Desert Locust
Update 01-15 July 2020

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
The unprecedented Desert Locust threat to food security and livelihoods persists in the Horn of Africa and is increasing in southwest Asia.
**Kenya**

- Second-generation spring swarms are present in northwest Kenya.
- Most of the swarms in northwest Kenya will migrate northwards and cross South Sudan to Sudan while other swarms will migrate to Ethiopia.

**Ethiopia**

- Second-generation spring swarms are present in eastern Ethiopia.
- Breeding continues in eastern and northern Ethiopia.
- Few swarms will migrate from northwest Kenya to Ethiopia.
- Some swarms could migrate from Yemen to northeast Ethiopia in July.
**Somalia**

- Second-generation spring swarms are present in parts of Somalia.
- Breeding continues in central and northern Somalia where hopper bands are present.
- Swarms that concentrate in northern Somalia are likely to move east to the Indo-Pakistan summer breeding areas.
- Some swarms could migrate from Yemen to northern Somalia in July.

**South Sudan**

- Most of the swarms in northwest Kenya will migrate northwards and cross South Sudan to Sudan.
The unprecedented Desert Locust threat to food security and livelihoods is increasing in southwest Asia.

Many of the spring-bred swarms migrated to the Indo-Pakistan border before the monsoon rains.

These swarms will return to Rajasthan with the start of the monsoon in the coming days to join other swarms still arriving from Iran and Pakistan, which is expected to be supplemented by swarms from the Horn of Africa in about mid-July.

Early breeding has already occurred along the Indo-Pakistan border where substantial hatching and band formation will take place in July that will cause the first-generation summer swarms to form in mid-August.
Sudan

- Desert Locust situation will be developed at the Summer breeding belt, particularly at River Nile State due to the detection of breeding groups, as well as reporting of mature immature groups at south west Abu Hamed.

- Surveillance confined at River Nile, White Nile, Northern and North Kordofan states during the above mentioned period where 29,950 ha surveyed indicated scattered and gregarious hoppers and adults in several locations.

- Limited ground control operations were conducted at Berti area (River Nile State) against groups of hopper and adults.

- No locusts were seen at West Kordofan state.

- The green vegetation cover is prevailed along Nile valley and the pivot schemes and greening in West Kordofan State.
Desert Locust is an un-predicted migrant pest, even if you have plenty of human and logistics resources, you cannot detect more than 50% of the infestation. Not mentioning invading swarms.

Therefore the remaining undetected locusts could devastate all crops and pastures, bearing in mind the following:

- I square Km of swarm eats the same food as 35,000 people a day.
- During the period Jan. to March PPD controlled 28 swarms amounted to about 16,000 square Km.
- So far PPD managed to protect food for about 5.5 million people in Sudan.

It is important to understand that PPD is the only source for information on Desert Locust.

Any information driven from any other sources than PPD will be confusing and leading to a disaster.
Desert Locust Forecast

- Light to moderate rainfalls received during the reporting period at some of summer breeding areas especially in the western and southern states.

- Accordingly, the ecological conditions will become favourable to accommodate scattered locust, as well as, the chance for swarms from neighbouring countries to invade the summer breeding areas will increase.

- First instar hoppers are expected to appear by mid-July at River Nile State and the scattered locust will congregate along the Nile valley.

- Therefore, staff are staying vigilant and keeping close monitoring of all summer breeding areas during the forecasting period.
The Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Desert Locust Operations

- Khartoum and some other states were under 24-hour curfew.
- Nevertheless, the Locust Control Department of the Plant Protection Directorate managed to issue travel permits for their teams, and currently they are able to mobilize them to various states as DL situation requires.
- So Far there are in the field bout 10 survey & control teams
- A training on locust operations held in Eddamer (River Nile State) for 12 participants during the period 28/06-04/07/2020.
- Further 5 trainings sessions will be held in Medani (Central State), Kosti (White Nile State), El Obied (North Kordofan State), El Fasher (North Darfur State) and Swakin (Red Sea State).
Introduction of eLocust3m
For Field Reporting and Transmitting of Data

- Field staff and other users gather data and transfer it in real-time via satellite to National Locust Centres and ultimately to the Desert Locust Information Service (DLIS) in Rome.

- New eLocust3m features:
  - Latest locust information & maps
  - Chat with other elocust3m users
  - Send notifications:
    - Feedback on the app
    - Video and image
    - You can see all reports
Introduction of eLocust3m

- All Senior staff, survey and control teams are trained on how to download the application and how to use it.
- Accordingly field staff and other users will be trained on the use of eLocust3m.
- NGOs and other users will be trained and able to use eLocust3m or simplified survey form (Arabic & English) in unrest areas.

Other Resources

- **How to use eLocust3m**: [http://tiny.cc/eL3mIntro](http://tiny.cc/eL3mIntro) (video tutorial)
Saving Food Security is the Responsibility of all of us !!!

Thank you for your attention !!!
Map shows DL presence in summer breeding areas during 01 - 07 July 2020
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

وزارة الزراعة والموارد الطبيعية
الإدارة العامة لوقاية النباتات
بالتعاون مع منظمة الزراعة والأغذية العالمية

الدورة التدريبية في مجال مكافحة الجراد الصحراوي
في الفترة من: 28 يونيو 2022 إلي 4 يوليو 2022
المكان: الدامرا
نموذج مبسط عن معلومات ومسح الجراد الصحراوي

التاريخ:

وضع علامة على المربع حسب الملاحظات:

1. وجود الجراد الصحراوي

لا يوجد

متابعة التقرير

1. وجود الجراد الصحراوي

2. أخضر اللون، غير مجَّنة لنطاق وجدت بشكل فردي

3. بني اللون، مجَّنة وجدت بشكل فردي

4. أصفر اللون مع بقعة سوداء غير مجَّنة لنطاق متتالية

5. أصفر اللون مع بقعة سوداء، غير مجَّنة لنطاق في مجموعات

6. حمراء أو وردية اللون مجَّنة متتالية

7. حمراء أو وردية اللون مجَّنة في مجموعات

8. صفراة اللون مجَّنة متتالية

9. صفراة اللون مجَّنة في مجموعات

10. سرب أحمر اللون

11. سرب أصفر اللون

12. تقدير حجم سرب

13. ما هو اتجاه طيران السرب؟ شمالاً جنوباً غرباً شرقاً

14. ما هي حالة الغطاء النباتي؟ جاف أخضر
Tick the box as appropriate

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<td>No</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>End of report</td>
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<td>1. Presence of Desert Locust</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>Continue the report</td>
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<td>2. Green in colour un-winged hopper found individually</td>
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<td>3. Brown in colour, winged found individually</td>
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<td>4. Yellow with black spot un-winged hopper scattered</td>
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<td>5. Yellow with black spot un-winged hopper in groups</td>
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<td>6. Pink winged adult scattered</td>
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<td>9. Yellow winged adult in groups</td>
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<td>10. Pink swarm</td>
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<td>11. Yellow swarm</td>
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<td>12. Estimate of the swarm size</td>
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<td>13. What is the flying direction of swarm?</td>
<td>North</td>
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<td>South</td>
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<td>14. What is the status of the vegetation?</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>Dry</td>
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