

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



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SITREP No. 12/2021-2022



DESERT LOCUST AND OTHER MIGRATORY PESTS SITUATION REPORT FOR JUNE, 2022

In the Central Region: The Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) continued its seasonal movement northwards over Sudan and arrived in the summer breeding areas during the second decade of June when it reached Melit in North Darfur, some 100 km further than usual. Its position remained normal of North Kordofan where it was located north of El Obeid. As a result, light to moderate rains fell in West and North Darfur, White Nile and southern parts of North Kordofan in Sudan and southern areas of the Western Lowlands in Eritrea. Despite these rains, annual vegetation remained dry except north of Zalingei in North Darfur and between Umm Badr and Nahud in Kordofan where it was starting to become green. Localized light showers may have occurred in the Afar region of northeast Ethiopia and near Jigjiga in the Somali region. Annual vegetation remained dry in Afar but was starting to green up in small, localized areas of the Somali region between Jigjiga and Dege Habur, and near Kebri Dehar. Dry conditions prevailed in the summer breeding areas in the interior of Yemen. (FAO DL bulletin No. 525).

1.0 WEATHER AND ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS HIGHLIGHTS

1.1 Djibouti

No rains fell during June.

1.2 Eritrea

During the second and third decades of June, moderate to heavy rains fell in some locations in the central and the southern highlands, and in the southwestern lowlands of the country, causing some infrastructure and crops damages.

The vegetation started greening in areas where rains fell.

1.3 Ethiopia

During June, sunny and fairly rainy weather conditions prevailed all over the country. Most parts of the country including Dire Dawa Administrative Council received light to moderate rains.

Generally, both vegetation and soil were dry and remained unfavourable for Desert Locust breeding.

RAINFALL Data (mm)

Date	Dire Dawa 0936N/4150E	Remark
07/06/2022	4.0	
8	9.5	
16	trace	
19	14.0	
22	2.0	
25	trace	
26	7.0	
29	5.0	
30	trace	
Total	41.5	

1.4 Kenya

During June, cloudy, cold and misty weather conditions persisted mainly in the central and western parts of the country. Some moderate to heavy rains also fell at times mainly in the western parts. The northern, northeastern, eastern and northwestern parts of the country experienced cooler but drier weather conditions.

1.5 Somalia

No rains fell during June.

1.6 Sudan

During June, light to moderate rains fell in the southwestern, White Nile and southern parts of Kordofan. However, vegetation remained dry in these summer Desert Locust breeding areas.

1.7 Tanzania

During June, except for light rains which fell in some parts of Lake Victoria Basin, western parts and most highlands, the country generally, remained with very dry and cool weather conditions. Vegetation was a mixture of green, drying and dry.

Vegetation including pasture, crops and rangelands remained mixture of green and some drying in most parts of the country.

1.8 Uganda

Parts of central, Lake Victoria basin and south- western parts of the country continued to record some scattered showers and thunderstorms. The northern and northeastern recorded scattered showers in some places as well. It is reported that the rainy season should be coming to an end in most parts but the country did not record the near normal rainfall of the season.

Vegetation remained green in most parts of the central, northern and eastern, while it has started drying in western and southwestern parts of the country.

2.0 DESERT LOCUST (*SCHISTOCERCA GREGARIA*) SITUATION DURING JUNE AND FORECAST UNTIL MID-AUGUST, 2022

2.1 Djibouti

No locusts were reported in June.

Forecast:

No significant developments are likely

2.2 Eritrea

During June, no survey was conducted and no locusts were reported.

Forecast:

Low numbers of solitary adults are likely to appear in the western lowlands and breed on a small-scale in areas that receive summer rains.

2.3 Ethiopia

During June, no locusts were seen during ground surveys conducted by PPD staff in the Somali region of the country.

Forecast:

Low numbers of adults may appear in Afar where small-scale breeding could occur in areas that receive summer rains. No significant developments are likely.

2.4 Somalia

During June, no locusts were seen during surveys on the plateau in northwest (Somaliland) from Boroma (0956N/4313E) to Burco (0931N/4533E) and in northeast (Puntland) between Las Anod (0828N/4721E), Garowe (0824N/4829E), Bosaso (1118N/4910E), and Iskushuban (1017N/5014E) as well as in central areas near Galkayo (0646N/4725E). (FAO DL bulletin No. 525).

Forecast:

No significant developments are likely.

2.5 Sudan

During June, ground surveys were carried out in the Nile Valley between Khartoum (1533N/3235E) and Atbara (1742N/3400E) and no locusts were reported.

Forecast:

A few small groups from the northeast could arrive in the northern Nile Valley between Dongola and Shendi. Low numbers of solitary adults are likely to appear between North Darfur and Kassaka states and breed on a small-scale in areas that receive summer rains.

2.6 Kenya

No locusts were reported during June.

Forecast:

No significant developments are likely.

2.7 Uganda, South Sudan and Tanzania

During June, 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. 525)

3.1 Central Region:

Low numbers of adults persist in southeast Egypt.

3.2 Western Region

Low numbers of adults in the central and southern Sahara of Algeria.

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

During June, infestations of the birds were reported in Narok and Kisumu counties, where the birds were feeding on Wheat in Narok and Rice in Kisumu. Consequently, during the second half of June, successful aerial control operations by a DLCO-EA aircraft were conducted in Kisumu County, and ground control

operations by PP & FSD were continuing in Narok.

4.1.2 Tanzania

During June, Quelea birds' infestations on Rice, Sorghum and Bulrush Millets continued in Dodoma, Morogoro, Mbeya, Manyara, Shinyanga, Singida and Tabora regions. Consequently, a DLCO-EA aircraft sprayed 28 sites with 1,500 litres of Bathion ULV, killing an estimated of 12.8 million birds.

4.1.3 Ethiopia

During June, outbreak of Quelea birds was reported in three zones in the Southern Nations and Nationalities Peoples Republic (SNNP), Konso zone and Derashe district. An estimated of 11.1 million birds were located roosting in nine sites and deployment of an aircraft was under process.

4.1.4 Eritrea

Monthly report not received.

4.1.5 Sudan

Monthly report not received.

4.1.6 Uganda

During June, increasing populations of Quelea birds were reported in Bulambuli district that were attacking Paddy Rice fields. Another report indicated that Quelea birds were attacking maturing Wheat farms in Kapcorwa district however, the birds were confirmed to be other Weaver birds, and thus no serious economic impact on the crop.

4.2 Armyworms (*Spodoptera spp*)

4.2.1 Tanzania

African Armyworm

During June, incidence was not reported.

Fall Armyworm (FAW)

Infestations continued to occur in irrigated Maize fields.

4.2.2 Uganda

African Armyworm

The heavy infestations which occurred during the previous months came to an end, and no outbreaks were reported during June.

Fall Armyworm (FAW)

Incidences were not reported.

4.2.3 Eritrea

African Armyworm

Monthly report not received.

Fall Armyworm (FAW)

Monthly report not received.

4.2.4 Ethiopia

African Armyworm

During June, outbreaks continued in Oromia, SNNPR, South Western, Amhara, Sidam, Benishangul and Gambella administrative regions, where 37 zones and 185 districts have been affected. The report indicated that 265,585 ha of Millet, Wheat, Teff, Maize, Sorghum crops and pasture- land was infested by the worms.

Cultural and chemical control methods were used on an estimated area of 76,337 and 81,122 ha respectively. During the operation, 83,740 liters of insecticide was sprayed.

Fall Armyworm (FAW)

Incidences were reported in 23 zones and 111 districts of Oromia, SNNPR, Southwestern and Gambella Administrative regions. The pest was reported infesting an estimated of 117,817 ha of Maize crops. Cultural and chemical control operations were carried out on 52,104 and 14,306 ha respectively, using 13,697 litres of insecticide.

4.2.5 Kenya

African Armyworm

During June, new outbreaks and infestations of worms were reported in Nakuru and Samburu counties, and control operations were ongoing with the support of the PP & FSD.

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 July, 2022

African Armyworm:

During July, the levels of infestations will continue decreasing in Kenya, in the southwestern and western parts of Ethiopia, and will increase in eastern, central and northern parts of Ethiopia. It is also likely to infest areas in southern, western and central highlands of Eritrea.

Therefore, countries are requested to continue routine monitoring of moth migrations for effective early detection, forecasting and interventions measures.

Fall Armyworm

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
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CIFO, DLCO-EA
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For more information about the Organization, please visit incidences Website: www.dlco-ea.org

Desert Locust and rainfall Situation June, 2022

