

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



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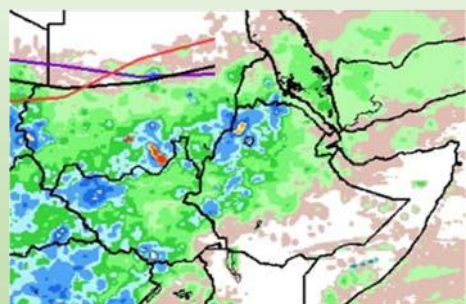
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***SITREP No. 01/2022-2023***



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

**In the Central Region:** The Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) continued its seasonal movement northwards over Sudan comparable to its previous position, reaching 17° North, which was 0.7 degree relative to the long-term average position for the 2<sup>nd</sup> decade of July. Consequently, moderate to heavy rains fell in Eritrea, Ethiopia, Sudan and across the Red Sea; in some locations in Saudi Arabia and northern parts of Yemen. Consequently, annual and perennial vegetation continued greening abundantly mainly in the summer Desert Locust breeding areas in Sudan and Eritrea. These also will give favorable ecological conditions for locusts to breed and multiply.



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

#### **1.1 Djibouti**

Light to moderate rains may fall during the second half of July in the western and northern parts of the country.

The annual and perennial vegetation were greening and green in the high and western lowlands.

#### **1.2 Eritrea**

During July, moderate to heavy rains fell in most parts of the country as the seasonal rainfall continues progressing across the region.

#### **1.3 Ethiopia**

During July, except for some locations in the east and southeast, most parts of the country have received low to heavy rainfalls.

Consequently, both annual and perennial vegetation were greening and green, and soil was wet in some of the Desert Locust breeding locations in the east and in the Afar region.

### RAINFALL Data (mm)

Date	Dire Dawa 0936N/4150E	Remark
03/07/2022	9.0	
4	2.0	
5	2.0	
8	25.0	
10	1.0	
12	1.0	
15	3.0	
16	15.0	
19	3.5	
21	1.0	
24	1.0	
28	1.0	
31	6.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>70.5</b>	

#### 1.4 Kenya

During July, cloudy, cold and misty weather conditions persisted mainly in the central and the Rift Valley parts of the country. Some moderate to heavy rains also fell by the end of July mainly in the western parts. The northern, northeastern, eastern and northwestern parts remained dry during the month.

#### 1.5 Somalia

During the second and third decades of July, light to moderate rains fell in the northwestern parts of the country mainly on the plateau and the escarpments.

#### 1.6 Sudan

During July, light to heavy rains fell in most parts of the summer Desert Locust breeding areas including; Kordofan, Darfur, White Nile, Blue Nile Khartoum and Kassala states. Consequently, soil became moist and

vegetation was green and greening in the above locations, creating favorable ecological conditions for locust breeding.

#### 1.7 Tanzania

During July, most parts of the country experienced cloudy, dry and cold weather conditions. Short period of light rains also occurred in the northeastern highlands, Lake Victoria Basin and southern high-lands.

Vegetation remained a mixture of green, drying and dry.

#### 1.8 Uganda

Parts of central, Lake Victoria basin received some isolated light and scattered rains towards the end of July. Most parts of western and southwestern remained dry and hot. Some parts in the east recorded occasional light rains while the northern parts received moderate rains mixed with dry spells in some areas. Overall, the bigger part of the country has been dry and hit resulting in crop and plantation failures in several places.

Vegetation was a mixture of green and dry in most parts of the central, northern and eastern, while it was dry in most of western and southwestern parts of the country.

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

#### 2.1 Djibouti

No locusts were reported during July.

**Forecast:**

*No significant developments are likely.*

**2.2 Eritrea**

During July, ground survey was conducted in the western lowlands and no locusts were reported.

**Forecast:**

*Low numbers of solitarious adults could migrate from eastern Sudan and appear in the western lowlands and breed on a small scale in areas that receive summer rains.*

**2.3 Ethiopia**

No locusts were reported during July.

**Forecast:**

*No significant developments are likely.*

**2.4 Somalia**

No locusts were reported during July.

**Forecast:**

*No significant developments are likely.*

**2.5 Sudan**

During July, ground surveys were carried out in the Nile Valley between Khartoum (1533N/3235E) and Atbara (1742N/3400E), Blue Nile and Kassala states. During the survey, low density immature groups, maturing and mature low-density adults were seen in the surveyed areas.

**Forecast:**

*A few small groups could form and increase in the northern Nile Valley, Khartoum, Blue Nile and Kassala states,*

*and breed on a small scale in areas that receive summer rains.*

**2.6 Kenya**

No locusts were reported during July.

**Forecast:**

*No significant developments are likely.*

**2.7 Uganda, South Sudan and Tanzania**

During July, no locusts were reported in the countries.

**Forecast:**

*No significant developments are likely.*

**3.0 DESERT LOCUST SITUATION IN THE CENTRAL AND OTHER REGIONS****3.1 Central Region:**

Low numbers of immature groups, maturing and mature low-density adults persisted in some locations in Sudan.

**3.2 Western Region**

Unknown.

**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**

Incidences were not reported during July.

#### **4.1.2 Tanzania**

During July, Quelea birds' incidences continued in Mvomero district in Morogoro region where 14 roosting sites covering 469 ha, and with an estimated bird population of 24.8 million were sprayed by a DLCO-EA aircraft 800 litres of Bathion ULV was used during the aerial control operations.

#### **4.1.3 Ethiopia**

Incidences were not reported during July.

#### **4.1.4 Eritrea**

Monthly report not received.

#### **4.1.5 Sudan**

Monthly report not received.

#### **4.1.6 Uganda**

Incidences were not reported during July.

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

#### **4.2.1 Tanzania**

##### **African Armyworm**

Incidences were not reported during July.

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

Infestations continued to occur in all irrigated Maize fields.

#### **4.2.2 Uganda**

##### **African Armyworm**

The country remained free from AAW infestations.

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

Incidences were not reported.

#### **4.2.3 Eritrea**

##### **African Armyworm**

During the third week of July AAW infestations were reported on crops and pasture in three regions; Anseba, Maekel and South. An estimated of 500 ha infestations occurred in three locations in the Anseba region while low levels of the infestations were reported in the other two regions. Effective control measures were conducted by farmers in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, where the threat was decreased to the lowest level.

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

Situation unknown.

#### **4.2.4 Ethiopia**

##### **African Armyworm**

During July, infestations and control operations continued in Oromia, SNNPR, South Western, Am-hara, Sidama, Benishangul and Gambella administrative regions, where 45 zones and 230 districts were affected. The report indicated that 424,727 ha of Millet, Rice, Wheat, Teff, Maize, Sorghum crops and pastureland was infested by the worms.

Chemical and Cultural control methods were used on an estimated area of 154,249.5 ha and 232,174 ha respectively to contain the infestation. During the operation, 149,116.5 liters of insecticide was sprayed.

## Fall Armyworm (FAW)

Incidences were reported in 36 zones and 292 districts of Oromia, SNNPR, Amhara, Sidama, Ben- ishangul, South Western and Gambella Administrative regions. The pest was reported infesting an estimated of 368,376 ha of Maize crops. Chemical and cultural control operations were carried out on 58,441.5 and 254,329 ha respectively, using 55,628 litres of insecticide.

### 4.2.5 Kenya

#### African Armyworm

Incidences were not reported during July.

#### Fall Armyworm (FAW)

There were reports of infestations on Maize crops in western, Rift Valley and central regions. Sensitization being carried out by county teams on the management options available.

### Forecast until end of August, 2022

#### African Armyworm:

During August, the levels of infestations will decrease in the

southern, western and central parts of Ethiopia and likely to increase in northern and northwestern parts. It is also likely to increase in the southern, western, central and northern highlands of Eritrea.

Therefore, countries are requested to continue early detection, forecasting and interventions measures.

## Fall Armyworm

As this pest has become a sedentary pest in the region, it is likely that infestations to continue in irrigated and seasonal Maize and Sorghum crops across the region.

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

#### 4.3.1 Uganda

Incidences were not reported.

**For Director  
Mehari Tesfayohannes  
CIFO, DLCO-EA  
5<sup>th</sup> August, 2022**

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

