

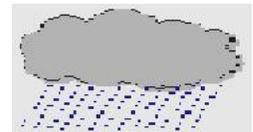


Headquarters (Addis Ababa)  
Tel: 251-1-16461477/0287/0290  
Fax: 251-1-16460296

Operations Office (Nairobi)  
Tel: 254-020-6002305/6001488  
Fax: 254-020-6001575

SITREP NO. 11/2018 -2019

DESERT LOCUST AND OTHER MIGRATORY PESTS SITUATION REPORT FOR  
MAY, 2019



1.0 WEATHER AND ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

In the Central Region: Good rains fell in the spring breeding areas of the interior of Saudi Arabia during the first two dekads of May, mainly between Zalim, Gassim, Riyadh and Jubail. Good rains also fell further south near Najran, extending to the interior of Yemen during the second and third dekads of the month. These rains are likely to allow ecological conditions to become favorable for breeding during the summer in Yemen.. Good rains also fell on the Red Sea coastal plains of Yemen. In the summer breeding areas of Sudan, the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) was located about 175 km further north than usual throughout May, reaching Mellit, Darfur and Sodiri, North Kordofan by the end of the month. This caused rains to fall in southern parts of the summer breeding areas much earlier than normal, mainly near El Fasher, El Obeid and El Geneina. (FAO DL bulletin No. 488).

1.1 Djibouti

Three days of rains fell all over the Country during May. However, despite these rains, drier conditions prevailed throughout the country and temperatures

oscillated between 29°C during the night and around 38°C during the day.

1.2 Eritrea

During May, unusual moderate to heavy rains fell on the eastern escarpments and in some of the northern, central and southern Red Sea coastal plains where Desert Locusts breed. Moderate to heavy rains also fell in the western, northwestern and the highlands of the Country during most days of the month. Consequently, vegetation started greening and soil was moist in areas where rains fell.

Some infrastructure damages, people and domestic animal deaths were reported as the result of the heavy downpours, which were associated with strong winds, lightning and floods.

Areas where the unusual rains had fallen included; Mahimet, Afeabet, Foro, Erafaile, Tio on the coast and Selea (Kerkebet) in the northwestern parts of the Country bordering eastern Sudan.

Some of the following rain records were received during May:

20<sup>th</sup> Mehimet 69mm  
 20<sup>th</sup> Foro 10mm  
 21<sup>st</sup> " 40mm

### 1.3 Ethiopia

Weather conditions during May were reported hot but cloudy, where moderate to heavy rains fell all over the country including in the main Desert Locust breeding areas in the eastern parts of the Country.

Annual vegetation started greening while the perennial vegetation remained green and the soil was wet. Generally, the weather and ecological conditions started to improve and were favorable for Desert Locust developments in most of the breeding places.

#### RAINFALL DURING MAY

Date	DIRE DAWA (0936N/04150E)	Ayisha	Remark
04	3.0		
13	1.5		
18	Trace	35.4	
19	45.0	24.4	
20	7.0		
21	27.0	20.2	
22	4.0		
23	5.0		
26	8.0		
28	5.0		
31	5.5		
Total	111.0	80.00	

### 1.4 Kenya

During May, moderate to heavy rains fell in most parts of the Country. Annual and perennial vegetation were green and dense in areas where rains fell.

### 1.5 Somalia

During May, light to moderate rains fell at times in all parts of the plateau, the escarpments and the coastal plains of Somali and Puntland where Desert Locusts breed. As a result, annual and perennial vegetation started greening creating favorable ecological conditions for locust breeding.

### 1.6 Sudan

During May, light to moderate rainfalls occurred in the coastal plains, Tokar Delta, Eastern, Southern Darfur and Southern Kordofan States of the Country. While vegetation and soil continued to dry-out on the Red Sea coast however, it started greening in the other States where rains fell, creating favorable ecological conditions for locust breeding.

### 1.7 Tanzania

During May, the Lake Victoria Basin and the central areas received moderate to heavy rainfalls while, heavy rains fell in the southern, western, northeastern highlands and in the northern coast including the Isles of Unguja and Pemba. The heavy rains caused flooding in some areas in Arusha and Dar-es-Salaam.

Crops and other annual vegetation including pastures remained green with crops in some parts reaching maturity.

### 1.8 Uganda

Heavy rains continued falling in most parts of the Country during May. There were several reports of heavy storms associated with floods, and property destructions were reported in some parts of the Country. The rains are anticipated to decline steadily within June.

The vegetation remained green in most parts of the Country.

## 2.0 DESERT LOCUST (*Schistocerca gregaria*)

### 2.1 Djibouti

Incidences were not reported.

### 2.2 Eritrea

No survey was conducted and the Desert Locust situation remained calm.

### 2.3 Ethiopia

During May, ground survey was conducted by the local MoA staff mainly in Aiysha and surrounding breeding places and no locusts were seen and the locust situation remained calm.

### 2.4 Somalia

No reports were received.

### 2.5 Sudan

Surveys continued in North Kordofan and the Northern State where 8,600 ha were surveyed. No locust reported in all surveyed sites, green vegetation prevailed in North Kordofan west and south of Umsayala as a result of the good rains that fell during the previous decades of August. In the Northern State; green vegetation confined to the irrigated cropping areas.

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During the last week of May, groups of mature adults appeared near irrigated schemes in the Nile Valley of River Nile and Northern States near Abu Hamed (1932N/3320E) and between Dongola (1910N/3027E) and Wadi Halfa (2147N/3122E). Late instar hoppers and a hopper group were present near Ed Debba (1803N/3057E) from egg-laying that occurred in mid-April. (FAO bulletin No. 488).

Desert Locust situation in Central and other Regions (Extracted from FAO DL Bulletin No. 488).

Central Region: Saudi Arabia treated nearly 75,000 ha of hopper and adult groups, bands and swarms caused by up to two generations of breeding. Swarms moved from eastern Yemen to the highlands and Saudi Arabia while others moved from Saudi Arabia to Jordan (2,900 ha treated) and Kuwait (15,603 ha). Control ended on the Red Sea coast in Egypt (3,341 ha) but adult groups moved to the interior in southern Egypt and northern Sudan (790 ha treated).

Western Region: Limited control was carried out in central Algeria (16 ha) from local breeding. Scattered adults were present in northwest Mauritania and northern Mali.

Eastern Region: Intensive control operations continued in southern Iran (346,180 ha) and Pakistan (4,135 ha) against hopper and adult groups, and hopper bands from up to two generations of breeding. Adults and groups migrated to the Indo-Pakistan border area where India initiated control operations (1,560 ha).

## 3.0 FORECAST UNTIL MID - JULY, 2019

### 3.1 Djibouti

No significant developments are likely.

### 3.2 Eritrea

No significant developments are likely.

### 3.3 Ethiopia

No significant developments are likely.

### 3.4 Somalia

No significant developments are likely.

### 3.5 Sudan

Small-scale breeding is likely to continue in parts of the Nile Valley between Berber and Wadi Halfa. There is a moderate to high risk of small immature swarms arriving from Arabian Peninsula, initially in the Nile Valley and then in the summer breeding areas of North Darfur, North Kordofan and White Nile States. Breeding will commence with the onset of the summer rains.

### 3.6 Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda

The countries are expected to remain free of Desert Locust infestations.

## 4.0 OTHER MIGRATORY PESTS

### 4.1 Red-billed Quelea birds (Quelea quelea sp.)

#### 4.1.1 Kenya

Incidences not reported.

#### 4.1.2 Tanzania

During May, aerial control operations continued on 440 hectares of roosting sites by a DLCO-EA aircraft in Manyara, Mbeya, Morogoro and Singida regions. 1,025 liters of Bathion 60% was sprayed on an estimated of 25.3 million birds and crops

rescued during these operations were Paddy and Sorghum.

Apart from the control operations, Quelea birds management training was given to 20 Plant Health Services (PHS) field officers by DLCO-EA in Morogoro from 19<sup>th</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup> May 2019. This training is expected to enrich and increase the number of staff of the Ministry of Agriculture in overall management of Quelea operations.

#### 4.1.3 Ethiopia

Incidences not reported.

#### 4.1.4 Eritrea

Monthly report not received but it is out-off breeding season.

#### 4.1.5 Sudan

Incidences not reported and it is out-off breeding season.

#### 4.1.6 Uganda

Incidences not reported.

## 4.2 African Armyworm (Spodoptera exempta)

### 4.2.1 Tanzania

African Armyworm

Incidences not reported.

#### Fall Armyworm (FAW)

During May, serious Maize damages were reported by the FAW in the northern zone of the Country, including Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Tanga, where planting of Maize crops was delayed due to lack of rainfall.

It was also reported that a national workshop to assess the outcome of the CBFAMFEW project was held in Morogoro City during May 2019. This project was funded by USAID and was implemented with coordinated activities of DLCO-EA, FAO-SFE and the national Ministry of Agriculture.

#### 4.2.2 Uganda

African Armyworm

Incidences not reported.

Fall Armyworm (FAW)

Incidences of FAW were not yet serious, though some damage symptoms were very visible across most Maize growing areas.

#### 4.2.3 Eritrea

African Armyworm

Monthly report not received but it was less likely that breeding to occur.

Fall Armyworm

Monthly report not received and the situation is unknown.

#### 4.2.4 Ethiopia

African Armyworm

Incidences not reported.

Fall Armyworm

During May, Fall Armyworm infestations were reported in Oromya, Gambella, Amhara, Tigray and Southern Nations and Nationalities Peoples Administrative Regions on irrigated and short rain fed (Oromya and Southern Nations and Nationalities Peoples Administrative Regions) Maize and Sorghum farms. The pest infested 27,089.5 hectares in 38 Zones, 166 Districts and 1,230 villages of

the affected regions. Chemical and cultural (hand picking) control have been conducted on 6,630 and 12,649 hectares respectively, and 7,706 liters of pesticide was sprayed to control the pest.

#### 4.2.5 Kenya

African Armyworm

Incidences not reported

Fall Armyworm

During May, it was likely that FAW infestations continued in Maize and Sorghum growing areas of the Country.

Forecast until end of June, 2019

African Armyworm:

It is less likely infestations to appear in the secondary breeding locations.

Fall Armyworm

Infestations are likely to continue appearing widely during June and affect mainly newly planted seasonal Maize and Sorghum crops. Consequently, member countries are highly advised to continue monitoring of moth movements for early detections and control of the worms.

### 4.3 Tsetse fly (*Glossina spp.*)

#### 4.3.1 Uganda

##### 4.3.1.1 Tsetse flies:

Incidences not reported.

CIFO

For Director,  
06 June, 2019

For more information about the Organization, Please visit DLCO-EA's Website:

[www.dlcoea.org.et](http://www.dlcoea.org.et) / [www.dlco-ea.org](http://www.dlco-ea.org)