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Quarterly Early Warning Bulletin for Food and Agriculture



Addressing risks to the human food chain in an integrated and multidisciplinary manner



FAO of the UN



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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

Threats to the food chain	In Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone, Ebola virus transmission in humans, primarily through human-to-human contact. Potential for an animal reservoir in the region.
	In the Near East, risk of spread of Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) to currently free regions affecting humans with potential implication of an animal reservoir as a source.
	In Africa, Middle East, and Asia, risk of continued spread of <i>Peste des petit ruminants</i> (PPR).
	In the Northern Hemisphere, risk of Avian Influenza (H5N1, H7N9, H5N8) outbreaks, with potential spread within endemic countries, as well as risk of spread to currently free areas, with potential impact to livelihoods, food security and in the case of H5N1 and H7N9, to human health.
	The Tropical Race 4 (TR 4) of the Fusarium Wilt disease on bananas has been a major constraint in certain countries of Southeast Asia including Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and some parts of China. Recently, the disease has been detected in single farms in Mozambique and Jordan. Though necessary phytosanitary measures are reported to be implemented in these infected farms, there is still risk of spread. All other banana producing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America are also alerted to prevent entry and movement of infected banana planting materials or infested soils due to increased transportation and travel.
	Wheat rust diseases, especially yellow rust and stem rust, might develop into epidemics in eastern Africa.
Threats to food security	Current meteorological forecasts indicate a 70 percent probability of El Niño occurring during the Northern Hemisphere’s summer and 80 percent during the autumn or winter. In Central America, depending on the timing of the event -which is highly variable- the dry weather could negatively affect yields of the main cereal cropping season (May-August) and/or planting of the second season (August-December), potentially dampening production.
	In the Central African Republic, continued civil insecurity has jeopardized crop production and the food situation of a large number of people is expected to deteriorate further.
	In Eastern Africa, continued and escalating conflicts in parts of South Sudan, the Sudan and Somalia, further exacerbated the food insecurity situation of vulnerable groups. Drier-than-normal weather conditions are also raising concerns for crop and livestock conditions
	In the Near East, adverse weather conditions and an escalation of conflicts in the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq have negatively impacted on crop production and food security.





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REGIONAL ISSUES	
AFRICA	In Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone, high risk of Ebola virus transmission in humans, primarily through human-to-human contact. Potential for an animal reservoir in the region.
	High risk of spread of Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) through north Africa from newly affected countries and continued circulation of Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) serotypes in the Horn of Africa.
	In southern Africa, continued circulation of Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), and African swine fever (ASF) affecting livelihoods and food security.
	<i>Peste des petits ruminants</i> (PPR) is expected to begin to increase in numbers of outbreaks for northern and central Africa (Tanzania, Zambia, Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Congo, Algeria, Tunisia, Comoros, and Kenya).
	High risk of spread of H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) from Egypt to neighbouring countries.
	Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) cases are increasing in West Africa. There is low vaccine coverage, allowing the disease to spread, enhanced by transhumance movements in the region. This disease has a high impact on livelihoods and food security.
	On-going locust plague in Madagascar. The second phase of the control campaign of the three-year Programme will start in September 2014.
	Wheat rust diseases, especially stem rust and yellow rust, might develop into an epidemic. A new stem rust strain identified in Ethiopia is a cause of concern.
	Cassava virus diseases remain a concern.
	Banana bacterial wilt (BBW) and banana bunchy top (BBTD) diseases might develop. Banana bacterial wilt (BBW) is showing resurgences in areas where it was previously controlled while banana bunchy top disease (BBTD) is now endemic in 11 countries of sub-Saharan Africa. The Tropical Race 4 (TR 4) of the Fusarium Wilt disease has been detected recently in a single farm in Mozambique. Though necessary phytosanitary measures are reported to be implemented, there could still be risk of spread.
NEAR EAST	Wheat rust diseases, especially yellow rust, and in some locations stem rust, might develop into epidemics.
	The Tropical Race 4 (TR 4) of the Fusarium Wilt disease has been detected recently in a single farm in Jordan. Though necessary phytosanitary measures are reported to be implemented, there may be a risk of spread.
	High risk for continued spread of Lumpy skin disease (LSD) in the region, impacting livelihoods and food security.
	High risk of introduction and spread of Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) within the region, impacting livestock production, livelihoods and food security, due to instability in Syria.
	Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS CoV) cases in humans. Continued unexplained potential introduction from an animal source. Camels have been identified with the virus, but they are not necessarily the cause of spread of the virus to humans. There is known human-to-human spread of this virus.





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ASIA & THE PACIFIC	<p>High risk of Avian Influenza (H5N1, H7N9, H5N8) outbreaks in China and Southeast Asia, with potential spread within endemic countries. 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 and H7N9, to human health.</p> <p><i>Peste des petits ruminants</i> (PPR) continues to spread in China coming from the western region of China which is a PPR endemic area, with potential spread to non-affected countries, such as Mongolia. This represents a threat to livelihoods and food security in these and neighbouring at-risk countries.</p>
EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA	<p>Outbreaks of Moroccan Italian and Asian Migratory locusts are in progress. Control operations were carried out on more than 1, 4 million hectares (ha) from early March (start of the operation) to late May. Intensive control operations will continue from June to August, depending on the countries.</p> <p>Wheat rust diseases, especially yellow rust, might develop into epidemics.</p> <p>High risk of spread of African swine fever (ASF) in the back yard domestic pig sector at the interface with wildlife (wild boar).</p> <p>Risk of spread of Brucellosis in livestock and humans.</p>
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	<p>Risk of spread of Classical swine fever (CSF) from affected areas in Colombia, Dominican Republic, Cuba, Haiti and spread of Porcine epidemic diarrhea virus (PEDV) in Colombia and Dominican Republic. Potential incursion of PEDV virus into countries or areas unaffected. .</p>





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REGION	COUNTRY	TYPE OF THREAT	LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
AFRICA	Angola	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Risk of Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) spread within the country.
	Benin	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Risk of Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) outbreaks during the months of April to June.
				Risk of Anthrax outbreaks, frequently seen in April.
	Burkina Faso	<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		A massive influx of refugees from Mali has put additional pressure on local food supplies. Over 33 800 Malian refugees are estimated to be living in the country as of April 2014.
	Burundi	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>		Banana bacterial wilt (BBW) and banana bunchy top (BBTD) diseases might develop.
				Cassava virus diseases remain a concern.
	Cameroon	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Cassava virus diseases remain a concern.
		<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		In North and Far North regions, recurrent climatic shocks in recent years have negatively impacted agricultural activities, causing deterioration in the food security situation. In addition, the number of refugees from the Central African Republic which entered East, Adamaoua and North regions since December 2013 was estimated at 104 000 in late June 2014, while 5 300 refugees from Nigeria entered the Far North region since June 2013.
	Central African Republic	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Cassava virus diseases remain a concern.
		<i>Exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies</i>		The food situation in 2014 remains serious due to continued conflict and displacements. Crop production in 2013 declined by 32 percent from the previous year due to prevailing civil insecurity. The number of people in need of food assistance was estimated in April 2014 at about 1.7 million, out of a total population of 4.6 million. The internally displaced person (IDP) caseload, as of late June, was estimated at 536 000 persons.
		<i>Unfavourable prospects for current crops</i>		The widespread conflict, which caused the loss and the depletion of the households' productive assets, together with shortages and soaring prices of inputs, is expected to severely affect the outcome of the current cropping season.
	Chad	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low	Small-scale Desert Locust breeding will cause locust numbers to increase in the north and northeast but remain below threatening levels with the onset of the summer rains.





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		<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		Influx of refugees, estimated at over 461 000 people from the Sudan's Darfur region, the Central African Republic and northern Nigeria, and the return of an estimated 340 000 Chadians, have put additional pressure on the local food supply negatively affecting food security.
	Congo	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		Significant food security problems are faced by a large number of households. In addition, as of early June 2014, about 17 000 refugees from the Central African Republic are sheltering in the country.
	Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		Conflict-related damage to agriculture in recent years and 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 42 000 Ivorian refugees are currently living, as of June 2014.
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease (MLND) might develop. Banana bunchy top (BBTD) and banana bacterial wilt (BBW) diseases might develop.
			High	Continued risk of <i>Peste des petits ruminants</i> (PPR) spread in southern areas with higher small ruminant density, affecting livelihoods.
			Low	Cholera outbreaks in Katanga are persistent since November 2013, causing over 1000 deaths. Resurgence of the disease in South Kivu since May.
			Moderate-high	Suspect of cases of Monkey pox virus in Equateur province, most likely linked to bush meat consumption (dead monkeys). Human and monkeys are victims of spill over from rodent reservoirs. Mortality rate from Monkey pox is 10%.
			<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>	
	Djibouti	<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		About 124 000 people are severely food insecure, mainly in pastoral southeastern areas and in the Obock region, due to below-average March to May rains and reduced humanitarian assistance.
	Eritrea	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate-high	Wheat rust diseases, especially stem rust and yellow rust, might develop into epidemics.
			Low	Small-scale Desert Locust breeding will cause locust numbers to increase in the western lowlands but remain below threatening levels with the onset of the summer rains.





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	<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		Vulnerability to food insecurity due to economic constraints.
Ethiopia	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate-high	Wheat rust diseases, especially stem and yellow rust, might develop into epidemics.
		Moderate	Desert Locust breeding may cause bands and swarms to form in the eastern region.
	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		Overall, the food security situation is stable after the good 2013 main “meher” season harvest and average “belg” season ongoing harvest. However, about 2.4 million people are still estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance.
Ghana	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Risk of Anthrax and Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) in the country.
Guinea	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Ongoing Ebola virus transmission affecting humans, primarily through human-to-human contact. There is a potential animal reservoir in the region.
		Moderate	Sporadic outbreaks of Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) historically have occurred during April through June.
		Low	Cholera outbreaks in low coast lines and islands. A vaccination campaign to control the disease was launched in mid-May. Fatal Anthrax cases in children have been reported directly linked to contaminated meat consumption.
	<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.
Kenya	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate-high	Wheat rust diseases, especially stem rust, may grow into an epidemic.
		Moderate	Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease (MLND) might develop.
			Cassava virus diseases remain a concern.
		High	Continued circulation of Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), with risk to livelihoods and food security.
			Anthrax cases have been linked to bush meat consumption (hippopotamus).
Lesotho	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		Food security conditions expected to be stable in 2014/15, with domestic cereal production estimated to remain near last year’s level.





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	Liberia	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Ongoing Ebola virus transmission in neighboring countries affecting humans, primarily through human-to-human contact. There is a potential animal reservoir in the region.
		<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		Slow recovery from war related damages, inadequate social services and infrastructure, poor market access and presence of some 42 000 Ivorian refugees in the country (as of June 2014) result in the need for continued international support.
	Madagascar	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Migratory Locust plague. The first control campaign (September 2013-August 2014) of the three-year Programme is about to be completed with more than 30 million hectares surveyed and locust populations controlled on 1,2 million hectares as of 10 June 2014. Evaluations of the campaign and impact on crops are being conducted in June. During the winter period (July-September) the situation will remain relatively calm but will deteriorate again as breeding will start with the next rainy season.
		<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		Following the sharp decline in rice production in 2013, the average 2014 crop is expected to improve food availability and access. However, crop losses due to locusts and unfavourable climatic conditions, particularly in southern parts, will continue to stress food security conditions in affected areas.
	Malawi	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Control operations of Red Locust are in progress in outbreak areas.
		<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		Cereal production in 2014 is estimated at an above-average level, resulting in improved food availability in 2014/15. However, localized production losses in parts of the north and south, due to a dry-spell, is likely to stress food security conditions in affected areas. Furthermore, despite some recent decreases, continuing high maize prices are expected to weigh heavily on food access.
	Mali	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low	Desert Locust. Small-scale breeding will cause locust numbers to increase in the north but remain below threatening levels with the onset of the summer rains.
			Moderate	Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) outbreaks continued spread. There is low vaccine coverage, allowing the disease to spread, enhanced by transhumance movements in the region. This disease has a high impact on livelihoods and food security.
		<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		Insecurity in northern areas has resulted in large population displacement, worsening the already precarious food security situation created by previous droughts and floods. Over 1.9 million people, located mostly in the northern part of the country, were estimated to be in Phase 3: (Crisis) according to the last “Cadre Harmonisé” analysis.



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	Mozambique	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Banana Fusarium Wilt disease (Race TR4) may spread.
			High	Potential for continued spread of African swine fever (ASF), impacting livelihoods and presenting a risk to neighbouring ASF-free countries.
		<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		Overall, food security conditions are expected to remain stable in 2014/15, with an estimated increase in 2014 cereal production. In addition, prices of maize have been declining, helping to improve food access. However, assistance is needed for households affected by heavy rains and floods.
	Namibia	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Potential for Rift Valley Fever (RVF) outbreaks is high in the months of April through June.
	Niger	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low	Small-scale Desert Locust breeding will cause locust numbers to increase in the north but remain below threatening levels with the onset of the summer rains.
			Moderate	Risk of Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) outbreaks during the months of April to June.
		<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 2.2 million people are estimated to be in Phase 3: (Crisis) and above according to the last “Cadre Harmonisé” analysis conducted in March 2014.
	Nigeria	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Increased risk of Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) outbreaks during the months of April to June.
	Senegal	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Increased risk of Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) outbreaks during the months of April to June.
		<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		Cereal production in 2013 was estimated to be 15 percent below the average. Already in 2012, production shortfalls and high food prices led to a difficult food situation in several parts of the country. About 2.9 million people are estimated to be at risk of food insecurity this year.
Sierra Leone	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Ongoing Ebola virus transmission in humans, primarily through human-to-human contact. Potential for an animal reservoir in the region.	
	<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 inflation rates.	



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	Somalia	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate-high	Wheat rust diseases, especially yellow rust and stem rust, might develop into epidemics.
			Low	Small-scale Desert Locust breeding may cause locust numbers to increase on the plateau where residual populations will persist.
			Low-moderate	Outbreak of cholera in the Jubba region, primarily affecting children since mid-May.
		<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		About 870 000 people are estimated to be in need of emergency assistance, mainly IDPs and poor households in some pastoral central and northwestern areas.
		<i>Unfavourable prospects for current crops</i>		Below average 2014 “gu” season harvest over major cropping areas in southern regions of Lower and Middle Shabelle, Hiran, Bakool and Gedo due to unfavourable weather and insecurity that hampered planting activities.
	South Africa	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Potential for Rift Valley Fever (RVF) outbreaks is high in the months of April through June.
				Potential for continued spread of African swine fever (ASF), impacting livelihoods and presenting a risk to neighbouring ASF-free countries.
	South Sudan	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Cholera outbreak in Juba since 17 May, with case load growing rapidly in a context of violence, overcrowded camps and the rainy season. Over 2000 people have been affected.
		<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		Since the conflict started in mid-December 2013, the number of severely food insecure people increased dramatically to about 3.5 million, including 1.1 million internally displaced persons (IDPs).
	Swaziland	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Risk of spread of African horse sickness (AHS), affecting livelihoods.
	Tanzania	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease (MLND) might develop.
			High	Continued circulation of Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), with risk to livelihoods.
	Togo	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Risk of Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) outbreaks.
	Uganda	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate - high	Wheat rust diseases, especially stem rust, might develop.
Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease (MLND) might develop.				
Moderate			Banana bunchy top (BBTD) and banana bacterial wilt (BBW) diseases might develop.	
			Risk of Anthrax outbreaks in wild life with risk of transmission to humans.	
	Potential for African swine fever (ASF) outbreaks, impacting livelihoods and presenting a risk.			



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			Low	Several cholera flare-ups since May.
		<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.
	Zimbabwe	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Continued circulation of Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), with risk to livelihoods and food security.
		<i>Exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies</i>		Food security conditions are expected to improve in 2014/15, on account of the production gain estimated this year. However, higher maize prices will continue to cause some access constraints.
NEAR EAST	Algeria	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low	Scattered Desert Locust adults may appear in the extreme south and breed on a small scale if summer rains occur.
			High	Risk of introduction of Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) from neighboring affected countries.
	Egypt	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Continued risk of circulation of H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in poultry, affecting livelihoods, with risks to human health.
	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Recent new introduction of Lumpy skin disease (LSD) is a risk for continued spread in this country and in the region, impacting livelihoods and food security.
			Low	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.
	Iraq	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Lumpy skin disease (LSD) continues to be a risk for continued spread in the region, impacting livelihoods and food security.
				<i>Exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies</i>
	Jordan	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Risk of spread of Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) from Syria.
				Banana Fusarium Wilt disease (Race TR4) may spread.
	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 due to instability.



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	Libya	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Introduction of H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) from neighbouring infected country; potential risk of re-introduction.
	Mauritania	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low	Small-scale Desert Locust breeding will cause locust numbers to increase in the south but remain below threatening levels with the onset of the summer rains.
			Moderate	Continued risk of Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) outbreaks. There is low vaccine coverage, allowing the disease to spread, enhanced by transhumance movements in the region. This disease has a high impact on livelihoods and food security.
		<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		More than 60 700 Malian refugees were still living in southeastern Mauritania as of April 2014. Moreover, Mauritania continues to be affected by relatively high domestic food prices. Over 367 000 people are estimated to be in “Cadre Harmonisé” Phase 3: (Crisis) and above.
	Morocco	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Potential risk of introduction of Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) from newly affected neighbouring countries.
	Oman	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low	Small-scale Desert Locust breeding may continue in a few places of the north, in areas of recent rainfall.
			Low	Risk of Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) cases in humans.
	Saudi Arabia	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Continued risk of Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) cases in humans.
	the Sudan	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low	Small-scale Desert Locust breeding will cause locust numbers to increase in the interior but remain below threatening levels with the onset of the summer rains.
		<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, has increased to 5 million.
	the Syrian Arab Republic	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Continued spread of Lumpy skin disease (LSD) and other Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) because of civil instability, with potential incursions in the border areas and neighbouring.
		<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 international food assistance is provided, 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.





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	Tunisia	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Wheat rust diseases, especially yellow rust, might develop into epidemics.
			High	Risk for continued spread of Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) throughout the country, affecting livelihoods and food security.
			Moderate-high	Risk for spread of <i>Peste des petits ruminants</i> (PPR), affecting livelihoods and food security.
	West Bank and Gaza Strip	<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.
			Low	Risk of Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) cases in humans.
	Yemen	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate-high	Wheat rust disease, especially yellow rust and stem rust, might develop into epidemics.
			Low	Small-scale Desert Locust breeding may cause locust numbers to increase in the interior if summer rains fall.
	<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.	
	Afghanistan	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Control operation against the Moroccan Locust is almost completed.
			Low	Increased risk of Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever (CCHF) associated with increased tick activity. CCHF presents danger to human health through consumption and slaughter of infected animals.
		<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		Some groups, particularly internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees from Pakistan and natural disaster-affected households continue to face high level of food insecurity.
	Bangladesh	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate - high	Wheat leaf rust might develop into an epidemic.
			Low	Regional risk of introduction of Avian Influenza A (H7N9) in the country. Potential impact on livelihoods, food security and human health.
	China	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Increased risk of <i>Peste des petits ruminants</i> (PPR), with potential impacts on livelihood, food security and spread to neighbouring countries.
				Increased risk of Avian Influenza A (H7N9). Potential impacts on livelihood, food security and human health.
			Low	Risk of H5N8 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza. Potential impacts on livelihood, food security and human health.



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				Risk of Avian Influenza A (H5N6), with potential impacts on livelihood, food security and human health.
				Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), serotype O, potential for spread to neighbouring countries, affecting livelihoods and food security.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate		Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), serotype O, potential for spread from neighbouring countries, affecting livelihoods and food security.
		High		Risk of H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) spreading from neighbouring countries and affecting livelihoods, food security and human health.
	<i>Widespread lack of access</i>			Despite a small increase in the aggregate food production for a third consecutive year in 2013/14, the food security situation remains unsatisfactory with 84 percent of households having borderline or poor food consumption. The food system in the DPRK remains highly vulnerable to shocks and serious shortages exist particularly in the production of protein-rich crops. The lean period, which lasts between May and August is expected to further aggravate the food security situation of much of the population of the country.
India	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low		Small-scale Desert Locust breeding will cause locust numbers to increase in Rajasthan and Gujarat but remain below threatening levels with the onset of the summer monsoon.
				Continuing risk of Anthrax, potentially impacting livelihoods and human health.
Indonesia	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High		Risk of H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) and potential impact on livelihoods and food security.
Japan	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate		Risk of H5N8 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza introduction, resulting in economic hardship to the poultry industry. Potential risk of reassortment to a virus transmissible to humans.
the Lao People's Democratic Republic	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low		Risk of introduction of Avian Influenza A (H7N9), causing risk to human health and economic hardship to the poultry industry.
Myanmar	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low		Risk of introduction of Avian Influenza A (H7N9), causing risk to human health and economic hardship to the poultry industry.
Nepal	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>			Continued risk of circulation of H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in poultry, affecting livelihoods, with risks to human health.
		Low		Outbreak of cholera in the central region since mid-May. This is the first occurrence in the affected districts since 2009.



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	Pakistan	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low	Small-scale Desert Locust breeding will cause locust numbers to increase in Cholistan and Tharparkar but remain below threatening levels with the onset of the summer monsoon.
				Increased risk of Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever (CCHF) associated with increased tick activity. CCHF presents danger to human health through consumption and slaughter of infected animals.
	the Philippines	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		Food insecurity remains a concern for the population affected by Typhoon Haiyan that hit nine regions across central parts of the Philippines on 8 November 2013. According to the latest official estimates, as of May 2014, more than 2 million people are still living without adequate shelter or housing, including at least 26 000 people still displaced. The recovery in the agriculture sector has begun; however, it is expected to take a few seasons to recover fully. Record-high prices of rice, the country's staple food are expected to further deteriorate the already tight food situation of vulnerable populations.
	the Republic of Korea	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Continued risk for spread of H5N8 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza, causing economic hardship to the poultry industry. Potential reassortment to a virus transmissible to humans.
	Viet Nam	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low	Regional risk of introduction of Avian Influenza A (H7N9), causing risk to human health and economic hardship to the poultry industry.
EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA	Armenia	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low	Italian Locust is likely to occur in the country.
				Risk of spread of Brucellosis in livestock and humans.
				Risk of spread of Anthrax in livestock and potential cases in humans.
	Azerbaijan	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low	The control operation against the Moroccan Locust is almost completed in the main outbreak areas of the species.
	Belarus	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Risk of spread of African swine fever (ASF) in the back yard domestic pig sector at the interface with wildlife (wild boar).
	Estonia	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Risk of introduction of African swine fever (ASF) from ASF-affected neighboring countries.
	Georgia	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate-high	Italian and Moroccan locusts' infestations in the south, in particular along the Azeri border. Control operations are in progress.
High			Risk of spread of African swine fever (ASF) in the back yard domestic pig sector at the interface with wildlife (wild boar).	
Moderate			Risk of Anthrax outbreaks during these months. There is a potential risk to human health.	





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				Risk of spread of Brucellosis in livestock and humans.
Greece	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate		Sheep and goat pox (SGP) continued spread, impacting livelihoods and food security and presenting a regional risk to SGP-free countries.
Kazakhstan	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate-high		Moroccan Locust being controlled but Italian Locust outbreak is developing.
		Moderate		Risk of Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) and Brucellosis spread.
Kyrgyzstan	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate-high		Current outbreak of Moroccan Locust.
		Moderate		Risk of Brucellosis spread.
	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>			The situation is stable and significantly improved. Some concerns still exist with high food prices combined with poverty and uncertainty with this year's cereal harvest.
Latvia	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High		Risk of spread of of African swine fever (ASF) from ASF-affected neighbouring countries.
Lithuania	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High		Risk of introduction of African swine fever (ASF) from ASF-affected neighbouring countries.
Poland	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High		Risk of spread of African swine fever (ASF) from ASF-affected neighbouring countries.
the Russian Federation	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate-high		Outbreaks and infestations of Moroccan, Italian and Asian Migratory locusts are taking place.
		High		African swine fever (ASF) continued spread in domestic pigs and wild boar, along the country's European border.
				Risk of Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), serotype O, spread in the swine production systems.
Tajikistan	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate-high		Current outbreaks of Moroccan and Italian locusts.
		Moderate		Risk of Brucellosis in livestock and humans.
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.



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	Turkmenistan	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Moroccan Locust outbreak has been controlled.
	Ukraine	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Potential for re-incursion of African swine fever (ASF) and further spread to Europe.
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	Colombia	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Risk of further spread of Classical swine fever (CSF) from affected areas and spread of Porcine epidemic diarrhoea virus (PEDV), affecting livelihoods with potential risk to neighboring countries free of PEDV.
	the Dominican Republic	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Continued spread of Porcine epidemic diarrhoea virus (PEDV), affecting livelihoods with potential risk to neighboring countries free of PEDV. Risk of Classical swine fever (CSF) spread at borders.
	Haiti	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Risk of introduction of Porcine epidemic diarrhoea virus (PEDV) from neighboring countries with ongoing PEDV outbreaks, affecting livelihoods and food security.
				Risk of Classical swine fever (CSF) spread at borders.
				Persistence of cholera. Water quality may be affected as well as food quality while being processed or prepared. It is estimated that 40 000 more will be infected in 2014, with regain of epidemic level, if investments are not increased.
	Honduras	<i>Threats to food security</i>		As a result of El Niño, in southern parts of the country, below average precipitation delayed plantings and may have resulted in area reductions and localized crop losses.
Nicaragua	<i>Threats to food security</i>		As a result of El Niño, below average precipitation delayed plantings and may have resulted in area reductions and localized crop losses.	

For more information:

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