

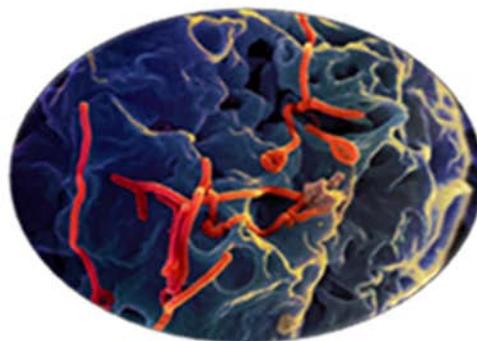


Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

No. 14

January-March 2015

Quarterly Early Warning Bulletin for Food and Agriculture



Addressing threats to food security and the food chain
in an integrated and multidisciplinary manner

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

Highlights

- In **West Africa**, the outbreak of the **Ebola** virus disease (EVD) in **Guinea, Liberia** and **Sierra Leone** continues to affect the food security situation of large numbers of people through the disruption of livelihoods, farming activities and markets. The death toll is rising rapidly and had exceeded 8,280 deaths and 21,000 cases as of 9 January 2015¹.
- In **central Africa**, the **food security** situation remains grave in the **Central African Republic** with one-third of the population in need of urgent assistance. In eastern **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, continued population displacements together with recent damaging floods aggravated food insecurity.
- In the **Near East**, persistent conflicts continued to exacerbate food insecurity in the **Syrian Arab Republic** and in **Iraq** with the outflow of refugees affecting neighbouring countries.
- In **China** and **Southeast Asia**, high risk of **Avian Influenza** (H5N1, H7N9, H5N6, H5N8) outbreaks, with potential spread within endemic countries.
- In **Africa**, bananas are threatened by **Bunchy Top Virus disease** and **Bacterial Wilt**. Also **Fusarium wilt disease** poses an immediate risk for spread in **Asia** and further spread to Africa and Near East.

¹ WHO Data 1/9/2015

Regional issues

Africa

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- In western Africa, the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease (EVD) in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone continues to affect the food security situation of large numbers of people through the disruption of livelihoods, farming activities and markets.
- There is an increased risk of Transboundary Animal Diseases spread including Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), Brucellosis, Peste des petits ruminants (PPR) and Lumpy skin disease (LSD), putting at risk livestock populations, livelihoods and food security of people, due to conflict escalation in some countries in Africa.
- In central Africa, the food security situation remains grave in the Central African Republic with one-third of the population in need of urgent assistance. In eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, continued population displacements together with recent damaging floods aggravated food insecurity.
- In East Africa, Cassava Mosaic Virus (CMV) and Cassava Brown Streak Virus (CBSVD) diseases can develop in the Great Lakes Region and cause yield losses to cassava production.
- Banana Bunchy Top Virus disease (BBTV) and Banana Bacterial Wilt (BXW) disease can develop into an epidemic.
- Tomato borer (*Tuta absoluta*) outbreaks in Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, and the Sudan.
- In southern Africa, there is a high risk of Armyworm outbreak as a result of prolonged drought.
- In southern Africa, there is a high risk of Red Locust hatching from early to mid-January 2015, followed by hopper band formation in areas where numerous parental populations are still present.
- In Madagascar, the full control of the current Migratory Locust plague depends on full funding of the Three-year Response Programme.
- In Sudan and Eritrea, Desert Locust outbreaks are currently in progress and an increasing number of hopper bands and swarms are expected to form in both countries.
- Increased risk of Rift Valley Fever (RVF) outbreaks due to the persistent occurrence of suitable environmental and climatic conditions for RVF vectors amplification in this region, primarily East Africa.
- In West Africa, recent outbreaks of Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), caused by serotype O, seem to be contained in Algeria and Tunisia. Vaccination and surveillance campaign is ongoing in all countries of the sub region.
- In Zimbabwe, severe damage to eucalyptus plantations due to outbreaks of Bronze bug, Red gum lerp psyllid and Blue gum chalcid insects.
- In Mozambique and South Africa, eucalyptus forests are at high risk of Red gum lerp psyllid insect outbreaks.

Near East & North Africa

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- Persistent conflicts in this region continued to exacerbate food insecurity in the Syrian Arab Republic and in Iraq with the outflow of refugees affecting neighbouring countries.
- Reoccurrence of Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV) cases in humans.
- Increased risk of Rift Valley Fever (RVF) outbreaks in Yemen and Saudi Arabia due to the persistent occurrence of suitable environmental and climatic conditions for RVF vectors amplification.
- In Iran, oak decline due to the prolonged drought and charcoal disease is affecting the livelihood of nomad people and water shed management.
- High loss of pine nut production due to dry pine cone syndrome and cone insect pests is occurring in Lebanon.

Asia & the Pacific

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- In China and Southeast Asia, high risk of Avian Influenza (H5N1, H7N9, H5N6, H5N8) outbreaks, with potential spread within endemic countries.
- In China, confirmed outbreaks of Porcine epidemic diarrhea virus (PEDV) in pigs, with potential spread to neighboring at-risk countries.

Europe & Central Asia

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- Moderate-high risk of locust hatching, followed by hopper infestations, should start in late March in some countries.
- Moderate risk of Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), Peste des petits ruminants (PPR), African swine fever (ASF), Brucellosis and Anthrax.

Latin America & Caribbean

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- Exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies in El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti and Honduras.
- High risk of Porcine epidemic diarrhea virus (PEDV) spread in Peru.
- High risk of spread of Classical swine fever (CSF) and swine diseases in Haiti with potential incursion to neighboring country.
- A severe outbreak of Bark beetles is creating heavy losses of the conifer forest in Honduras.

AFRICA			
COUNTRY	TYPE OF THREAT	LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
Burkina Faso	<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		<i>Massive influx of refugees from Mali put additional pressure on local food supplies. Over 33 000 Malian refugees are estimated to be living in the country as of September 2014.</i>
Burundi	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Banana Bunchy Top Virus disease (BBTV) and Bacterial Wilt may develop into an epidemic.
Cameroon	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Banana Bunchy Top Virus disease (BBTV) may develop into an epidemic.
	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		<i>Influx of refugees exacerbating food insecurity of the host communities already affected by recurrent droughts and floods. The number of refugees from the CAR that entered mainly East, Adamaoua and North regions was estimated at 241 000 in late November 2014. About 44 000 refugees from Nigeria entered mainly the Far North region since May 2013.</i>
Central African Republic	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate - High	Banana Bunchy Top Virus disease (BBTV) may develop into an epidemic.
	<i>Exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies</i>		<i>Conflict, displacements and below average crop production. The IDP caseload, as of early December, was estimated at 430 000 persons. In October 2014 about 1.5 million people, out of a total population of 4.6 million were estimated to be in need of food assistance. Food crop production in 2014 is estimated to be 58 percent below average, despite an 11 percent increase from the sharply reduced 2013 output.</i>
Chad	<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		<i>Large influx of refugees put additional pressure on local food supplies. Over 461 000 people from the Sudan's Darfur region, the Central African Republic and northern Nigeria, as well as the return of an estimated 340 000 Chadians, have put added pressure on local food supply negatively affecting food security. Over 550 000 people are estimated to be in need of food assistance according to the last "Cadre Harmonisé" analysis.</i>
the Congo	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate - High	Banana Bunchy Top Virus disease (BBTV) may develop into an epidemic.

AFRICA			
COUNTRY	TYPE OF THREAT	LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		<i>Influx of refugees straining the already limited resources of host communities. As of late November 2014, about 20 000 refugees from the CAR are sheltering in the country.</i>
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	African swine fever (ASF) outbreak is affecting livelihoods and food security. ASF was reported in this country for the first time since 1996 and there is a risk of further transmission to areas still not affected.
	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		Conflict related damage to agriculture sector in recent years and lack of support services, mainly in the northern regions.
the Democratic Republic of the Congo	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Risk of spread of Ebola virus disease (EVD) in the country, not related to the ongoing outbreaks in West Africa.
		High	Banana Bunchy Top Virus disease (BBTV) and Bacterial Wilt may develop into an epidemic.
	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		<i>Conflict and displacements in eastern provinces. As of late November 2014, the total number of IDPs was estimated at more than 2.7 million. An estimated 4.1 million people in need of urgent humanitarian assistance (June 2014).</i> <i>Floods and landslides in eastern provinces. At least 16 000 individuals in eastern parts were affected, raising serious food security and health concerns.</i> <i>Influx of refugees straining on already limited resources of host communities. As of late November, refugees from the CAR, mainly hosted in the northern Equateur province, were estimated at 68 000.</i>
Djibouti	<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		<i>Inadequate pasture availability and reduced access to humanitarian assistance. About 160 000 people are severely food insecure, mainly in pastoral southeastern areas and in the Obock region.</i>
Equatorial Guinea	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate - High	Banana Bunchy Top Virus disease (BBTV) may develop into an epidemic.
Eritrea	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Desert Locust. Locust numbers will increase on the Red Sea coast and hopper bands and swarms will form.
		Moderate - High	Wheat yellow and stem rust diseases can cause epidemics.
	<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		Vulnerability to food insecurity due to economic constraints.

AFRICA			
COUNTRY	TYPE OF THREAT	LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
Ethiopia	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Wheat yellow and stem rust diseases may cause epidemics.
	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		<i>Reduced localised crop production.</i> The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance increased to 3.2 million, mainly in pastoral areas.
Gabon	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Banana Bunchy Top Virus disease (BBTV) can develop into an epidemic.
the Gambia	<i>Exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies</i>		<i>Below-average crop production.</i> Over 261 000 people are estimated to be in Phase 3 “Crisis” and above according to the last “Cadre Harmonisé” analysis. An additional 634 000 people are estimated to be at risk of food insecurity (phase 2).
Guinea	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Ebola virus disease (EVD) outbreak has disrupted markets, farming activities and livelihoods, and it is seriously affecting the food security situation of large numbers of people.
Guinea-Bissau	<i>Exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies</i>		<i>Below-average crop production.</i> Cereal production is estimated to decrease by 34 percent in 2014 compared to the average. Over 190 000 are estimated to be in Phase 3: “Crisis” and above according to the last “Cadre Harmonisé” analysis.
Kenya	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Tomato borer (<i>Tuta absoluta</i>) outbreaks in the country.
		Moderate	Continued circulation of Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) impacting livelihoods and food security.
	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		<i>Successive seasons of below-average rains.</i> About 1.5 million people are severely food insecure, mainly located in north-eastern pastoral areas.
	<i>Unfavourable prospects for current crops</i>		Below-average cereal production expected in western key cropping areas due to a series of dry spells and high incidence of pests and diseases, including some outbreaks of the Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease (MLND).
Lesotho	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Armyworm outbreaks are likely to occur.
	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		<i>Reduced localised crop production.</i> Food security conditions remain strained, with an estimated 447 760 people requiring assistance.
Liberia	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Ebola virus disease (EVD) outbreak has disrupted markets, farming activities and livelihoods, and it is seriously affecting the food security situation of large numbers of

AFRICA			
COUNTRY	TYPE OF THREAT	LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
			people.
Madagascar	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Migratory Locust. The second control campaign to combat the plague and support its decline is in progress but funds are available until February 2015 only.
		Moderate	Armyworm outbreaks are likely to occur.
	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		<i>Reduced crop production in southern regions.</i> Food insecurity remains severe in southern regions, due to limited cereal availability. Although production improved somewhat in 2014, the output is still well below average. Continued support for the locust control programme is urgently requested to prevent another outbreak of the locust plague. Lower rice prices have improved food access.
Malawi	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Armyworm outbreaks are likely to occur.
			Red Locust. Large-scale breeding and formation of hopper bands are expected in early 2015 in the two outbreak areas shared with Mozambique.
	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		<i>Reduced localised crop production.</i> An estimated 640 000 people require assistance (a sharp decline compared to the 1.5 million estimated in 2013).
Mali	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low	Desert Locust. Low locust numbers may persist in the north.
		Moderate	Outbreaks of Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) in some parts of the country and risk of spread to unaffected areas.
			Ebola outbreak (8 cases and 6 deaths confirmed as of 9 January 2015 ²) imported from a country with Ebola transmission. Risk of continuous introduction of new cases and further human-to-human transmission.
	<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		<i>Droughts, floods, population displacements and insecurity in northern areas.</i> Over 263 000 people are estimated to be in Phase 3: "Crisis" and above according to the last "Cadre Harmonisé" analysis. An additional 1.7 million people are estimated to be at risk of food insecurity (Phase 2).
Mozambique	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Fusarium wilt disease of banana (race TR4) might further spread in Nampula region.
			Red Locust. Large-scale breeding and formation of hopper bands are expected in early

² WHO Data 1/9/2015

AFRICA			
COUNTRY	TYPE OF THREAT	LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
			2015 in the two outbreak areas shared with Malawi.
		Moderate	Armyworm outbreaks are likely to occur.
		Moderate	Recent Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) outbreak. The disease has been contracted from wild animals at a neighboring game park.
		High	Risk of spread of Red gum lerp psyllid insect in eucalyptus forest plantations.
	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		<i>Reduced localised crop production.</i> An estimated 150 000 people require assistance, mainly due to a reduced cereal availability. This figure is approximately 60 000 below the level estimated last year.
Niger	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low	Desert Locust. Low locust numbers may persist in the Air Mountains.
	<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		<i>Recurrent severe food crisis.</i> 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. Over 51 000 Malian refugees are estimated to be living in the country as of September 2014. Severe depletion of household assets and high levels of indebtedness.
Rwanda	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Banana Bunchy Top Virus disease (BBTV) and Bacterial Wilt may develop into an epidemic.
		High	Cassava Brown Mosaic Disease may cause losses to production.
		Moderate	Tomato borer (<i>Tuta absoluta</i>) outbreaks in the country.
Senegal	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Ebola case (one case confirmed as of 9 January 2015 ³) imported from a country with Ebola transmission. Risk of continuous introduction of new cases and further human-to-human transmission.
		Moderate	Risk of Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) outbreaks.
	<i>Exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies</i>		<i>Below-average crop production.</i> Cereal production in 2014 is estimated to be 41 percent below the average. Over 477 000 people are estimated to be in Phase 3: "Crisis" and above according to the last "Cadre Harmonisé" analysis. An additional 2.16 million people are estimated to be at risk of food insecurity (Phase 2).

³ WHO Data 1/9/2015

AFRICA			
COUNTRY	TYPE OF THREAT	LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
Sierra Leone	Threats to the food chain	High	Ebola virus disease (EVD) outbreak has disrupted markets, farming activities and livelihoods, and it is seriously affecting the food security situation of large numbers of people.
Somalia	Threats to the food chain	Low	Desert Locust. Small-scale breeding may occur on the northwest coast.
	Severe localized food insecurity		Conflict and civil insecurity. Over 1 million people are estimated to be in need of emergency assistance, mainly IDPs and poor households in southern and central areas.
South Africa	Threats to the food chain	Moderate	Armyworm outbreaks are likely to occur.
		High	Risk of spread of Red gum lerp psyllid insect in eucalyptus forest plantations.
South Sudan	Severe localized food insecurity		Conflict and civil insecurity. The number of severely food insecure people has decreased from 2.2 to 1.5 million, due to the availability of newly-harvested crops and the delivery of humanitarian aid. However, production short-falls in some areas and an escalation in the conflict are expected to result in increased numbers of people requiring assistance in 2015.
Swaziland	Threats to the food chain	Moderate	Armyworm outbreaks are likely to occur.
Tanzania	Threats to the food chain	High	Red Locust. Large-scale breeding followed by formation of hopper bands is expected in early 2015 as numerous parental populations persisted in the three outbreak areas. Banana Bacterial Wilt poses an immediate risk for spread.
		Moderate-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.
		Moderate	Tomato borer (<i>Tuta absoluta</i>) outbreaks in the country.
Uganda	Threats to the food chain	High	Tomato borer (<i>Tuta absoluta</i>) outbreaks in the country.
			Bacterial Wilt may develop into an epidemic.
			Risk of Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) spread within the Karamoja Region with devastating socio-economic impact and risk of spread to neighboring countries through common grazing areas at borders used by livestock pastoralists.

AFRICA			
COUNTRY	TYPE OF THREAT	LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		<i>Below average crop production.</i> About 180 000 people in Karamoja region are estimated to be severely food insecure following two years of below-average crop production.
Zambia	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Armyworm outbreaks are likely to occur.
		Moderate	Red Locust. Moderate-scale breeding is expected. Recent African swine fever (ASF) outbreaks and risk of further spread.
Zimbabwe	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Armyworm outbreaks are likely to occur. Continuous circulation of Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) with risk to livelihoods and food security.
		Moderate	Outbreaks of three major insect pests (Bronze bug, Red gum lerp psyllid and Blue gum chalcid) reported in eucalyptus forest plantations. Pest management efforts using biological control are in progress. The insects are likely to spread into neighbouring countries.
	<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		<i>Reduced localized crop production in southern and western regions.</i> An estimated 331 000 people require food assistance. However, the overall food security situation improved in 2014, with a 78 percent decrease in the number of food insecure persons compared to 2013, mainly attributed to more stable maize supplies.

NEAR EAST & NORTH AFRICA			
COUNTRY	TYPE OF THREAT	LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
Algeria	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low	Desert Locust. Scattered adults and small-scale breeding may be possible in the central and southern Sahara.
		High	Outbreaks of Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) serotype O have been reported and vaccination is being conducted in cattle around infected farms. However, small ruminants are not being vaccinated, this implies an ongoing risk of FMD transmission from non-vaccinated populations (including non-vaccinated small ruminants).

NEAR EAST & NORTH AFRICA			
COUNTRY	TYPE OF THREAT	LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
Egypt	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low	Desert Locust. Locust numbers will increase on the Red Sea coast, in the southeast as a result of local breeding; there is a moderate risk of adult groups and swarms arriving from Sudan.
		High	Continuous outbreaks of H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in poultry and humans. Substantial increase in human cases. Constant risk of circulation of Lumpy skin disease (LSD) in cattle.
Iran	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low	Desert Locust. Scattered adults may appear on the southeast coast of the country and breed on a small scale.
		High	Risk of spread of Lumpy skin disease (LSD) impacting livelihoods and food security. Buxus dieback and decline of oak forests is continuing due to the prolonged drought in the Zagros region of Iran. The oak dieback has a negative impact on the livelihood of nomad people and water shed management. Operations to minimise the drought effect are in progress. An outbreak of Boxwood Blight is continuing in north Iran affecting nearly 70 000 ha of endemic species of <i>Buxus hyrcana</i> which is on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) list.
Iraq	<i>Exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies</i>		<i>Escalation of the conflict and large internal displacement.</i> Over 2 million have been displaced since January 2014. A 1.2 million beneficiaries (IDPs, non-displaced food insecure in conflict areas and food insecure host families) receiving food assistance. Internal trade restrictions and reduced access to stocks held in the areas under the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) control.
Jordan	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Risk of spread of Lumpy skin disease (LSD) impacting livelihoods and food security.
			Fusarium wilt disease of banana (race TR4) might spread.
Lebanon	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Risk of spread of Lumpy skin disease (LSD) impacting livelihoods and food security.
		High	Continuous loss of pine nut production due to abiotic and biotic reasons. A similar phenomenon is reported in several countries in the Mediterranean region.

NEAR EAST & NORTH AFRICA			
COUNTRY	TYPE OF THREAT	LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
			Investigations are underway in Lebanon to improve the tree resilience.
Libya	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low	Desert Locust. Scattered adults may be present and small-scale breeding may be possible in the southwest.
		High	High risk of further Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) spread of serotype O.
Mauritania	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low	Desert Locust. Low locust numbers may persist in the northwest.
		Moderate	Risk of Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) due to transhumant animal movement between countries of the sub region.
	<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		<i>Influx of refugees put additional pressure on local food supplies and high food prices constrain access.</i> More than 54 700 Malian refugees remain in southeastern Mauritania as of September 2014. Over 367 000 people are estimated to be in Phase 3: “Crisis” and above according to the last “Cadre Harmonisé” analysis.
Morocco	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low	Desert Locust. Scattered adults may be present and small-scale breeding may be possible in the south.
		High	Risk of introduction of Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) serotype O from a neighboring country. A vaccination campaign is starting in high risk areas.
Saudi Arabia	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low-Moderate	Desert Locust. Winter breeding will cause locust numbers to increase and perhaps form groups on the Red Sea coast.
		Moderate	Reoccurrence of new Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) cases in humans. Continued unexplained potential introduction from an animal source. Camels are highly suspected but the mode of transmission to humans remains unknown. There is known human-to-human spread of this virus.
			Increased risk of Rift Valley Fever (RVF) outbreaks due to the persistent co-occurrence of suitable environmental and climatic conditions for RVF vectors amplification in this region.
the Sudan	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Desert Locust. Locust numbers will increase on the Red Sea coast and hopper bands and swarms will form.

NEAR EAST & NORTH AFRICA			
COUNTRY	TYPE OF THREAT	LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
		High	Tomato borer (<i>Tuta absoluta</i>) outbreaks in the country.
	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		<i>Conflict and civil insecurity.</i> The number of people estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance, mainly IDPs in conflict-affected areas, has decreased from 5.3 to 3.5 million.
the Syrian Arab Republic	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Fruit fly (<i>Bactocera dorsalis</i>) invasion in the country. Risk of spread of Lumpy skin disease (LSD) impacting livelihoods and food security.
	<i>Exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies</i>		<i>Worsening civil conflict and below average harvest.</i> Wheat harvest significantly affected by conflict and drought. An estimated 6.8 million people are facing severe food insecurity. Although some international food assistance is being provided, Syrian refugees are also putting strain on other host communities in neighbouring countries. A 2.7 million people receiving food assistance in neighbouring countries and 4.2 million within the country.
Tunisia	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Outbreaks of Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) serotype O have been reported and vaccination is being conducted in cattle around infected farms. However, small ruminants are not being vaccinated, this implies an ongoing risk of FMD transmission from non-vaccinated populations (including non-vaccinated small ruminants).
Yemen	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low-Moderate	Desert Locust. Winter breeding will cause locust numbers to increase and perhaps form groups on the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden coast; surveys in the country hampered by insecurity.
		Moderate -High	Wheat yellow and stem rust diseases may develop into an epidemic.
		Moderate	Increased risk of Rift Valley Fever (RVF) outbreaks due to the persistent co-occurrence of suitable environmental and climatic conditions for RVF vectors amplification in this region.
	<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		<i>Conflict, poverty, and high food and fuel prices.</i> About 40 percent of the population is considered food insecure. Recovery and resilience operation replaced emergency relief assistance.

ASIA & THE PACIFIC			
COUNTRY	TYPE OF THREAT	LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
Afghanistan	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate-High	Moroccan Locust. Hatching should start in March.
	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		<i>Continuing conflict and population displacement.</i> Over 700 000 internally displaced, mostly in Helmand province. 1.7 million targeted with food assistance
China	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Risk of Avian Influenza outbreaks increase in the early months of the year. Several serotypes are found in China. An outbreak of a new serotype of Avian Influenza (H5N3 HPAI) has been reported in September. Risk of spread to neighbouring countries. Increased outbreaks of H5N6 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) (24 outbreaks reported in October 2014). Risk of spread and potential impact on livelihoods and food security.
			Fusarium wilt disease of banana (race TR4) might further spread.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>		Recent outbreaks of Avian Influenza (H5N8). Risk of spread and potential impact on livelihoods and food security.
	<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		<i>Economic constraints and lack of agricultural inputs.</i> An estimated 16 million people remain at risk of food insecurity. Despite generally a good aggregate cereal harvest in 2014/15, the food system in the DPRK remains highly vulnerable to shocks and serious shortages exist particularly in the production of protein-rich crops and aggravated food insecurity.
India	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate-High	Wheat yellow rust might develop into an epidemic in the northeast of the country (Northern Hill zones).
			Several outbreaks of H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in November 2014. Risk of spread and potential impact on livelihoods and food security.
Indonesia	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>		Risk of H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPA1) and potential impact on livelihoods and food security.
		High	Fusarium wilt disease of banana (race TR4) might further spread.
Japan	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>		Recent infections of Avian Influenza (H5N8) in wild birds and risk of further spread.

ASIA & THE PACIFIC			
COUNTRY	TYPE OF THREAT	LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
Malaysia	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Fusarium wilt disease of banana (race TR4) might further spread.
Mongolia	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>		Recent outbreaks of Classical swine fever (CSF).
Pakistan	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low	Desert Locust. Scattered adults may appear in the southwest of the country and breed on a small scale.
		Moderate-High	Wheat yellow rust may develop into an epidemic.
the Philippines	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Fusarium wilt disease of banana (Panama Disease) (race TR4) might further spread especially in and around Mindanao region.
Viet Nam	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate-High	Blast disease of rice may develop into an epidemic.
		High	Recent outbreaks of Avian Influenza (H5N6) in backyard poultry and risk of further spread.
		Moderate	Risk of introduction of a new strand of Avian Influenza A (H7N9) from a neighbouring country, causing risk to human health and economic hardships for people.

EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA			
COUNTRY	TYPE OF THREAT	LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
Armenia	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>		Italian Locust. No development expected before May 2015.
		Moderate	Cases of Brucellosis in humans were reported in some parts of the country.
Albania	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Severe damages to pine forests caused by pine processionary moth reported.
Azerbaijan	<i>Threats to the food</i>		Moroccan Locust. Hatching should start in April.

EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA			
COUNTRY	TYPE OF THREAT	LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
	<i>chain</i>		
Georgia	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>		Italian and Moroccan locusts. No development expected before April 2015.
		Moderate	Cases of Anthrax were reported in humans and animals.
Kazakhstan	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>		Italian Locust. No development expected before April 2015.
Kyrgyzstan	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>		Moroccan Locust. Hatching should start in April.
		Moderate	Risk of further spread of Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) in cattle.
the Russian Federation	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>		Italian and Moroccan locusts. No development expected before April 2015.
			Recent cases of African swine fever (ASF) in wild boars. Risk of spread to neighbouring countries.
Tajikistan	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate-High	Moroccan Locust. Hatching should start in March.
Turkmenistan	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate-High	Moroccan Locust. Hatching should start in March.
Uzbekistan	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate-High	Moroccan Locust. Hatching should start in March.

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN			
COUNTRY	TYPE OF THREAT	LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
Chile	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Risk of introduction of Porcine epidemic diarrhea virus (PEDV) from neighboring countries.
Colombia	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Risk of further spread of Classical swine fever (CSF) and Porcine epidemic diarrhea virus (PEDV).
Ecuador	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Risk of spread of Swine enteric coronavirus diseases (SECD) in swine populations.
El Salvador	<i>Exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies</i>		<i>Drought-reduced maize production.</i> Significantly reduced maize supplies due to drought conditions negatively impacting the 2014 main first season, accounting for more than half of annual production. Around 96 000 families have been severely affected and are in need of assistance.
Guatemala	<i>Exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies</i>		<i>Drought-reduced maize production.</i> Significantly reduced maize supplies due to drought conditions negatively impacting the 2014 main first season, accounting for more than half of annual production. Official estimates point to 268 000 families being affected and the government has appealed for international assistance.
Peru	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Risk of Porcine epidemic diarrhea virus (PEDV) spread within the country.
Haiti	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Risk of spread of Classical swine fever (CSF) and swine diseases along with incursion to neighbouring country.
	<i>Exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies</i>		<i>Drought-reduced cereal production.</i> Drought conditions during the 2014 main first season, accounting for more than half of annual cereal production, have significantly reduced supplies of maize and rice.
Honduras	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	A severe outbreak of Bark beetles is affecting about 10 000 ha of conifer forest.
	<i>Exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies</i>		<i>Drought-reduced maize production.</i> Significantly reduced maize supplies due to drought conditions negatively impacting the 2014 main first season, accounting for more than half of annual production. The affected population in need of food assistance is estimated at 76 712 small-farming families.

For more information:

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