

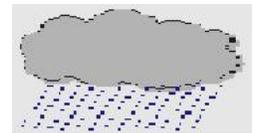


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SITREP NO. 07/2019 -2020

DESERT LOCUST AND OTHER MIGRATORY PESTS SITUATION REPORT FOR JANUARY, 2020



1.0 WEATHER AND ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS HIGHLIGHTS

In the Central Region: Breeding conditions remained favourable in most coastal areas along both side of the Red Sea where light to moderate rains fell at times. Conditions were also favourable on the southern coast of Yemen between Aden and Mukalla and on the eastern coast of Oman near Duqm and Sur. In the Horn of Africa, ecological conditions remained favourable for breeding in eastern Ethiopia and northeast Somalia due to heavy rains from cyclone Pawan in December. Light to moderate rains fell in southwest Ethiopia and in northern and central Kenya where conditions were also favourable for breeding. (FAO DL bulletin No. 496.)

1.1 Djibouti

During January, No rainfall was reported but weather conditions were cold and humid across the country. Vegetation was green in most areas due to the previous month's rainfalls. Temperature oscillated between 21°C at night and 30°C during day time.

1.2 Eritrea

During January, light rains fell at times on the Red Sea coastal plains. Vegetation continued to remain green due to the previous rainfalls but soil was dry mainly during the last days of

the month around Qarura. Generally, most coastal areas remained favourable for locust breeding.

1.3 Ethiopia

During January, cloudy and sunny but after mid-night and morning chilly weather conditions prevailed in all parts of the country. Light to moderate rains also fell in some parts of the Country; including Dire Dawa, the southeastern and western parts during the beginning of the second and the third dekad (10 days) of the month.

Perennial vegetation remained green while annual vegetation was dominantly dry. The soil where rains fell was wet and ecological conditions were generally favourable for locust breeding.

RAINFALL during January, 2020

Date	Dire Dawa (0936N/4150E)	Remarks
12	11.0	
13	1.5	
26	6.0	
Total	18.5	

1.4 Kenya

During most days of January, moderate to heavy rains fell in the northwestern, central, Rift Valley, some locations in the northeastern and western parts of the country. Floods were reported in many places with some infrastructure damage. Overall, vegetation status remained green in most parts of the country.

1.5 Somalia

During January, light rains fell at times in the northern coastal and northeastern sectors of the Country. Vegetation was green in most parts of the country where rains fell creating, favourable ecological conditions for locust breeding.

1.6 Sudan

Light to moderate rains fell at times on the Red Sea coastal areas during January and as a result, vegetation continued greening and ecological conditions remained favourable for locust breeding.

1.7 Tanzania

During January, most parts of the country continued to receive moderate to heavy rain falls. Floods have caused some infrastructure and farms damages in the southern zone particularly in Lindi region. The heavy rains have also delayed farm preparation and cropping activities. Vegetation including crops remained green in most parts of the country.

1.8 Uganda

During January, 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 GREGARIS) SITUATION AND FORECAST UNTIL MID-MARCH, 2020

2.1 Djibouti

On 18 – 20 January, immature swarms were seen in the southeast interior near the Ethiopian border and Ali Sabeh (1109N/4242E) and on the coast south of Tajourah (1147N/4255E).

Forecast:

There is a low risk that a few groups and swarms may appear in the south and east from adjacent areas of eastern Ethiopia and northwest Somalia.

2.2 Eritrea

During January, survey and control operations were continued by PPD staff of the MoA in the northern Red Sea coastal areas. Ground control teams treated 3rd to 4th instar gregarious hopper groups and fledglings across the northern and central Red Sea coast, 1st to 4th instar hopper bands between Mersa

Cuba and Grat, and immature, mature and breeding groups around Foro (1515N/3937E), Wekiro (1548N/3918E), Sheib (1548N/3918E) and Aqbanazuf plains. There were also reports of a swarm which crossed from eastern Ethiopia and/or Yemen to the Southern Red Sea region, south of the Port City of Assab on 20th January. Ground teams treated 15,338 ha during the month.

Forecast

As second generation breeding continues on the Red Sea coast, an increasing number of hopper groups and bands will form, giving rise to adult groups and swarms. A northwards movement along the coast can be expected if conditions start to dry out in March.

2.5 Ethiopia

During January, Serious Desert Locust outbreaks and infestations continued to occur in the eastern, southern and southwestern parts of the country. Many small to medium size immature swarms migrated from Somaliland and Puntland regions, and western parts of Somalia to Jigigi (0922N/4250E), Ogaden (0634N/4436E), Gode (0557N/4333E), Kelafo, Ferfer, Afder (130552N/405211E) and Warder districts of the country. Some swarms have also migrated from the eastern to northwest which reached Debrezeit; in the central Rift Valley some 45 kms south of Addis Ababa, while other swarms were seen flying from south to north over Hawassa (0703N/3829E).

Aerial control operations against immature swarms were conducted on 22,550 ha of infestations using a DLCO-EA and other 3 hired Aircraft.

Forecast

Swarm movements are likely to occur in Somali, Oromiya and parts of SNNP regions,

especially in the Rift Valley and reaching parts of the central high lands, this will be supplemented by cross-border swarm movements along the Somali and Kenyan border. Substantial breeding is expected to occur in Somali and Oromiya and, to a lesser extent in the Rift Valley, which will cause hopper bands to form.

2.4 Somalia

A late report indicated that hopper bands formed on the northwest coast between Lughaye (1041N/4356E) and Silil (1058N/4326E) during December. Scattered immature and mature solitaries adults and at least one mature group of laying adults were also present. On the 25th, an immature swarm was seen on the escarpment south of Silil. In the northeast, control operations were undertaken against hopper bands on the coast between Lasqoray (1109N/4811E) and Basaso (1118N/4910E).

During January, control operations were carried out against laying swarms and early instar hopper bands on the northeast plateau near Garowe (0824N/4829E), treating an estimated 15,000 ha. In the south, swarms laid eggs in the south, which is north of Garbahare (0320N/4213E) and near the borders of Ethiopia and Kenya. (FAO bulletin No. 496).

Forecast

In the northwest, breeding will cause locust numbers to increase along the coast. In the northeast, more hopper groups and bands will form as hatching continues on the plateau where new swarms could start forming by the end of the forecast period. In central and southern areas, egg laying, hatching and hopper formation are expected throughout the forecast period.

2.5 Sudan

During January, 75,200 ha were surveyed across the Red Sea coastal plains from the borders of southern Egypt to northern Eritrea and low densities of mature swarms and adult groups, and hopper bands were detected and treated on 18,714 ha (of which 11,700 ha by air) in Shabri (15 swarms), Mokban Tokar Delta (1827N/3741E) Maroub, Wasi, Hargobab. During the operations 9,382 litres of insecticide was used.

Forecast

A few more groups and swarms will form on the northern coast, which likely to move to the Nile Valley as vegetation dries out where breeding will occur with possible hatching and band formation starting about mid-March. More hatching and band formation will occur in Tokar and the southern coast where new immature adult groups and swarms could start to form in early March.

2.6 Kenya

By the end of December, 2019 and January, 2020, many medium to large size and dense swarms migrated from the western parts of Somalia and the southeastern parts of Ethiopia to Wajir and Mandera (0356N/4151E) Counties; in the northeastern parts of the country. Thereafter, it was reported that the swarms spread to 13 counties in the northern, central, southeastern and the northern Rift Valley areas invading widespread pasture lands. By the last week of the month, some of uncontrolled swarms reached maturity consequently, egg laying was reported in some locations. DLCO-EA has deployed two spray Aircraft in addition to other four private and from the Air Force. Even though, the exact number of swarms controlled and the area sprayed are unknown however, ground and aerial control operations treated an estimated of 20,000 ha or more.

Forecast:

Additional swarms will continue to arrive in the northeast from adjacent areas of Ethiopia and Somalia and spread in a western direction through northern and central areas. Movement further south will be limited due to headwinds. Breeding will cause a further increase in locust numbers with hatching and band formation during February and March.

2.7 South Sudan, Uganda and Tanzania

No locusts were reported during January.

Forecast:

South Sudan, there is a high risk that a few small swarms will appear in the southeast from adjacent areas of southern Ethiopia and northern Kenya at any time in the coming few weeks; thereafter, the risk should decline.

Forecast:

Uganda, there is a low risk that a few small swarms may appear in the northeast from adjacent areas of Kenya at any time in the coming few weeks; thereafter, the risk should decline.

Forecast:

Tanzania, will remain free from any infestation.

3.0 Desert Locust Situation in the Central and other Regions (Extracted from FAO DL Bulletin No. 496).

3.1 Central Region: Control operations against hopper groups, bands and adult groups in Oman (2,128 ha) and on Red Sea coast of Saudi Arabia (44,311 ha), Sudan (18714 ha), Yemen (15465 ha), Eritrea

(15,068 ha), and Egypt (1,425 ha). Swarm laying in Sudan; immature swarms arrive in Oman, Yemen, Djibouti and Eritrea. Control operations against immature and maturing swarms in Ethiopia (22,550 ha), Kenya (20,000 ha estimated) and Somalia (15,000 ha estimated).

3.2 Western Region: Scattered locusts in Mauritania (32 ha treated), northern Mali and southern Algeria.

Forecast:

Small-scale breeding may continued in northwest Mauritania.

3.3 Eastern Region: Control continued against residual groups and swarms in India (61,178 ha) and Pakistan (62,295 ha), and swarms that laid eggs in southern Iran (2,041 ha).

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

Heavy flocks reported feeding in grass seeds in the Northern and Lake Zones.

4.1.3 Ethiopia

Incidences not reported.

4.1.4 Eritrea

Monthly report not received.

4.1.5 Sudan

Monthly report not received

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)

No reports received however it is likely that the worms continued feeding on seasonal Maize and Sorghum crops.

4.2.2 Uganda

African Armyworm

Incidences not reported.

Fall Armyworm (FAW)

Report not received.

4.2.3 Eritrea

African Armyworm

Monthly report not received.

Fall Armyworm

Monthly report not received and the situation is unknown

4.2.4 Ethiopia

African Armyworm

Incidences not reported.

Fall Armyworm

Incidences not reported

4.2.5 Kenya

African Armyworm

Report not received

Fall Armyworm

Report not received

Forecast until end of February, 2020.

African Armyworm

It is less likely those outbreaks to appear in the region.

Fall Armyworm

Fall Armyworms are likely to continue appearing widely during February 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.

4.3 Tsetse Fly (*Glossina* spp.)

4.3.1 Uganda

4.3.1.1 Tsetse Flies

Incidences not reported.

CIFO
For Director
5th February, 2020

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