

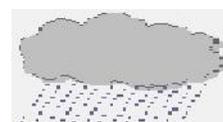


Headquarters (Addis Ababa)
Tel: 251-1-16461477/0287/0290
Fax: 251-1-16460296

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

SITREP No. 05/2019-2020

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



***In the Central Region:** In the summer breeding areas, a few showers lingered during the first decade of November in eastern Sudan near Kassala. Consequently, vegetation was drying out in all areas. In the winter breeding areas, good rains fell along the Red Sea coast in Sudan and southeast Egypt during the first two decades of the month and on the central coastal plains in Eritrea and central and southern coast in Saudi Arabia during the second and third decades. Good rains fell on the northwest coast of Somalia during the last decade. As a result, vegetation was green or becoming green and breeding conditions were favourable in all of these areas. In the Horn of Africa, seasonal rains continued longer than normal and good rains fell during the first and last decades of the month in northern and eastern Ethiopia, including the Ogaden, and on the plateau in northern Somalia. Breeding conditions remained favourable in all of these areas. In Oman, good rains fell on the northern coast and parts of the interior during the first two decades of the month. Vegetation was green or becoming green in these areas as well as on the east coast near Ras Al Hadd and Duqm, and ecological conditions were favourable for breeding. (FAO DL bulletin No. 494).*

1.0 WEATHER AND ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS HIGHLIGHTS

1.1 Djibouti

During November, even though there were some intermittent light rainfalls reported, however two years of rain fell in a single day in some parts of the Country. Vegetation started greening and slightly improved in much localized areas where rains occurred.

1.2 Eritrea

During November, light to moderate rains fell on the Red Sea coastal plains. Consequently, vegetation was green and soil was wet creating favourable ecological conditions for locust breeding.

1.3 Ethiopia

During the second and beginning of the third dekads (10 days) of November, cloudy and rainy weather conditions prevailed in all parts of the country. Light to heavy rains fell in most parts of the Country including Dire Dawa, Ayisha, the southeastern parts (Ogaden, Kebridahar, Warder) and surroundings where locust activities were reported. In addition, sunny and after mid-night and morning chilly weather conditions were observed in all parts during the rest of the month.

Both annual and perennial vegetations were green and, the weather and ecological conditions remained favourable for Desert Locust breeding during the month.

RAINFALL during November

Date	Dire Dawa (0936N/4150E)	Remarks
3	Trace	
4	Trace	
6	Trace	
11	Trace	
22	12.0	
23	20.0	
24	9.0	
Total	41.0	

1.4 Kenya

During November, moderate to heavy rains fell in most parts of the country. Consequently, rivers burst their banks flooding many places and destroying roads and bridges. Due to landslides and floods;

death of people and animals, infrastructure damages and displacement of hundreds of thousands of people were also reported. Overall, vegetation status was green in most parts of the country.

1.5 Somalia

During November, light to moderate rains fell in the northern and northwestern parts of the Country bordering eastern Ethiopia, the plateau and the escarpments. Heavy rains also fell and flooding was reported in the central and southern parts of the country.

1.6 Sudan

Moderate to heavy rains fell mainly during the third dekad of the month in the Red Sea coastal areas and as a result, vegetation started greening and ecological conditions became favourable for locust breeding. In the summer breeding areas, vegetation and soil started to dry out with the exception of few patches, which remained green.

1.7 Tanzania

During November, most parts of the country continued to receive moderate to heavy rainfall. As the rainfall intensified during the month, death of people damage of infrastructure was reported and an estimated of 6,000 ha farm lands have been washed away mainly in the northern parts of the Country.

Vegetation including crops remained green in most parts of the country.

1.8 Uganda

During November, most parts of the country continued to record heavy showers.

The vegetation remained very green in most parts of the Country.

2.0 DESERT LOCUST (SCHISTOCERCA GREGARIA) SITUATION AND FORECAST UNTIL MID-JANUARY, 2020

2.1 Djibouti

No reports were received during November.

Forecast: There is a high risk that immature groups and swarms will arrive in the south and east from adjacent areas of eastern Ethiopia and northwest Somalia.

2.2 Eritrea

During November, survey and control operations were conducted by PPD staff. Ground control teams treated immature swarms and groups of adults around Seberguma (1530N/3906E) and Ghedem. Groups of 2nd to 5th instar gregarious and scattered hoppers and fledglings were also controlled around Sheib (1551N/3937E), Wechiro (1548N/3918E), Emberemi and Foro (1515N/3937E). Treated area was around 6,060 ha.

Forecast: A second generation of laying is expected to start about mid-December on the Red Sea coast near Massawa and extend to the Sudan border with hatching from the end of the month onwards. This will be augmented by the maturation and laying of swarms originating from Ethiopia. Consequently, locust numbers could increase significantly with groups, bands and perhaps small swarms forming.

2.3 Ethiopia

During November, Desert Locust situation remained serious particularly in the Somali region [Awbera (0924N/4313E), Kebridehar (0634N/4436E), South Ogaden, Ayisha (1046N/4234E) and Dire Dawa (0937N/4148E)] Administrative Council. However, it was relatively calm in Amhara, Tigray and Afar Administrative regions except for the lately report of hatching

which occurred at Afdera District (1306N/4052E); Afar region.

It was also reported that swarms were crossing daily from northern Somali through Ayisha and Denbel Districts of Somali Administrative region. Ground teams confirmed the presence of immature swarms and mostly 3rd to 4th instar hopper bands in areas indicated above. Ground and aerial control operations treated 10,822 ha of infestations out of which 8,295 ha by air using Malathion 95% and Chlorpyrifos 24% ULV.

Forecast: Additional swarms are likely to move north in Tigray and continue to Eritrea. Swarms will continue to form in the Somali region and adjacent areas of Somalia and move to Ogaden where they will mature and second-generation laying could start by the end of December, giving rise to hopper bands and a substantial increase in locust numbers in January. There remains a high risk of a further movement to southern regions and towards Kenya during the forecast period.

2.4 Somalia

During the first week of November, groups of gregarious adults were seen laying eggs on the northwest coast and first and second instar hopper bands were present from earlier undetected laying between Bulhar (1023N/4425E) and Sillil (1058N/4326E). On the plateau, mainly second instar hopper groups and at least one immature swarm were seen between Bura (0931N/4533E) and the Ethiopian border. Fledging from earlier breeding commenced after mid-month on the plateau, giving rise to immature adult groups and swarms, some of which may have moved into adjacent areas of Ethiopia. At the end of the month, late instar hopper bands were reported south of Bossaso, on the plateau south of Las Anod (0828N/4721E) near the border of Ethiopia, and further south in Galmudug

(0513N/4649E) near Galkayo
(0646N/4725E). (FAO bulletin No. 494)

Forecast: More groups and swarms are likely to form on the northwest coast and on the plateau, some of which may migrate to adjacent areas of Djibouti, eastern Ethiopia and southern Somalia while others are likely to remain in favourable areas where a second generation of breeding could occur.

2.5 Sudan

Desert Locust situation became at caution risk level by the end of November. Ground survey and control operations by PPD continued in the River Nile, Northern, Khartoum States and in the winter breeding areas in the Red Sea State. 12,958 ha of infested areas were treated using 9,240 litres of pesticide.

Mature swarms were detected in the River Nile State in addition to mature, immature groups, hopper bands from 3rd to 5th instars and fledglings in the River Nile, Kordofan and Northern States. Ground and aerial control operations treated 4,210 ha at Koalim, Wadi Feel (1722N/3307E) and S Daw (1719N/3255E) in the River Nile State; 6,873 ha in Wadi Homer, Um Elhassan, West Elmtam (1657N/3134E) and Um Jwasser in the Northern State; and 930 ha in North Ubouruq (1554N/3027E) in north Kordofan State against hopper bands, mature and immature groups. Maturing and immature low density adults were seen in the Red Sea coast mainly in Tokar Delta and Khor Baraka (1809N/3734E). Mature and breeding groups covering an area of 945 ha were also detected and treated in Habikwan (2129N/3646E), in the northern coast. Immature low density adults were also seen in Khartoum State.

Forecast: As vegetation continued to dry out, a few more groups will form in the interior and move to the Red Sea coast and sub-coastal areas where small-scale

breeding will commence with the onset of the winter rains. There is a low risk that a few small swarms could appear from the south on the southern coast near the Eritrean border.

2.6 Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda

No locusts were reported and the countries are expected to remain free of Desert Locust infestations.

However, it is possible that swarms could arrive in the north eastern parts of Kenya from the Ogaden region of Ethiopia and/or western Somalia.

2.7 Desert Locust Situation in the Central and other regions (Extracted from FAO DL Bulletin No. 494).

Central Region: swarms formed in Ethiopia (10,822ha treated) and moved north to Eritrea (6,060 ha treated) and Saudi Arabia, while other swarm came from Yemen (5,760 ha treated). Hopper bands formed in the Ogaden of Ethiopia. Bands and swarms formed in northern Somalia. Groups, bands and swarms formed in summer breeding areas of Sudan (27,165 ha treated) and groups appeared on the coast. A few swarms from Indo-Pakistan arrived in northern Oman (116 ha treated) and laid.

Western Region: Small-scale breeding continued in Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Chad and Algeria (272 ha treated). Groups formed in Niger.

Eastern Region: Control operations against groups, bands and swarms declined in India (34,070 ha treated) and increased in Pakistan (60,970 ha treated). Control operations in Iran treated 1,511 ha of adult groups which arrived from Indo-Pakistan.

3.0 OTHER MIGRATORY PESTS

3.1 Red-billed Quelea birds (Quelea quelea sp.)

3.1.1 Kenya

Incidences were not reported.

3.1.2 Tanzania

Incidences not reported during November.

3.1.3 Ethiopia

During 10th to 17th November, aerial control operation continued by a DLC O-EA aircraft on 8 roosting sites which are located in six villages in the Amhara Administrative region of the Country. During the operation, 40 litres of Avicide was sprayed on an estimated of 5.4 million birds which were roosting on 200 ha; achieving 85-99% mortality rate.

3.1.4 Eritrea

Monthly report not received.

3.1.5 Sudan

Monthly, report not received.

3.1.6 Uganda

There was a report of increasing numbers of Quelea population in Kibimba Rice Schemes and plans were being made by the Crop Protection Department of the Ministry to conduct surveys.

3.2 African Armyworm (Spodoptera exempta)

3.2.1 Tanzania

African Armyworm

Incidences not reported.

Fall Armyworm (FAW)

FAW damages were reported mainly in areas where short-rain Maize crops are planted.

3.2.2 Uganda

African Armyworm

Incidences not reported.

Fall Armyworm (FAW)

FAW incidences were reported in several districts across the Country. It was reported that the national average FAW incidence was at 40% but with real plant damage estimated at less than 10%. The low plant damage was attributed to observed increase in natural predators of FAW and the prevailing heavy rains. It was also observed that most farmers controlled FAW with recommended pesticides as soon as damage symptoms became visible on plants. (Source: Mr. Kutunga David Principal Plant Expert, Crop Protection Department of Ministry of Agriculture via DLCO-EA Base Manager, Mr. Evarist Magara).

3.2.3 Eritrea

African Armyworm

Monthly report not received.

Fall Armyworm

Monthly report not received and the situation is unknown.

3.2.4 Ethiopia

African Armyworm

Incidences not reported.

Fall Armyworm

During November, Fall Armyworms infestations continued to occur on the main seasonal Maize and Sorghum crops in Oromya, Dire Dawa, Amhara, Benishangul Gumz, Tigray and Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Administrative Regions.

Infestations were reported on 480,246 hectares of Maize and Sorghum fields in 42 Zones, 343 Districts and 4,833 villages. Chemical and cultural (hand picking) control operations were conducted on 81,744 and 366,942 hectares respectively, and 71,837 litres of pesticide was sprayed to control the pest.

3.2.5 Kenya

African Armyworm

Incidences not reported

Fall Armyworm

During November, FAW infestations were reported mainly in Maize growing areas in the eastern parts of the Country.

Forecast until end of December, 2019

African Armyworm:

It is less likely infestations to appear in the region.

Fall Armyworm

Fall Armyworms are likely to continue appearing widely during December in all previously affected member countries and continue feeding on irrigated and main 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.

3.3 Tsetse fly (Glossina spp.)

3.3.1 Uganda

3.3.1.1 Tsetse flies:

Incidences not reported.

CIFO

For Director,
05 December, 2019

For more information about the Organization, Please visit DLCO-EA's Website: www.dlco-ea.org