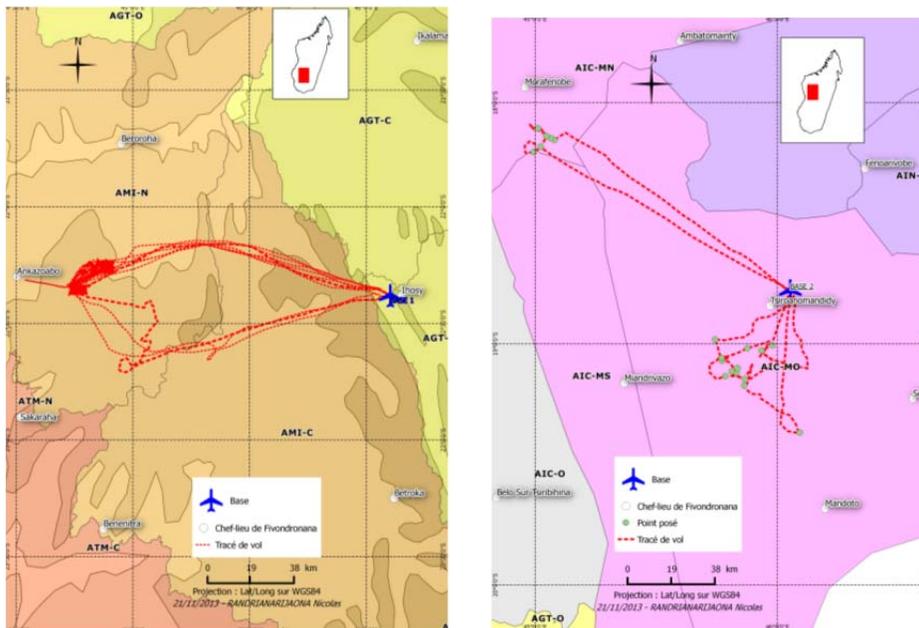


hopper bands were reported in 50 ha in Masiakampy. Hopper bands and groups composed of 4th and 5th instars were also detected on 280 ha in Manja and its surroundings in the Initial Multiplication Areas.

The Ihosy based team reported high density (100-1,000 insects/m²) 2nd to 5th instar hoppers in Lamosy southwest of Ankazoabo on November 13. The bands were 100 to 600 m² and covered 9,862 ha in total. A mixture of extremely low density LMC (150 adults/ha) and the Red Locust (NSE) (100 adults/ha) were also reported in these areas. Low density (60-90 insects/ha) adult locusts were detected in Ranohira, Betroka and Ianakafy in the central region and mixed populations of LMC and the NSE were observed near Antanimavo. High density (300-600 insects/m²) gregarious of 4th and 5th instar hopper bands were reported on 2,000 ha in Ambinany Besakoa in the transitional multiplication area. In Sakaraha, mixed populations of extremely low density (5-15 adults/ha) LMC and NSE were observed. Low density mature adult populations of LMC were observed in Tranoroa, Ambovombe and Bealonga in the South Bay and in Ankaraobato in the North Bay. Mixed populations of LMC (10-50 adults/ha) and NSE (20-40 adults/ha) were reported in Beheleko in the densation area during this period (DPV-FA-LWU).

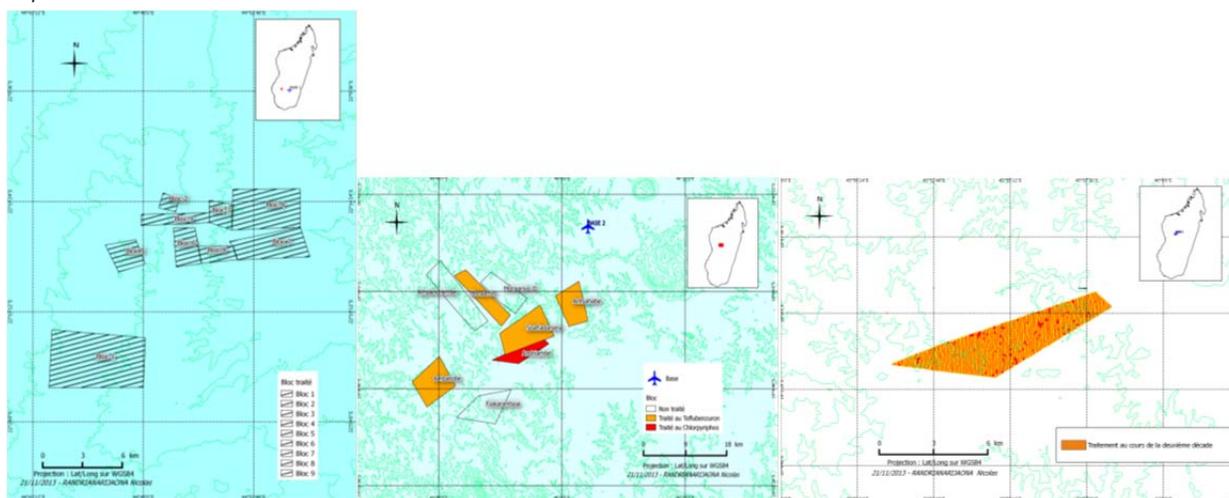
Survey and control operations



Areas surveyed by helicopter 1 (L) and helicopter 2 (R) during the 2nd dekad of November (DPV-FAO-LWU)

Aerial survey operations from Tsiroanomandidy and Ihoisy bases covered large areas and logged in a total of 8h and 48 min and control operations treated tens of thousands of ha and logged in 17h and 42 min during and 2nd dekad of November.

Aerial operations treated 7,138 ha in Andriatomila and Lamosy and ground control treated 41.5 ha from the Ihoisy Operational Air Base during the 2nd dekad of November. The total areas treated from Ihoisy Base by air and ground since control campaign began during the 1st dekad of November are 7,183.5 ha.



Areas treated by helicopters from Base 1 (L), Base 2 (M) and (Base 2) Adriambe (R) (DPV-FAO-LWU).

Operations from the Tsiroanomandidy Base protected 15,900 ha using 3,150 l of Teflubenzuron and controlled 3,050 ha with 3,050 l of Chlorpyrifos for a total of 18,950 ha during this period (21,950 since the control campaign began during the 1st dekad of November). So far, the cumulative total hectareage treated and protected from both Bases = 29,133.5 ha, including 3,004 ha protected/treated during the 1st dekad of November.

Pesticide stock and other resources

As of the end of the 2nd dekad of November, 53,371 l of Chlorpyrifos and 100,850 l Teflubenzuron and 360 kg of Green Muscle® (153,731 l/kg in total) were reported available for the campaign operations. Additional 524,640 l/kg of pesticide are expected to arrive in the country between November, 2013 and February, 2014. MoA-FAO revised the appeal for the three year campaign from the original figure of USD 41.5 million to USD

43.9 million to adjust for cost differences for materials, supplies and services. As of now, FAO reported USD 26.8 million received from Austria, Belgium, CERF-UN/OCHA, European Union, France, Italy, Norway, USA and the World Bank through a loan to Madagascar. Algeria, Mauritania and Morocco donated 260,000 l of pesticides worth millions of dollars. According to FAO the remaining USD 17.7 million will be needed for the 2014/15 and 2015/16 campaign operations.

Socio-economic implications of the locust invasion

During the second dekad of November, rain-fed and irrigated rice fields in Tsiroanomandidy were reported attacked by hoppers and sustained up to 5% damage. According to market observations, rice prices showed some variation: 396-450 MGA/kapôka (~390 gm) in the locust invasion areas and 400-600 MGA/kapôka in the locust outbreak areas. Additional information was not available at the time this report was compiled (DPV-FAO-LWU).

Constraints, difficulties and incidences

At Ihosy Base aerial spraying was suspended in some infested areas due to cattle grazing and to avoid stream contamination. The distance between the refueling station and treatment areas also hindered aerial operations in some places. In Tsiroanomandidy Base, spray plans were suspended on November 15-17 due to equipment malfunctioning. The locust campaign reported a 200 l drum of Teflubenzuron and a 200 l drum of Chlorpyrifos damaged during unloading in Antananarivo and transporting to storage facilities during the 1st dekad of November (DPV-FAO-LWU).

Forecast:

Given continued favorable ecological conditions and weather predictions favoring locusts, increased hopper and band developments and outbreaks are likely in the coming dekads in several areas, including Manja (IMA), Matsiatra Heights (TGA) and Belobaka, Bemahatazana and Miandrarivo (MEC-IA). Active monitoring, surveillance and timely preventive interventions are critical to avert crop damage.

OFDA/TAG will continue monitoring the situation closely and issue updates and advices as often as necessary.