



Emergency Transboundary Outbreak Pest (ETOP) update for August, 2006

SUMMARY

According to FAO/ECLO, ground control teams treated small infestations of hoppers and adult **desert locust** in northwest **Libya** in August. Solitary adults were seen breeding on a small-scale in southern and central **Mauritania** where low numbers of hoppers were reported. Solitary adults were also reported in the Air Mountains and the Tamesna Plains in **Niger**. **No locusts were reported in Mali, Senegal, Burkina Faso or Chad**, however, some solitary adults may be present in northern **Mali**. The good rains that fell over vast areas in Niger and Mali will likely lead to small-scale breeding in the coming months. Heavy rains and flooding occurred in August in eastern **Ethiopia**, southern coastal plains of **Saudi Arabia** and along the **Indo-Pakistan** border (Rajasthan and Tharparkar). This will likely create favorable conditions and allow solitary populations to breed in the coming months and cause small-scale outbreaks. Active surveillance and monitoring should be implemented in the primary breeding areas.

Grass burning in **red locust** outbreak areas, including the Iku-Katavi, Malagarasi Basin and Wembere Plains is likely to further concentrate adult locusts in patches of green vegetation where they could form swarmlets and invade areas. The International Red Locust Control Organizations for Central and Southern Africa (IRLCO-CSA) is planning on carrying out survey and control operations in the outbreak areas in Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia for which it has submitted a project proposal to UN/FAO and USAID/Zambia for funding.

The **Armyworm** situation remained calm during August and no activities were reported in the outbreak or invasion areas.

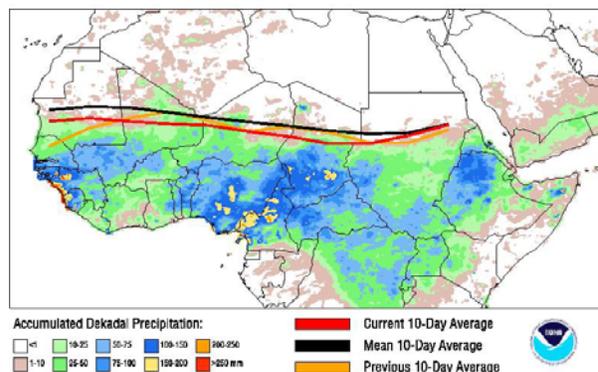
Quelea birds were reported in several places in Kisumu and Narok districts in Kenya where aerial control operations were carried out against large

populations on a total of 252 ha. No quelea activities were reported in other outbreak and invasion areas in eastern, south-central, southern, and western Africa.

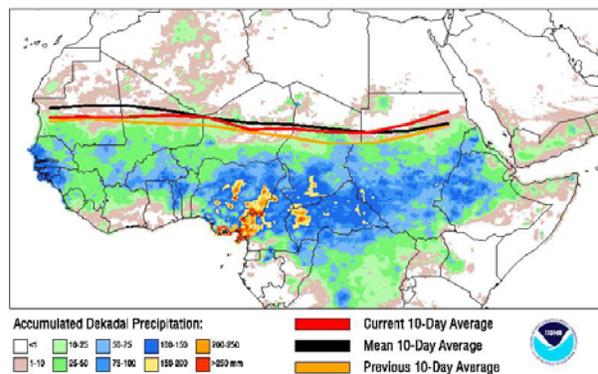
WEATHER

The Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ see maps) migrated northward progressively and resulted in continued rainfall over vast areas in the Sahel, the Red Sea region and along the Indo-Pakistan borders. Heavy floods were reported in August in several places in the summer breeding areas. Consequently, ecological conditions will continue improving over the coming months.

Current vs Mean Position of the Africa ITCZ
As analyzed by the NOAA Climate Prediction Center
August 2006 Dekad 1

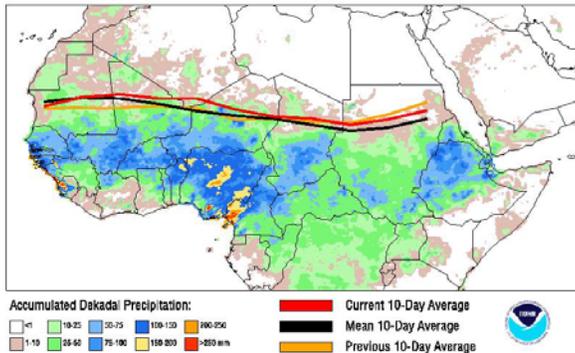


Current vs Mean Position of the Africa ITCZ
As analyzed by the NOAA Climate Prediction Center
August 2006 Dekad 2





Current vs Mean Position of the Africa ITCZ
 As analyzed by the NOAA Climate Prediction Center
 August 2006 Dekad 3



AELGA webpage will be folded into the Agency website soon. As soon as that is completed, we will be posting the exact URL for your use.

:/Sitrep 2006/ETOP update for August 06

PESTICIDE STOCKS

With the exception of a few hectares treated in Libya in August, no further spray operations were conducted. Hence, quantities of leftover pesticides in the following countries remained unchanged. A dialogue is in progress between affected-countries and partners to explore ways and means to avoid a potential disposal problem in the near future.

Country	Quantities in liters
Algeria	Data unavailable
Libya	Data unavailable
Mali	230,064
Mauritania	590,200
Morocco	4,000,000
Niger	187,590
Senegal	527,783
Tunisia	Data unavailable

AELGA (Assistance for Emergency Locust and Grasshopper Abatement) will continue monitoring the ETOPs situation and related matters and issue updates as often as necessary.

For more information on AELGA activities, please visit our website: www.aelga.net

Announcement