Monitoring the Locust impact for preparedness and response planning

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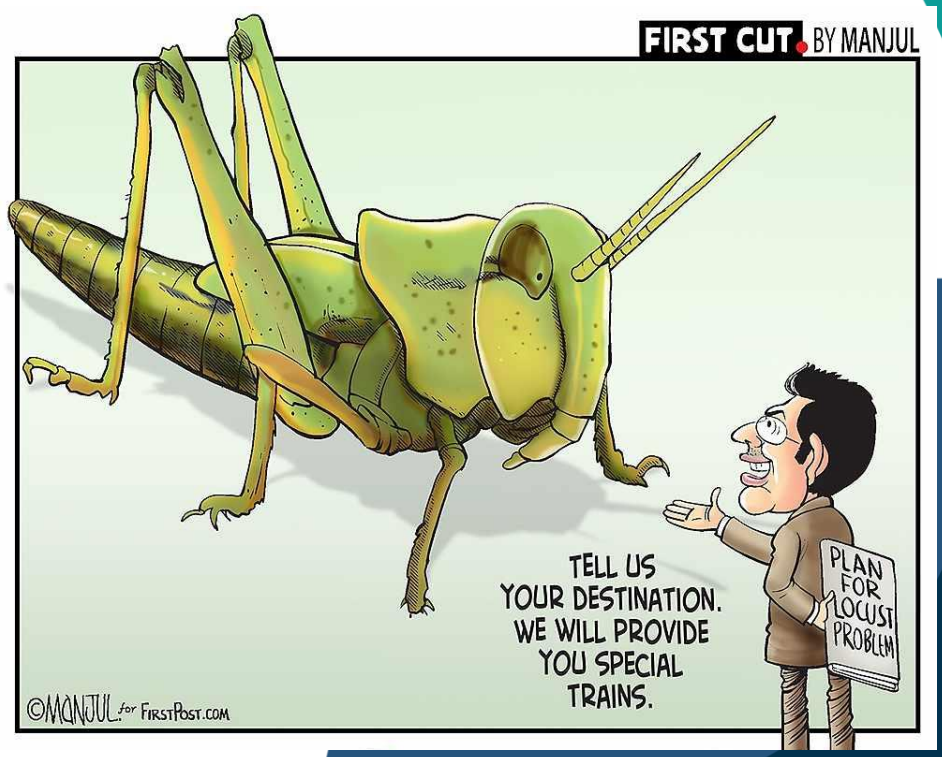

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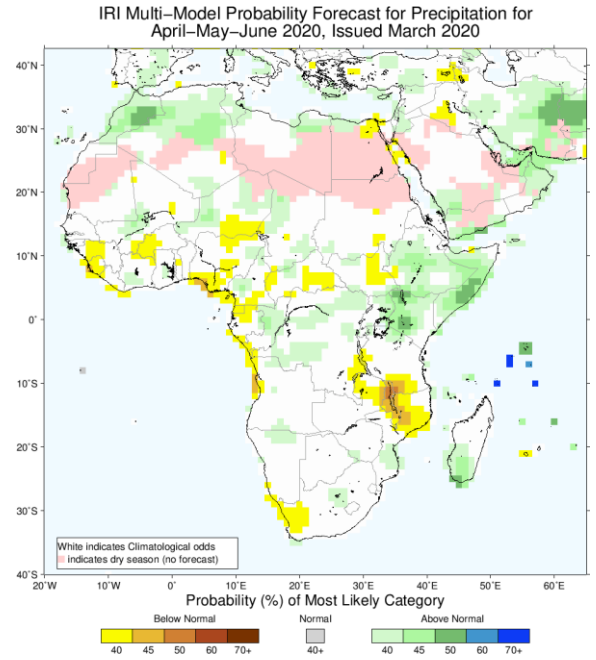
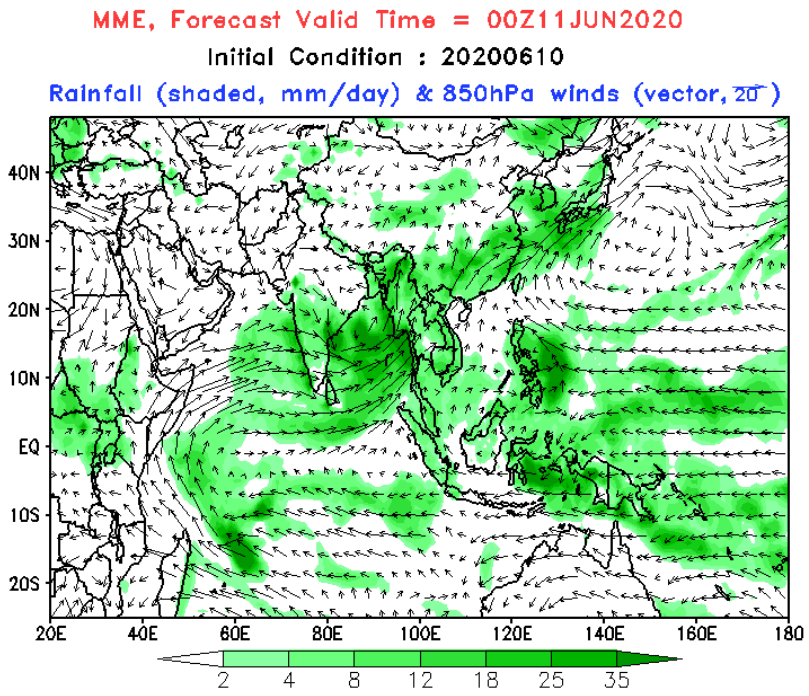
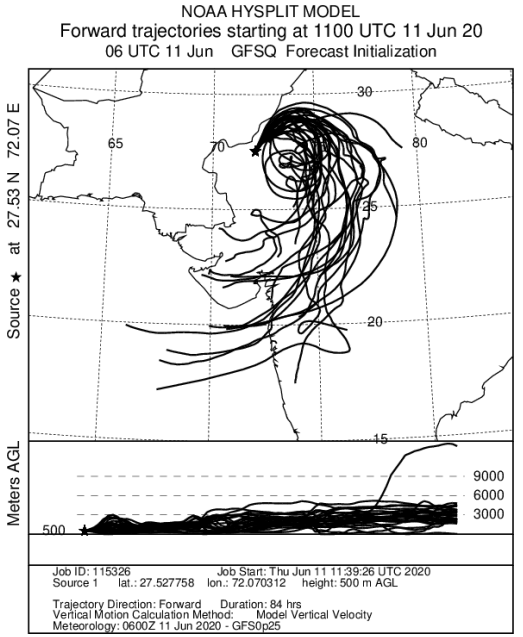
THE CRISIS IN NUMBERS

Source: FAO

Potential use of seasonal forecast and atmospheric models for LEWS







- Combination of long and short-term forecasting can help the government in forecasting the movement and behavior of locust accurately;
- Operational weather and climate variables can guide authorities to prepare response mechanism to deal with the crisis;

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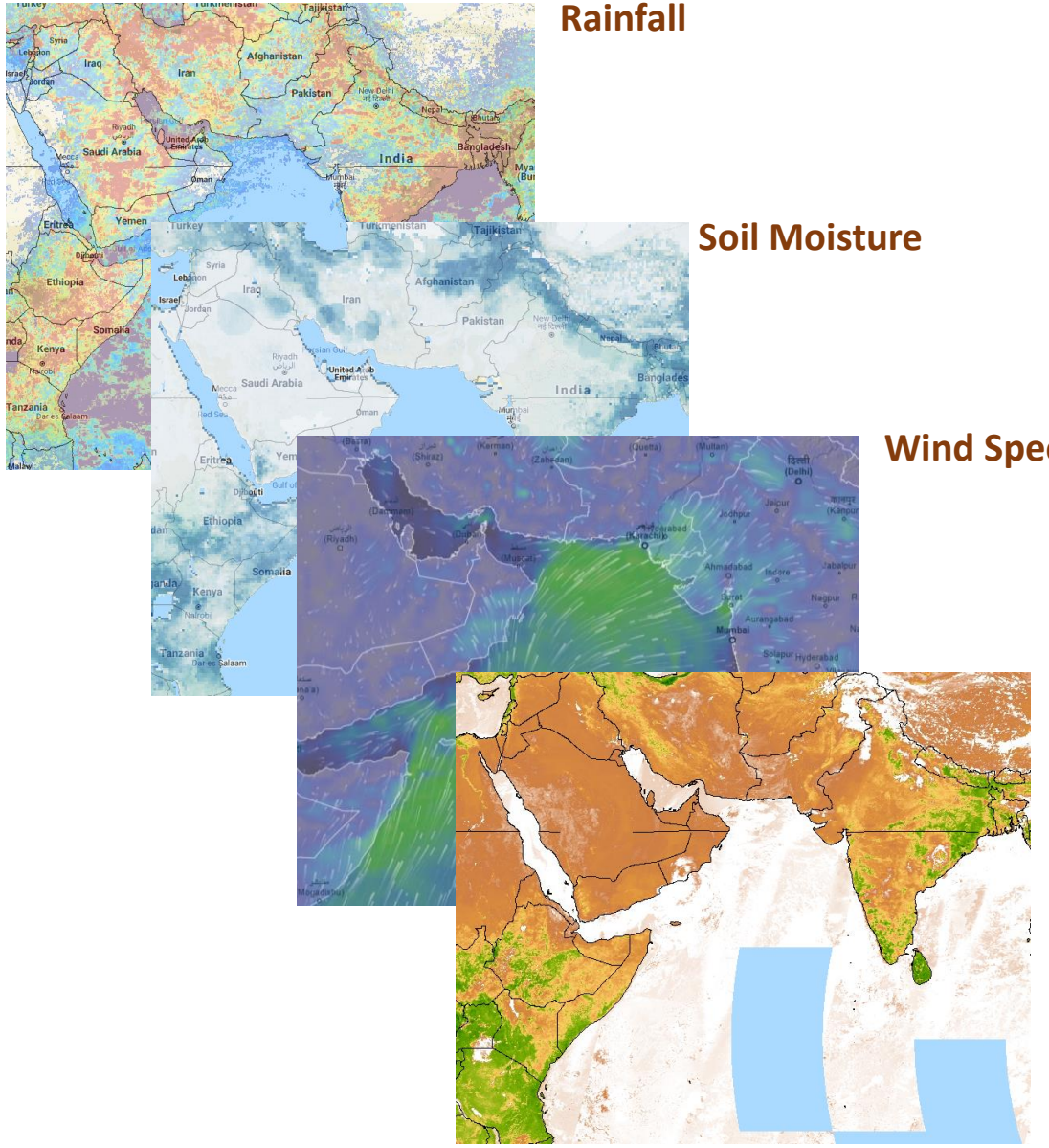
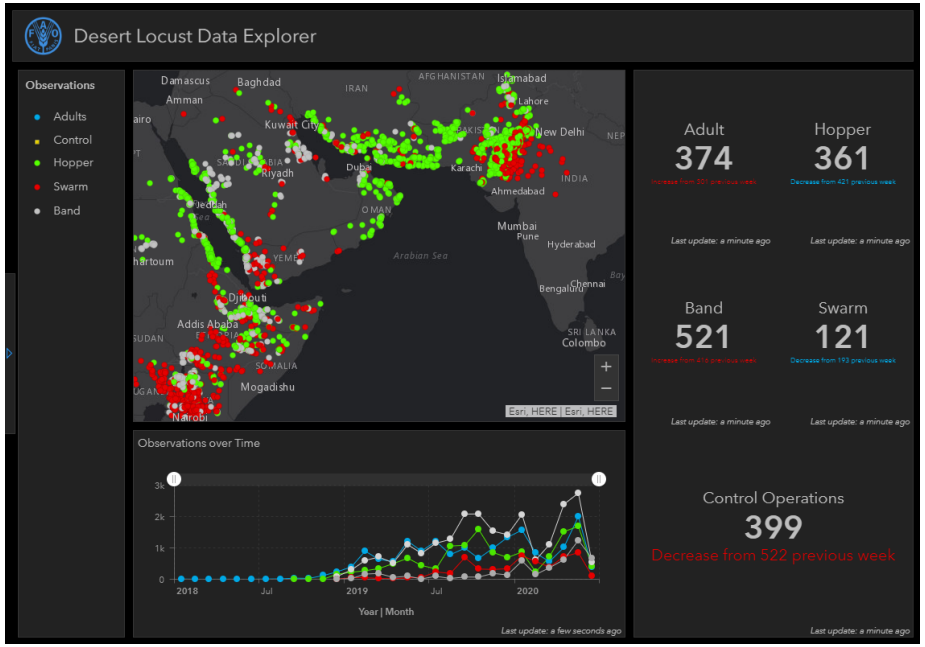
What datasets are useful in monitoring and early warning?



Field Data and Telecommunication



Implemented in Google Earth Engine and Arc GIS

Key message

- All these technologies have contributed to better early warning and timely decision making process

- Satellite-based rainfall estimates and greenness cover have probably had the greatest impact on monitoring locust populations in Africa and Asia.

- Technology alone will not prevent locust plagues but integrated with field station and national locust preventive program aided with sufficient resources can contribute to improving early warning as a means of reducing the frequency of locust plagues.

Credit: AFP

References

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