



Quarterly Early Warning Bulletin for Food and Agriculture

March 2013 – May 2013

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

HIGHLIGHTS

The international cereal prices in recent months have followed mixed trends with rice prices rising and wheat declining, while maize prices remaining generally steady.

Aggregate cereal import requirements of Low-income food-deficit countries (LIFDCs) for 2012/13 are expected to decrease following generally bumper local harvests in 2012 and an overall favourable outlook in 2013.

Plague of Malagasy Migratory Locust is underway in Madagascar and it is anticipated that the situation will deteriorate further and the main rice basins will be infested by May 2013, including by another locust pest the Red Locust.

A few small swarms of Desert Locust may appear in the northwest from Western Sahara in March. Hopper bands and swarms will form on the Red Sea coast in March but infestations will decline thereafter as vegetation dries out. Swarms may move into the interior from March onwards where one generation of breeding could occur.

Wheat rust diseases, especially yellow rust and stem rust might develop into epidemics in many regions.

The ongoing outbreak of armyworm in eastern and southern Africa could continue until the end of May.

Numbers of outbreaks of Peste des petits ruminants (PPR) expected to begin to increase in northern, southern, and central Africa (Algeria and Tunisia; Tanzania, Kenya, Comoros; Angola, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Zambia).

Continued risk of Highly pathogenic avian influenza H5N1 virus transmission from infected poultry to humans (China, Cambodia, Indonesia, Egypt).

Continued circulation of Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) in the next three months, predominated by serotype O in March, April and May in Africa, Europe and central Asia.

Rabies are estimated to kill over 30 000 people each year in Asia.





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REGIONAL ISSUES

AFRICA

In Central Africa, the recent escalation of civil conflict in the Central African Republic has increased population displacement and resulted in disruption of agricultural and marketing activities. In western Africa, the overall food security situation has improved significantly in the Sahel following an above-average 2012 cereal harvest. In eastern Africa, food security has generally improved as new harvests have replenished household stocks and supplied local markets. In southern Africa, prospects for the 2013 cereal crops are generally satisfactory.

A few small swarms of Desert Locust may appear in the northwest from western Sahara in March. Hopper bands and swarms will form on the Red Sea coast in March but infestations will decline thereafter as vegetation dries out. Swarms may move into the interior from March onwards.

Wheat rust diseases, especially yellow rust and stem rust might develop into epidemics in the East/Horn of Africa region.

The ongoing outbreak of armyworm in eastern and southern Africa could continue until the end of May.

Cassava virus diseases might affect cassava plantings.

There is a risk for circulation of African swine fever (ASF) during this period in eastern and middle and southern Africa (Central African Republic, Tanzania, Uganda, Chad, Cameroon, and Namibia).

Numbers of outbreaks of Peste des petits ruminants (PPR) expected to begin to increase in northern and central Africa (Tanzania, Kenya, Comoros; Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Congo and Zambia).

Continued circulation of Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) virus, serotypes A, O, SAT1 and SAT2 throughout the months of March, April and May in northern and central Africa (Algeria, Tunisia).

Anthrax may be present in April and May, as was the case in past years, depending on climate, mainly drought and floods, which tend to occur during these months. Anthrax cases have been noted during this period in southern (Namibia and Lesotho) and western Africa (Benin and Ghana).

NEAR EAST

Food security in the Syrian Arab Republic has further deteriorated with 4 million people (about 17 percent of the total pre-crisis population) now estimated to be food insecure.

A few small swarms of Desert Locust may appear in the northwest from western Sahara in March. Hopper bands and swarms will form on the Red Sea coast in March but infestations will decline thereafter as vegetation dries out. Swarms may move into the interior from March onwards where one generation of breeding could occur.

Numbers of outbreaks peste des petits ruminants (PPR) expected to begin to increase in northern Africa (Algeria, Tunisia).

Wheat rust diseases, especially yellow rust and stem rust might develop into epidemics in the Near East region.





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ASIA & THE PACIFIC	Prospects for 2013 wheat crop are generally favourable with the output expected to reach record levels in China and Pakistan. However, a slight decline is expected in India.
	Wheat rust diseases, especially yellow rust and stem rust might develop into epidemics.
	Continued threats for circulation of Highly pathogenic avian influenza H5N1 virus, causing outbreaks.
	Spread of Lumpy skin disease (LSD) in the region.
EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA	The campaigns of Moroccan, Italian and Asian Migratory Locusts will start from March to May, depending on the geographical position of the countries. In view of 2012 situation, it is expected that the most worrying infestations will occur in Uzbekistan (Asian Migratory Locust) and along the two sides of the border between Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation (Italian Locust).
	Wheat rust diseases, especially yellow rust and stem rust might develop into epidemics.
	Continued circulation of Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) in the next three months, predominated by serotype O.
	There is a risk of outbreaks of African swine fever (ASF) in this period are usually low, but a finding of a positive wild boar may indicate continuing spread in the wild boar population post winter months. Risk indicated in March and April.
	There is a anthrax risk of increased numbers of cases of anthrax in April and May, related to climate conditions.
	Rabies are estimated to kill over 30 000 people each year in Asia. Vaccinating dogs and cats and implementing prevention measures during slaughtering and butchering is key.
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	Coffee Rust Disease can affect coffee plantations throughout the region.
	There is a risk for spread of Classical swine fever (CSF) during this time period in central America and countries of the Andean region (Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador).
	Increased alertness to possible re-incursion of New world screwworm in April and May from endemic areas in south America into free areas of central America.





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REGION	COUNTRY	TYPE OF THREAT	LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
AFRICA	Botswana	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low	Armyworm: the outbreak is over and no more infestations are expected.
	Burkina Faso	<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		Massive influx of refugees from Mali has put additional pressure on local food markets. Although production recovered significantly in 2012, assistance is still needed in parts of the country, due to the lingering effects of last year's drought-induced food crisis.
	Burundi	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		Below-average seasonal harvests, coupled with high food prices, continue to erode purchasing power of low-income households.
	Cameroon	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		About 400 000 individuals in need of relief food assistance due to production shortfalls in some northern areas. The situation in the north of the country was further aggravated in August by floods affecting about 60 000 people.
	Central African Republic	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		Renewed civil conflict caused the displacement of 173 000 individuals and restricted access to agricultural land and food.
	Chad	<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		Lingering effects of 2011 sharp drop in production resulted in depletion of household assets. Moreover, over 300 000 people from the Sudan's Darfur region and the Central African Republic are located as refugees in southern and eastern regions of Chad. Also, the return of an estimated 79 000 Chadians from Libya is putting additional pressure on the local food supply.
	Congo	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		Widespread floods had already occurred in August/September 2012 affecting about 54 000 people. In November and December 2012, persistent torrential rains caused extensive flooding in the two largest cities in the country, (the capital Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire) causing the displacement of further 13 500 persons.
	Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		Conflict-related damage to agriculture in recent years and the lack of support services mainly in the northern regions. The 2011 post-election crisis forced thousands of people to leave the country and seek refuge, mostly in eastern Liberia, where over 65 000 Ivorian refugees were still living as of November 2012.





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	Democratic Republic of Congo	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		Escalation of conflict has displaced additional people increasing the total number of internally displaced persons to an estimated 2.7 million. Agricultural activities were hindered, especially in eastern parts, while high food prices continue to impede food access. Nationally, a total of 6.4 million people are estimated to be in food and livelihood crisis.
	Djibouti	<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		About 70 000 people, mainly pastoralists affected by high food prices and consecutive poor rainy seasons, are estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance.
	Eritrea	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>		Vulnerability to food insecurity due to economic constraints and high food and fuel prices.
			High	Desert Locust: a limited number of hopper bands and small swarms will form on the northern coast near Sudan. The country should remain on high alert and make every effort to find and treat all infestations.
			Moderate - High	Wheat rust diseases, especially yellow rust and stem rust might develop into epidemics.
		Moderate	Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD): continued endemic spread of FMD with risks of transmission of “new” serotypes to neighbouring countries.	
	Ethiopia	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>		Although the food security conditions are improving with the commercialization of the favourable 2012 <i>meher</i> season harvest, some 3.7 million people are still estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance.
			Moderate - High	Wheat rust diseases, especially yellow rust and stem rust might develop into epidemics.
			Moderate	Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD): continued endemic spread of FMD with risks of transmission of “new” serotypes to neighbouring countries.
	Gambia	<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		A steep drop in 2011 cereal production and high food prices led to a deterioration of the food security situation in several parts of the country. In spite of last year’s increased national production, assistance is still needed.



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	Guinea	<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		Access to food is negatively affected by several years of high food prices and general inflation.
	Kenya	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance is still estimated at 2.1 million. However, food security conditions are expected to deteriorate in some southeast and coastal zones due to below average 2012/13 short rains harvest.
		<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low	Quelea birds: an outbreak is likely to occur.
			Moderate	Armyworm: the ongoing outbreak will continue.
			High	Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease (MLND) might affect maize plantings.
	Moderate - High		Wheat rust diseases, especially yellow rust and stem rust might develop into epidemics.	
	Lesotho	<i>Exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies</i>		Lower household food stocks and high prices limit food availability and access. An estimated 39 percent of the population is food insecure.
	Liberia	<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		Slow recovery from war-related damages, inadequate social services and infrastructure, as well as high food prices and poor market access. Massive influx of refugees from Côte d'Ivoire. Some 65 647 Ivorian refugees were still living in Liberia as of November 2012.
Madagascar	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		Stable national rice prices are benefiting food security conditions. However, the passing of cyclone Felleng in January 2013 led to some flood damages and market disruptions. Further flooding remains a possibility until the end of the cyclone season in April 2013. Overall, 35 percent of households are estimated to be food insecure.	
	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Very High	Malagasy Migratory Locust: plague is underway. Because no large-scale campaign could take place during the 2012/2013 rainy season, it is anticipated that the locust situation will deteriorate further and the main rice basins (Mahajanga, Marovoay and Alaotra Lake) will be infested by May 2013, including by another locust pest, the Red Locust.	



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	Malawi	<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		Rapid rise in food prices has severely constrained food access, while localized floods in the south during January aggravated the poor food insecurity situation. Nearly 2 million people are in need of food assistance.
		<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Red Locust: fledging will start at the beginning of March giving rise to groups of adults.
			Low	Armyworm: outbreak is over and isolated infestations only are expected.
	Mali	<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		Insecurity in northern Mali have disrupted food commodity flows and resulted in large population displacements. This has worsened the already precarious food security situation created by the drought induced 2011 poor harvest.
	Mozambique	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		Heavy rains and flooding in January and February affected about 213 000 people, causing damage to cropped fields and loss of food stocks. Maize prices continue to climb across the country, negatively impacting on households' food access.
		<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Red Locust: fledging will start at the beginning of March giving rise to groups of adults.
			Moderate	Quelea birds: one dense roost reported in January. An outbreak is likely.
			Low	Armyworm: isolated infestations are expected
	Namibia	<i>Unfavourable prospects for current crops</i>		Below normal rains during the 2012/13 cropping season, with dry conditions intensifying at the start of 2013, except in the far northeastern areas.
		<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low	Armyworm: after a serious outbreak, no more infestations are expected from March onwards.
			Low to Moderate	Anthrax suspected.
			Moderate	Rabies: ongoing suspected outbreak in the northern communal area, especially the north-central areas of the country.





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	Niger	<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		The country has been struck by successive severe food crises in recent years resulting in a depletion of household assets and high levels of indebtedness. In addition, large numbers of refugees and returning national migrant workers from Mali and Libya placed an increasing demand on food.
	Senegal	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		Production shortfalls and high food prices in 2012 led to a deterioration of the food security situation in several parts of the country. Although production recovered significantly last year, assistance is still needed in parts.
	Sierra Leone	<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		Slow recovery from war-related damage. Depreciation of currency led to higher inflation negatively affecting households' purchasing power and food security conditions.
	Somalia	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		The number of people in need of emergency assistance has been halved in the past six months to 1.05 million as a consequence of continued humanitarian interventions and improved food supply due to the ongoing 2012/13 <i>deyr</i> .
		<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Wheat rust diseases, especially yellow rust and stem rust might develop into epidemics.
	South Sudan	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		About 1 million people are estimated to be severely food insecure, mainly in pocket areas affected by civil insecurity, trade restrictions and floods.
		<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate to High	Peste des petits ruminants (PPR), Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), and Lumpy skin disease (LSD): continued risk for spread of PPR, FMD, and LSD.
	Sudan	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		About 3.5 million people are estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance, mainly in conflict-affected areas.
<i>Threats to the food chain</i>		Very High	Desert Locust: more swarms are expected to form on the northern Red Sea coast in the coming weeks. If no further rains fall and vegetation dries out, some of these swarms could move into the interior of the country and threaten winter crops in the Nile Valley. Swarms may also cross the Red Sea to Saudi Arabia. Breeding will continue on the southern coast near the Eritrean border, causing additional hopper bands and small swarms to form in March. The country should remain on high alert and make every effort to find and treat all infestations.	





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			Moderate	Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD): continued endemic spread of FMD, with risks of transmission of “new” serotypes to neighbouring countries.
	South Africa	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Armyworm: infestations are reported in the north-east and in the centre and could extend more.
	Tanzania	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Red Locust: groups of adults and maybe some could form from March onwards.
				Maize lethal necrosis disease might affect maize plantings.
			Moderate - High	Armyworm: the ongoing outbreak could continue until the end of May.
			Low- Moderate	Quelea birds: an outbreak is likely.
	Uganda	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate - High	Maize lethal necrosis disease might affect maize plantings.
	Zambia	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Red Locust: fledging will start at the beginning of March giving rise to groups of adults.
			Low	Armyworm: the outbreak which started in early December and spread to 7 out of 10 provinces is over.
	Zimbabwe	<i>Exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies</i>		An estimated 1.67 million people are food insecure following the poor cereal output in 2012. However, generally stable prices and adequate maize supplies, due to imports, have stabilized food security conditions.
		<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low	Armyworm: after a severe outbreak during the previous months, isolated infestations only are expected in the country.





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NEAR EAST	Algeria	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low	Desert Locust: small-scale breeding will occur in the northern Sahara and in parts of central Sahara that could give rise to hopper and adult groups in May.
	Egypt	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Very High	Desert Locust: more hopper bands and swarms will form on the southern coast of the Red Sea in March but infestations will decline thereafter as vegetation dries out. Some locusts could move to the western Desert and threaten winter crops and oases.
			Moderate	Wheat rust diseases, especially yellow rust and stem rust might develop into epidemics.
			High	Highly pathogenic avian influenza: continued threats for circulation of H5N1 virus, causing outbreaks.
			Moderate	Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD): continued risk for introduction of new serotypes of FMD from infected non-official movements of livestock into Egypt.
	Iran	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low	Desert Locust: small-scale breeding will occur on the southeast coast, causing locust numbers to increase slightly but remain below threatening levels.
			Moderate	Wheat rust diseases, especially yellow rust and stem rust might develop into epidemics.
	Iraq	<i>Exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies</i>		Severe civil insecurity.
		<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Wheat rust diseases, especially yellow rust and stem rust might develop into epidemics.
	Jordan	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Wheat rust diseases, especially yellow rust and stem rust might develop into epidemics.
Moderate			Lumpy skin disease (LSD): potential continuation of ongoing LSD affecting livelihoods of cattle owners.	





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	Lebanon	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Wheat rust diseases, especially yellow rust and stem rust might develop into epidemics
			Moderate to High	Lumpy skin disease (LSD): potential continuation of ongoing LSD affecting livelihoods of cattle owners.
	Libya	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low	Desert Locust: low numbers of locusts are likely to be present in the southwest where small-scale breeding could occur if rains fall.
			Moderate	Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD): continued risk for introduction of new serotypes of FMD from infected non-official movements of livestock into Libya.
	Mauritania	<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		Lingering effects of the 2011 sharp drop in production which resulted in depletion of household assets. The country is also affected by high international food prices due to its high import dependency. Moreover, more than 110 000 Malian refugees have been registered in Hodh Ech Chargui Region in the southeastern part of the country.
		<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Desert Locust: a few small swarms may appear in the northwest from Western Sahara in March. Otherwise, low numbers of locusts will persist in the northwest and north where small-scale breeding could occur if rains fall.
	Morocco	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Desert Locust: small adult groups and swarms could form in southern Western Sahara. Additional breeding will occur only if more rains fall. Small-scale breeding will occur along the southern side of the Atlas Mountains that could give rise to hopper and adult groups in May.
			Moderate	Wheat rust diseases, especially yellow rust and stem rust might develop into epidemics.
			Moderate	Peste des petits ruminants (PPR): risk of introduction of PPR from infected countries in north and west Africa.
	Oman	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low	Desert Locust: small-scale breeding could occur on the northern coast if rains fall, causing locust numbers to increase slightly but remain below threatening levels.



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	Saudi Arabia	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Very High	Desert Locust: hopper bands and swarms will form on the Red Sea coast in March but infestations will decline thereafter as vegetation dries out. Swarms may move into the interior from March onwards where one generation of breeding could occur.
	Syrian Arab Republic	<i>Exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies</i>		Severe civil conflict continues. The number of people in need of urgent food and livelihood assistance is estimated to be 4 million. Although, some international food assistance is provided, the Syrian refugees are putting strain on other countries in the region.
		<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Wheat rust diseases, especially yellow rust and stem rust might develop into epidemics
	High		Lumpy skin disease (LSD): potential risk of spread of lumpy skin disease and other transboundary threats due to civil unrest.	
	Tunisia	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Wheat rust diseases, especially yellow rust and stem rust might develop into epidemics.
			Moderate	Peste des petits ruminants (PPR): continued spread in the country.
			Moderate to High	Highly pathogenic avian influenza: further spread of H9N2 in the commercial poultry sector.
	Yemen	<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		The severely food-insecure population in need of emergency food assistance is estimated at over 10 million people (46 percent of the population) as a result of high levels of poverty, prolonged conflict and high prices of food and fuel.
		<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low	Desert Locust: small-scale breeding could occur on the Red Sea coast if rains fall, causing locust numbers to increase slightly but remain below threatening levels.
			Moderate	Wheat rust diseases, especially yellow rust and stem rust might develop into epidemics.





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ASIA & THE PACIFIC	Afghanistan	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		Some areas, particularly in the extreme northeast and some higher elevations of the central highlands are faced with increased food insecurity due to loss of livestock and reduced remittances from the Islam Republic of Iran.
		<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Moroccan and Italian locusts: control operations against the Moroccan Locust should start by April.
	Bangladesh	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Wheat rust diseases might develop into epidemics.
			Moderate	Highly pathogenic avian influenza: Continuing outbreaks of H5N1 through local circulation. It is important to reassess strategy, including aspects such as compensation and biosecurity.
	Bhutan	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Highly pathogenic avian influenza: Continuing outbreaks of H5N1 through local circulation. It is important to reassess strategy, including aspects such as compensation and biosecurity.
	Cambodia	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Highly pathogenic avian influenza: continued reports of human cases of H5N1, clade 1.1 from exposure to infected poultry; this number is higher than in previous years. So far, there is a ninth human case (seven deaths).
	China	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate to High	Highly pathogenic avian influenza: outbreaks of H5N1 in humans and poultry continuing, though likely to decrease in numbers by April and May. It is important to identify clade, to ensure appropriate use of vaccine, if vaccination is part of a response strategy. Continued risk of H5N1 virus transmission from infected poultry to humans.
			High	Rabies: the Ministry of Health estimates that the country has the second highest rate in the world after India.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	<i>Widespread lack of access</i>		A dry spell in May-June 2012 affected early season harvest of wheat, barley and potatoes and main season soybeans. Localized floods in July-August 2012 have damaged agricultural infrastructure, including fish ponds. Chronic food insecurity exists, despite improved cereal harvest of 2012 main season, with 2.8 million severely vulnerable people requiring food assistance during the marketing year (November 2012/October 2013).	





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	India	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Wheat rust diseases, especially yellow rust and stem rust might develop into epidemics
			Low to Moderate	Highly pathogenic avian influenza: continued risk for H5N1 outbreaks. It is identified in a wild bird, but migratory season is close to end by March.
	Indonesia	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate to High	Highly pathogenic avian influenza: continued spread of the newly introduced H5N1 clade 2.3.2.1 to unaffected areas, some of these areas with ongoing clade 2.2 outbreaks, so outbreaks involving the new clade may be missed or overcounted.
	Lao People's Democratic Republic	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS): risk of introduction of PRRS from infected neighbouring countries: Expect increase in outbreaks beginning in May and lasting until July.
	Nepal	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Wheat rust diseases, especially yellow rust and stem rust might develop into epidemics.
			Moderate	Highly pathogenic avian influenza: continuing outbreaks of H5N1 through local circulation. It is important to reassess strategy, including aspects such as compensation and biosecurity.
	Pakistan	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Desert Locust: small-scale breeding will occur in Baluchistan, causing locust numbers to increase slightly but remain below threatening levels.
			Moderate	Wheat rust diseases, especially yellow rust and stem rust might develop into epidemics.
	Thailand	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low to Moderate	Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD): continued risk of incursions of, serotype O, from Myanmar.
			Low to Moderate	Highly pathogenic avian influenza: risk of introduction of H5N1 from infected countries in the region.
	Timor-Leste	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate to High	Rabies: risk of introduction of rabies from Indonesia, Kisar Island.





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	Viet Nam	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate to High	Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS): number of outbreaks of PRRS expected to increase from May to July. Potential risk of Streptococcus suis may be amplified in swine hosts with compromised immune systems, including if concurrent PRRS infection, presenting more risk to humans.
				Rabies: after an outbreak led to human fatalities in Viet Nam, government officials "reported that 70 percent of deaths were from dog and cat bites but up to 30 percent were thought to be linked to exposure during slaughter or butchery."
EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA	Israel	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate to High	Lumpy skin disease (LSD): ongoing LSD may continue in beef cattle systems with risks of incursion into the dairy commercial sector.
			Moderate	Newcastle disease (ND): expect to see increases in reports of ND outbreaks in Israel through the reporting period.
	Kazakhstan	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Moroccan, Italian and Asian Migratory Locusts: the locust campaigns will start from March to May. In view of 2012 situation, it is expected that the most worrying infestations of Italian Locust along the two sides of the border between Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation.
	Kyrgyzstan	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		A lower cereal production makes the country dependant on the import of staple foods and vulnerable to global food price rises, which adversely affect the purchasing power of the poorest families. Socio-political tensions still exist in Jalalabad, Osh and Batken Oblasts.
	Russian Federation	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Moroccan, Italian and Asian Migratory Locusts: the locust campaigns will start from March to May. In view of 2012 situation, it is expected that the most worrying infestation of Italian Locust along the two sides of the border between Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation .
Moderate to High			African swine fever (ASF): risk of outbreaks in this period are usually low, but a finding of a positive wild boar may indicate continuing spread in the wild boar population post winter months. Risk indicated in March and April.	





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	Uzbekistan	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	High	Moroccan, Italian and Asian Migratory Locusts: the locust campaigns will start from March to May. In view of 2012 situation, it is expected that the most worrying infestations of Asian Migratory Locust will occur in Uzbekistan.
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	Cuba	<i>Exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies</i>		Crop losses and agricultural damage due to Hurricane Sandy in October 2012. About 563 000 most vulnerable people affected by the hurricane have been targeted by WFP as beneficiaries of emergency food assistance.
	Ecuador	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Classical swine fever (CSF): there is a risk of spread during this time period.
	Guatemala	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Classical swine fever (CSF): there is a risk of spread during this time period.
	Peru	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Classical swine fever (CSF): there is a risk of spread during this time period.
	Haiti	<i>Severe localized food insecurity</i>		Severe damage to agriculture, housing and infrastructure caused by Tropical Storm Isaac and Hurricane Sandy in 2012.
		<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate to High	Risks of continuous spread of classical swine fever and teschovirus.
	Mexico	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Moderate	Highly pathogenic avian influenza: newest outbreak of H7N3 in poultry in a new location – importance to continue vigilance, surveillance, and to re-assess vaccination strategy.
Panama	<i>Threats to the food chain</i>	Low to Moderate	New world screwworm: increased alertness to possible re-incursion in April and May.	

For more information:

Food Chain Crisis Management Framework (FCC)

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