

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



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**SITREP No. 10/2021-2022**



## **DESERT LOCUST AND OTHER MIGRATORY PESTS SITUATION REPORT** **FOR APRIL, 2022**

### ***Desert Locust Situation in the Central Region: CALM***

A few small remnant immature swarms persisted in Southern Ethiopia (30 ha treated). Local concentrations of hoppers remained on the Red Sea coast of Egypt (340 ha). Isolated adults prevailed in a few places on the Gulf of Aden coast in Southern Yemen. No locusts reported elsewhere in the region.

**Forecast:** Any adults remaining in southern Ethiopia will move north to areas of recent rainfall in the Somali region where small-scale breeding could occur. Locusts will decline along the southern coast of Yemen as vegetation dries out and adults move to the interior and breed in areas that receive rainfall. Low numbers of solitarious adults may appear in areas of recent rain in the interior of Saudi Arabia but breeding is expected to be limited as temperatures increase. No significant developments are likely. (FAO DL bulletin No. 523).

### **1.0 WEATHER AND ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS HIGHLIGHTS**

#### **1.1 Djibouti**

No rains fell during April.

#### **1.2 Eritrea**

Monthly report not received.

#### **1.3 Ethiopia**

Sunny, dry, and rainy weather conditions prevailed all over the country during April. Most parts of the country including Dire Sawa, Awobere, Kebribeyah and Ayisha have received light to moderate rains during the second and third decades of the month. Both annual (grasses) and perennial vegetation

were greening. Generally, the ecological condition was fairly favourable for Desert Locust Spring breeding during the month.

#### **RAINFALL. Data (mm)**

Date	Dire Dawa 0936N/4150E	Remark
10/4/2022	13.0	
11/4/2022	Trace	
13/4/2022	10.0	
14/4/2022	14.0	
15/4/2022	31.0	
16/4/2022	2.5	
25/4/2022	10.9.00	
<b>Total</b>	<b>79.5</b>	

#### 1.4 Kenya

Monthly report not received.

#### 1.5 Somalia

Light to moderate rains at southern and central Somalia.

#### 1.6 Sudan

Monthly report not received.

#### 1.7 Tanzania

During April 2022, Masika rainfall (long rain season) continued in bimodal receiving areas including North eastern highlands (Arusha Kilimanjaro and Manyara Regions) with light to moderate amounts. The same observations in Northern coast of Indian Ocean including Dar es Salaam, Coast and Tanga regions, Mafia island, Pemba and Unguja Isles. Moderate to Heavy rainfalls associated with thunderstorms were observed in some parts of south western highlands and Lake Victoria zones where houses, roads and farms were swept by floods in Songwe and Geita Regions. At the same time, Central areas (Dodoma and Singida regions) and Southern regions (Ruvuma, Mtwara and Southern parts of Morogoro) featured mainly cloudy and dry conditions.

Vegetation outlook including Pasture and rangelands countrywide are at green stand.

#### 1.8 Uganda

Apart from Northern Uganda, the rest of the country started receiving near normal rainfall characterized by heavy showers and thunderstorms at earlier forecasted by the National meteorological Authority (NMA). But the rains did not come in March as earlier forecasted and thus affecting the planting season of April.

Vegetation was green and greening in most parts of central and southwestern then greening in parts of western and

northeastern Uganda. Several parts in the north remained dry and brown.

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

#### 2.1 Djibouti

No locusts were reported in April.

##### Forecast:

*No significant developments are likely.*

#### 2.2 Eritrea

No locusts were reported during April.

##### Forecast:

*No significant developments are likely.*

#### 2.3 Ethiopia

During the first week of April, a few small immature swarms persisted in Southern Oromia between Teltele (0504N/3723E) and the Rift Valley. Ground teams treated 30 ha on the 4<sup>th</sup>. No locusts were seen between Teltele and Mega (0403N/3819E) and in the Somali region near Jijiga (0922N/4250E).

##### Forecast:

*Locusts will decline in the south as a limited number of adult groups and perhaps a few small remnant swarms could appear further north in areas of recent rainfall in the eastern portion of the Somali region and breed on a small scale.*

#### 2.4 Somalia

No locusts were reported in April.

##### Forecast:

*No significant developments are likely.*

## 2.5 Sudan

No locusts reports were received in April.

### Forecast:

*Isolated adults may appear near a few cropping areas in the Nile Valley between Shendi and Dongola. No significant developments are likely.*

## 2.6 Kenya

*No locusts were reported during April.*

### Forecast:

*No significant developments are likely.*

## 2.7 Uganda, South Sudan and Tanzania

During April, no locusts were reported in the countries.

### Forecast:

*No significant developments are likely.*

## 3.0 DESERT LOCUST SITUATION IN THE CENTRAL AND OTHER REGIONS (Extracted from FAO DL Bulletin No. 523)

### 3.1 Central Region:

A few small remnant immature swarms in southern Ethiopia (400 ha treated). Scattered adults maturing in a few places on the Red Sea coast of Egypt and Sudan where breeding ended. Isolated adults in a few places on the Gulf of Aden coast in southern Yemen. No locusts reported elsewhere in the region.

### 3.2 Western Region

No locusts present.

### 3.3 Eastern Region

No locusts present.

## 4.0 OTHER MIGRATORY PESTS

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

#### 4.1.1 Kenya

No reports were received in April.

#### 4.1.2 Tanzania

During April, flocks of birds were reported posing threat to millet and sorghum in Kondoa and Chamwino Districts of Dodoma Region, Geita and Kigoma regions. Control operations during April 2022 by the DLCO-EA aircraft continued in Chamwino district in Dodoma region, Geita district in Geita region and Kibondo district in Kigoma region. (This is the first time in history to have Quelea infestation in Kogoma region). Number of killed birds is estimated 12.9 million by 500 liters of Bathion ULV sprayed in 705 ha of land.

#### 4.1.3 Ethiopia

The *Quelea* Birds control operation was continued in April as well in Oromia Administrative Region. DLCO-EA aircraft has sprayed on an estimated population of 3.5 million birds in one district, and 1 roosting site on sugarcane. The control was conducted on 25ha and 50 litres of Bathion 40% ULV was sprayed.

#### 4.1.4 Eritrea

Monthly report not received.

#### 4.1.5 Sudan

Monthly report not received.

#### 4.1.6 Uganda

There was a report of increasing populations of quelea birds in Bulambuli district that were attacking paddy rice fields. A survey was done but the quelea population was found in small numbers, with less than 10% crop damage and being managed by cultural methods and not yet at the level of aerial controls.

## **4.2 Armyworms (*Spodoptera spp*)**

### **4.2.1 Tanzania**

#### **African Armyworm**

Reported in young maize farms in Manyara Region.

#### **Fall Armyworm (FAW)**

Reports of attached maize crop by the pest received from all areas of Maize production countrywide.

### **4.2.2 Uganda**

#### **African Armyworm**

The African armyworm (*spodoptera exempta*) outbreaks spread across most parts of the country and had covered over 50 districts by the end of the month. The AAW was mainly attacking maize and pasture grasses with some farms recording 100% damage. Two DLCO-EA experts joined the Crop Protection Dept of MAAIF in awareness creation, control demonstrations and technical back stopping across the country.

#### **Fall Armyworm (FAW)**

Incidences of FAW were observed in most maize gardens that had the AAW and were doing considerable damages too. Farmers are more worried about the persistence of the FAW than the AAW that seemed to be more easily controlled by any contact pesticides.

### **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**

No reports were received.

#### **Fall Armyworm (FAW)**

No reports were received.

### **Forecast until end of May, 2022**

#### **African Armyworm:**

During April, African Armyworm incidences were reported in young maize farms in Manyara Region and Uganda reported the increase of population. Then it is likely that the pest continues migrating to north and infest areas located in northern parts of Uganda; southern and southeastern parts of SSD and, the central Rift Valley, southern, southeastern and southwestern parts of Ethiopia. Therefore, countries are requested to continue mounting the farmers-based monitoring and forecasting system for effective early detection, forecasting and interventions measures.

#### **Fall Armyworm**

It is likely that infestations to continue in irrigated and in newly planted Maize crops across the region, mainly in Ethiopia, Eritrea, SSD and Sudan with the onset of the rain season.

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

#### **4.3.1 Uganda**

Incidences were not reported.

For Director  
Felege Elias  
**SIFO**, DLCO-EA  
6<sup>th</sup> May, 2022

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