**HIGHLIGHTS**

In the Sahel, prospects are favorable for current crops following generally adequate rains. Still, difficulties of access to food and seeds are noted in many countries in the sub-region. 18.7 million people are facing food and nutrition insecurity, from which more than 1 million children under the age of five are at risk of severe acute malnutrition.

- Threat of Desert Locust hopper bands and swarms in October - November in western Africa and potential threat of adult groups and swarms arriving in north-western Africa after October.
- Increased risk of observing an epidemic of Rift Valley Fever in the Horn of Africa (Kenya, Tanzania) towards the end of the year affecting livelihoods, food security and human life.
- Potential spread of Peste des Petits Ruminants from West and Central Africa to naive native small ruminant populations in countries of southern Africa.

**REGIONAL ISSUES**

**AFRICA**

In the Sahel, prospects are favorable for current crops following generally adequate rains. Still, difficulties of access to food and seeds are noted in many countries in the sub-region. 18.7 million people are facing food and nutrition insecurity, from which more than 1 million children under the age of five are at risk of severe acute malnutrition.

- Second generation breeding of Desert Locust in progress in western Africa (Chad, Mali and Niger) with related threat of hopper bands in October and swarms developing in November.
- Peste des Petits Ruminants will continue to spread and impede livelihoods and food security, with potential spread to native populations in eastern, western and Horn of Africa.
- Potential flooding due to predicted El Niño events may lead to large Rift Valley Fever outbreaks in the Horn of Africa, affecting livelihoods, food security and human life.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NEAR EAST</strong></td>
<td>Potential threat of Desert Locust adult groups and swarms arriving after October.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **ASIA & THE PACIFIC** | Risk of a new wave of outbreaks of H5N1 HPAI in poultry and continued risk for human cases in Asia.  
Swine diseases, including highly virulent porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome and Classical Swine Fever continue to spread in Asia.  
Small, moderate to large outbreaks of anthrax, affecting domestic and wild ruminants, and people touching or consuming sick or dead animals, are predicted in areas with seasonal rainfalls in Asia. |
| **EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA** | Infestations of and control operations against the Moroccan, Italian and Asian Migratory Locusts came to an end in July in most Caucasian and Central Asian countries (later in Russia and probably in Kazakhstan, which faced a serious situation this year). No further development is expected during the next three months and until March 2013.  
Continued risk of spread of African Swine Fever in the Russian Federation, potentially impacting livelihoods and food security in Europe, Central Asia and Caucasus region.  
Small to moderate outbreaks of anthrax, affecting domestic and wild ruminants, and people touching or consuming sick or dead animals, are predicted in some areas of East Europe and Caucasus.  
Small to moderate outbreaks of Trichinellosis are predicted in some East European and Caucasus countries due to consumption of un-inspected smoked and dried pork (wild boar) products.  
Small to moderate outbreaks of bacterial infections are predicted in Caucasus due to common consumption of un-pasteurised milk and cheese. |
**LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN**

Increased risk of Classical Swine Fever in Central America, spreading from Guatemala to neighboring areas through informal movement of pigs and products across borders.

Moderate outbreaks of cholera and typhoid are predicted in areas with poor quality of drinking water resulting in occasional to persistent low to moderate contamination of food chain in Latin America and Caribbean region. Epidemics cannot be excluded.

Small to moderate outbreaks of foodborne diseases (e.g. Chagas disease) are predicted across Latin America and Caribbean region due to frequent consumption of un-pasteurized fresh juice.

### Table: Threats to the Food Chain in Africa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGION</th>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>TYPE OF THREAT</th>
<th>LEVEL</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AFRICA</td>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>Threats to the food chain</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Risk of incursions from neighboring countries affected with Peste des Petits Ruminants and subsequent spread within the country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>Exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies</td>
<td></td>
<td>Erratic rains and extended dry spells throughout the growing season caused cereal production to fall by nearly 20 percent in 2011. Cereal prices increased sharply across the country. About 2 million people will still need assistance between July and September. Massive influx of refugees from Mali has put additional pressure on already tight local food markets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>Severe localized food insecurity</td>
<td></td>
<td>Below-average harvests in 2012, coupled with high food prices, continue to erode purchasing power of low-income households.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>Severe localized food insecurity</td>
<td></td>
<td>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 has been further aggravated in mid August by widespread floods which affected about 25 000 people, depriving them of their livelihoods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Threats to the food chain</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Continued increased spread of African Swine Fever, affecting livelihoods and food security.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>Severe localized food insecurity</td>
<td></td>
<td>Civil conflict and insecurity caused the displacement of more than 100 000 individuals and restricted access to agricultural land and food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Threat</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>Exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies</td>
<td>Irregular rains and extended dry spells led to a sharp decline in cereal and pasture output in 2011 in both the southern Sudanian and northern Sahelian zones of the country. Cereal production dropped by 49 percent in 2011 compared to the previous year. Moreover, large numbers of refugees are located in southern and eastern regions of Chad (over 300 000 people from the Sudan’s Darfur region and the Central African Republic). Also, the return of an estimated 79 000 Chadians from Libya is putting additional pressure on the local food supply.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threats to the food chain</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Second generation breeding of Desert Locust in progress; threat of hopper bands in October and swarms developing in November.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>Severe localized food insecurity</td>
<td>Influx of more than 100 000 refugees since the end of 2009, mostly from Democratic Republic of Congo, has increased pressure on limited local food resources.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td>Severe localized food insecurity</td>
<td>Conflict-related damage to agriculture in recent years and the lack of support services mainly in the northern regions. Last year’s post-election crisis has forced thousands of people to leave the country and seek refuge, mostly in eastern Liberia, where about 63 000 Ivorian refugees were still living as of early September 2012.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of Congo</td>
<td>Severe localized food insecurity</td>
<td>Civil conflict has displaced an estimated 2.2 million people, hindering agricultural activities, while high food prices continue to impede food access. A total of 5.4 million are estimated to be in a food and livelihood crisis.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threats to the food chain</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Peste des Petits Ruminants will continue to spread and impede livelihoods and food security.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>Widespread lack of access</td>
<td>About 180 000 people are estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance due to high food prices and several consecutive poor rainy seasons affecting pastoralists.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>Widespread lack of access</td>
<td>Vulnerability to food insecurity due to economic constraints and high international food and fuel prices.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Ethiopia

**Severe localized food insecurity**

The estimated number of people in need of humanitarian assistance has been revised upward from 3.2 to 3.8 million, mainly as a consequence of poor *belg* and *gu/ganna* rains in areas of Somali, Tigray, Oromia and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People’s regions.

### Gambia

**Exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies**

Cereal production is officially estimated to have dropped by 56 percent in 2011 compared to the previous year. Production shortfalls and high food prices led to a deterioration of the food security situation in several parts of the country. About 240,000 people are estimated to be seriously affected.

### Guinea

**Severe localized food insecurity**

Access to food is negatively affected by high food prices and general inflation.

### Kenya

**Severe localized food insecurity**

The food insecure population is estimated at 2.1 million (plus about 535,000 refugees), mainly in agro-pastoralist areas in northern, southeastern and coastal districts that had three to four consecutive dry seasons.

**Threats to the food chain**

- **Moderate**: Peste des Petits Ruminants will continue to spread and impede livelihoods and food security.
- **High**: Potential flooding due to predicted El Niño events may lead to vector borne disease outbreaks, including Rift Valley Fever.

### Lesotho

**Exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies**

Significant drop in national cereal production; 2012 output represents only 30 percent of the average, while high maize meal prices constrain access. An estimated 39 percent of the population are food insecure.

### Liberia

**Widespread lack of access**

Slow recovery from war-related damage. Inadequate social services and infrastructure, as well as poor market access and high food prices. Massive influx of refugees from Côte d’Ivoire: about 63,000 Ivorian refugees were still living in Liberia as of early September 2012.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Severe localized food insecurity</th>
<th>Threats to the food chain</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>Cyclones in early 2012 damaged homesteads and crops, deteriorating food security conditions of the affected populations, particularly in eastern districts. However, generally stable prices prevail, despite reduced 2012 rice harvest.</td>
<td>The 2011-2012 emergency campaign of Migratory Locust resulted in the control of 105,000 ha only. Consequently, the upsurge has now turned into a plague. The locust situation will worsen with the onset of the rainy season, starting from mid-October.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>Production shortfalls and a rapid rise in maize prices in southern districts aggravate food insecurity conditions, affecting an estimated 1.6 million persons. Increase in inflation rate exacerbates conditions for low-income households.</td>
<td>Risk of incursions from neighboring countries affected with Peste des Petits Ruminants and subsequent spread within the country.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>Civil strife and insecurity in northern Mali forced over 268 000 people to leave the country and seek refuge in neighboring countries, while 174 000 more were internally displaced as of late August. This has worsened the already precarious food security situation created by last year’s poor harvest. About 4.6 million people are estimated to be at risk of food insecurity across the country.</td>
<td>Second generation breeding of Desert Locust in progress; threat of Desert Locus hopper bands in October and swarms developing in November.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>Dry spell in central and southern parts dampens production in affected areas, consequently an estimated 255 000 people require humanitarian assistance to help bridge food gaps.</td>
<td>Risk of incursions from neighboring countries affected with Peste des Petits Ruminants and subsequent spread within the country.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Niger

**Threats to the food chain**

**Moderate**

Second generation breeding of Desert Locust in progress; threat of Desert Locus hopper bands in October and swarms developing in November.

**Exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies**

After the severe food crisis that struck the country in 2009/10, erratic rains and extended dry spells throughout the growing season led to a sharp decline in 2011 cereal and pasture output. In addition, large numbers of refugees and returning national migrant workers from Libya and Mali placed an increasing demand on food: 6.4 million people are estimated to be at risk of food insecurity.

### Senegal

**Threats to the food chain**

**Low**

Small infestations of Desert Locust may appear after October.

**Severe localized food insecurity**

Production shortfalls and high food prices led to a deterioration of the food security situation in several parts of the country.

### Sierra Leone

**Widespread lack of access**

Slow recovery from war-related damage. Depreciation of currency led to higher inflation rates negatively affecting households’ purchasing power and food security conditions.

### Somalia

**Severe localized food insecurity**

About 2.1 million people are in need of emergency assistance due to the past severe drought, the ongoing civil conflict and limitations in delivering humanitarian assistance.

### South Sudan

**Severe localized food insecurity**

About 850 000 million people are estimated to be food insecure (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 3), due to low cereal production in 2011, civil insecurity, trade restrictions, high food prices and increasing demand by Internally Displaced People (IDPs), returnees and refugees.

### Sudan

**Severe localized food insecurity**

About 4.3 million people are in need of food assistance (including about 2 million IDPs in Darfur) due to a very low 2011 cereal production, civil insecurity (mainly in South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Darfur) and high food prices.

### Tanzania

**Threats to the food chain**

**High**

Potential flooding due to predicted El Niño events may lead to vector borne disease outbreaks, including Rift Valley Fever.
### Uganda

**Threats to the food chain**
- Moderate to high
- Moderate to large outbreaks of cholera are predicted with poor quality of drinking water, resulting in occasional to persistent contamination of food chain.

### Zambia

**Threats to the food chain**
- High
- Risk of incursions from neighboring countries affected with Peste des Petits Ruminants and subsequent spread within the country.

### Zimbabwe

**Exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies**
- Dry spells in late 2011 and early 2012 result in a 32 percent decrease in cereal production, particularly impacting southern areas, which were also affected by poor harvests in 2011. However, maize supplies are currently stable, but prices are high in southern markets. Currently, an estimated 1.2 million people are food insecure.

### NEAR EAST

#### Algeria

**Threats to the food chain**
- Moderate
- Potential threat of Desert Locust adult groups and swarms arriving after October.

#### Egypt

**Threats to the food chain**
- Moderate
- Continued increase in outbreaks of Foot-and-Mouth Disease are likely to spread, with risk of incursion to neighboring countries.
- H5N1 HPAI control activities continue; however, reported A/H5N1 infections in poultry and humans are likely to continue.

#### Iraq

**Exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies**
- Severe civil insecurity.

#### Libya

**Threats to the food chain**
- Moderate
- Potential threat of Desert Locust adult groups and swarms arriving after October.
- High
- Continued spread of Foot-and-Mouth Disease outbreaks SAT 2 and new virus incursions from sub-Saharan Africa due to lack of country security and border control for animal and animal products.
### Mauritania

**Exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies**

Cereal production dropped by 34 percent in 2011 due to poor distribution of rainfall. Pasture conditions were also severely affected in the pastoral and agropastoral zones of the country. The country is also affected by high international food prices due to its high import dependency. About 700,000 people are estimated to be at risk of food insecurity. Moreover, more than 90,000 Malian refugees have been registered in Hodh Ech Chargui region in the southeastern part of the country, as of mid-July 2012.

**Threats to the food chain**

Medium

Numbers of Desert Locust expected to increase.

### Morocco

**Unfavorable prospects for current crops**

Unfavorable weather conditions delayed planting activities, followed by moisture stress resulting in a lower wheat production of 3.9 million tonnes, over 36 percent less than in 2011.

**Threats to the food chain**

Moderate

Potential threat of Desert Locust adult groups and swarms arriving after October.

### Syrian Arab Republic

**Exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies**

Severe civil unrest. The number of people in need of urgent food assistance has increased to 1.5 million (from an estimated one million last March) over the next three months alone. By the end of the year this figure is estimated to double if current situations do not improve.

**Threats to the food chain**

High

Risk of spread of endemic animal diseases and incursions from neighboring countries of Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Peste des Petits Ruminants, due to civil unrest and reduction of veterinary services activities.

### Tunisia

**Threats to the food chain**

Moderate

Risk of further spread of Peste des Petits Ruminants within the country.

### Yemen

**Widespread lack of access**

The severely food insecure population in need of emergency food assistance is estimated at about 10 million people (44.5 percent of the population) as a result of high levels of poverty, prolonged conflict and high food and fuel prices.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASIA &amp; THE PACIFIC</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Severe localized food insecurity</td>
<td></td>
<td>Some areas, particularly in the extreme northeast and some higher elevations of the central highlands are faced with increased food insecurity due to below-normal temperatures and above-normal precipitation resulting in poor agricultural conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Threats to the food chain</td>
<td>Low to moderate</td>
<td>Small, moderate to large outbreaks of anthrax, affecting domestic and wild ruminants, and people touching or consuming sick or dead animals, are predicted in areas with seasonal rainfalls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Threats to the food chain</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Recurrent event of human intoxication with meat from animal illegally treated with Clenbuterol as a growth promoter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic People’s Republic of Korea</td>
<td>Widespread lack of access</td>
<td></td>
<td>The harvest of the 2012 early season crops was poor and a dry spell and floods are expected to affect the main season food production. In addition economic constraints and lack of agricultural inputs continue to lead to inadequate food supplies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unfavorable prospects for current crops</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dry spell and floods in parts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>Threats to the food chain</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Peste des Petits Ruminants will continue to spread and impede livelihoods and food security.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>Threats to the food chain</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>New wave of outbreaks of H5N1 HPAI in poultry with the continued risk for human cases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
<td>Continued spread of highly virulent porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome in Viet Nam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EUROPE &amp; CENTRAL ASIA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>Threats to the food chain</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Continued unchecked spread of African Swine Fever through the northern to southern extent of the western border of the country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td></td>
<td>Infestations of and control operations against the Italian and Asian Migratory Locusts will come to an end in September.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Threats to the food chain</td>
<td>Risk</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
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<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>Threats to the food chain</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>Risk of new incursions and further spread of African Swine Fever from neighboring country affected with the disease, potentially impacting livelihoods and food security.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>Severe localized food insecurity</td>
<td></td>
<td>Socio-political tension since June 2010 in Jalalabad, Osh and Batken Oblasts, in parallel with a lower cereal production and increasing food prices, hinder access to food and causing threats on food security among vulnerable groups of the population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LATIN AMERICA &amp; CARIBBEAN</td>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Risk of spread of Teschovirus in small holder and commercial holdings, directly impacting livelihoods and food security from incursions from Haiti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>Severe localized food insecurity</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tropical storm Isaac caused severe localized damage to agriculture, housing and infrastructure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unfavorable prospects for current crops</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dry weather followed by floods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Threats to the food chain</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Further spread of Teschovirus and Classical Swine Fever outbreaks in rural areas due to lack of vaccination coverage of swine populations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Moderate to large outbreaks of cholera are predicted with poor quality of drinking water, resulting in occasional to persistent contamination of food chain.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>