



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

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SITREP No. 12/2022 - 2023

DESERT LOCUST AND OTHER MIGRATORY PESTS SITUATION REPORT FOR JUNE, 2023

Summary

Desert Locust: Scattered solitary mature, immature adult and hoppers were detected in the Northern Red Sea region of Eritrea between Shieb and Karura. Low density breeding adults were also detected around Shelshela and Shakat during survey which was conducted 11- 25 June, 2023. Other member countries in the region remained calm in June, 2023.

Quelea bird: in June, 2023 quelea bird control operation continued in Morogoro, Singida and Mbeya Regions of Tanzania. About 47 million birds were controlled using 1,375 liters of Bathion 64% ULV sprayed on 500ha of roosting area by DLCO-EA Aircraft 5Y-BCK. In the reporting month, quelea bird infestation also reported in SNNP region of Ethiopia. However, the population was not significant for aerial control. Other DLCO-EA member countries are reported free from quelea bird infestation

African Armyworm: According to the report from PPD Ethiopia, the African Armyworm infestation continued in June in two Administrative Regions (Amhara and Tigray). The pest infested a total of 76,996ha of sorghum, maize, teff, wheat, and grazing land. Chemical and cultural control have been carried out on 46,825 and 14,901ha respectively and 31,154lts of pesticide was sprayed

Ecological conditions: **Heavy rain** was recorded over small areas in western Ethiopia, **Moderate rainfall** in isolated parts of southern Sudan, much of South Sudan, western Ethiopia, northern Uganda, and a few places in western Kenya. **Light rainfall** in southern to central Sudan, isolated areas in south-eastern South Sudan, central to eastern parts of Ethiopia, western Eritrea, much of Somalia, northern, eastern and southern Tanzania, coastal and central to western Kenya, and central to southern Uganda/ **Dry conditions** Northern Sudan, coastal Eritrea, north-eastern and south-eastern Ethiopia, Djibouti, much of Somalia, northern and eastern Kenya (*source ICPAC*)

1.0 WEATHER AND ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS HIGHLIGHTS



1.1 Djibouti

Warmer and dry conditions dominated over the entire Country during June, 2023. Vegetation is drying and dry.

1.2 Eritrea

In the third week of June, light to moderate rainfall was recorded in western lowlands of the country. The vegetation status was green at the areas that received rain and drying in most of the surveyed areas with dry soil moisture in the Northern Red Sea coast.

1.3 Ethiopia

In June, sunny and rainy weather prevailed throughout Ethiopia, and light to heavy rains fell in most parts of the country including Desert Locust breeding areas. Consequently, both annual and perennial vegetation are green and the soil is wet.

1.4 Kenya

Kenya received light rain at the coastal and central to western areas and dry conditions in the northern and eastern parts of the country.

1.5 Somalia

During June, Somalia received light rainfall at southern and eastern part of the country and dry conditions were observed in other areas. Vegetation were dry and drying at the coastal and sub coastal areas due to high temperature.

1.6 Sudan

Report not received.

1.7 Tanzania

In Tanzania, cool and cloudy with light showers recorded in most Highlands and in Lake Victoria basin. Some off seasonal rains with elevated wind speed were reported over

most parts of Northern coast of Indian Ocean including areas of Dar es Salaam, Pwani (including Mafia), and northern Morogoro regions together with Unguja Island and in north eastern zone.

1.8 Uganda

June was mainly dry in most parts of Southern Uganda, including Western, South western, Central, Lake Victoria Basin and parts of Eastern region. A few places recorded some rains but expected to end soon for the onset of the dry season. For Northern Uganda, most parts of the region were wet and expected to remain fairly wet up to the end of August 2023.

2.0 DESERT LOCUST (*Schistocerca gregaria*) SITUATION DURING JUNE AND FORECAST UNTIL MID-AUGUST, 2023

2.1 Djibouti

During June, no locusts were reported.

Forecast

No significant developments are likely.

2.2 Eritrea

Desert Locust survey was carried out on the Northern Red Sea coast between Shieb and Karura during 11-25 June, 2023. Scattered Solitary mature, immature adult and hoppers were detected in the Northern Red Sea region of the country between Shieb and Karura. Low density breeding adults were also detected around Shelshela and Shakat.

Forecast

Solitarious adults will decline on the Red Sea coastal area during July as temperature increases. Low numbers of solitaious adults may appear in the western lowlands but breeding may not occur

since very little rain is expected during July and August

2.3 Ethiopia

No Desert Locust was found during the field survey conducted in Afar and Somali Regions. Also no reports of Desert Locust were received in June, 2023

Forecast

No development, Desert Locust situation will remain calm.

2.4 Somalia

No desert Locusts were reported

Forecast

No significant development

2.5 Sudan

No locust reports received in June.

Forecast

Low numbers of solitarious adults are likely to appear between West Darfur and Kesela State and breeding in small scale in areas that receive summer rain. (FAO DL bulletin 537).

2.6 Kenya Uganda, South Sudan and Tanzania

During June, no locusts were reported in the countries.

Forecast:

Desert Locust situation will remain calm.

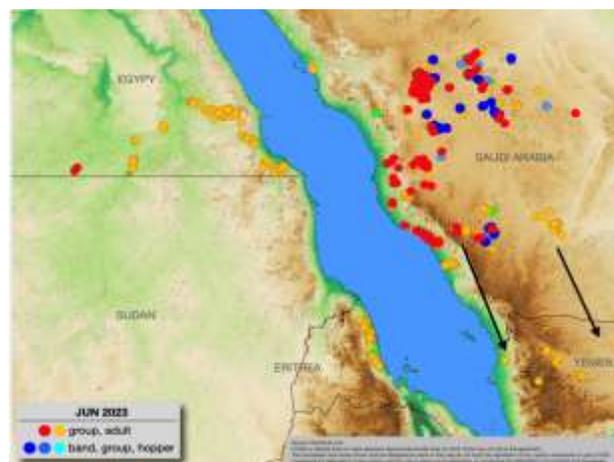
3.0 DESERT LOCUST SITUATION IN THE CENTRAL AND OTHER REGIONS

3.1 Central Region

SITUATION: Groups of hoppers and adults as well as bands on the Red Sea coast and interior in **Saudi Arabia** (19,735ha

treated). Scattered hoppers and adults on the Red Sea coast of **Eritrea**: scattered adults in southeast Red Sea coast and southern Nile Valley in **Egypt**, (396ha) with a few groups; isolated adults in the interior, highland and Red Sea coast of Yemen and northeast **Oman**.

FORECAST: Adult groups should decrease in the Red Sea coast and interior of **Saudi Arabia** due to high temperature and no rainfall. Small-scale breeding may occur in the interior and Red Sea coast of **Yemen**. Locust will decline in the Red Sea coast of **Eritrea** but may appear in western lowlands and breed as well as in the interior of Sudan. Isolated adults may remain near the southern Nile Valley in Egypt. (FAO DL bulletin No. 537).



Desert Locust situation in Saudi Arabia, Eritrea and Egypt (FAO DL bulletin No.537)

3.2 Western Region:

SITUATION: Groups of adults south of the Atlas Mountains in **Morocco** and Western Sahara present (523ha). Adult groups and a few hoppers in central Sahara of **Algeria** (798ha). Scattered adults and a few small groups crossed in to the northern border of **Mauritania** (62ha).

FORECAST: Any adult groups that are not controlled in the North West will move south to the north Sahel in **Mauritania** and perhaps southern Algeria, northern **Mali**

and **Niger** where they are likely to disperse. More summer rains and small-scale breeding can occur from mid-July onwards in southern **Mauritania**, northern **Mali**, **Niger**, **Chad** and perhaps southern Algeria (FAO DL bulletin No. 537).

3.3 Eastern Region:

SITUATION: Isolated mature adults seen at one place in Rajasthan, India

FORECAST: Although drier than normal is expected along both sides of the Indo-Pakistan border, some breeding may occur in July near southeast **Pakistan** and southern Rajasthan, **India** due to the cyclone Biparjoy in mid – June. (FAO DL bulletin No. 537).

4.0 OTHER MIGRATORY PESTS

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

4.1.1 Kenya

Incidences were not reported during June.

4.1.2 Tanzania

During June 2023, Quelea control operations using DLCO-EA aircraft 5Y BCJ continued in 3 Regions namely; Morogoro - 10 sites in Mvomero and Kilosa Districts, Singida - 2 sites in Singida Rural District in Central zone, and Mbeya - 6 sites in Mbarali District and in South western Highlands where 18 sites were sprayed including 10 sites of colonies and 8 containing roosts.

In total, about 47 million birds were controlled using 1,375 liters of Bathion 64% ULV in 502 hectares of roosting sites.

4.1.3 Ethiopia

Quelea birds have been reported in Southern Nation Nationality Region (SNNR), Ethiopia starting from May2023 and continued in the month of June. However, there were no

control operations because of the reported population is very low and the vulnerable crop is matured ready for harvesting.

4.1.4 Eritrea, Sudan, South Sudan and Uganda

No incidences of quelea birds were reported during June.

4.2 Armyworms (*Spodoptera* spp)

4.2.1 Eritrea

No report of Armyworm infestation

4.2.2 Ethiopia

In June, 2023 the African Armyworm infestation continued in Amhara and Tigray regions of Ethiopia. A total of 76,996ha of sorghum, maize, teff, wheat, and grazing land invaded in 13 zones and 44 Districts.

Chemical and cultural control have been carried out on 46,825 and 14,901ha respectively and 31,154lts of pesticide was applied.

4.2.3 Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda and Tanzania

African armyworm presence is not reported during the month of June 2023,

Forecast until end of July, 2023

The development and northward migration of the African Armyworm will continue. In Ethiopia it may leave Amhara and stay in Tigray up to end of July. The first outbreak will be seen in Eritrea bordering to Tigray, Ethiopia in first week of August

Eritrea is therefore advised to be vigilant for monitoring the moth movement and follow up using the pheromone traps for early detection of and interventions.

Fall Armyworm (FAW) (*Spodoptera frugiperda*)

In Ethiopia FAW infested 245,024ha of sorghum and maize fields in 31 zones and 224 Districts of Oromia, Southern, South Western, and Amhara Administrative Regions.

Chemical and cultural control were conducted on 27,279 and 122,457ha respectively and a total of 25,357lts of pesticides was applied.

Fall armyworm reported in irrigated and seasonal maize growing areas of North eastern Zone, in Tanzania.

In Eritrea FAW was detected in Southern region of the country around Adi-Keih

FAW incidences reported in several maize growing areas of Uganda, and the farmers have learnt how to keep the pest under control with guidance and support from agriculture extension services as well the Crop Protection Department of the Ministry of Agriculture (MAAIF).

In Kenya FAW is reported in most counties where maize is growing

4.3 Tsetse Fly (*Glossina spp.*)

There were no new reports received about tsetse flies and the associated diseases during June 2023

5.0 DLCO-EA Support to Member countries in AAW monitoring

DLCO-EA supported the member countries that are prone to AAW attacks with pheromone traps to enhance the monitoring and early detection of the pest in Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Eritrea and Tanzania. Each of the countries received 40 AAW pheromone traps to place in strategic areas for timely forecasting and early detection of the pest for early intervention.

SIFO, for the DLCO-EA

05 July, 2023

For more information about the Organization visit DLCO-EA website www.dlco-ea.org