

**DESERT LOCUST CONTROL ORGANIZATION FOR EASTERN AFRICA  
(DLCO-EA)**



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**SITREP No. 06/2021 - 2022**

**DESERT LOCUST AND OTHER MIGRATORY PESTS SITUATION REPORT  
FOR DECEMBER, 2021**



**1.0 WEATHER AND ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS HIGHLIGHTS**

***In the Central Region:*** No significant rain fell in the region during December. Consequently, in the winter breeding areas along both sides of the Red Sea, light showers may have fallen near Sudan/Egypt border and on the central coast of Saudi Arabia between Jeddah and Masturah at mid-month. Despite poor rainfall, annual vegetation was green in some coastal and sub-coastal areas southeast Egypt between the Sudan border and El Sheikh El Shazly, on the coast of Sudan from Port Sudan to Eritrea, on the coast of Eritrea near Akbanazouf Plain, on the coast of Saudi Arabia near Jizan, Qunfidah, and Masturah, and on the coast of Yemen from Zabid to Suq Abs. Vegetation was becoming green in a few places on the northwest coast of Somalia. (FAO DL bulletin No. 519).

**1.1 Djibouti**

No rains fell during December.

**1.2 Eritrea**

Light rains fell during the last two decades of December in localized areas across the Red Sea coastal plains. However, dry conditions were reported in the northern and southern sectors of the coastal plains.

**1.3 Ethiopia**

During the second decade of December, below normal light rains fell in the southern parts of Oromia and in the Rift Valley, SNNP regions. Vegetation and soil continued to dry out due to lack of moisture, creating unfavourable ecological conditions for Desert Locust breeding.

**RAINFALL. Data (mm)**

Date	Dire Dawa 0936N/4150E	Remark
1-31/12/21	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	

**1.4 Kenya**

During the first two decades of December, localized moderate to heavy rains fell in the central and western parts of the country. Ecological conditions continued drying mainly in the northern, north eastern, eastern and north western parts of the country.

## 1.5 Somalia

No rains fell during December.

## 1.6 Sudan

During December, light to moderate rains fell in the winter breeding areas, mainly in the central and southern Red Sea coast, creating favourable ecological conditions for Desert Locust breeding.

## 1.7 Tanzania

During December, light to moderate rains fell in many areas including in Lake Victoria Basin, north-eastern and southwestern highlands. Some parts in the northern coastal areas of Indian Ocean and western parts received short period of heavy rainfalls.

Vegetation including pasture and rangelands were green in most parts of the country.

## 1.8 Uganda

During December, most parts of the country received moderate to heavy rains.

Vegetation remained green across most parts of the country with North and North-Western parts of the country having a mixture of drying and green vegetation.

## 2.0 DESERT LOCUST (*SCHISTOCERCA GREGARIA*) SITUATION DURING NOVEMBER AND FORECAST UNTIL MID-MARCH, 2022

### 2.1 Djibouti

During December, no locusts were seen during surveys in the southeast near Ali Sabieh (1109N/4242E) and in the northern interior near Obock (1158N/4317E). (*FAO DL Bulletin No. 519*).

### Forecast:

*No significant developments are likely.*

### 2.2 Eritrea

Desert Locust ground survey were conducted on the coastal plains in areas between Krora and Tio during 16 - 25 December. During the survey, isolated mature solitary adults were seen around Buya (1450N/3953E), Northern Red Sea region. In addition, low density and isolated solitary immature locusts were also reported in Afabet region in the central Red Sea coast.

### Forecast:

*Low numbers of adults may be present and breeding on a small scale in areas of recent rainfall along the southern coastal plains of the Red Sea between Tio and Assab. Small scale breeding could occur in central and northern coastal areas if more rains fall.*

### 2.3 Ethiopia

During December, Desert Locust swarm movements continued in the southern parts of the country, mainly in Borena Zone, Teltele district (0458N/3706E, 0453N/3716E, 0454N/3813E, 0507N/3715E), Dire District (0402N/3810E) and Dilo district (0414N/3744E) Oromia region, and in the southern Rift Valley, Omo Zone, Turmi district (0455N/3641E, 0515N/3642E), SNNP region. Ground and aerial control operations also continued in southeast (Somali region) and in southern Oromia and in southern Rift Valley, SNNP region.

Aerial control operations treated 1,956 ha during the month.

## **Forecast:**

*Breeding may be in progress in the south between Teltele and the Kenya border, giving rise to hatching and the formation of small hopper bands. This could be supplemented by immature swarms from northeast Somalia moving through the Somali region to reach the south during January.*

## **2.4 Somalia**

During the first three weeks of December, numerous small mid-late instar hopper bands were present in the northeast (Puntland) where they were concentrated in three main areas to the north and northwest of Gardo (0930N/4905E). Hoppers started to fledge on the 14<sup>th</sup>, giving rise to an increasing number of small immature swarms during the last two weeks of the month. The swarms remained mostly in the breeding areas with a slight westward shift towards eastern Somaliland. There were no reports of a southward movement. In the northwest (Somali-land), scattered immature and mature solitarious adults were present on the escarpment and the coastal plains near Berbera (1028N/4502E). Scattered fourth instar solitarious hoppers were seen on the escarpment south of Bulhar (1023N/4425E) at mid-month, indicating that small-scale breeding had commenced.

Control operations treated 24,356 ha of which 5,754 ha were by air. (FAO DL bulletin No. 519).

## **Forecast:**

*A limited number of small immature swarms may drift slightly westwards along the plateau before moving south and southwest through central and southern Somalia and adjacent areas of eastern Ethiopia to southern Ethiopia and northern Kenya. In Somaliland, small-scale breeding is likely to*

*cause locust to increase slightly on the northwest coast if rainfall occurs.*

## **2.5 Sudan**

In Northern State, ground survey was conducted in areas from West Almogadam (1756N/3111E) to Wadi Alsrh (1731N/3155E) in the Baiyuda Desert, where limited control operations were conducted on immature adult groups.

In the Red Sea State, mature immature scattered adults were detected in several locations particularly at the northern coast and Tokar Delta.

Ground teams treated 1,500 ha using 1,500 litres of insecticide during the month.

## **Forecast:**

*Locust infestations will end in the Baiyuda Desert. Smallscale breeding will occur along much of the Red Sea coastal plains and in sub coastal areas of the northeast but may be limited by poor rainfall that is expected. Nevertheless, there remains a risk that small hopper groups could form in some areas.*

## **2.6 Kenya**

No locusts were reported during December.

## **Forecast:**

*Low numbers of small immature swarms from northeast Somalia are likely to appear in the northeast during the first two weeks of January and spread to other northern counties to wards Turkana and Isiolo.*

## 2.7 Uganda, South Sudan and Tanzania

During December, no locusts were reported in the countries.

### Forecast:

*There is a low to moderate risk that a few small mature swarms may appear in Eastern Equatoria (South Sudan) from adjacent areas of southern Ethiopia in early December.*

## 3.0 DESERT LOCUST SITUATION IN THE CENTRAL AND OTHER REGIONS (EXTRACTED FROM FAO DL BULLETIN NO. 519)

### Central Region:

Control operations continue against numerous small late instar hopper bands in northeast Somalia (24,356 ha treated) where fledging started at mid-month, causing several small immature swarms to form. A few immature and mature swarms were present in southern Ethiopia (1956 ha). Small adult groups declined in the interior of Sudan (1550 ha) due to control and as adults moved to the Red Sea coast, causing scattered mature adults to increase slightly on the coast and in north-east. Local breeding continues in southeast Egypt (6 ha). Isolated adults are present on the coast of Eritrea. Small-scale breeding started on the Red Sea coast of Yemen where scattered adults are present.

### Western Region:

Scattered hoppers and adults from local breeding in Niger.

### Eastern Region:

No locusts present.

## 4.0 OTHER MIGRATORY PESTS

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

#### 4.1.1 Kenya

Incidences were reported in Tana River and preparation for aerial control operations was progressing.

#### 4.1.2 Tanzania

Large flocks of Quelea birds were reported posing threats to irrigated Rice in Moshi and Mwanga districts, Kilimanjaro Region.

#### 4.1.3 Ethiopia

Incidences were not reported.

#### 4.1.4 Eritrea

Monthly report not received.

#### 4.1.5 Sudan

Monthly report not received.

#### 4.1.6 Uganda

Monthly report not received.

### 4.2 Armyworms (*Spodoptera spp*)

#### 4.2.1 Tanzania

##### African Armyworm

Incidences not reported.

##### Fall Armyworm (FAW)

Infestations were reported in irrigated and off season Maize fields.

#### 4.2.2 Uganda

##### African Armyworm

Monthly report not received.

##### Fall Armyworm (FAW)

Monthly, report not received.

#### 4.2.3 Eritrea

##### African Armyworm

Monthly report not received.

##### Fall Armyworm (FAW)

Monthly report not received.

#### 4.2.4 Ethiopia

##### African Armyworm

Incidences were not reported.

##### Fall Armyworm (FAW)

Incidences were not reported.

#### 4.2.5 Kenya

##### African Armyworm

Report not received.

##### Fall Armyworm (FAW)

Report not received.

#### Forecast until end of January, 2022

##### African Armyworm:

No developments are expected.

##### Fall Armyworm

It is likely that infestations to continue in irrigated Maize fields in all previously affected areas.

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

##### 4.3.1 Uganda

##### 4.3.1.1 Tsetse Flies

Incidences not reported.

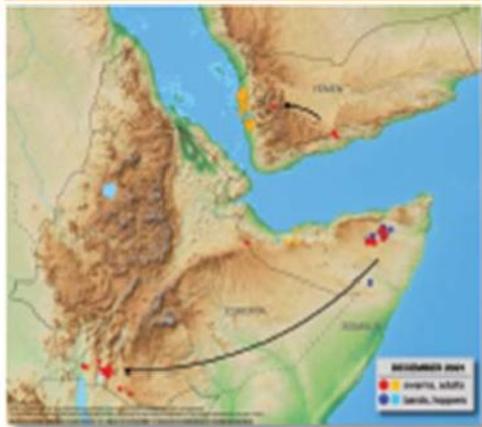
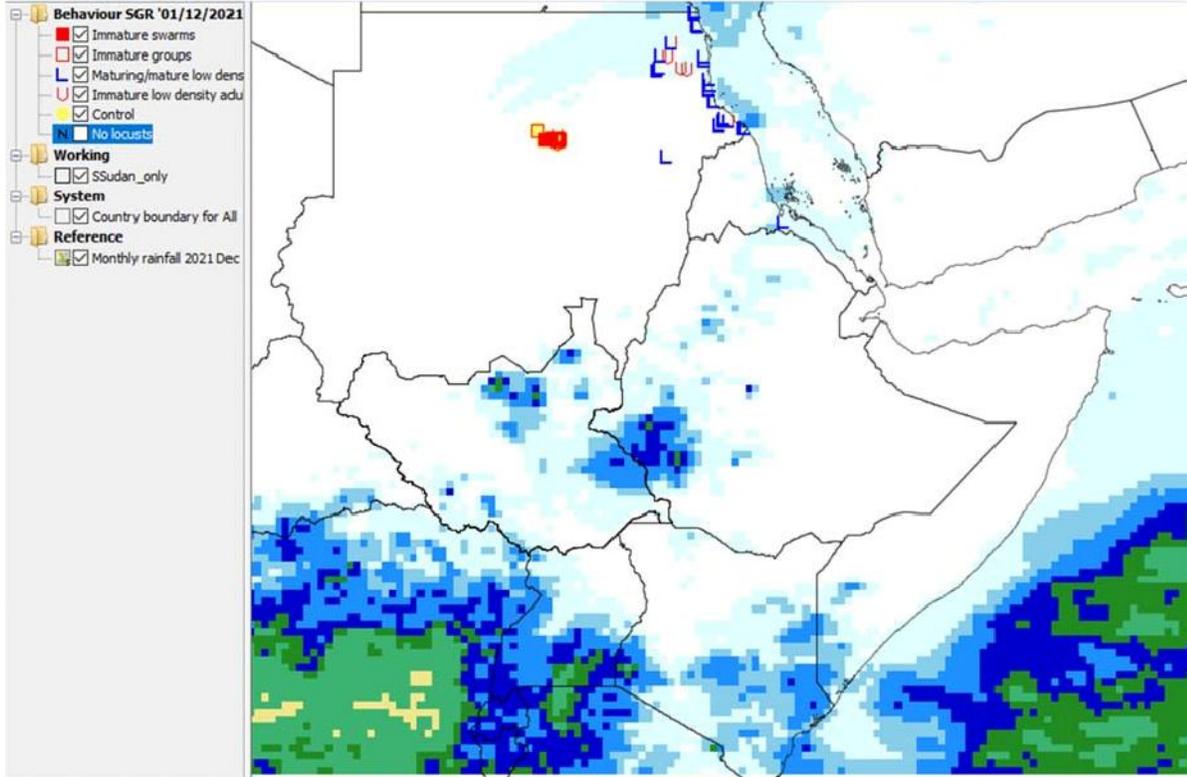
For Director

Mehari Tesfayohannes

CIFO, DLCO-EA

5<sup>th</sup> January, 2022

For more information about the Organization, please visit DLCO-EA's Website: [www.dlco-ea.org](http://www.dlco-ea.org)



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