

## Desert Locust situation update 12 June 2020

### New swarms about to form in East Africa

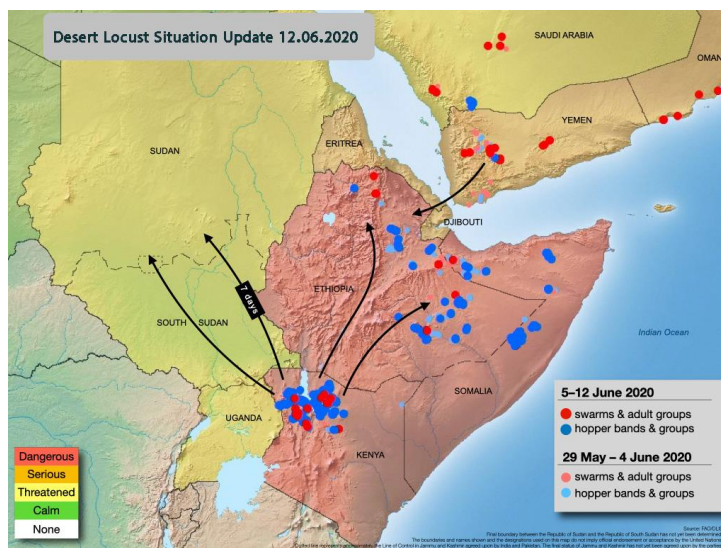
A second-generation of immature swarms have now started to form in northwest **Kenya** as of 9–11 June. Swarm formation will continue for about four weeks while the bulk of the swarms will form during the second half of June.

Prior to migration, swarms will remain for a short time during which there is a considerable threat to crops and pastures in Turkana and Marsabit counties.

Thereafter, the swarms will migrate northwards with the prevailing winds to **Ethiopia** and **Sudan**. In **Ethiopia**, swarms are likely to first appear in the south and continue to Oromia, Somali, Amhara, Afar and Tigray regions.

It will take about one week for swarms to migrate from northwest **Kenya** to **Sudan**. During that time, they will traverse **South Sudan** and perhaps northeast **Uganda**, before reaching the extreme southern summer breeding areas of **Sudan** (South Kordofan, West Kordofan, East Darfur, South Darfur, White Nile, Blue Nile). From there, some swarms may continue to North Kordofan, North Darfur, and perhaps West Darfur. Other swarms may appear in states adjacent to **Ethiopia** (Sennar, Al Qadarif, Kassala).

If swarms reach **Sudan** and find dry conditions, then they are likely to migrate to eastern **Chad** and continue westwards across the Sahel of West Africa. This threat should decline progressively during the next four weeks as the summer rains commence



in **Sudan**.

In **Yemen**, highly mobile swarms are moving in the interior, coastal and highland areas, including Sana. Some of these swarms could migrate to northern **Somalia** and northeast **Ethiopia**.

In **Oman**, at least one swarm continued to be reported in the Dhofar Hills of the south.

**Sudan, Ethiopia, and South Sudan** should remain on high alert during the next four weeks. West Africa should continue to take anticipatory measures.