previous year.
		<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Likely armyworm outbreaks in November, December and/or January. Establishment of early warning systems through Community Based Armyworm Forecasting (CBAF) in preparation.
	Liberia	<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		Slow recovery from war-related damages, inadequate social services and infrastructure and poor market access, and the presence of some 60 000 Ivorian refugees in the country (as of July 2013) result in the need for continued international support.



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	Madagascar	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		Lower rice production and higher prices in 2013 have contributed to a deterioration in food security conditions. South western areas are of particular concern, following the impact of the locust plague and Cyclone Haruna on 2013's harvest.
		<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Malagasy Migratory Locust: Plague is underway. The 2013/2014 locust control campaign coordinated by FAO started in mid-September. First large-scale aerial control operations against hopper bands will start by late October after the onset of the rainy season.
	Malawi	<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		In spite of an above average 2013 national maize harvest, an estimated 1.46 million persons in 2013/14 will not meet their annual food requirements. The main driver of food insecurity this year has been the rising prices of maize.
	Mali	<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		Insecurity in northern Mali has disrupted commodity flows and resulted in large population displacement, worsening the already precarious food security situation created by the 2011 drought.
		<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		Overall satisfactory food security situation, benefiting from a favourable 2013 cereal harvest. However, high prices and the impact of flooding in Gaza province, earlier in 2013, have stressed food security conditions in affected areas.
	Niger	<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		The country has been struck by successive severe food crises in recent years that resulted in depletion of household assets and high level of indebtedness. In addition, large numbers of refugees and returning national migrant workers from Mali and Libya placed an increased demand on food.
		<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low	Desert Locust. Small-scale breeding will cause locust numbers to increase in the north, and small groups may form as vegetation dries out.
	Senegal	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		Production shortfalls and high food prices in 2012 led to a deterioration of the food security situation in several parts of the country. Although production recovered significantly last year, assistance is still needed in parts.
		<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Risk of further spread of Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) in the country; potential risk to CBPP-free neighbouring countries.
	Sierra Leone	<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		Despite improved access to food in recent months, driven mostly by lower prices of imported commodities, assistance is still needed to overcome the lingering effects of several years of high food prices and general inflation.





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	Somalia	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		About 870 000 people are estimated to be in need of emergency assistance, mainly Internally displaced persons (IDPs) and poor households in some pastoral central and north-western areas with below average livestock production.
		<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low	Desert Locust. Potential threat of small swarms arriving from Yemen in northwestern areas. Cholera cases complicating food insecurity.
	South Sudan	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		The number of severely food insecure people, mainly affected by civil insecurity, trade restrictions and floods, is estimated at about 1.2 million. The situation is improving with the start of the green harvest in September.
		<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate to high	Post flooding diseases of livestock concern, including anthrax, east coast fever and rift valley fever.
	Tanzania	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate to high	Previous years with African Swine fever (ASF) outbreaks noted in September and December.
	Uganda	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		About 392 500 people, mainly in Karamoja and Acholi regions, are estimated to be severely food insecure following two years of below average production.
		<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Due to seasonality, the number of cases of Anthrax is expected to increase in animals and potentially in humans.
			High	An epidemic of black twig borer in coffee has been registered at 8.6%, causing a loss of 40% of the affected crop. It is the worst seen since this pest appeared in Africa in 1993, and has led Uganda to declare a phytosanitary emergency so as to trigger the necessary national measures to combat the black coffee twig borer. Given the importance of coffee growing in the region, which has more than 2 million coffee growers and directly provides a livelihood for more than 8 million people in East and Central Africa, this epidemic is expected to have a profound impact on the societies and economies of the region.
			Low	Cholera outbreaks in vulnerable refugee camps.
	Zambia	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Risk of further spread of Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) in the country; potential risk to CBPP-free neighbouring countries.
Zimbabwe	<i>Exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies</i>		Maize production in 2013 declined by 17 percent from last year's below average level, causing a deterioration in food security conditions, particularly in southern areas. The number of food insecure is projected to rise to 2.2 million people between January and March 2014, significantly above the 1.67 million in the first quarter of 2013.	





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NEAR EAST	Algeria	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low	Desert Locust. Small-scale breeding will cause locust numbers to increase in the extreme south, and small groups may form as vegetation dries out.
			Moderate	Seasonal risk for bluetongue infection, potentially affecting livelihoods, depending on matching of vaccine with circulating virus.
	Egypt	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate to high	Continued spread of Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), with subsequent impact on livelihoods, continued risk for introduction of Transboundary animal diseases from neighbouring countries, due to disrupted infrastructure of veterinary services.
			Moderate	H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza infections continue to be reported in poultry, at a moderate level through these months (approaching influenza season).
	Jordan	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Continued spread of Lumpy skin disease (LSD) in cattle through Israel, West Bank, Lebanon, Syria and Jordan, with risks of spread to neighbouring countries.
	Lebanon	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Continued spread of Lumpy skin disease (LSD) in cattle through Israel, West Bank, Lebanon, Syria and Jordan, with risks of spread to neighbouring countries.
	Libya	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate to high	Increase in numbers of Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) infected livestock.
	Mauritania	<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		Lingering effects of the 2011 sharp drop in production resulted in depletion of household assets. The country is also affected by high international food prices due to its high import dependency. Moreover, more than 60 000 Malian refugees have been registered in the southeastern part of the country.
		<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low to moderate	Desert Locust. Small-scale breeding will cause locust numbers to increase in central and northern areas, and small groups may form as vegetation dries out.
	Morocco	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low to moderate	Desert Locust threats.
Oman	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Continued monitoring of the emergent Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) outbreak situation in humans to determine if this virus is potentially linked with an animal reservoir.	





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	Saudi Arabia	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low	Desert Locust. Small-scale breeding will cause locust numbers to increase on the central Red Sea coast.
			Moderate to high	Continued monitoring of the emergent Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) outbreak situation in humans to determine if this virus is potentially linked with an animal reservoir.
	Sudan	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i> <i>Threats to the food chain</i>		The number of people estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance, mainly in conflict-affected areas, increased to about 4.3 million.
			Moderate	Desert Locust. Small-scale breeding will cause locust numbers to increase in western, central, and eastern areas, and small groups may form as vegetation dries out.
	Syrian Arab Republic	<i>Exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies</i> <i>Threats to the food chain</i>		Due to worsening civil conflict, about 4 million people are estimated to be facing severe food insecurity. Although, some international food assistance is provided, the Syrian refugees are also putting strain on other countries in the region.
			High	Continued spread of Lumpy skin disease (LSD) in cattle through Israel, West Bank, Lebanon, Syria and Jordan, with risks of spread to neighbouring countries. Civil instability may also lead to widespread livestock movements and thus further facilitate disease spread.
				Due to civil instability in some countries in Near East, an increased risk of spread of Transboundary animal diseases including Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) and Lumpy skin disease (LSD) is expected with potential disease incursions into neighbouring countries.
	West Bank and Gaza Strip	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Further spread of Lumpy Skin disease (LSD).
			Moderate	Continued spread of Lumpy skin disease (LSD) in cattle through Israel, West Bank, Lebanon, Syria and Jordan, with risks of spread to neighbouring countries.
	Yemen	<i>Widespread lack of access</i> <i>Threats to the food chain</i>		The severely food-insecure population in need of emergency food assistance is estimated at over 10 million people (46 percent of the population) as a result of high levels of poverty, prolonged conflict and high prices of food and fuel.
Moderate to high			Desert Locust. Continued breeding will cause locust numbers to increase in the interior where groups of hoppers and adults and small bands and swarms will form. Adult groups and swarms likely to move to Gulf of Aden and Red Sea coasts.	





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ASIA & THE PACIFIC	Afghanistan	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		Some groups, particularly Internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced by the conflict, returnees from Pakistan and natural disaster-affected households are faced with increased food insecurity.
	Bangladesh	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low to moderate	Seasonal risk of anthrax (Kuhlina region). Food safety risks linked to insufficient ante mortem inspection and adequate disposal of dead animals.
			Moderate	H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza outbreaks in poultry are expected to increase due to the high outbreak season starts.
				Due to seasonality, the number of cases of Anthrax is expected to increase in animals and potentially in humans.
	Cambodia	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	In endemic countries, H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza outbreaks in poultry are expected to increase due to the start of high outbreak season, and wild birds potentially involved in introducing the virus to non-affected areas start returning to their wintering sites.
	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		According to the official estimates the cereal harvest of 2013 early crops, mainly winter wheat and barley, was much lower than the initial forecast. Despite improved cereal harvest of the 2012 main season chronic food insecurity exists. An estimated 2.8 million vulnerable people require food assistance until the next harvest in October. A new food security assessment by FAO/WFP is planned from 27 September to 11 October, 2013.
	India	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low	Desert Locust. Small-scale breeding will cause locust numbers to increase slightly in Rajasthan.
			Low to moderate	Further spread of anthrax outbreaks on small ruminants. Human cases limited to cutaneous infections. Food safety risks linked to insufficient ante mortem inspection. The peracute form of the disease on small ruminant allows sick animals to enter the food chain.
			Moderate	Expected increase of influenza activity for H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza and risk of spread of low pathogenic avian influenza H7N9 spread from China to neighbouring countries. Continued risk for Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever infections and deaths in humans, need to enhance risk assessments and prevention of human illness, related to exposure to infected livestock and impacting livelihoods.





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	Indonesia	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza outbreaks in poultry are expected to increase due to the high outbreak season starts.
	Iraq	<i>Exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies</i>		Severe civil insecurity.
	Japan	<i>Threats to food chain</i>	Low	Elevated levels of caesium remain in some food and seafood. At the end of August, Japan's Nuclear Regulation Authority rated a leak of radioactive water at TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station at level 3 on the International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale. The Government of Japan has provided the IAEA and the Joint FAO/IAEA Division an update on radioactivity in seawater, establishing an expert meeting on sea area monitoring, as well as results from the sea area monitoring.
	Nepal	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	In endemic countries, H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza outbreaks in poultry are expected to increase due to the start of the high outbreak season, and wild birds potentially involved in introducing the virus to non-affected areas start returning to their wintering sites.
	Pakistan	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low	Desert Locust. Small-scale breeding will cause locust numbers to increase slightly along the Indian border in Cholistan and Tharparkar.
			Moderate	Continued risk for Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever infections and deaths in humans. Need to enhance risk assessments and prevention of human illness, related to exposure to infected livestock and impacting livelihoods.
	Syrian Arab Republic	<i>Exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies</i>		Due to worsening civil conflict, about 4 million people are estimated to be facing severe food insecurity. Although, some international food assistance is provided, the Syrian refugees are also putting strain on other countries in the region.
	Viet Nam	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza outbreaks in poultry are expected to increase due to the high outbreak season starts.
Potential for increased reports of Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS) and other swine diseases including Classical swine fever (CSF), impacting livelihoods and potentially increasing vulnerability of pigs to secondary infections.				





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EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA	Armenia	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low	Italian Locust. Completion of life cycle. Locust control campaign has been completed. 57,900 ha have been treated in 2013.
	Azerbaijan	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Potential risk of incursion and spread of African swine fever (ASF), impacting livelihoods.
	Belarus	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Continued risk for introduction of African swine fever (ASF) from movement of contaminated products from infected domestic pigs and infected wild boar from daily border crossings from the Russian Federation.
	Georgia	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low to Moderate	Risk of introduction of Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) and African swine fever (ASF) from the neighbouring country to the north.
			Low	Locust control campaign has been completed. 22,400 ha have been treated in 2013.
			Moderate	Due to seasonality, the number of cases of Anthrax is expected to increase in animals and potentially in humans.
	Israel	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Continued spread of Lumpy skin disease (LSD) in cattle through Israel, West Bank, Lebanon, Syria and Jordan, with risks of spread to neighbouring countries.
	Kazakhstan	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Recent Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) type A incursions to North Caucasus and East Kazakhstan have potential to escape outside of vaccination zones and develop into a larger scale epidemics unless properly controlled with a risk of further spread of FMD type A, within the country and re-introduction across the border from neighbouring China.
			Low to moderate	Locust control campaign coming to an end. More than 3.6 million ha have been treated.
			Moderate	Due to seasonality, the number of cases of Anthrax is expected to increase in animals and potentially in humans.
Kyrgyzstan	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		Despite the expected good cereal harvest, the high food prices are still affecting the purchasing power of the poorest and vulnerable families. In addition, socio-political tensions still exist in Jalalabad, Osh, Batken and Issykul Oblasts.	





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		<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low	Locust control campaign has been completed. Almost 54,000 ha have been treated. Outbreak of anthrax in the Talas region. Food safety risks linked to insufficient ante mortem inspection and adequate disposal of dead animals. Affected village has been quarantined in September.
	Russian fed.	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	African swine fever (ASF) in Russian Federation is likely to further expand both in wild boar populations and in domestic pigs in multiple places in Southern and Central parts of the country. Ukraine and Belarus to be on very high alert July through November, when virus prevalence in the populations is at its highest level and movement of people due to summer holidays intensifies. Due to seasonality, the number of cases of Anthrax is expected to increase in animals and potentially in humans.
	Tajikistan	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>		Locust control campaign has been completed. Almost 106,000 ha have been treated.
	Ukraine	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low to Moderate	Continued risk for introduction of African swine fever (ASF) from movement of contaminated products from infected domestic pigs and infected wild boar from daily border crossings from the Russian Federation.
	Uzbekistan	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low	Locust control campaign has been completed. 335,000 ha have been treated.
	LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	Colombia	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate
Cuba		<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Cholera outbreaks in urban areas of the south central territories gaining rural areas and affecting fish production and consumption. Spillover cases in Chile and Venezuela
Guatemala		<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate to high	Coffee rust disease.





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	Haiti	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		Despite a recovery in cereal production in 2013 and an increase of access to food by vulnerable populations, due to lower prices, lingering effects of the hurricanes in 2012 persists and food assistance is still required.
		<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	The cholera outbreak has been uninterrupted since October 2010 with peaks during the rainy season. The persistent deficiency of the water supply and sanitation, the recent reduction in health care including vaccination in rural areas contribute to the vulnerability of farmers and fishers communities. Spillover cases in the Dominican republic.
	Honduras	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Coffee rust disease.
	Mexico	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Further spread of H7N3 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) affecting poultry production and consumption. Neighbouring countries at high risk of introduction of H7N3 HPAI from Mexico.
	Paraguay	<i>Countries with unfavourable prospects for current crops</i>		Frosts during July and August caused severe damage to the 2013 wheat crop, to be harvested from October. Over half of the area planted has been affected and production is forecast at record lows.
	Peru	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Further spread of Classical swine fever (CSF) in the country affecting swine production and food security and livelihoods.

For more information:

Food Chain Crisis Management Framework (FCC)

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