



Quarterly Early Warning Bulletin for Food and Agriculture

January 2014– March 2014

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

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| <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | Potential spread of Avian Influenza A (H7N9) to countries neighboring China (Myanmar, Viet Nam and Lao People's Democratic Republic) with risks to human health. |
| | Further spread of Peste des petits ruminants (PPR) in the western region of China from other PPR endemic areas, with potential further spread from China to non-affected countries, such as Mongolia, representing a threat for livelihoods and food security in these countries as well as neighboring at-risk countries. |
| | African Swine Fever (ASF) in wild boar in Lithuania and Poland with a threat for incursion in ASF-free countries in Europe. |
| | Further spread of Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) in West Africa impacting livestock production, livelihoods and food security in areas of transhumance. |
| <i>Threats to food security</i> | In the Central African Republic, continued widespread conflict has displaced large numbers of people and sharply increased the dire food security situation. |
| | In South Sudan, food security conditions have deteriorated sharply since the conflict erupted in mid-December, and about 3.7 million people are estimated to be in need of emergency assistance. |
| | Conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic continues to affect agricultural production, trade and humanitarian aid distribution. The number of people in need of urgent food and livelihood assistance is estimated at about 6.3 million. |





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| REGIONAL ISSUES | |
|---------------------------|---|
| AFRICA | Moderate risk of wheat stem rust epidemics. |
| | In East Africa, Cassava Mosaic Virus (CMV) and Cassava Brown Streak Virus (CBSVD) diseases can develop around the Great Lakes Region and cause yield losses to cassava. |
| | Moderate risk of African Swine Fever (ASF) with potential impact on livelihoods and food security of small scale pig farming systems. |
| | In western and northern Africa, Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) cases are increasing. There is low vaccine coverage, allowing CBPP to spread. The expansion of CBPP is enhanced by transhumance movements in the region. Surveillance and reporting are weak in most countries of the region. This disease causes a high impact on livelihoods and food security. |
| | In western and northern Africa, due to unregulated trade movements, there is a continuous risk of introduction of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) serotypes unknown to livestock in North Africa, specifically SAT virus types, potentially causing large uncontrolled outbreaks. |
| | Low to moderate risk of cholera outbreaks in the Democratic Republic of Congo and in Nigeria linked to lack of hygiene in rural districts aggravating vulnerabilities on the food chain and water supply. |
| | Vigilance maintained on the possible but undocumented to this day, transmission of Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) by unpasteurized camel milk and meat. |
| NEAR EAST | High risk of Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) spread in the region, impacting livelihoods and food security. |
| | Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) cases in humans, with continued investigations of potential links from an animal source. |
| | High risk of introduction and spread of Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs), including Peste des petits ruminants (PPR), Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) and Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) within the region, impacting livestock production, livelihoods and food security. |
| ASIA & THE PACIFIC | Increased risk of Avian Influenza (H5N1, H7N9, and H5N8) outbreaks in China and South-East Asia. The viruses are likely to continue to spread within endemic countries and there exists a risk of spread to currently free areas in other regions through trade or wild birds, with potential impact to livelihoods, food security and, in the case of H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) and Avian Influenza A (H7N9), to human health. |
| EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA | High risk of spread of African Swine Fever (ASF) in the backyard domestic pig sector at the interface with wildlife (wild boar). |
| LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN | Moderate risk of spread of Classical Swine Fever (CSF) from endemic areas to non-affected areas. |





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| 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 supplies. About 50 000 Malian refugees are estimated to be living in the country as of November 2013. |
| | Cameroon | <i>Severe localized food insecurity</i> | | In north and far north regions, recurrent climatic shocks in recent years have negatively impacted agricultural activities, resulting in localized crop failures. This has led to severe food insecurity and malnutrition for about 615 000 people. In addition, since May 2013, northern Cameroon received more than 12 000 Nigerian refugees, while the 16 684 refugees received from early 2013 from the Central African Republic are mainly hosted in the eastern region. |
| | Central African Republic | <i>Exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies</i> | | Crop production in 2013 sharply declined from last year's level due to prevailing civil insecurity. The number of people in need of food assistance was estimated in November at about 1.3 million, about 30 percent of the rural population. Internally displaced persons (IDPs) increased sharply in December and January to 714 000 following a further escalation of violence in December 2013. |
| | Chad | <i>Widespread lack of access</i> | | Influx of refugees (over 467 000 people from the Sudan's Darfur region, the Central African Republic and northern Nigeria) and the return of an estimated 350 000 Chadians have put additional pressure on the local food supply affecting food security. |
| | 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 some 58 000 Ivorian refugees were still living as of January 2014. |
| | Democratic Republic of the Congo | <i>Severe localized food insecurity</i> | | The number of people in need of food assistance was estimated in December 2013 at about 6.7 million, with a 5 percent increase compared to June 2013. The areas most affected by severe food insecurity (IPC phase 4: "Humanitarian Emergency") are the conflict affected Maniema, Oriental and Katanga provinces. |





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| | | | As of late December 2013, the total number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) was estimated at more than 2.9 million, with a 12 percent increase compared to June 2013. In addition, since early 2013, the Democratic Republic of the Congo has received about 53 000 refugees from the Central African Republic, and about 120 000 returnees who were expelled from Angola. |
| | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | Low to moderate | Persistent cholera outbreak in south Kivu. The water quality may be affected as well as food as it is processed or prepared. |
| Djibouti | <i>Widespread lack of access</i> | | About 70 000 people are still severely food insecure, mainly in pastoral southeastern areas that received below average July September rains and depend on humanitarian assistance. |
| | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | Low - moderate | Few groups and swarmlets of Desert Locust may appear in the country, moving from northwest Somalia. |
| Eritrea | <i>Widespread lack of access</i> | | Vulnerability to food insecurity due to economic constraints. |
| | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | Moderate - high | Desert Locust outbreak continues on Red Sea coast. |
| Ethiopia | <i>Severe localized food insecurity</i> | | The overall food security conditions have improved with the good harvests from the 2013 main “meher” season. However, about 2.4 million people are still estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance. |
| | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | Low - moderate | Groups and swarmlets of Desert Locust may appear in the country, moving from northwest Somalia. |
| | | Low to undetermined | Vigilance maintained on the possible but undocumented to this day, transmission of Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) by unpasteurized camel milk and meat. Possible impact due to actual or perceived risks on the camel milk and meat value chain in Ethiopia following evidence of virus circulation in camels. |
| 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> | High | Further spread of Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) and risk of transmission of the disease to neighbouring countries. |





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| | Kenya | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | Moderate - high | Wheat stem rust disease might cause epidemics. |
| | | | Low to moderate | A Tree Locust outbreak is still in progress in the Turkana region. All crops and vegetation can be affected. |
| | | <i>Unfavourable prospects for current crops</i> | | A below average “short rains” cereal harvest is expected in southeastern and coastal marginal agricultural livelihood zones due to unfavourable rains. |
| | Lesotho | <i>Severe localized food insecurity</i> | | Food security conditions remain stable, however an estimated 223 000 persons were assessed to be food insecure in 2013/14 and require assistance until the start of the main harvest in April 2014. |
| | Liberia | <i>Widespread lack of access</i> | | Slow recovery from war-related damages, inadequate social services and infrastructure, poor market access and presence of some 58 000 Ivorian refugees in the country (as of January 2014) result in the need for continued international support. |
| | Madagascar | <i>Severe localized food insecurity</i> | | Lower rice production (18 percent below average) and higher prices in 2013 contributed to a deterioration in food security conditions. Southwestern areas are of particular concern, following the impact of the locust plague and Cyclone Haruna. |
| | | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | High | Migratory Locust plague. The first generation came to an end and the second generation is in progress mainly along the western coast, where hopper bands are present in an area of 900 km long by 50 to 80 km large. Survey and control operations are underway; so far, almost 80 000 ha have been treated. |
| | Malawi | <i>Widespread lack of access</i> | | In spite of an above average national maize harvest in 2013, an estimated 1.9 million persons in 2013/14 were assessed to be food insecure. Continuing increases in the price of maize and localised production short falls contributed to the poor food security conditions. |
| | | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | Moderate | Red Locust outbreak is in progress. |
| 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. There were 283 000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the country and over 169 000 Malian refugees in neighboring countries as of November 2013. Another below average crop was gathered in 2013, and about 3.3 million people are estimated to be at risk of food insecurity. | |



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| | Mozambique | <i>Severe localized food insecurity</i> | | Overall satisfactory food security situation, benefiting from favourable 2013 harvests (main and secondary season). However, high prices continue to constrain food access. |
| | Namibia | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | Low to moderate | Cholera outbreak since January in the Kunene region, northern Namibia (patients treated now stands at 453 and 15 deaths have been reported).The water quality may be affected as well as food as it is processed or prepared. |
| | 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. Another below average crop was gathered in 2013. About 4.2 million people are estimated to be at risk of food insecurity. |
| | Nigeria | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | Moderate | New cholera outbreak in Benue State (30 deaths since February 4th), Jigawa, Bauchi, Kano, Zamfra, Ebonyi and Kebbi States, linked to poor water sanitation. Food can be contaminated as it is processed or prepared. |
| | | | | Endemic Lassa fever requiring appropriate food cooking and keeping rodents away from food supply, including grain storage. |
| | Rwanda | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | Moderate - high | Wheat stem rust disease might cause epidemics. |
| | Senegal | <i>Severe localized food insecurity</i> | | Cereal production in 2013 is estimated to be 8 percent below the average. Already in 2012, production shortfalls and high food prices led to a deterioration of the food security situation in several parts of the country. About 2.2 million people are estimated to be at risk of food insecurity this year. |
| | 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. |
| | Somalia | <i>Severe localized food insecurity</i> | | About 600 000 people are estimated to be in need of emergency assistance, down from 870 000 at the end of 2013, mainly internally displaced persons (IDPs) and poor households in some pastoral central and northwestern areas with below average livestock production. |
| | | <i>Unfavourable prospects for current crops</i> | | Below average 2013/14 “deyr” season harvest over major cropping areas in southern regions of Juba, Gedo, Lower Shabelle and Hiran. |
| <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | | Moderate- high | Desert Locust outbreak continues on the northwest coast of the country. | |





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| | South Sudan | <i>Severe localized food insecurity</i> | | The number of severely food insecure people increased dramatically to about 3.7 million following the conflict that erupted in mid-December 2013. |
| | Tanzania | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | Moderate | African Swine Fever (ASF) reports are increasing, causing concern to local farmers, having an impact on livelihoods and food security of small-scale pig farming systems. |
| | | | High | Cassava Mosaic Virus (CMV) and Cassava Brown Streak Virus (CBSVD) diseases are established in the country and can cause severe damage to cassava crops. |
| | Togo | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | Low to moderate | Anthrax outbreak in Natore District. Veterinary measures are implemented (vaccination, movements of animals and slaughtering). |
| | Uganda | <i>Severe localized food insecurity</i> | | About 100 000 people in Karamoja region are estimated to be severely food insecure following two years of below average crop production. |
| | | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | Moderate - high | Wheat stem rust disease might cause epidemics. |
| | United Republic of Tanzania | <i>Unfavourable prospects for current crops</i> | | In northern bimodal rainfall areas, the 2013/14 “vuli” harvest is forecast at below average levels due to unfavourable rains. |
| | Zambia | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | Moderate | Risk of further spread of Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) and risk of transmission of the disease to neighbouring countries by unregulated trade routes. |
| Zimbabwe | <i>Exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies</i> | | Tight maize supplies in 2014, following a reduced domestic harvest in the previous year, caused deterioration in food security conditions, particularly in southern and western parts. An estimated 2.2 million people were assessed to be food insecure until the start of the main harvest in April, significantly above the 1.67 million in the first quarter of 2013. | |
| | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | Moderate | Anthrax: butchering of sick/dead animals in poor communities continue to pose a threat to life due to occupational and food exposure. 27 people have been treated and 6 hospitalized after evidence of consuming meat from infected animals in January. | |
| NEAR EAST | Algeria | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | Low | Low numbers of Desert Locust may appear south of the Atlas mountains and breed on a small scale during the spring. |
| | Egypt | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | Moderate | Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) and Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) will continue to spread with subsequent impact on livelihoods. Due to disrupted infrastructure of official veterinary services, there is an increased risk of introduction of Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) from neighbouring countries. |



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| | | High | Increased number of reports of H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza with impacts on livelihoods, and posing a risk to human health. |
| Iran | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | Low | Small-scale breeding of Desert Locust may occur on the southeastern coast. |
| | | Moderate | Risk of Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) to continue to spread regionally from neighbouring known affected countries, impacting livelihoods and food security. |
| | | Low | Cholera outbreak. Most cases live in villages and are citizen of neighbouring countries or illegal immigrants. The water quality may be affected as well as food as it is processed or prepared. |
| Iraq | <i>Exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies</i> | | Severe civil insecurity. |
| Lebanon | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | Moderate | Continued spread of Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs), including Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) and Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), in cattle from Syria. Civil instability may also lead to widespread livestock movements and thus further facilitate disease spread. |
| Libya | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | Low | Low numbers of Desert Locust may appear in the southwest of the country and breed on a small scale during the spring. |
| | | Moderate | Continued risk for introduction of new strains of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) and continued spread of FMD strains currently circulating in the country. |
| Mauritania | <i>Widespread lack of access</i> | | More than 67 000 Malian refugees have been registered in the southeastern part of the country. Moreover, Mauritania continues to be affected by relatively high domestic food prices. About 470 000 people are estimated to be at risk of food insecurity. |
| | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | Low | Low numbers of Desert Locust may breed on a small scale during the spring in the north and northwest of the country. |
| Morocco | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | Low | Low numbers of Desert Locust may appear south of the Atlas mountains and breed on a small scale during the spring. |
| Oman | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | Moderate | Continued monitoring of the emergent Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) in humans to determine if this virus is linked with an animal reservoir. |





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| | Saudi Arabia | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | Moderate | Desert Locust outbreak continues on Red Sea coast, causing adult groups and swarmlets to move to the interior and breed during the spring. Continued monitoring of the emergent Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) in humans to determine if this virus is linked with an animal reservoir. |
| | the Sudan | <i>Severe localized food insecurity</i> | | The number of people estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance, mainly internally displaced persons (IDPs) in conflict-affected areas, is estimated at about 3.3 million people. |
| | | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | Low | Desert Locust outbreak is declining on Red Sea coast. |
| | | | Low to undetermined | Vigilance maintained on the possible but undocumented to this day, transmission of Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) by unpasteurized camel milk and meat. Possible impact due to actual or perceived risks on the camel milk and meat value chain in Sudan following evidence of virus circulation in camels. |
| | the Syrian Arab Republic | <i>Exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies</i> | | Due to worsening civil conflict, 6.3 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. |
| | | <i>Unfavourable prospects for current crops</i> | | Civil insecurity, high costs of production and reduced input availability have caused reduced plantings of the 2013/14 winter cereal crops. |
| | | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | High | Continued spread of Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) and other Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) with potential incursions in the border areas and neighbouring countries due to civil instability. |
| | Yemen | <i>Widespread lack of access</i> | | The severely food-insecure population in need of emergency food assistance is estimated at 4.5 million people, 18 percent of the population, as a result of high levels of prolonged conflict, poverty, and high food and fuel prices. |
| | | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | Moderate-high | Desert Locust outbreak continues on Red Sea coast. |
| | ASIA & THE PACIFIC | Afghanistan | <i>Severe localized food insecurity</i> | |
| <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | | | Low | Hatching of Moroccan Locust species will start by the end of the referred period (mainly the 2 nd half of March). |





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| | Bangladesh | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | Moderate | Increased awareness of potential H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) outbreaks during this time period. |
| | | | Low | Reoccurring outbreaks of NIPAH virus deadly encephalitis. The most common source is consumption of raw palm juice contaminated by fruit bats (virus reservoir). |
| | Bhutan | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | Moderate | Continued spread of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) will impact livelihoods and food security. |
| | | | | Awareness of potential introduction of H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), occurring in neighbouring countries. |
| | Democratic People's Republic of Korea | <i>Widespread lack of access</i> | | Despite a small increase in the aggregate food production for a third year in a row in 2013/14, the food security situation remains unsatisfactory with 84 percent of households having borderline or poor food consumption. While the cereal import requirement of 340 000 tonnes, for the 2013/14 marketing year, is the narrowest in many years, it needs to be covered through additional purchases by the government and/or international support to avoid undernourishment. The food system in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea remains highly vulnerable to shocks and serious shortages exist particularly in the production of protein-rich crops. The rates of stunting during the first 1 000 days of a child's life remain high and micronutrient deficiencies are of a particular concern. |
| | | | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | Moderate |
| | India | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | Moderate | Wheat yellow rust might cause epidemics in the northeast of the country (Northern Hill zones). |
| | | | Low | Caprine anthrax in Tamil Nadu State. Following an outbreak in bovine, a vaccination campaign was implemented, but not in small ruminants. The disease is now expanded to sheep and goats. |
| Indonesia | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | Low | Anthrax is endemic in the south Sulawesi region. Butchering of sick/dead animals in poor communities continues to pose a threat to life due to occupational and food exposure. | |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | High | Risk of introduction of Avian Influenza A (H7N9), causing impact on human health, and by its presence, economic hardship to the poultry industry. | |



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| | Myanmar | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | High | Risk of introduction of Avian Influenza A (H7N9), impacting human health, and by its presence, economic hardship to the poultry industry. |
| | | | Low | Cholera outbreaks in camps housing displaced civilians since 2013 (Kachin State). The water quality may be affected as well as food as it is processed or prepared. |
| | Nepal | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | High | H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) outbreaks continue to occur, impacting livelihoods and food security. |
| | Pakistan | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | Moderate | Wheat yellow rust might cause epidemics. |
| | | | Low | Small-scale breeding of Desert Locust may occur in Baluchistan. |
| | the Philippines | <i>Severe localized food insecurity</i> | | The aftermath of Typhoon Haiyan that hit the Philippines on 8 November, affecting nine regions across central parts of the country, is continuing. According to the latest estimates, as of 20 January 2014, a total of 14.1 million people were still affected and over 4.1 million were displaced. Severe damages to housing and infrastructure, irrigation and storage facilities were reported. The country was also hit in October by Typhoon Nari which affected 740 000 people in 13 provinces across northern and central Luzon. The partial recovery in the agriculture sector has begun; however, it is expected to take a few seasons to recover fully. Given the food security concerns in the affected areas, FAO has appealed (as of 27 January 2014) for over USD 38 million for agricultural rehabilitation. |
| | | | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | High |
| | Sri Lanka | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | High | Further spread of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) type O will impact livestock keepers, livelihoods and food security. The decision on the application of severe measures may have an impact on further FMD spread because of informal movement of livestock if not adequate incentives to report are in place. |
| | Viet Nam | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | Moderate - high | Blast disease of rice might cause epidemics. |
| | | | Moderate | Increased reports of H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in poultry, impacting poultry backyard systems, livelihoods and food security. |





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| EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA | Belarus | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | High | African Swine Fever (ASF) spread is impacting local pig holders, livelihoods and food security and it represents a risk to neighbouring ASF-free countries in Europe, due to informal movement of contaminated products of infected domestic pigs or wild boar from other infected areas, with subsequent impacts to livelihoods. |
| | Georgia | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | High | Risk of further spread of African Swine Fever (ASF), impacting local pig holders, livelihoods and food security. |
| | | | Moderate | Risk of further spread of Anthrax. |
| | Greece | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | Moderate | Sheep and Goat Pox (SGP) will continue to spread, impacting livelihoods and food security and presenting a regional risk to SGP-free countries. |
| | Kazakhstan | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | Moderate | Peste des petits ruminants (PPR) presence, impacting livelihoods and food security. |
| | Kyrgyzstan | <i>Severe localized food insecurity</i> | | Despite a rebound in 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. |
| | the Russian Federation | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | High | African Swine Fever (ASF) spread represents a risk to ASF-free neighboring countries. |
| | Tajikistan | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | Low | Hatching of Moroccan Locust species will start by the end of the referred period (mainly the 2 nd half of March). |
| | Turkmenistan | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | Low | Hatching of Moroccan Locust species will start by the end of the referred period (mainly the 2 nd half of March). |
| | Turkey | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | Moderate | Continued circulation of Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) in the cattle population, impacting livelihoods and food security; risk of spread to LSD-free countries in the region. |
| Continued circulation of Sheep and Goat Pox (SGP) in the small ruminant population, impacting livelihoods and food security; risk for spread to SGP-free countries in the region. | | | | |
| Ukraine | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | High | Potential for re-incursion of African Swine Fever (ASF) and further spread to Europe. | |





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| LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN | the Dominican Republic | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | Low | Persistence of cholera spread from Haiti. The water quality may be affected as well as food as it is processed or prepared. |
| | Haiti | <i>Threats to the food chain</i> | Moderate | Risk of further spread of Classical Swine Fever (CSF) and other swine diseases impacting small holders and food security. |
| | | | High | Persistence of cholera. The water quality may be affected as well as food as it is processed or prepared. |

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| For more information: | |
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