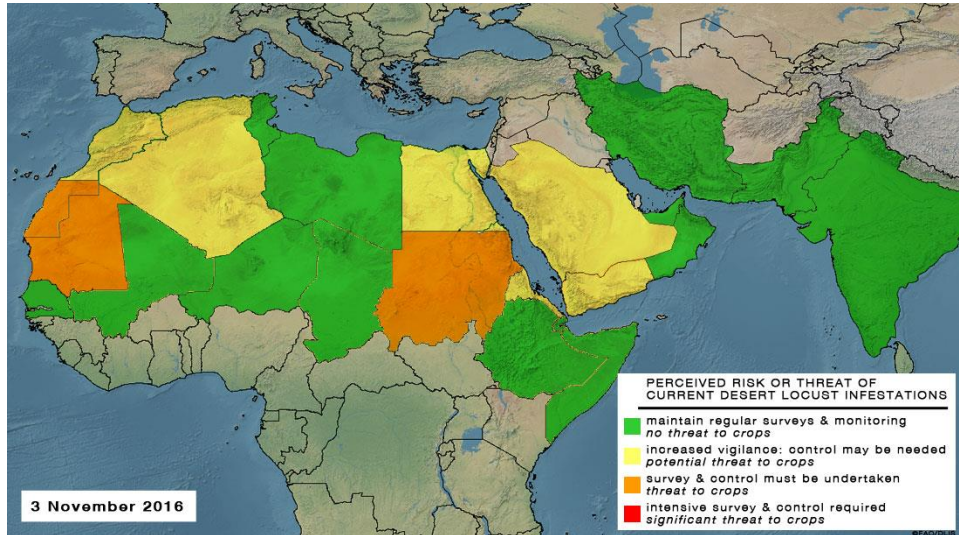


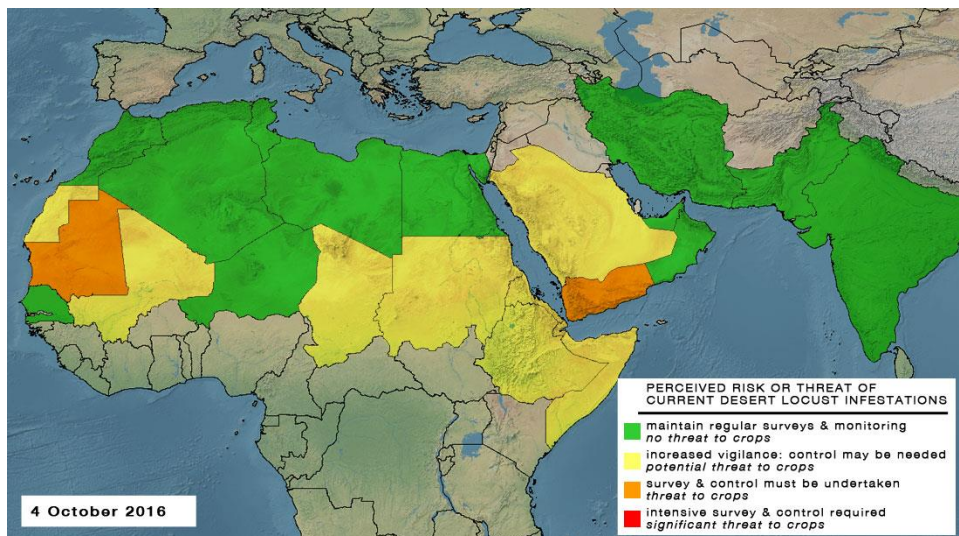
### 3 November. New risk associated with outbreaks in Mauritania and Sudan

Recent outbreaks in Mauritania and Sudan pose a threat to both countries as well as Western Sahara and could extend into adjacent areas of Morocco, Algeria, Egypt and Eritrea. Vigilance is required in winter breeding areas along both sides of the Red Sea.



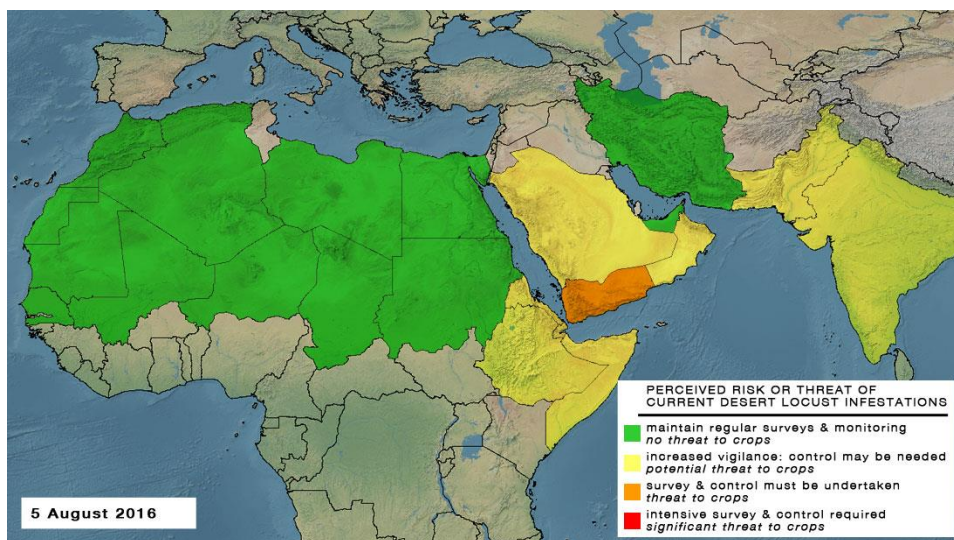
### 4 October. Risk threat increases in Mauritania and Sahel

The situation remains serious in Yemen and an outbreak is imminent in NW Mauritania. Increased vigilance is required and control may be needed as locusts form groups in summer breeding areas of Mali, Chad and Sudan.



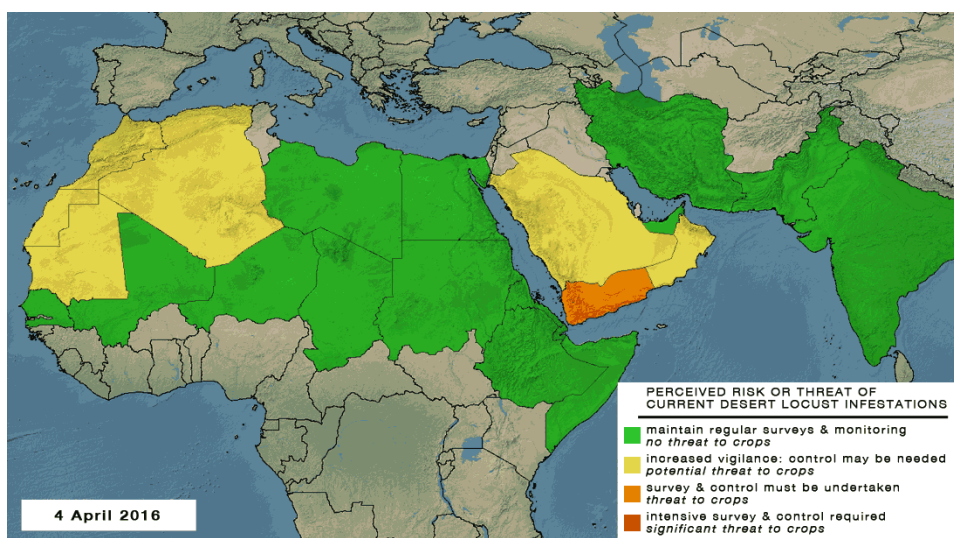
## 5 August. Risk threat increases in countries near Yemen

As a result of continued formation of swarms in Yemen and limited survey and control operations due to insecurity, there is a potential risk that a few swarms could appear in adjacent areas of Saudi Arabia and Oman or move to northern Somalia, Djibouti, Ethiopia and Eritrea, and perhaps Pakistan and India.



## 4 April. Risk threat increases in NW Africa and Arabian Peninsula

As a result of the formation of hopper bands in southern Morocco and swarms in southern Yemen, the risk threat is elevated for both regions.



## 5 January. Threat level remains at CAUTION

The current threat level declined in western Africa except in Mauritania and Western Sahara where it remained at CAUTION due to an ongoing outbreak; it is also at CAUTION in Yemen due to the potential for breeding in areas impacted by two cyclones last November.

