Desert locust Upsurge and FAO Response

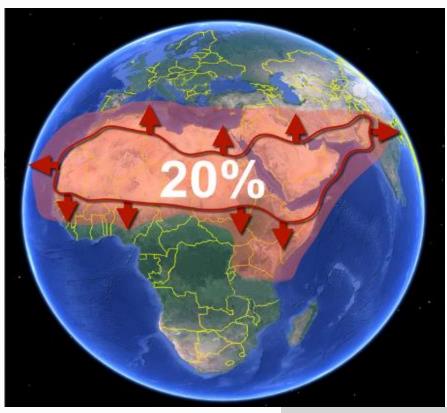
Plant Production and Protection Division (NSP)

1 April, 2021

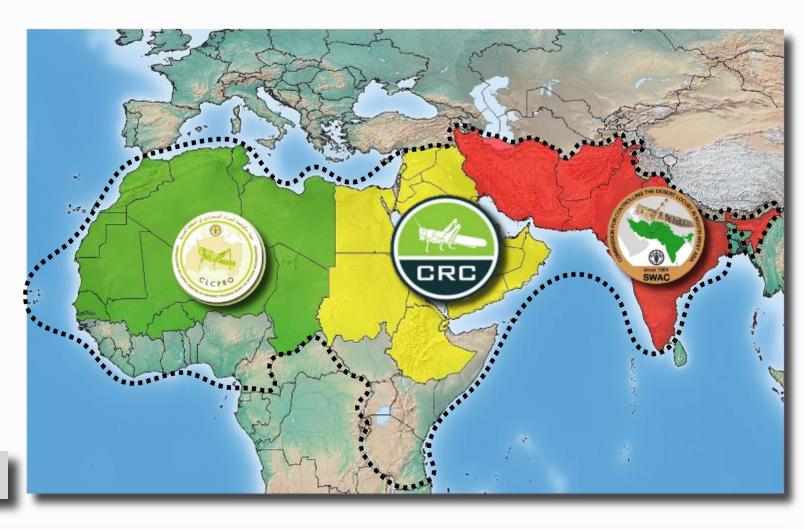


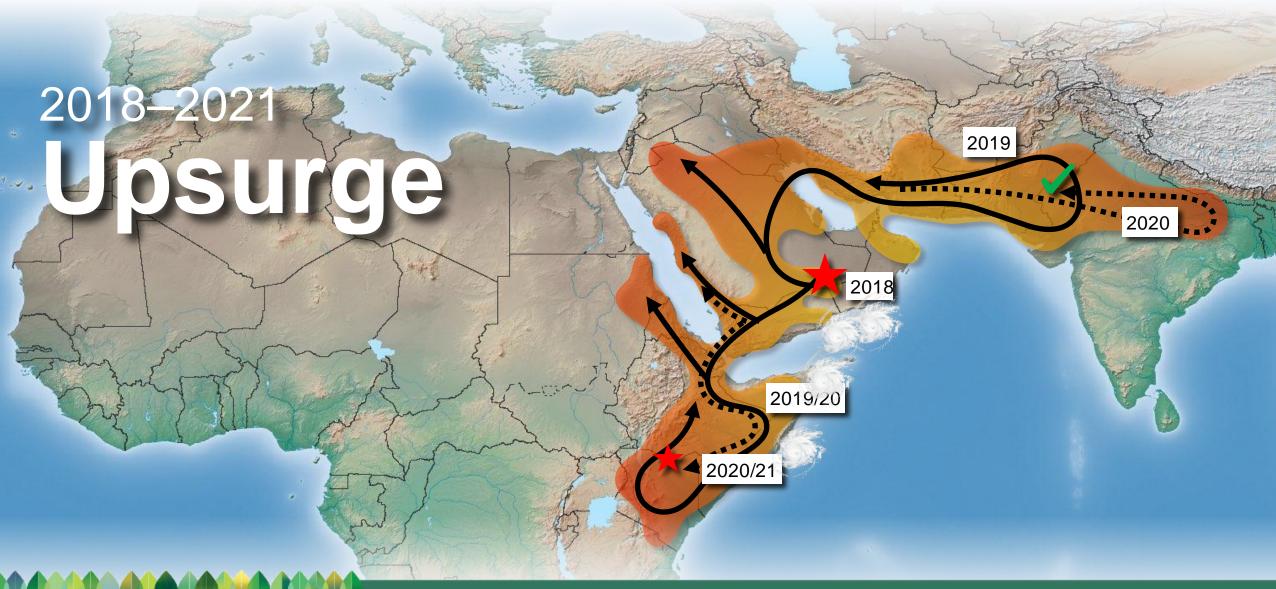


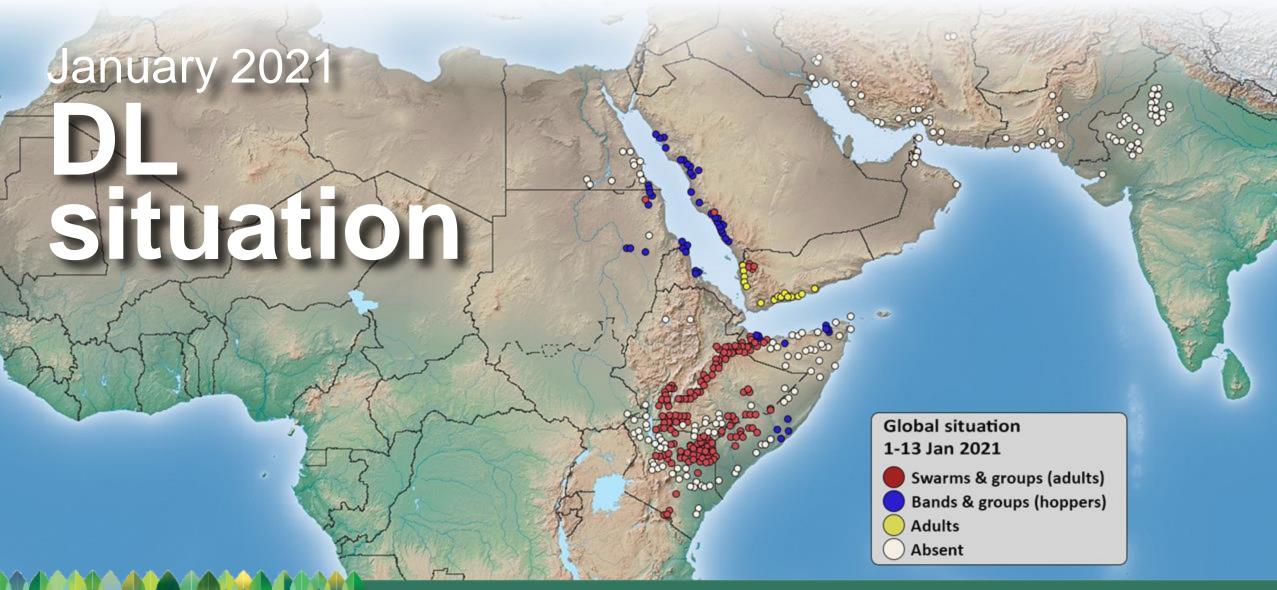
Key facts



FAO Desert Locust Control Committee



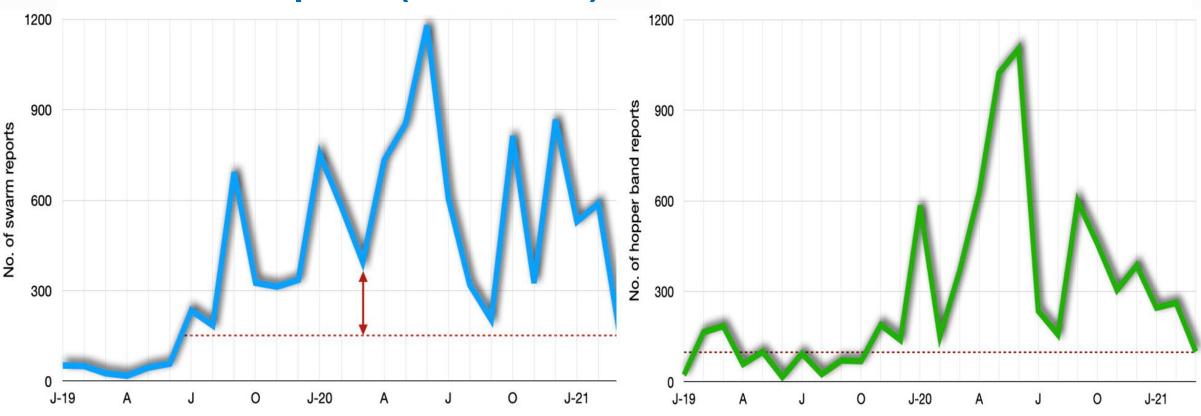


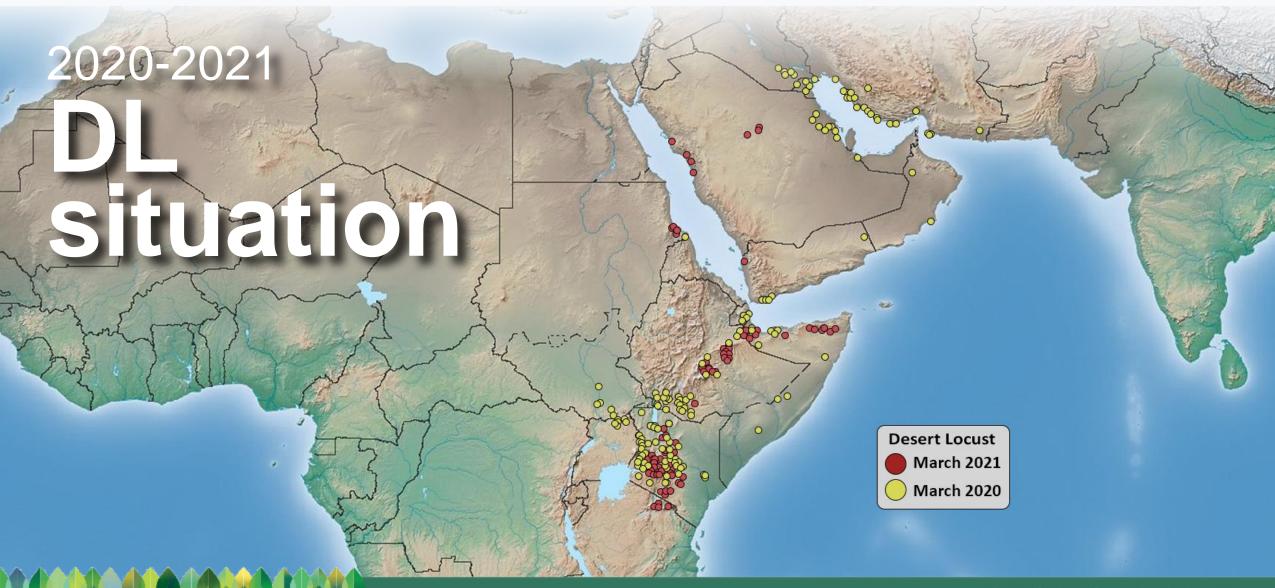


Progress of the Upsurge

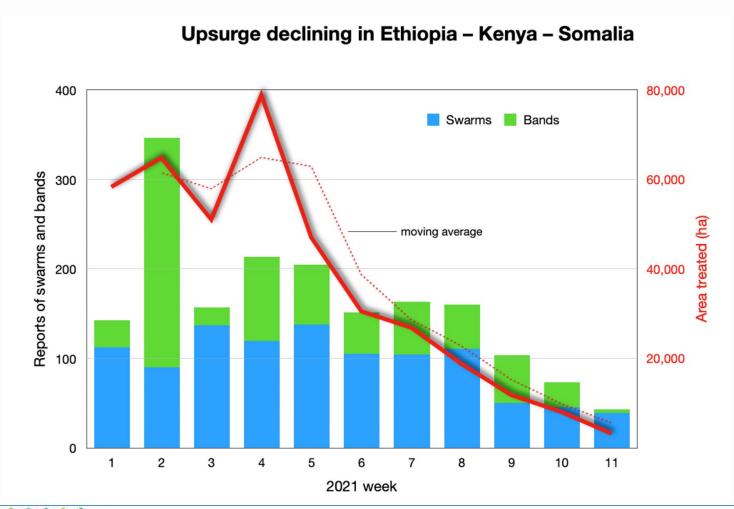
Swarm Reports (2019-2021)

Hopper band reports (2019-2021)





Progress of the Upsurge 2021





FAO's Global Desert Locust Response Plan - SUSTAIN, SCALE UP, PREPARE AND

PREVENT

Funding required USD 311.4 million



Funding recieved **USD 211 million**

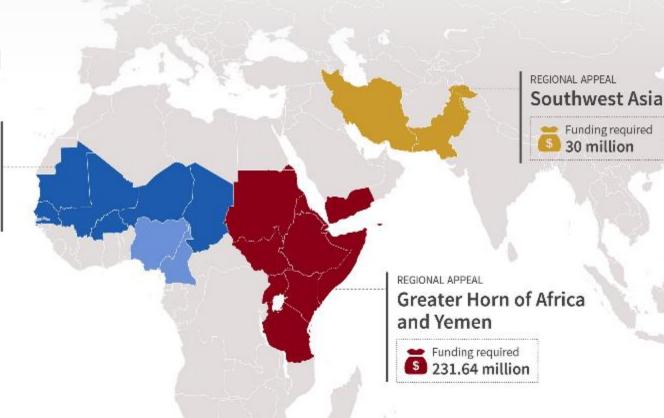


REGIONAL APPEAL West Africa and the Sahel



Funding required

50-75 million





Desert Locust response | FAO'S GLOBAL RESPONSE PLAN – SUSTAIN, SCALE UP, PREPARE AND PREVENT

3 pillars of FAO's response



CURB THE SPREAD OF DESERT LOCUST

Surveillance, early detection and forecasting

Desert locust control operations (aerial and ground)

Impact assessments and environment, health and safety



SAFEGUARD LIVELIHOODS AND PROMOTE EARLY RECOVERY

Cash interventions

Supplementary livestock feed and forage production

Crop and vegetable production inputs and services



COORDINATION AND PREPAREDNESS

Deploy rapid surge support

Facilitate regional partnerships, collaboration, coordination and advocacy

Strengthen regional and national capacity and enhance preparedness







Resources and Support to the Global Desert Locust Response









Thank you to our **31 generous partners**

Over USD **222 million mobilized** (**209** million for GHA&Yemen through **over 50 projects**)





Inputs for survey and control operations



Over 28 aircraft/helicopters deployed by FAO

28 aircrafts

(6 209 flight hours)



126 vehicles equipped with mounted sprayers



Ground control equipment

264 Vehicle mounted sprayer 11 167 Knapsacks/handheld



110 motorbikes



Pesticides delivered

1,8 million ltr (Conv.)

60,000 ltr (IGRs)

12, 730 Kg (Bio-Pest.)



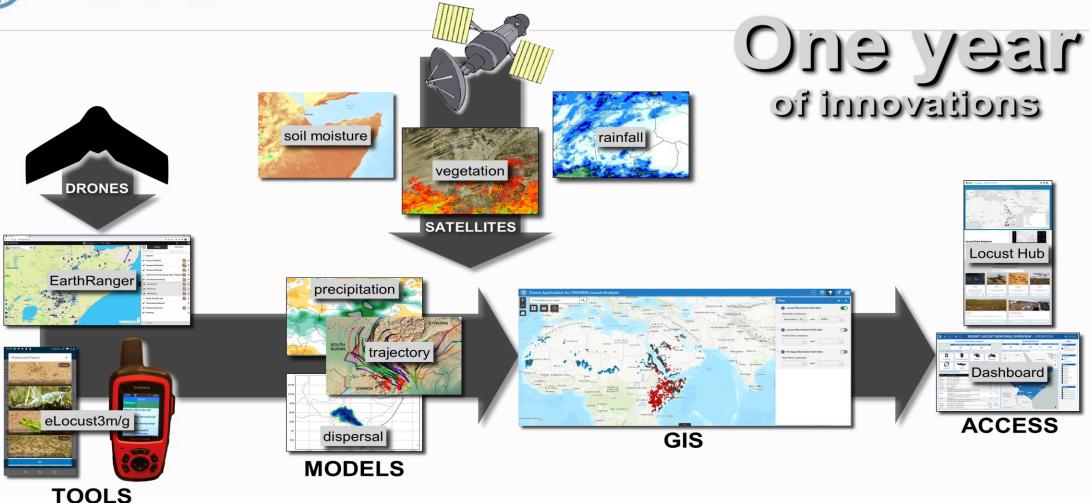
Surveillance tools/reporting

28 eLocust3 Tablets 177 eLocust3G; 700 regular users of eLocust3m



Ground teams deployed

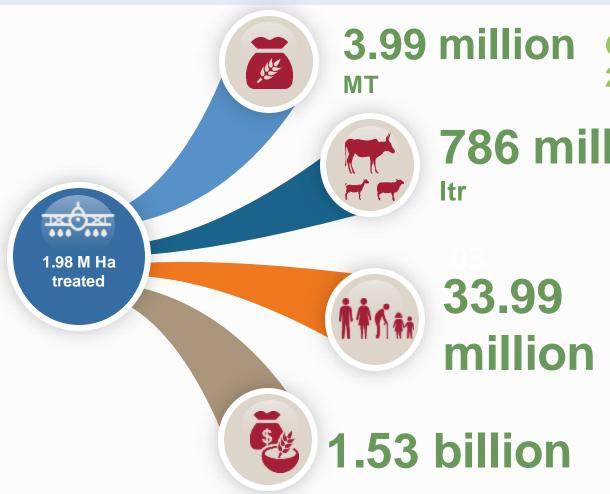
± 255 units (over 3 800 Gvt. personnel trained)



New tools

monitoring • mapping • recording • prediction • accessibility

Impact of the Response - Greater Horn of Africa and Yemen



3.99 million Cereal crops loss averted since Jan 2020

786 million Milk production loss averted since Jan 2020

Food secure people as a result of averted losses

Estimated commercial value of cereals/milk losses averted



Averting the spread of Desert Locust threat to West Africa



USD 8 million mobilized by

FAO for rapid response and anticipatory action to enhance preparedness

CLCPRO:



Activated the locust risk management based on the possible risk of invasion from the Horn of Africa

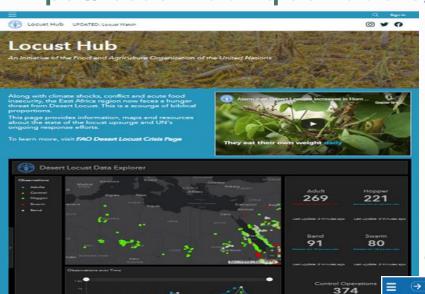


Enforced a regional locust emergency action plan



Visit our platforms to learn more and stay up to date

https://locust-hub-hqfao.hub.arcgis.com/



http://www.fao.org/ag/locusts/en/info/info/index. html

Swarms continue to decline in Horn of Africa

Locust watch

Information " Latest additions

■ News/Events

" Contacts

" eLERT

1 235 025 2.4M Metric tonner

\$723.0M US dollars Income saved @ 300USD per Ton

5.6M LTU protected

Protecting productive assets (Livelihoods)

16.1M People stimated at 150 Kg cereal consumption/ye

Commissions

F FCC/EMPRES

Other locusts

http://www.fao.org/locusts/res/ ponse-overview-



DESERT LOCUST RESPONSE OVERVIEW - SNAPSHOT

@ 35.2K

(VY)

① 163.9K

@191.5K

Information **Desert Locust situation update** 25 March 2021

As a result of poor rains in **Kenya** and **Ethiopia**, the swarms currently present in both countries are remaining immature and continue to decline due to ongoing control operations. Without rainfall, the swarms will not mature and breed, thus severely limiting the scale and extent of any breeding this

spring. The current situation is likely to continue for the remainder of this month as no significant rains are predicted to fall in northern Kenya, Ethiopia or Somalia. For this reason, there is cautious optimism that the current upsurge is winding down in the Horn of

Africa, especially if poor rains limit breeding this spring in northern **Kenva** and southern **Ethiopia**, followed by equally poor rains during the summer in northeast **Ethiopia**. Nevertheless, it is essential to increase surveys and sustain current control operations in the affected countries as we as maintain a close watch for any unusual developments.



situation

THREAT

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Thanks for attention

