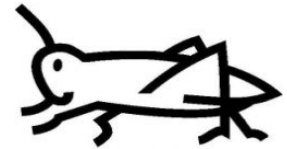




## LOCUST BULLETIN No. 96



FAO - Plant Production and Protection Division (NSP)  
FAO - Locusts and Transboundary Plant Pests and Diseases Team (NSPMD)

20 June 2024

Situation level: **DANGER** in Kyrgyzstan (DMA)

Situation level: **CAUTION** in Afghanistan and Turkmenistan (DMA); Kyrgyzstan (CIT); Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan (DMA and CIT); Russian Federation (DMA, CIT and LMI)

Situation level: **CALM** elsewhere and for the other locust pests

### General situation during May 2024

#### Forecast for June 2024

Moroccan Locust (DMA) fledging and mating started in all Central Asia (CA) as well as egg-laying mainly in the southern parts. DMA hopper development continued in Azerbaijan, Georgia and the Russian Federation. The DMA situation was classified as *cautious* in most countries where it is present, but as *dangerous* in Kyrgyzstan due to outbreaks in some southern districts. Around mid-May, swarm flights, including across borders, were reported by Afghanistan and Tajikistan, where additional control operations were carried out. Italian Locust (CIT) hatching started and hopper development continued in most Caucasus and Central Asia (CCA) countries. Migratory Locust (LMI) hatching was reported in Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation. During the forecast period, the DMA lifecycle will come to an end in CA, but mating and egg-laying will happen in Caucasus and the Russian Federation. CIT hopper development will continue in Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and northern regions of Kazakhstan. CIT fledging will occur in other regions of Kazakhstan, and also in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. LMI hopper development will continue in Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation. In total, 1 049 172 hectares (ha)

have been treated in CCA from the beginning of the 2024 campaign until the end of May, which is 35 percent higher compared to the same period in 2023 (778 220 ha).

**Caucasus.** DMA hopper development continued in Azerbaijan, Georgia and the Russian Federation. CIT hatching started in early May in these three countries while it has not been reported yet in Armenia. LMI hatching was reported from the Russian Federation. By the end of the month, control operations in the Caucasian countries and the Russian Federation had covered 40 179 ha, which is three times higher than the previous year (13 515 ha in 2023), due mainly to increase in the Russian Federation.

**Central Asia.** DMA hopper development was in progress in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. In the latter country, high densities of DMA infestations were reported from the south. Fledging, mating and egg-laying started in Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. CIT hatching started in all CA countries. LMI hatching was reported in Kazakhstan. Overall, in CA, 1 008 993 ha had been treated by the end of May, which is 32% higher than the previous year (764 705 ha in 2023). However, infested and treated areas increased in Afghanistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan while they decreased in Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

## Weather and Ecological Conditions in May 2024

In **Caucasus**, the temperature was generally lower than the multiannual norm in Azerbaijan and Georgia and close to the norm in Armenia. Higher than the norm precipitation was recorded in Armenia and Georgia, while it was close to the norm in Azerbaijan. In most of the Federal Districts (FD) of the Russian Federation, the temperature was close to the annual norm while precipitation varied significantly between the FDs.

In Armenia, the average monthly temperature was close to the annual norm, ranging at the beginning of the month from 4 to 13°C in the mountainous areas and from 12 to 23°C in the valleys and during the last week of May from 8 to 24°C in the mountainous areas and from 16 to 32°C in the valleys. Higher than the norm precipitations were recorded in the reporting period.

In Azerbaijan, the monthly temperature was lower than the norm, while the precipitation was close to the norm. The average monthly temperature in the Kudri steppe was 14°C, which was slightly lower than the norm, and the precipitation was close to the norm. In Djeyranchel steppe, average monthly temperatures were 12-14°C, which was lower than the norm, and there were occasions of downpours. Natural vegetation in the pastures was green with medium density.

In Georgia, continuous rainfall accompanied by lower temperatures slowed down the development of locust hoppers in May. Daily temperature varied from 10 to 28°C, which was lower than the annual norm. Natural vegetation in most locust infested areas was green with high density.

In the Russian Federation, the weather was generally favourable for locust development in South, North Caucasus and Far East Federal Districts (FDs); in the remaining four FDs – Central, Volga, Ural and Siberia, it was relatively suitable. While the temperature was mainly close to the annual norm in the major part of the Russian Federation, precipitation was lower than the norm in most of the European part and in the Far East, and close to the norm or higher in the North Caucasus, South, Ural and Siberian FDs. In the Central FD, the average monthly temperature was 8-20°C, reaching 25°C in the warmest days. In the South FD, the average monthly temperature was 12-21°C, occasionally reaching 28°C. In the North Caucasus FD, average temperatures were 14-22°C, with a maximum of 30°C. In the Volga FD, average temperatures were 7-18°C with a maximum of 23°C. In the Ural FD, the average temperatures were 9-17°C, reaching 24°C maximum. In the Siberian FD, the average temperature was 13-18°C and the maximum



25° C. In the Far East FD, temperatures ranged from 16° to 22°C, with a maximum of 28°C.

In **Central Asia**, the weather was variable, with rainfall higher than the norm and with temperature close to or lower than the norm in most areas, which generally slowed down locust development.

In Afghanistan, due to the higher than the norm rainfall, the average daily temperature was slightly lower than the norm in May. High rainfall resulted in floods with casualties in Baghlan, Faryab, Takhar and Ghor. Such weather conditions contributed to slower development of locusts, especially at higher altitudes.

In Kazakhstan, the weather was variable, however the precipitation was generally higher than the norm and temperature was lower, resulting in slower locust hatching and hopper development. In the South, the temperature was close to the norm and varied from -2.1°C (minimum) to 35.6°C (maximum), with an average of 15.5- 23°C. In the East, the average daily temperature was 13.8°C and varied from -5.1°C (minimum) to 32°C (maximum). In the West, the daily temperature ranged from 16.8 to 21.6°C, with a minimum of 2.6°C and a maximum of 37°C. In the North, the average daily temperature was 13-16°C, ranging from -5°C to 34.9°C.

In Kyrgyzstan, the temperature was close to the norm while the precipitation was higher than the norm. In the southern regions (Osh, Batken and Jalal-Abad), the average monthly temperature was 14-16°C in the foothills and 19-21°C in the valleys. In Chuy, the average temperature varied from 7-12°C at night to 25-35°C at day. Frequent and abundant rainfall in the South resulted in floods damaging agricultural lands and local infrastructure in mountainous areas. Natural vegetation in the locust infested areas was green and of high density.

In Tajikistan, the average daily temperature was lower than the norm, 13-15°C at night and 21-23°C at day, with a maximum of 33°C in the southern districts of Khatlon. The precipitation in May was higher the norm in the entire country, resulting in floods, especially in the central part of the country. Natural vegetation became totally dry in DMA breeding areas in Khatlon and partially in the Districts of Republican Subordination (DRS).

In Turkmenistan, the temperature in the first half of the month was lower than the norm (15-20°C), while it started to gradually increase and reached the norm during the second

half of the month (30-35°C). The average precipitation in May was higher than the norm.

In Uzbekistan, the weather conditions were variable, however the precipitation was above the norm. The average daily temperature was 20-25°C, varying from 11-18°C (at nights) and 27-35°C (at day time). Precipitation varied from 10-23 mm (Karakalpakstan, Khorezm and Navoi) to 100-120 mm (in the mountainous areas of Tashkent, Jizzakh, Samarkand regions).

## Areas treated in May 2024

Information on areas treated since the start of the 2024 campaign is provided in brackets.

Afghanistan	18 575 (41 194) ha
Armenia	0 ha
Azerbaijan	1849 (1859) ha
Georgia	1050 (1050) ha
Kazakhstan	341 072 (485 472) ha
Kyrgyzstan	18 884 (29 387) ha
Russian Federation	37 270 (37 270) ha
Tajikistan	62 111 (113 867) ha
Turkmenistan	19 505 (25 890) ha
Uzbekistan	213 762 (313 183) ha
<b>Total</b>	<b>714 078 (1 049 172) ha</b>

## Locust Situation and Forecast

(see also summary on page 1)

### CAUCASUS

#### Armenia

- **SITUATION**

No CIT hatching has been recorded so far. Various species of non-swarming grasshoppers of different ages were recorded with a density lower than the economic threshold. No control operations have been carried out so far.

- **FORECAST**

*There is a possibility of CIT hatching in early June in the mountainous areas however as forecasted, the density will not exceed the economic threshold. Fledging of grasshoppers may start by the end of June.*



#### Azerbaijan

- **SITUATION**

DMA hopper development continued in Djejranchel zone, and hatching started early in May in Kudri steppe. CIT first hatching started in Sheki district on 10 May. LMI hatching has not been observed so far. Control operations against DMA hopper bands continued and covered 1634 ha. Control operations against CIT covered 225 ha. The total treated area since the start of the campaign was 1859 ha, which was 58% higher than in 2023 (1175 ha). Treatments were carried out with a vehicle-mounted Ultra-Low Volume (ULV) sprayer Micronair AU8115 and tractor-mounted EC sprayers using insecticides with active ingredients (a.i.) alpha-cypermethrin, cypermethrin and bifenthrin.

- **FORECAST**

*DMA fledging and mating will start in June in Djejranchel; control operations will continue in Kudri. CIT hopper development will continue, and control operations of infested areas will go on. Survey of LMI habitats will continue.*

#### Georgia

- **SITUATION**

Overall 29 210 ha were surveyed in May. DMA hoppers were present mainly in Kvemo Kartli region, reaching the 4<sup>th</sup> instar by the end of the reporting period. CIT hatching was recorded during the first decade of May in Kakheti and Tbilisi, where hoppers were mainly in second instar at the end of the month. No CIT was recorded in Kvemo Kartli yet. Control operations were conducted on 1050 ha, out of which 960 against CIT and 90 ha against DMA (against 4710 ha at the same period in 2023). Insecticides with a.i. teflubenzuron (ULV) were used mainly in the pasture areas, while lambda-cyhalothrin (ULV and Emulsifiable Concentrate (EC)) were used in fallow and other lands. For this purpose, ULV sprayers Micron AU8115M and low-volume (LV) sprayers were used.

- **FORECAST**

*DMA hoppers will continue their development and start fledging by mid-June, followed by mating and egg-laying. CIT hatching and hopper development will continue in June. No migrations of CIT to crops are expected in June, since the*

vegetation cover in the pastures is still green and dense. Control operations of infested areas will continue.

## Russian Federation

### • SITUATION

Surveys of locusts and grasshoppers continued, covering a total area of 785 680 ha in May, out of which 53 060 ha were found infested by the three locust species. More specifically, during the month, DMA survey was conducted on 89 510 ha, out of which 33 520 ha were found infested by hoppers with an average density of 9.96 individuals/m<sup>2</sup>. The majority of DMA-infested area was observed in the North Caucasus FD (31 600ha). CIT surveys were conducted on 341 050 ha, out of which 15 910 ha were found infested. CIT egg-pods were found on 9730 ha, with an average density 0.65 egg-pods per m<sup>2</sup>, and hoppers were observed on 6180 ha, with an average density of 5.94 individuals/m<sup>2</sup>. More than half of the infested areas by CIT were in two FDs: Siberia (6350 ha) and Volga (3 240 ha). LMI surveys covered 355 120 ha, with hoppers observed so far on 3 630 ha, with an average density of more than 64 individuals/m<sup>2</sup>. LMI infestations are mainly in South and North Caucasus FDs. Control operations in May were carried out using pyrethroid and neonicotinoid insecticides on 37 270 ha, the majority against DMA (35 670 ha) and the rest against CIT (1070 ha) and LMI (530 ha).

### • FORECAST

*DMA hopper development will continue in the North Caucasus and South FDs. CIT hatching and hopper development will continue in Central, North Caucasus and Volga FDs and hatching will start in Ural FD. In the South and Siberian FDs, hopper development will continue followed by fledging starting from the second half of the month. LMI hatching will start in Siberia, while its hopper development will continue in the North Caucasus and South FDs.*

## CENTRAL ASIA

### Afghanistan

### • SITUATION

At the end of the reporting period, DMA fledging and mating had started in the northern and northwestern provinces, while hoppers were in the last instar in other provinces. DMA transboundary swarm movements with Tajikistan were reported in the Northern province Takhar from 8 to 15 May. DMA first appearance was recorded in Khwahan district of Badakhshan province. Chemical control operations were carried out on 18 575 ha in May. Since the



start of the campaign, they have been conducted on 41 194 ha, which is 25% higher compared to the same period of last year (32 834 ha in 2023). Control operations were carried out in 11 provinces, more than half of them were in the following three provinces: Baghlan (9221 ha), Takhar (5878 ha) and Balkh (5840 ha), and the remaining in Kunduz, Samangan, Herat, Faryab, Sar-e-pul, Badghis, Ghor and Badakhshan provinces. The most used insecticide was malathion (ULV), followed by deltamethrin and lambda-cyhalothrin in ULV and EC formulations. With FAO support, biopesticide *Metarhizium acridum* was tested/used on 20 ha against DMA in Kunduz and Balkh provinces.

### • FORECAST

*While control operations ended in May in the majority of the provinces given the DMA lifecycle, they will still continue in Faryab, Ghor and Badakhshan in June. The survey of egg-laying sites and egg-pods will start by mid-June in Balkh, Samangan, Faryab, Takhar and Kunduz.*

## Kazakhstan

### • SITUATION

DMA hopper surveys have been carried out on 960 975 ha from the start of the campaign, out of which 428 686 ha were found infested, including 269 745 ha exceeding an economic threshold, which were treated. The survey of DMA egg-laying sites started in May and has covered so far 2 500 ha, out of which 800 ha were found infested. CIT egg-pod surveys were completed and covered 268 540 ha from the start of campaign, out of which 92 761 ha were found infested. CIT hopper surveys were conducted on an area of 2 902 829 ha, since the start of the campaign, out of which 424 731 ha were infested. Control operations against CIT hoppers started in May and have been conducted so far on 214 697 ha. LMI egg-pod surveys were conducted on 65 950 ha since the start of campaign, out of which 8 849 ha were infested. LMI hopper surveys covered 210 390 ha, whereas 2653 ha of it were infested and 1030 ha treated. Control operations against all three locust species were conducted on 341 072 ha in May. From the start of the campaign, the treated areas reached 485 472 ha, which is more than two times higher than the previous year (213 657 ha in 2023). Overall, 405 various machineries were involved in control operations, including 279 boom and fan

sprayers, 54 aerosol generators (GARD), 29 ultralight aircraft, 33 fixed wing planes, two unmanned aircraft systems and eight knapsack sprayers.

- **FORECAST**

*DMA mass mating and egg-laying will start in Turkestan and Jambyl in early June but it will take place at the end of month in the mountainous areas. CIT fledging will start in the south during the second half of June while hopper development will continue in other regions. LMI hopper development will continue in June with hatching in Kostanay expected during the third decade of June. Control operations will come to an end against DMA and will continue against CIT and LMI.*

### **Kyrgyzstan**

- **SITUATION**

DMA hopper surveys were conducted on 39 660 ha in May, out of which 29 600 ha were infested with an average density varying between 6 to 30 individuals/m<sup>2</sup>. DMA hoppers were in their 4-5 instars and reached the adult stage in some areas at the end of the month. DMA outbreak was reported in the southern regions, especially in the Aravan district of Osh in some pasture areas, where it had not been observed for the last 12 years. The first CIT hatching was recorded on 13 May in Panfilov district of Chuy and hopper survey started in Chuy and Talas regions. In May, 18 884 ha were treated, mainly against DMA. Since the start of the campaign, the treatments covered 29 387 ha, which is two times higher than last year (14 650 ha in 2023). This includes 28 377 ha against DMA (14 917 ha in Jalal-Abad, 8 240 ha in Batken and 5220 ha in Osh regions) and 1010 ha against CIT (Chuy region). Control operations were carried out using ULV vehicle-mounted sprayers AU8115M (11 units) with alpha-cypermethrin (EC) and chlorpyrifos (ULV).

- **FORECAST**

*DMA fledging, followed by mating, will occur in June in Jalal-Abad, Osh and Batken, where threats to agricultural crops will increase. CIT mass hatching and hopper development will continue in Chuy and start in Naryn and Talas. Control operations against DMA will come to an end while they will continue against CIT.*

### **Tajikistan**

- **SITUATION**

DMA mating and egg-laying started in Khatlon and fledging began in Sughd and Districts of Republican



Subordination (DRS). The first CIT hatching in Sughd was observed on 4 May, with hoppers reaching 3<sup>rd</sup> instar by the end of the month. Control operations were carried out on 62 111 ha in May and on 113 867 ha since the start of the campaign, which is 3% lower than at the same period the previous year (117 850 ha in 2023). Most treatments were against the DMA (105 509 ha) and the rest against CIT (3224 ha) and grasshoppers (5134 ha). Chemical treatments were carried out using insecticides with a.i. alpha-cypermethrin, lambda-cyhalothrin, chlorpyrifos+cypermethrin in EC formulation. Treatments also included 195 ha with the biopesticide *Metrahizium acridum* delivered by FAO.

- **FORECAST**

*DMA will complete its egg-laying and natural die-off will start in southern districts. CIT hopper development will continue in Sughd and fledging will start during the second decade of the month. Control operations against DMA in Khatlon and DRS will come to an end in early June while they will continue against DMA, CIT and grasshoppers in Sughd.*

### **Turkmenistan**

- **SITUATION**

Locust surveys continued and covered 39 874 ha in May, with a total of 73 067 ha since the start of the campaign. DMA hopper development continued, while the first hatching of the large saxaul humpback grasshopper was recorded in early May in Chardzhou district (Lebap region) and Belek district (Balkan region). A total of 19 505 ha were treated in May and 25 890 ha since the start of the campaign, which is 38% lower compared to the previous year (41 850 ha at the same period in 2023). The major part was against DMA (17 875 ha) and the rest against the saxaul humpback grasshopper (5415 ha) and other grasshoppers (2600 ha). Control operations were carried out using ULV vehicle-mounted sprayers Micron AU8115 and tractor-mounted Wind 634 Flexigun sprayer and by applying insecticides with a.i. imidacloprid+alpha-cypermethrin and lambda-cyhalothrin.



- **FORECAST**

*DMA mating and egg-laying and hopper development followed by fledging of saxaul humpback grasshopper will take place in June.*

### **Uzbekistan**

- **SITUATION**

Locust survey continued in May; 328 490 ha were found infested, including 273 177 ha by DMA, 17 113 ha by CIT, 13 438 ha by the large saxaul humpback and 24 762 ha by other grasshoppers. DMA mating and egg-laying started in Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya, CIT hopper development continued reaching 5<sup>th</sup> instar by the end of month in northern areas. Large saxaul humpback grasshopper fledged in southern areas, while it was in 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> instars in the north. No LMI was reported. In May, control operations concerned 213 762 ha. Overall since the start of the campaign, treatments have been conducted over 313 183 ha, which is 9% lower compared to the previous year (343 864 ha in 2023). This included 260 286 ha against DMA, 16 151 ha against CIT, 13 262 ha against large saxaul humpback and 23 484 ha against other grasshoppers. Chemical treatments were carried out by insecticides with a.i. lambda-cyhalothrin, lambda-cyhalothrin+imidacloprid and imidacloprid. Various machineries, including 203 tractor mounted sprayers, 308 knapsack sprayers, 43 ULV sprayers, 2 ultra-light aircraft and 58 water tank lorries were used for chemical control. Treatments were also carried out against large saxaul humpback grasshopper in Bukhara, Navoi and Karakalpakstan with the biopesticide *Metarhizium acridum* delivered by FAO.

- **FORECAST**

*DMA egg-laying and swarm flights will continue in June in Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Jizzakh and Samarkand. CIT fledging is expected at the end of the first decade of June in Navoi, Tashkent and Syrdarya, and during the second half of June in Karakalpakstan. Mating of CIT will occur by the end of month. Control operations against DMA will come to an end but will continue against other species, including using biopesticide *Metarhizium acridum*.*



## **Announcements**

**Locust warning levels.** A color-coded scheme indicates the seriousness of the current situation for each of the three main locust pests: green for calm, yellow for caution, orange for threat and red for danger. The scheme is applied to the Locust Watch web page dedicated to the current locust situation (“Locust situation now!”) and to the regional monthly bulletin header. The levels indicate the perceived risk or threat of current locust infestations to crops and appropriate actions are suggested for each level.

**Locust reporting.** During calm (green) periods, countries should report at least once/month and send standardized information using the national monthly bulletin template. During caution (yellow), threat (orange) and danger (red) periods, often associated with locust outbreaks and upsurges, updates should be sent at least once/week. Affected countries are also encouraged to prepare decadal bulletins summarizing the situation. All information should be sent by e-mail to [CCA-Bulletins@fao.org](mailto:CCA-Bulletins@fao.org). Monthly information received by the 5<sup>th</sup> of each month will be included in the CCA Locust Bulletin to be issued by mid-month; otherwise, it will not appear until the next bulletin. Reports should be sent even if no locusts were found or if no surveys were conducted.

### **Events and activities in May 2024**

- **34th Session of the Regional Conference for Europe/ Side-event “Towards sustainable locust management in Caucasus and Central Asia”** carried out on 14 May in FAO-Headquarter.
- **Cross-border survey (CBS)** carried out as follows:
  - Between Turkmenistan (Lebap) and Uzbekistan (Bukhara and Karshi) on 13-18 May 2024.
  - Between Kyrgyzstan (Osh, Jalal-Abad, Batken) and Uzbekistan (Andijan, Namangan, Fergana) on 27 May-1 June.
- **ToT National and briefing sessions** (delivered by Master-Trainers):
  - **Georgia:** second national session (out of two) carried out on 30 May-1 June in Kakheti.



- **Kyrgyzstan:** third session (out of five) carried out to the benefit of 16 staff on 7-9 May in Osh.
- **Publications:**
  - **DMA Monograph** : handed over to Turkmenistan, in-country delivered to Kyrgyzstan and shipped to the Russian Federation.
  - **Practical Guidelines on the three locust pests in CCA:** Turkmen version delivered to Turkmenistan; Kazakh version under editing.
  - **Practical Guidelines on pesticide risk reduction in CCA, posters on DMA and CIT:** Kazakh version under editing.
  - **Leaflets and posters**, i.e. leaflet on “Locust control: Ultra-Low Volume vs Full Volume Spraying”, leaflet and poster on biopesticides use, posters on safety measures associated with locust control: shipped to the Russian Federation.
- **Demonstration/Trial on the use of biopesticides in locust control:**
  - **Kyrgyzstan:** three-day national demonstration against Italian Locust carried on 22-24 May in Chuy (treatment and on-the-job training).
  - **Tajikistan:** treatments carried out against Moroccan Locust in early May and against Italian Locust in mid-May in Zafarabad, Sughd.
  - **Uzbekistan:** treatments carried out against Large Saxaul Humpback Grasshopper in Bukhara and Navoi during first half of May and in Karakalpakstan during the last decade.
- **Human Health and Environmental Monitoring Teams:**
  - **Georgia:** first mission (out of three) carried out on 8-24 May in Kakheti, Mtskheta-Mtianeti and Kvemo-Kartli.
  - **Tajikistan:** as part of the second set of missions, missions carried out on 6-9 May in DRS and on 13-18 May in Sughd.
  - **Turkmenistan:** first and second missions (out of four) carried out on 6-9 May in Bakherden district and on 27-30 May in Gyzyrlybat district.
  - **Uzbekistan:** first set of missions (out of three) carried out on 20-21 May, Navoi, 22-23 May in Khorezm and 24-26 May in Karakalpakstan.

- **Procurement** (GCP/GLO/917/USA; GCP/INT/384/JCA):
  - **Equipment delivered/handed over:** biopesticides to Georgia; ULV sprayers and Personal Protective Equipment -PPE (remaining part) to Afghanistan; cameras and printers to Kyrgyzstan; pick-up vehicle to Armenia.
  - **Procurement in progress**, at various stages (above-mentioned projects and OSRO/AFG/132/NOR): pesticides for Afghanistan; PPE for Armenia and Azerbaijan; camping equipment for Armenia; tablets for Afghanistan and Kazakhstan; pick-up vehicles for Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan.

#### Forthcoming events and activities in June 2024

- **Eighth Meeting of the Ministers of Agriculture of Central Asia on “Towards Sustainable Locust Management in Central Asia”** scheduled online on 7 June.
- **ToT National and briefing sessions** (delivered by Master-Trainers):
  - **Kyrgyzstan:** fourth and fifth sessions scheduled on 4-6 June in Talas and on 20-22 June in Naryn.
- **Publications:**
  - **DMA Monograph:** to be delivered to the Russian Federation, shipped to Armenia and Kazakhstan.
  - **Leaflets and posters**, i.e. leaflet on “Locust control: Ultra-Low Volume vs Full Volume Spraying”, leaflet and poster on biopesticides use, posters on safety measures associated with locust control: to be shipped to Armenia.
- **Demonstration/Trial on the use of biopesticides in locust control:**
  - **Georgia:** treatments be started against Italian Locust (second half of June) in Kvemo Kartli.
  - **Kazakhstan:** treatments to be conducted against Italian Locust the second half of June in Aktobe.



- **Kyrgyzstan:** one-day national demonstration/round table on use of biopesticides against Italian Locust scheduled on 5 June in Bishkek; additional treatments against Italian Locust scheduled in Naryn (third decade of June to second decade of July).
- **Uzbekistan:** treatments to be carried out against Large Saxaul Humpback Grasshopper in Khorezm (first decade of June) and in Karakalpakstan (third decade of June) as well as against Italian Locust in Karakalpakstan (second decade of June).
- **Human Health and Environmental Monitoring Teams:**
  - **Georgia:** second mission (out of three) scheduled on 20 June-7 July in Kakheti, Mtskheta-Mtianeti and Kvemo-Kartli.
  - **Kyrgyzstan:** third, fourth and fifth missions (out of five) scheduled on 3-8 June in Talas, 10-15 June in Osh and 17-22 June in Naryn.
  - **Tajikistan:** as part of the third set of missions, missions scheduled on 10-13 June in Vakhsh and 18-20 June in Kulob, Khatlon, and on 24-26 June 2024 in DRS.
  - **Turkmenistan:** third and fourth missions (out of four) scheduled on 3-6 June in Bakherden district and on 19-22 June in Gyzyarbat district.
  - **Uzbekistan:** second set of missions (out of three) scheduled on 20-21 June in Navoi, 24-25 June in Kharezmi and 26-28 June in Karakalpakstan.
  - **New Human Health and Environmental Monitoring (HH&Env) Form in the Automated System for data Collection (ASDC):** online working meeting with the CCA HH&Env Teams scheduled on 19 June on new form testing.
- **Locust - Pesticide Management System (PMS) in Georgia:** first mission (out of three) postponed to 4-11 June in Mtskheta-Mtianeti, Kvemo Kartli, and Kakheti.
- **Procurement:** ongoing, with expected delivery of biopesticides to Kazakhstan and of tablets to Afghanistan.