

# QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER

## October - December, 2018

### MIGRATORY PEST SITUATION

#### Desert Locust

The Desert Locust situation remained calm during October except for some scattered adults which were present on the Red Sea coast of Eritrea, and isolated mature solitary adults and few solitary individual hoppers in the summer breeding areas in North Kordofan State and in the Red Sea State of Sudan respectively.

In Eritrea, during early November, an increasing number of mainly isolated immature solitarious adults were detected on the central Red Sea coastal plains between Wekiro (1548N/3918E) and Mersa Gulbub (1633N/3908E), and copulating adults were seen at one place. Isolated mature solitarious adults were also present further north between Mehimet (1723N/3833E) and the Sudanese border. By the end of the month, isolated third to fourth instar solitarious hoppers were present in the north and hatching had commenced in the central coastal areas near Sheib (1551N/3903E), Eritrea.



Locust outbreak in Eritrea

During December, local breeding of first generation commenced in Eritrea and increasing numbers of 2<sup>nd</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> Instar gregarious hoppers, fledglings, gregarious immature and mature adults were found around Qrora, Mehimet, Shelshela and Foro (south of the port city of Massawa). Furthermore, it was reported that groups of adults migrated from the Red Sea Coastal areas of Sudan to the northern parts of the Eritrean border (Kujeli) by end of December.



Ground control operation of DL in Eritrea

In Sudan, same developments were occurred and all stages of Desert Locusts; mature breeding, immature solitary and adult groups and hoppers were found between Port Sudan (1938N/3713E) and the Eritrean border, on the Red Sea Coastal plains. Mature solitaries adults were also present in Wadi Oko/Diib between Tomla (2002N/3551E) and the Eritrean Border by the end of December.



Preparation for Aerial and Ground Control



Cleaning DLCO-EA Aircraft after Desert Locust Spray Operation

## Quelea Birds



Quelea is tiny grass seed eating bird that weighs about 19 – 20 grams. It is found mostly in semi-arid savannah

where rainfall is marginal and erratic. The bird move together (gregarious) from 20 to 100,000 individuals. Birds cause considerable damage to cultivated cereal crops especially to sorghum, millet, rice, wheat teff and finger millet.



A Flock of Quelea Birds

Quelea bird outbreaks were reported in Kirinyaga and Kisumu Counties of Kenya and report of large flocks of birds were received from lower Moshi irrigated Rice scheme in Kilimanjaro region in Tanzania during October.

During November, Quelea bird outbreaks were reported in Moya, Kenya and the birds were reported attacking irrigated Rice.

By the end of November, aerial control operation was conducted by a DLCO-EA Aircraft in 7 roosting sites in Kilimanjaro's Lower Moshi Rice irrigation scheme., in Tanzania, Moya, Kisumu and Kirinyaga in Kenya, and in 5 Districts (Efratrana Gidim, Kewet, Jile, Dawa Chefa and Kalu), at 9 localities and 13 roosting sites in the Amhara Administrative Region of Ethiopia.

### IMPLEMENTATION OF CBFAMEW PROJECT

#### Midterm Review:

The USAID funded Project "Establishing an Emergency Community Based Fall Armyworm Monitoring, Early Warning and Management System (CBFAMEW) in Eastern Africa" was launched officially in August, 2017 for the duration of two years. The Project covers and benefits six countries in Eastern Africa: Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda.

During the CBFAMEW project inception and planning workshop which was held on 13<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup> in November 2017 in Entebbe, Uganda participants identified the following main activities which were under implementation:

- i) Establishing FAW Monitoring System: A mobile phone-based application for data collection and reporting (Field Scouting and Pheromone Trapping);
- ii) Capacity building through training: a national Training of Trainers, stakeholders sensitization meetings and training of Community Focal Persons;
- iii) Season-long monitoring and technical backstopping and,

Based on the work plan, a mid-term review meeting was held on 28<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> November 2018 at Umubano Hotel, Kigali, Rwanda with the following objectives:

- ✚ To evaluate the achievements of the planned project in the six beneficiary countries;
- ✚ Document successes and weaknesses in project implementation and lessons learned;
- ✚ Review progress in relation to goals, objectives, expected outputs and output targets of the project.



Class Discussions

Representatives from the six sub-regional Eastern African countries, partners and the funding agency, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) were participated in the meeting to review the project progress.

Participants reiterated the fact that the community-based monitoring and management system based on regular field scouting, pheromone trapping and mobile phone-based data collection and reporting should be scaled-up for widespread impact in managing the damage caused by the FAW mainly on small-scale farming communities.



Group Photo of Participants

## Technical Assistance and Monitoring

A key milestone in implementation of Community Based Fall armyworm Monitoring, Early Warning and Management is a technical assistance of the project implementers including community focal farmers, extension officers and local administrators. The technical assistance was conducted in Tanzania, Ethiopia and Kenya in all districts. During this particular exercise Dr. Yene Belayneh representing USAID (donor) joined the team in visiting some of the project counties, sub counties and pheromone trap sites in Kenya.



Technical Assistance and Monitoring in Ethiopia

Objectives of the Mission were:

- a) To assess focal farmers knowledge of the monitoring and reporting process and their performance.
- b) To assess Countries, regions, districts and farmers' understanding, perception and support for the CBFMEW project.
- c) To assess the relationship, collaboration and support amongst stakeholders.
- d) To establish whether corrections and modification of procedures are needed
- e) To provide technical backstopping and address problems and concerns.



A Technical Team listens attentively as a Farmer Focal Person narrates how he carries out Monitoring of Fall Armyworm in Kenya

DLCO-EA AIRCRAFT SITREP AS AT 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER, 2018

A/C REG	5Y-BCJ	5Y-BCK	5Y-BCL	5Y-KRD	5Y-DLA	5Y-DLO		5Y-BBB		5Y-DLD
A/C TYPE	BEAVER	BEAVER	BEAVER	BEAVER	CARAVAN	BARON		ISLANDER		T/ BEAVER
A/C SERIAL NO.	1572	1579	1552	1439	00107	TH-987		809		1562(TB3)
C OF A DUE DATE	17/6/2019	31/01/2019	IN PROGRESS	AOG	28/02/2019	12/02/2019		DUE		20/6/2019
CHECK III OR MAJOR CHECK	13/05/2020	DUE	IN PROGRESS	IN PROGRESS	N/A	27/06/2019		DUE		4/7/2021
AIRFRAME TSN	9,183.57	10,248.46	8,726.01	6,322.25	18,029.4	5,208.09		3,174.25		13,380.18
ENGINE S/NO.	P-226291	P-226468	P-17313	N/A	PCE PC1717	PORT	STBD	PORT	STBD	PCE-14089
						831862-R	831861-R	RL-23500-R	RL-10488-R	
ENGINE TSN	6,874.56	9,789.05	8,810.56	N/A	2,013.7	41.42	41.42	2370.45	2370.45	4,100.80
ENGINE TSO	599.58	585.21	16.26	N/A	2,013.7	1,795.01	1,795.01	1555.67	1555.67	496.35
PROP S/NO.	EMA 1253	EMA 1254	EMA 1281	N/A	070914	PORT	STBD	PORT	STBD	BUA 30776
						ED 3415	ED1769	AU11720B	AU11718B	
PROP TTSN	1,088.91	1013.22	605.84	N/A	5,819.4	1,389.34	1,321.01	216.00	216.00	465.10
PROP TSO	444.33	54.70	16.26	N/A	2,097.6	41.42	41.42	N/A	N/A	15.27
LOCATION	QUELEA ETHIOPIA	DUE CHECK III & C OF A	CHECK III & C OF A MAINTENANCE	UNDER REPAIR (NBI)	CHARTER OPERATION NAIROBI	STANDBY NAIROBI		MAINTENANCE NAIROBI		STANDBY NAIROBI

