

DESERT LOCUST CONTROL ORGANIZATION FOR EASTERN AFRICA

..... DLCO-EA)



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DESERT LOCUST AND OTHER MIGRATORY PESTS SITUATION REPORT FOR

OCTOBER, 2015



1.0 WEATHER AND ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

In the Central Region, the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) was located south of the summer breeding areas in Sudan and Eritrea during October. Nevertheless, light rains fell in areas of northern Kordofan. Good rains fell along the western side of the Red Sea Hills between Derudeb and Haiya. During the first week of the month, rains commenced in winter breeding areas in northeast Sudan along Wadi Oko/Diib and in northern coastal areas. Light showers fell elsewhere on the coast south of Port Sudan, on the Egyptian coast south of Abu Ramad, and on the central and northern Eritrean coast. Light rains fell along parts of the Red Sea coastal plains in Yemen and in Saudi Arabia between Jizan and Jeddah, and on the northern coast near Umm Lajj. Light rains also fell in parts of northern Oman and on the Somali plateau west of Las Anod, extending south to the Ogaden in eastern Ethiopia. AT the end of the month, tropical cyclone Chalapa (04A) intensified over the Arabian Sea and moved towards southern Yemen. (*FAO DL bulletin No.445*)

1.1 Djibouti

Report not received.

1.2 Eritrea

During October, light and scattered rains fell mainly along the northern parts of the Red Sea coastal plains. However, despite the rainfalls, the vegetation conditions have not been improved and remained dry.

1.3 Ethiopia

Temperature has increased and sunny weather conditions have prevailed in most parts of the country. Though, light to moderate amount of rains fell in some parts of the country throughout the month.

Generally, the Desert Locust breeding areas were green during the month.

1.4 Kenya

Hot and humid weather conditions with intermittent cloud covers prevailed during the first two decades of the month. However, during the last decade of October, scattered light to moderate amount of rains fell in some of the central, coastal, Rift valley and western parts of the country. Perennial vegetation remained green across most parts of the country and some greening of annuals was observed in areas where rains fell.

1.5 Somalia

The coastal and sub-coastal areas in the northern parts of the country remained rainless during October. The Deyr rains moved towards the plateau, and low to moderate amount of rains fell in some localities in Togdheer and Sool regions during the first and second decades of the month.

Despite the rains, annual vegetation remained dry across the entire northern parts of the country except in some localized Wadis where they were green as a result of the runoffs from the previous months.

Moderate to heavy rains and some scattered light rains also fell during the month in the central and southern parts of the country. Consequently, vegetation in those areas has greatly improved.

Rainfall record (mm) during October, 2015

Date	Oodweyne	Sheikh	Caynabo	B. Gubadle	Dararweyne	Galkayo
03	-	21.0-	-	-	-	-
07	-	-	-	-	-	0.8-
10	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
13	-	-	-	-	-	9.2
16	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
17	-	-	25.0	-	-	15.4
18	17.0	-	13.0	-	4.5	0.2
19	13.0	-	-	20.0	8.5	8.6
Total	30.0	21.0	38.0	47.7	13.0	34.6

1.6 Sudan

Light rains fell in areas of northern Kordofan. Good rains fell along the western side of the Red Sea Hills between Derudeb and Haiya. During the first week of the month, rains commenced in the winter breeding areas in the northeast along Wadi Oko/Diib and in the northern coastal areas. Light showers fell elsewhere on the coast south of Port Sudan.

1.7 Tanzania

The northern parts of the Lake Zone have received heavy and torrential rains mainly during the second half of October that has caused some floods. It was observed that the whole of October was dry and cloudy but some districts in the Southern Highlands have received some light and scattered showers.

Vegetation was drying in many parts of the country except for those under irrigation, which remained green.

1.8 Uganda

Due to the El-Nino effect in the region, heavy showers and thunderstorms were reported in most parts of the Country, resulting in extensive damage to properties and infrastructure. The report has indicated that schools, bridges and highways were among others that have been destroyed due to the heavy rains and floods.

Vegetation was green in most parts of the country.

2.0 Desert Locust (*Schistocerca gregaria*)

2.1 Djibouti

No locusts were reported.

2.2 Eritrea

No survey was conducted and no locusts were reported in the winter breeding areas along the Red Sea coastal plains.

2.3 Ethiopia

No locusts were reported.

2.4 Somalia

No locusts were reported.

2.5 Sudan

Isolated immature adults were present in North Kordofan between Sodiri (1423N/2906E) and Abu Uruq (1554N/3027E), and mature adults were present at one location west of the Red Sea Hills between Berber (1801N/3400E) and Haiya (1820N/3621E). (*FAO DL Bulletin No. 445*)

Situation in Other Regions and Forecast

(*Extracted from FAO DL Bulletin No. 445*)

Central Region: The situation remained calm during October. No locusts were present in the region except for a few scattered adults in the

summer breeding areas on the interior of Sudan where seasonal rains had nearly ended and vegetation was drying out.

Western Region: The situation remained calm during October. Although seasonal rains declined in the summer breeding areas of northern Sahel, ecological conditions remained favorable from previous rains.

Eastern Region: The situation remained calm during October. Only a few isolated adults persisted in the summer breeding areas of Pakistan near the border with India.

3.0 Forecast until mid-December, 2015

3.1 Djibouti

No significant developments are likely.

3.2 Eritrea

Scattered adults are likely to appear in areas of recent rainfall and runoff on the Red Sea coastal plains between Sheib and Qrora. Small-scale breeding will cause locust numbers to increase during the forecast period.

3.3 Ethiopia

No significant developments are likely.

3.4 Somalia

Scattered adults are likely to appear on the northwest coastal plains and breed on a small area that received rainfall.

3.5 Sudan

Locusts will decline in the summer breeding areas as vegetation dries out and adults move to the winter breeding areas and breed on a small scale in areas of recent rainfall along the Red Sea coast and in sub-coastal areas.

3.6 Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda

The countries are expected to remain free of Desert Locust infestations.

4.0 OTHER MIGRATORY PESTS

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

4.1.1 Kenya

Quelea outbreaks continued to occur in Busia, Siaya and Nyahururu counties during October. However, no control operation was conducted.

4.1.2 Tanzania

No infestation reported.

4.1.2 Ethiopia

DLCO-EA has deployed a spray aircraft and Quelea birds control operation continued in the mid-Rift Valley around Meki during October. Details of the infestation sizes and control operation conducted were not received during the compiling period of this report.

4.1.3 Eritrea

Report not received.

4.1.4 Sudan

During the first decade of October, Quelea survey and control operations were conducted in 10 States, where the potential control operation was taking place in three Durrfur States. 10 hired and one DLCO-EA aircraft were deployed and controlling the infestations.

During the control operations, 21,450 liters of Avicide was sprayed on 164 roosting sites with an estimated size of 21,450 ha. Total aircraft spray time during the month was 112:49 hours.

4.2 African Armyworm (*Spodoptera exempta*)

No infestation was reported in the region during October. However, it is advisable to continue monitoring of early moth developments and migrations primarily in Tanzania and Kenya.

4.3 Tsetse fly

4.3.1 Uganda

There was a Tsetse fly alert released in the National Newspaper (The New Vision) indicating that massive campaign has been initiated against the flies by spraying domestic animals and treating the infected ones mainly in Luuka, Kamuli, Namutamba, Mayuge, and Iganga districts in Busoga Sub-Region.

CIFO

For Director,

04 November, 2015

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