



Desert Locust Bulletin

General situation during August 2023 Forecast until mid-October 2023

WESTERN REGION: CALM

SITUATION. Mainly isolated mature solitary adults in the northern Sahel of **Mauritania**, including a few hoppers, and in the central pasture of **Niger**. Immature adults in northeast **Morocco** (66 ha treated) and isolated adults in **Algeria**.

FORECAST. Small-scale breeding will continue in the northern Sahel in **Mauritania**, **Mali**, **Niger**, and **Chad** due to above-normal rainfall in September and October. Low numbers of adults may arrive in southern **Western Sahara** and the southern Sahara in **Algeria** where breeding could eventually occur.

CENTRAL REGION: CALM

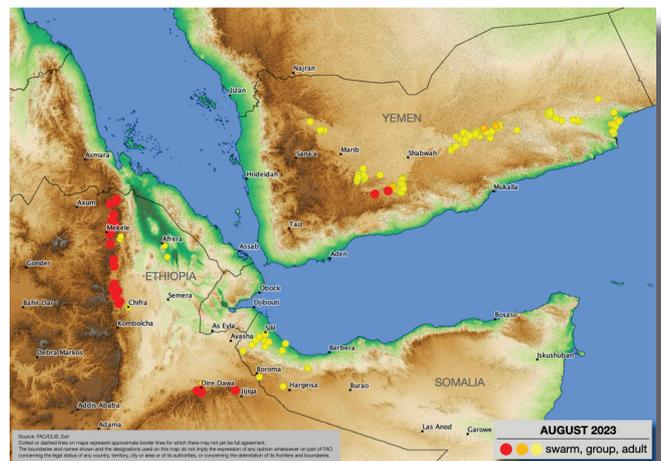
SITUATION. A few small immature swarms migrated from **Eritrea** (100 ha treated) to northeast **Ethiopia** (615 ha) and continued further south to Afar and Somali regions; low numbers of adults in northwest **Somalia**. Scattered adults, groups, and some hatching along both sides of the Nile River and in the Red Sea coast of **Sudan** (53 ha); isolated adults in the southern Nile Valley, **Egypt**. Scattered adults, a few groups, and an immature swarm in the interior of **Yemen**; adults, laying and a group near the eastern coast of **Oman** (20 ha); scattered adults on the central Red Sea coast of **Saudi Arabia**.

FORECAST. Small-scale breeding will continue in the interior of **Sudan**, **Eritrea** and **Yemen** and could occur in eastern **Ethiopia**, northwest **Somalia**, and the coast of Yemen if more rains fall. Isolated adults may remain near the southern Nile Valley in **Egypt** and decrease in **Oman**.

EASTERN REGION: CALM

SITUATION. Low numbers of hoppers and adults in Rajasthan, **India**; few adults with some copulating in Tharparkar, Nara, and Cholistan deserts, **Pakistan**.

FORECAST. Only very small breeding along both sides of the Indo-Pakistan border where the monsoon will withdraw during the end of September.



LOCUST IN ETHIOPIA

The Desert Locust situation was calm during August. A few small immature swarms migrated from Eritrea in the first days of the month to the highlands of northeast Tigray in Ethiopia and continued to the lowland areas of the Rift Valley where there were control operations. In Yemen, a few immature groups and swarms were seen in the interior, a few adult groups and hatching were in Sudan, and a few adults in Egypt while Oman had adults, a group, and laying. In the northern Sahel of West Africa, a few hoppers and adults were present in Mauritania while adults were in Niger. There were a few adults in Morocco and Algeria. Scattered locusts were seen on the border of Indo-Pakistan and hoppers occurred in Rajasthan, India. During the forecast, above-normal rains and small breeding are expected to continue in the northern Sahel from Mauritania to western Eritrea until about November which is longer than normal this year. Good rains are likely to occur during the winter season where breeding will start earlier than normal this year in October in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden coast from Sudan to northwest Somalia and from Saudi Arabia to Yemen. In the Indo-Pakistan area, below-normal rains are expected, and the southwest monsoon should withdraw by the end of September.

The FAO Desert Locust Bulletin is issued every month by the Desert Locust Information Service (DLIS) at FAO HQ in Rome, Italy. DLIS continuously monitors the global Desert Locust situation, weather and ecology to provide early warning based on survey and control results from affected countries, combined with remote sensing, historical data and models. The bulletin is supplemented by Alerts and Updates during periods of increased Desert Locust activity.

Telephone: +39 06 570 52420 (7 days/week, 24 hr)
E-mail: eclou@fao.org / faodlislocust@gmail.com

Internet: www.fao.org/ag/locusts
Facebook/X: faolocust



Weather & Ecological Conditions in August 2023

Good rains fell in the northern Sahel Mauritania to Eritrea while the ITCZ drastically changed from one dekad to another.

WESTERN REGION

During August, the position of the seasonal movement of the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) drastically changed from one dekad to another compared to its normal average. In the first dekad, the location was more than 200 km south than normal in southwest Mauritania and Senegal, about 75 km south than normal in southeast Mauritania, normal in the Adrar des Iforas of Mali, about 75 km north than normal in Mali and Niger border of southern Algeria, about 250 km further north than normal in eastern Niger, and more than 300 km north than normal in northeast Chad reaching southeast Libya. During the second dekad, it was slightly north than normal in Mauritania (110 km), about normal on the Mali, Niger, and southern Algeria border but a bit south than normal in eastern Niger and Chad. Good rains fell in the month, especially during the second dekad in south, central, northwest, and north Mauritania as well as Western Sahara, north of Tombouctou in Mali, in Tamesna Plains, Air and the central pasture of Niger, and in the northern parts of Chad, including the Tibesti Mountains in the northwest and the Ennedi Plateau. In the last dekad, light rain occurred in some places while good rains fell in western Mauritania on the 24th. Annual vegetation continued to increase from southern and central areas of Mauritania, northern areas of Mali, Niger, and Chad, and in southern parts of Algeria. In Northwest Africa, there was no rain and vegetation were only green in parts of the irrigated areas near the Adrar in the central Sahara of Algeria.

CENTRAL REGION

During August, the seasonal movement of the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) moved about 400 km north than usual in the Nile Valley of Sudan to reach Selma Oasis during the first dekad but then moved further south than normal in the second dekad to about 200 km near Khartoum. Good rains fell in Sudan from West Darfur to the Red Sea Hills, the western lowlands of Eritrea, and the highlands of Tigray in Ethiopia. In the Rift Valley of Ethiopia, light rains fell at times in the lowland areas of Afar and northern Somali regions as well as part of the plateau in northwest Somalia. In the Arabian Peninsula, light rains fell at times in the interior of Yemen with some floods while light rainfall in the central and northern parts of the Red Sea coast near the first dekad and moderate rainfall in the second dekad. Strong winds, thunderstorms, and heavy rainfall occurred on 22 August in western Saudi Arabia near central coastal and mountain areas. Annual vegetation was good for breeding in the interior of Sudan, the western lowlands of Eritrea and a few places in the interior of Yemen but was

mainly dry in other places of the lowlands of Afar in Ethiopia, northwest Somalia, and Oman.

EASTERN REGION

No rain occurred in the month except for two days on 19 and 20 August on the India-Pakistan border from the central part of Rajasthan near Phalodi, India to the southeast part of Cholistan near Islamgarh, Pakistan. As a result, western and eastern Rajasthan had a large rain deficit of more than 60 percent. Consequently, annual vegetation was green in only a few parts of Tharparkar and Cholistan deserts in Pakistan and some areas of Rajasthan, India.



Area Treated

Control operations declined in August to 1 410 ha compared to 4 290 ha in July.

Eritrea	100 ha
Ethiopia	615 ha
India	556 ha
Morocco	66 ha
Oman	20 ha
Sudan	53 ha



Desert Locust Situation and Forecast

WESTERN REGION

According to the subseasonal models, above-normal rains are expected to continue in the northern Sahel in September and continue during October and November with the seasonal models. As a result, small solitarious breeding with hatching, hoppers and fledglings will continue longer than normal this season, probably until the end of November.

ALGERIA

• SITUATION

During August, no locusts were seen in the central Sahara from Adrar (2753N/0017W) to Reggane (2643N/0010E) except for isolated immature solitarious adults at one place north of Reggane on the 1st.

• FORECAST

Low numbers of adults are probably present in a few areas in the southern Sahara near Tamanrasset and along the border of Mali and Niger where small-scale breeding is likely to occur with hatching and solitarious hoppers during September and October.

BURKINA FASO

• SITUATION

No locust reports were received in August.

• FORECAST

No significant developments are likely.

CHAD

• SITUATION

No locusts were reported during August.

• forecast

Low numbers of adults are probably present in the northern Sahel between Kanem, Fada and Faya where small-scale breeding is likely to occur with hatching and solitary hoppers during September and October.

LIBYA

• SITUATION

No locusts were reported during August.

• FORECAST

No significant developments are likely.

MALI

• SITUATION

During August, no locusts were seen during surveys in the western area near Kayes (1426N/1128W) and Niore de Sahel (1512N/0935W).

• FORECAST

Low numbers of adults are likely to appear in the northern Sahel between Timetrine, Tilemsi Valley, Adrar des Iforas, and Tamesna and perhaps in some places in the west from Kayes to Nara where breeding is likely to occur on a small scale with hatching and solitary hoppers during September and October.

MAURITANIA

• SITUATION

During August, isolated immature solitary adults were present during the first week in the southwest near Rkiz (1658N/1514W) of Trarza. Isolated mature solitary adults were seen from Boutilimit (1732N/1441W) to Nema (1636N/0715W) in Hodh Ech Chargui, mainly between Aleg (1703N/1355W) to Moudjeria (1752N/1219W) in Brakna. Copulating occurred in the first week near Aleg. During the last dekad of August, isolated fifth instar hoppers were seen at two places north of Tamchekket (1714N/1040W) suggesting that laying started during the second dekad of July. In the northwest, isolated immature and mature solitary adults were seen from Akjoujt (1945N/1421W) to Oujeff (2003N/1301W).

• FORECAST

Small-scale breeding will continue in the northern Sahel between Trarza and Hodh Ech Chargui where solitary hoppers could start to fledge in early September onwards. In the northwest, breeding may occur from the rain that fell in mid-August in Inchiri and southwest Adrar.

MOROCCO

• SITUATION

During August, scattered immature solitary and transiens adults were seen in the northeast near Bouarfa (3232N/0159W). Control operations treated 66 ha.

• FORECAST

Low numbers of adults are likely to appear in the southern Western Sahara and perhaps eventually breed on a small scale.

NIGER

• SITUATION

During August, isolated mature solitary adults were seen in a few places in the central pasture between Tanout (1458N/0852E) and Tasker (1507N/1041E) during the first and last week of the month.

• FORECAST

Low numbers of adults are likely to be breeding on a small scale in the Tamesna Plains and the central pasture areas with hatching and solitary hoppers during September and October and fledging starting about mid-September.

SENEGAL

• SITUATION

No locusts were reported during August.

• FORECAST

No significant developments are likely.

TUNISIA

• SITUATION

No locusts were reported during August.

• FORECAST

No significant developments are likely.

BENIN, CAMEROON, CAPE VERDE, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, GAMBIA, GHANA, GUINEA, GUINEA BISSAU, LIBERIA, NIGERIA, SIERRA LEONE, AND TOGO

• FORECAST

No significant developments are likely.

CENTRAL REGION

According to the subseasonal models, above-normal rains are expected during the first week of September in northern Sudan and after that rain will be below normal. Further south, rains will become normal in Sudan but below normal in the western lowlands of Eritrea, Somalia, and Yemen. As a result, small solitary breeding will continue during the summer and early autumn in the interior with hatching and hoppers during September and fledging in October. Seasonal models suggest winter seasons and breeding will start earlier than normal this year in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden coast in about October and continue to February.

DJIBOUTI

• SITUATION

No locust reports were received in August.

• FORECAST

No significant developments are likely.

EGYPT

• SITUATION

During August, a few isolated mature solitary adults were seen in the southern Nile Valley near Abu Simbel (2219N/3138E). No locusts were seen nearby in Tushka (2247N/3126E) as well as on the southeastern coast near Abu Ramad (2224N/3624E). No locusts were seen also near Tushka (2247N/3126E), Sh. Oweinat (2219N/2845E) and the coast.

• FORECAST

No significant developments are likely.

ERITREA

• SITUATION

During August, an immature adult group was seen in the northern highlands north of Nakfa (1640N/3828E) on the 17th and 100 ha were treated. No locusts were seen during surveys in the western lowlands from Teseney (1506N/3639E) near Sudan south to Ethiopia during the last dekad.

• FORECAST

Low numbers of adults are likely to be breeding in the western lowlands with hatching and solitary hoppers during September and October.

ETHIOPIA

• SITUATION

During the first few days of August, a few small immature swarms migrated from the highland and coast of Eritrea into the northeast Tigray highland near Adigrat (1417N/3928E) and continued to move south to Mekele (1329N/3928E) and Korem (1230N/3931E) during the first week. During the second week, the swarms remained to the north and south of Mekele. During the third week, the few swarms moved further south from Mekele towards the eastern escarpment, and one arrived on the lowland areas in the Afar region on the 14th west of Gewane (1010N/4038E). During the last dekad of the month, a few immature swarms moved across the Rift Valley to Dire Dawa (0935N/4150E) and the escarpment of the Ahmar highland near Harar (0919N/4206E). Control operations treated 615 ha.

• FORECAST

Depending on rainfall in the next six weeks, the few immature groups and swarms are likely to stay in the Rift Valley of Afar and the northern Somali regions, mature and breed. There is also a possibility that some migration could occur in the plateau of northwest Somalia.

OMAN

• SITUATION

During August, scattered solitary and transiens mature adults with a few copulating were on the eastern coast from

south of Ras Al Hadd (2230N/5947) for about 120 km during the first dekad. During the second dekad, a group of immature and mature adults were seen in the interior near Al Kamil (2213N/5913E) where 20 ha were treated. No locusts were seen in the north along the Batinah coast, the interior from Buraimi (2415N/5547E) to Adam (2223N/5731E), and on the central interior west of Duqm (1939N/5743E).

• FORECAST

A few adults and hoppers will remain near the eastern coast where fledglings will be during the last dekad of September. After that, adults will decrease and no significant developments are likely.

SAUDI ARABIA

• SITUATION

During August, scattered immature and mature solitary adults were present on the central coast of the Red Sea near Qunfidah (1909N/4107E). No locusts were seen in the southwest interior near Najran (1729N/4408E).

• FORECAST

Locust adults could increase during October when rainfall is expected to occur on the Red Sea coast.

SOMALIA

• SITUATION

During August, isolated and a few scattered mature solitary adults were seen in the northwest near the coast near Silil (1058N/4326E) and Lughaye (1041N/4356E), in the escarpment, and on the plateau near Boroma (0956N/4313E). No locusts were seen in the northeast interior east of Erigavo (1040N/4720E), near Gardo (0930N/4905E) and Las Anod (0828N/4721E), and further south near Dusa Mareb (0532N/4623E).

• FORECAST

Low numbers of solitary adults may persist in parts of the northwest. There is a chance that a few small groups or swarms may arrive from Ethiopia. Small-scale winter breeding is likely to start early this year in the coastal areas about the end of October.

SUDAN

• SITUATION

During August, scattered immature and mature solitary adults and a few groups were present along the Nile River from Shendi (1641N/3322E) to Dongola (1910N/3027E), in the Bayuda Desert, Atbara River, and west of the Red Sea Hills from north of Kassala (1527N/3623E) to Sinkat (1855N/3648E). A few adults and groups were laying near the Atbara River and further east towards Derudeb (1731N/3607E) were scattered first instar hoppers hatched during the last week. Along the Red Sea coast, scattered mature solitary adults were seen near Tokar (1827N/3741E) along with one group, Port Sudan (1938N/3713E) in the central, and Fodukwan (2145N/3644E) in the north as well as in the subcoastal areas north of Tomala (2002N/3551E). Control operations treated 53 ha.

• FORECAST

Breeding of solitary adults and some small groups are likely to remain from West Darfur to Kassala. More laying, hatching, hoppers and fledglings will continue during September and October in the summer season of the interior. Winter breeding on the Red Sea coast could start at the end of October.

YEMEN

• SITUATION

During August, limited surveys were carried out where isolated and scattered immature and mature solitary adults were present in the interior near Al Hazm (1610N/4446E), Bayhan (1452N/4545E), Ataq (1435N/4649E), Sayun (1559N/4844E) and the Hadhramaut Valley, and near the east coast near Al Ghaydah (1612N/5210E) as well as west in the interior. A few groups were seen near Sayun where copulation occurred at the begin of the month while other groups were near Shabwah (1522N/4700E). An immature swarm was seen near Nisab (1430N/4629E) on the 15th and 26th. No locusts were seen in Marib and in the eastern interior northwest of Shehan (1746N/5229E).

• FORECAST

Low numbers of solitary adults and some groups are expected to breed on a small scale in parts of the interior between Al Hazm, Hadhramaut Valley and the plateau where hatching, hoppers, fledgling, and new immature adults can occur in September and October. Once vegetation dries out, locusts may appear on the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden coastal areas during October where rains may occur.

BAHRAIN, D.R. CONGO, IRAQ, ISRAEL, JORDAN, KENYA, KUWAIT, LEBANON, PALESTINE, QATAR, SOUTH SUDAN, SYRIA, TANZANIA, TURKEY, UGANDA, AND UAE

• FORECAST

No significant developments are likely.

EASTERN REGION

According to the subseasonal models, below-normal rains are expected along the Indo-Pakistan border where the southwest monsoon is likely to withdraw during the end of September and locusts will decrease in October. During the spring breeding, seasonal models suggest slightly wetter rains may start in southeast Iran and southwest Pakistan in February.

AFGHANISTAN

• SITUATION

No locust reports were received in August.

• FORECAST

No significant developments are likely.

INDIA

• SITUATION

During the second dekad of August, isolated and scattered solitary hoppers of all stages, as well as immature and mature adults, were seen in Rajasthan north of Jaisalmer

(2652N/7055E) near the border and from the Indira Gandhi Canal east to Bikaner (2801N/7322E). Laying started at the end of June and finished in early August while fledgling began in mid-August. No locusts were seen elsewhere in Rajasthan and Gujarat. Control operations treated 556 ha.

• FORECAST

As a result of small breeding, fledging will continue until almost the end of September. The southwest monsoon is likely to withdraw during the end of September and locust adults will decrease in October.

IRAN

• SITUATION

During August, no locusts were seen in the interior of the southeast near Pishin (2605N/6145E) and the Jaz Murian Basis, the interior of Fars region close to Shiraz (2936N/5234E), and in the southwest coast east of Abadan (3021N/4817E).

• FORECAST

No significant developments are likely.

PAKISTAN

• SITUATION

During August, mainly isolated mature solitary adults were seen near the Indo-Pakistan border in Tharparkar desert near Khokhropar (2542N/7012E) and Cholistan desert northeast of Islamgarh (2751N/7048E). Some adults were copulating during the first dekad and hatching probably started during the last week. In the Nara desert, a few immature adults were present. No locusts were seen in the Uthal (2548N/6637E) area west of Karachi.

• FORECAST

Only very small breeding could occur in parts of the Tharparkar, Nara and Cholistan deserts where hatching and solitary hoppers will occur in September with fledglings started during the end of the month. The southwest monsoon is likely to withdraw during the end of September and locust adults will decrease in October.



Announcements

Locust warning levels

A colour-coded scheme indicates the alert level, perceived risk, or threat of current Desert Locust infestations to crops, and appropriate response:

- **Green** – calm situation (low alert); no threat to crops (*maintain regular monitoring*)
- **Yellow** – cautious situation (moderate alert); potential threat to crops (*increased vigilance, control may be needed*)
- **Orange** – serious situation (high alert); threat to crops (*survey and control must be undertaken*)

- **Red** – dangerous situation (very high alert); significant threat to crops (*intensive survey and control operations must be conducted*)

The scheme is applied to the Locust Watch web page and to the monthly bulletins and updates.

Locust reporting

RAMSES data. Countries should connect to the Internet and backup the RAMSES database whenever data are added or changed; do not wait until the end of the month.

Bulletins. Affected countries are encouraged to prepare decadal, fortnightly, or monthly bulletins that summarize and analyze the situation, and share them with other countries.

Reporting. All information should be sent by e-mail to the FAO Desert Locust Information Service (eclo@fao.org and faodlislocust@gmail.com). Reports received by the first day of the new month will be included in the FAO Desert Locust Bulletin; otherwise, they will not appear until the following month. Reports should be sent even if no locusts were found or if no surveys were conducted.

eLocust3 digital tools

In addition to the original eLocust3 tablet, FAO has three free tools for data collection in the field:

- eLocust3m – a smartphone app for survey and control data, developed with PlantVillage (Android: play.google.com; iOS: appl.apple.com; how-to-use videos: tiny.cc/eL3mVideos)
- eLocust3g – a GPS app for emergencies, developed with Garmin (tiny.cc/eLocust3g)
- eLocust3w – an Internet form for emergencies, developed in Kobo (tiny.cc/eLocust3w)

The geo-referenced data collected by these tools feed into FAO's global early warning system and are critical for real-time monitoring, near-instant analysis, and planning field operations in each country.

[www.fao.org/ag/locusts/en/activ/2573/eL3suite/index.html]

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

FAO has developed pocket-sized SOPs for use in the field on Desert Locust biology, survey, and control, including instructions on how to use eLocust3 tools, that are available in different languages.

[www.fao.org/ag/locusts/en/publicat/gl/sops/index.html]

Community awareness

As communities have an important role to play in Desert Locust management, FAO has developed:

- Posters – six simple, easy to understand posters, providing basic messaging on pesticide containers, safety measures, pesticide exposure, farmer advice, and Desert Locust (www.fao.org/ag/locusts/en/publicat/2581/index.html)
- Animation – a simple SWABO animation for all readers to learn about the world's most dangerous migratory pest (www.youtube.com/watch?v=3TOhuA-v1m4)

Publicly available locust data

Desert Locust survey and control data are available for research and other non-commercial purposes:

- FAO Locust Hub (locust-hub-hqfao.hub.arcgis.com/)
- FAO Hand-in-Hand (data.apps.fao.org/)

2023 calendar

- **CLCPRO/CRC.** Interregional training course on aerial control application of Desert Locust, Agadir, Morocco (30 October – 3 November)
- **CLCPRO.** Training on the use of SVDN version 3 and monitoring/evaluation system, Bamako, Mali (27 November – 1 December)
- **CLCPRO.** 16th session of the Executive Committee, Nouakchott, Mauritania (4–8 December)
- **SWAC.** 33rd session, Rome (18–20 December)
- **SWAC.** Desert Locust Information Officer workshop, Rome (21–22 December)



Glossary of terms

The following special terms are used in the Desert Locust Bulletin when reporting locusts:

Non-gregarious adults and hoppers

Isolated (few)

- very few present and no mutual reaction occurring
- 0–1 adult/400 m foot transect (or less than 25/ha)

Scattered (some, low numbers)

- enough present for mutual reaction to be possible but no ground or basking groups seen
- 1–20 adults/400 m foot transect (or 25–500/ha)

Group

- forming ground or basking groups
- 20+ adults/400 m foot transect (or 500+/ha)

Adult swarm and hopper band sizes

Very small

- swarm: less than 1 km²
- band: 1–25 m²

Small

- swarm: 1–10 km²
- band: 25–2,500 m²

Medium

- swarm: 10–100 km²
- band: 2,500 m² – 10 ha

Large

- swarm: 100–500 km²
- band: 10–50 ha

Very large

- swarm: 500+ km²
- band: 50+ ha

Rainfall

Light

- 1–20 mm

Moderate

- 21–50 mm

Heavy

- more than 50 mm

Summer rains and breeding areas

- July–September/October
- Sahel of West Africa, Sudan, western Eritrea; Indo-Pakistan border

Winter rains and breeding areas

- October–January/February
- Red Sea and Gulf of Aden coasts; northwest Mauritania, Western Sahara

Spring rains and breeding areas

- February–June/July
- Northwest Africa, Arabian Peninsula interior, Somali plateau, Iran/Pakistan border

Other reporting terms

Breeding

- The process of reproduction from copulation to fledging

Recession

- Period without widespread and heavy infestations by swarms

Remission

- Period of deep recession marked by the complete absence of gregarious populations

Outbreak

- A marked increase in locust numbers due to concentration, multiplication and gregarisation which, unless checked, can lead to the formation of hopper bands and swarms

Upsurge

- A period following a recession marked initially by a very large increase in locust numbers and contemporaneous outbreaks followed by the production of two or more successive seasons of transient-to- gregarious breeding in complimentary seasonal breeding areas in the same or neighbouring Desert Locust regions

Plague

- A period of one or more years of widespread and heavy infestations, the majority of which occur as bands or swarms. A major plague exists when two or more regions are affected simultaneously

Decline

- A period characterised by breeding failure and/or successful control leading to the dissociation of swarming populations and the onset of recessions; can be regional or major

Regions

Western

- Locust-affected countries in West and North-West Africa: Algeria, Chad, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, Tunisia; during upsurges and plagues only: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierre Leone and Togo

Central

- Locust-affected countries along the Red Sea: Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Yemen; during upsurges and plagues only: Bahrain, D.R. Congo, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Palestine, Qatar, South Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Turkey, UAE and Uganda

Eastern

- Locust-affected countries in South-West Asia: Afghanistan, India, Iran and Pakistan.



Useful tools and resources

FAO Locust Watch. Information, maps, activities, publications, archives, FAQs, links
<http://www.fao.org/ag/locusts>

FAO/ESRI Locust Hub. Desert Locust maps and data download, and emergency response progress
<https://locust-hub-hqfao.hub.arcgis.com>

FAO regional commissions. Western Region (CLCPRO), Central Region (CRC), South-West Asia (SWAC)
<http://www.fao.org/ag/locusts>

IRI RFE. Rainfall estimates every day, decade and month
http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/.Food_Security/.Locusts/index.html

IRI Greenness maps. Dynamic maps of green vegetation evolution every decade
http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/Food_Security/Locusts/Regional/greenness.html

NASA WORLDVIEW. Satellite imagery in real time
<https://worldview.earthdata.nasa.gov>

Windy. Real time rainfall, winds and temperatures for locust migration
<http://www.windy.com>

eLocust3 suite. Digital tools for data collection in the field (mobile app, web form, GPS)
<http://www.fao.org/ag/locusts/en/activ/DLIS/eL3suite/index.html>

eLocust3 training videos. A set of 15 introductory training videos are available on YouTube
<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLf7Fc-oGpFHEdv1jAPaF02TCfpcnYoFQT>

RAMSEsv4 training videos. A set of basic training videos are available on YouTube
<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLf7Fc-oGpFHGyzXqE22j8-mPDhhGNq5So>

RAMSEsv4 and eLocust3. Installer, updates, videos, inventory and support
<https://sites.google.com/site/rv4elocust3updates/home>

FAOLocust Twitter. The very latest updates posted as tweets
<http://www.twitter.com/faolocust>

FAOLocust Facebook. Information exchange using social media
<http://www.facebook.com/faolocust>

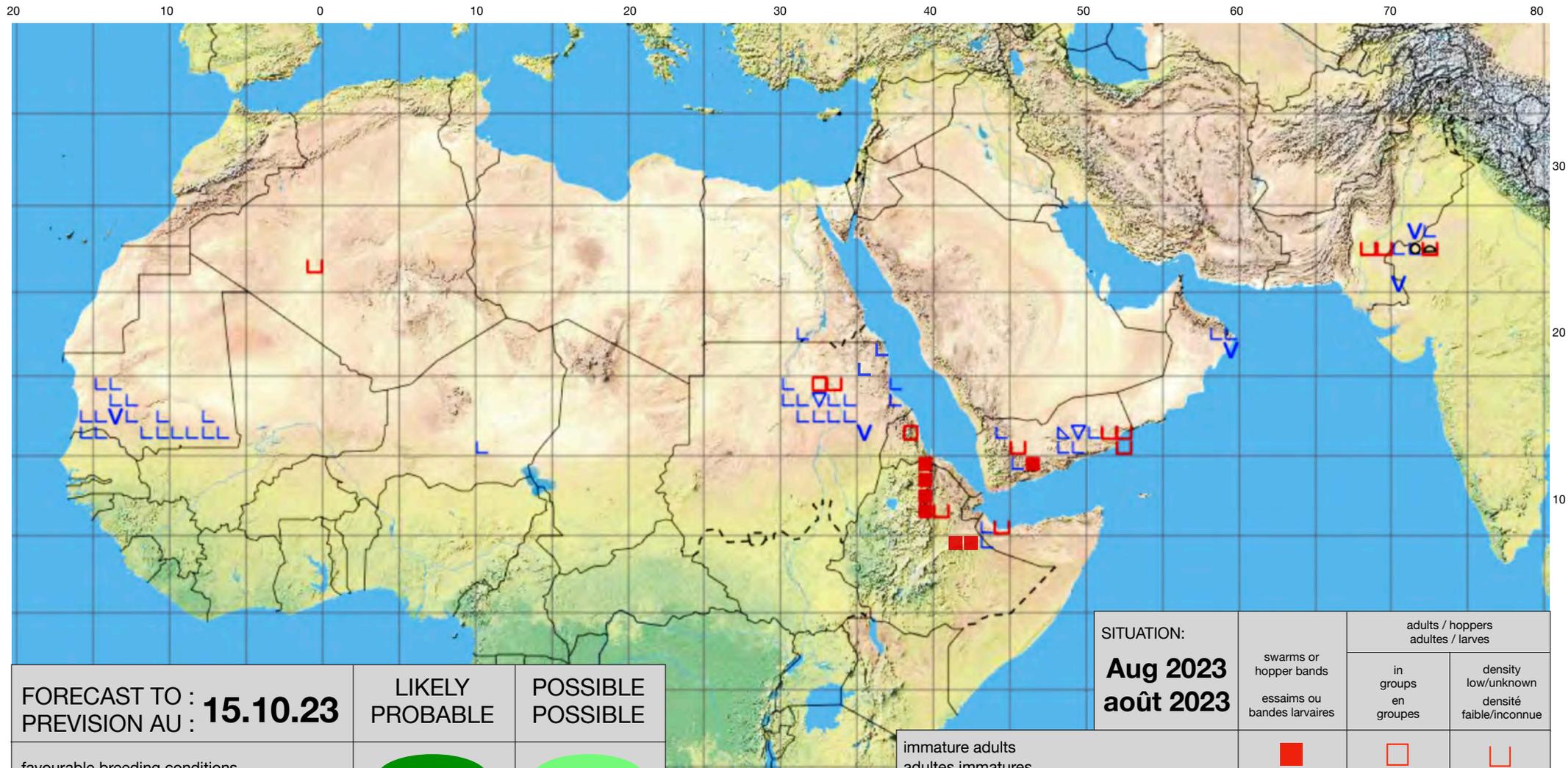
FAOLocust Slideshare. Locust presentations and photos
<http://www.slideshare.net/faolocust>

eLERT. Online database of resources and technical specifications for locust emergencies
<http://sites.google.com/site/elertsite>



Desert Locust Summary

Criquet pèlerin – Situation résumée



FORECAST TO : PREVISION AU : 15.10.23	LIKELY PROBABLE	POSSIBLE POSSIBLE
favourable breeding conditions conditions favorables à la reproduction		
major swarm(s) essaim(s) important(s)		
minor swarms(s) essaim(s) limité(s)		
non swarming adults adults non essaimant		

SITUATION: Aug 2023 août 2023	swarms or hopper bands essaims ou bandes larvaires	adults / hoppers adultes / larves	
		in groups en groupes	density low/unknown densité faible/inconnue
immature adults adultes immatures			
mature or partially mature adults adultes matures ou partiellement matures			
adults, maturity unknown adultes, maturité inconnue			
egg laying or eggs pontes ou œufs			
hoppers larves			
hoppers & adults (combined example) larves et adultes (symboles combinés)			