



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

Headquarters (Addis Ababa)
Tel: 251-1-16461477/460287/460290
Fax: 251-1-16460296

Operations Office (Nairobi)
Tel: 254-020-6002305/6001488
Fax: 254-020-6001575

SITREP No. 01/2023 - 2024

DESERT LOCUST AND OTHER MIGRATORY PESTS SITUATION REPORT **FOR JULY, 2023**

Summary

Desert Locust survey and control operations was carried out on the Northern Red Sea coast between Shieb, Afabet and Nakfa, sub-regions and Central and Debub regions in Eritrea during 10-31 July ,2023. Groups of immature adults were present in Ghindae near Embatkala Shieb between Qntsal, Awehtay and in the north of Nakfa near Agrae. Third, Fourth and Fifth instar hoppers group and Fledging adults were seen on the northern and central Red Sea coast between Afabet to Shieb. Generally, control operations treated 1,192 ha

In Sudan. 91,200 ha was Surveyed in the Northern, River Nile, Kassala, El Gadaref states and the Red Sea State. Late hopper groups/bands and gregarious immature groups, few mature/ immature solitrious groups scattered mature/immature solitrious adults of low densities were reported in the several locations. Ground control operation treated a total area 849 ha, and 452 L of ULV pesticides was used

Quelea bird: Big flocks were reported threatening paddy rice in irrigated schemes of Ruvu and Kibaha in Coast Region, Babati in Manyara Region, Kibondo in Kigoma Region-western Tanzania and Mvomero in Morogoro Region. Control Operations started using DLCO-EA 5Y BCJ aircraft other countries are free from quelea bird infestation

African Armyworm: In July, 2023 in Ethiopia, the African Armyworm infestation continued in Tigray region in four zones and 20 districts. The pest infested a total of 13702 ha of sorghum, maize, teff, wheat, and grazing land.

Chemical and cultural control have been carried out on 9,531 ha and 3,086 ha respectively. 3,694 lts of pesticide was sprayed

Ecological conditions: During July 2023, rain fell in parts of summer breeding areas in interior Sudan, in western and southern lowlands of Eritrea, lowlands of Eritrea. Moderate rain fell in the high lands of Tigray and Amhara of Ethiopia and light rain in the lowlands of Afar and northern part of Somalia. In Tanzania, most parts of the country remained dry, cloudy and cool except some isolated parts in Lake Victoria Basin, and in most Highlands where light showers with low temperatures were observed. Dry conditions continued to be experienced in most parts of Southern Uganda, including Western, South western, Central, Lake Victoria Basin and parts of the Eastern region. Scattered showers were recorded

1.0 WEATHER AND ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS HIGHLIGHTS



1.1 Djibouti

Warmer and dry conditions continued to dominate over the entire Country during July, 2023.

1.2 Eritrea

There was no recent rainfall in the surveyed area. In the first and second decades of the month light to moderate rainfall was recorded in the highlands, mid-land and western lowlands of the country. The vegetation status drying and dry in most of the surveyed areas with dry soil moisture in the Northern Red Sea coast.

1.3 Ethiopia

In July, sunny and rainy weather prevailed throughout Ethiopia, and light to heavy rains fell in most parts of the country including Desert Locust summer breeding areas. Consequently, annual and perennial vegetation was green and the soil was wet, particularly in areas with good rains. Generally, the ecology was favorable for Desert Locust activities in the summer breeding areas.

1.4 Kenya

Report not received

1.5 Somalia

During July, Somalia received light rainfall at northwest and a little bit rain fell on the plateau

1.6 South Sudan

Report not received

1.7 Sudan

During July 2023 light rain was received in some areas of the summer breeding zone in Kassala, River Nile and Red Sea states. ITCZ position during the second decade north the western states and north Khartoum and Kassala. The green vegetation was confined along the River Nile, irrigated schemes and some areas which received rains particularly in Kassala state and Baiyuda Desert in the River Nile state.

1.8 Tanzania

In the month of July, most parts of the country remained dry cloudy and cool except some isolated parts in Lake Victoria Basin, and in most Highlands where light showers with low temperatures were observed

1.9 Uganda

During the month of July 2023, dry conditions continued to be experienced in most parts of Southern Uganda, including Western, South western, Central, Lake Victoria Basin and parts of the Eastern region. Scattered showers were recorded in a few places as dry conditions intensified in the cited places. Several parts of Northern Uganda continued to record some rains and thus were fairly wet. Therefore, there were no significant weather changes during the month of July as compared to June 2023.

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

2.1 Djibouti

During July, no locusts were reported.

Forecast

No significant developments are likely.

2.2 Eritrea

Desert Locust survey and control operations was carried out on the Northern Red Sea coast between Shieb, Afabet and Nakfa sub-regions and Central and Debub regions during 10-31 July ,2023. Groups of adults were present in Ghindae near Embatkala (152401N/390438E), in the east of Shieb between Qntsal (1583153N/3905821E), Awehtay (155535N/390260E), Emberemi (1574407N/3938937E) and in the north of Nakfa near Agrae (165154N/38272E). Third, Fourth and Fifth instar hoppers group and Fledging adults were seen on the northern and central red sea coast between Afabet to Shieb during the mid of the month, while mature adults group were seen on the Emberemi and Qntsal.

Moreover, in the Central regions of the country groups of immature adults were also detected around Meqerka, Dembezawl, Adinefas, Drfo, kuzien, Azien, Embaderho and Gereman as well as in the Debub regions of the country around Dekemhare and Segeneti.

Generally, control operations treated 1,192 ha.

Forecast

In the forecast period, Locust will decline in the Red sea coast as temperature increases but small-scale swarms may appear in the western lowlands of the summer breeding areas if more rains fall.

2.3 Ethiopia

Desert Locusts were reported in Eastern and North Eastern parts of the country in late July. Immature adult Groups/small size swarms reported in Amhara, Tigray and Afar regions.

Unconfirmed solitary Desert locust also reported by scouts in Aysha district of city zone Somali region.

Survey operation were conducted in the the reported Eastern and North Eastern part of Ethiopia in Amhara Tigray and Afar region including summer breeding areas in Afar Zone 1, 2, 3 on about 40,968 ha.

From survey reports, the presence of solitary and immature group/ small size swarm of Desert locust in Afar, Amhara and Tigray regions is confirmed.

Forecast

Due to the favorable conditions low numbers of solitarious and few groups or small swarms will appear in Amhara, Tigray, Afar and northern Somali regions

2.4 Somalia

During July, isolated and scattered immature, solitarious adults were seen in the northwest near the escarpment and parts of the coastal and plateau areas

Forecast

Low number of solitarious adults may persist in parts of northwest Somalia (FAO bulletin 538)

2.5 Sudan

Desert Locust (DL) situation in the Sudan is relatively calm during July 2023. Survey was conducted on 91,200ha in the Northern, River Nile, Kassala and El Gadaref states in addition to summer breeding belt in the Red Sea State. Ground control operations targeted late hopper groups/bands and gregarious immature groups in the River Nile state. Elsewhere, few mature/immature

solitrious groups present in the Red Sea and Kassala states, scattered mature/immature solitrious adults of low densities were reported in the several locations.

A total of 849ha treated with 452 liters of ULV pesticides.

Forecast

Scattered locust are expected to congregate and concentrate particularly in Atbara seasonal River banks, small scale of breeding will occur in Baiyuda Desert and Atbara seasonal River.

Low numbers of solitary adults likely to appear between west Darfure and Kassala state and breed on small scale

2.6 Kenya Uganda, South Sudan and Tanzania

During July, 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: CALM

Situation: Immature adult groups and swarms in **Yemen** arrived from the north and moved in the interior (1,470ha ha treated), including some hoppers; a few immature adult groups moved south in the interior and Red Sea coast of **Saudi Arabia** (995ha; transience adult in south **Oman**. A few groups and bands of hoppers, fledgling, and mature adults and groups near the Nile in **Sudan** (859ha)

While some hoppers and adult groups were in were in the Red Sea coast and highland of **Eritrea** (892 ha); solitarious adults in Afar **Ethiopia** and northwest **Somalia**; scattered adults in southern Nile Valley, Egypt.

Forecast: Small – scale breeding will occur in the interior and perhaps the Red Sea coast of **Yemen**, the interior of **Sudan**, and the western lowlands of **Eritrea**. Hatching and hoppers could begin in August with fledging starting from mid-September onwards. Only one generation of breeding is likely to occur this summer. Locusts will decline on the Red Sea coast of **Saudi Arabia** unless more rains fall. Low numbers of adults may persist in parts of northwest **Somalia** and Afar in **Ethiopia**. Isolated adults may remain near the southern Nile valley in **Egypt**. (FAO DL bulletin No. 538).

3.2 Western Region: CALM

SITUATION: Scattered solitarious become mature in the northern Sahel of **Mauritania** where first instar hoppers started isolated mature solitarious adults in the central pasture of **Niger**. A few small groups in the south of the Atlas Mountains in **Morocco** (74ha treated) and isolated immature solitarious adults in the central Sahara of **Algeria**

FORECAST: Small scale breeding will increase slightly in the northern Sahel where hatching and hoppers are likely to continue during August with fledging starting in September in the south, canal, and perhaps northwest **Mauritania** as well as parts of northwest **Mali**. Tamesna plain in **Niger**, and central and north **Chade**. Solitarious adults may persist in central **Algeria** and appear in south. (FAO DL bulletin No. 538).

3.3 Eastern Region: CALM

SITUATION: Isolated mature adults seen in Nara and Cholistan, **Pakistan** and Rajasthan, **India**

FORECAST: only very small breeding could occur along both sides of Indo-Pakistan border during the monsoon where hatching and solitarious hoppers may appear in August. (FAO DL bulletin No. 538).

4.0 OTHER MIGRATORY PESTS

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

4.1.1 Tanzania

Big flocks were reported threatening paddy rice in irrigated schemes of Ruvu and Kibaha in Coast Region, Babati in Manyara Region, Kibondo in Kigoma Region- western Tanzania and Mvomero in Morogoro Region. Control Operations started using DLCO-EA 5Y BCJ aircraft

4.1.2 Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan and Uganda

No incidences of quelea birds were reported during June.

4.2 Armyworms (*Spodoptera spp*)

4.2.1 Ethiopia

In July, 2023 in Ethiopia, the African Armyworm infestation continued in Tigray region in four zones and 20 districts. The pest infested a total of 13702 ha of sorghum, maize, teff, wheat, and grazing land.

Chemical and cultural control have been carried out on 9,531 ha and 3,086 ha respectively. 3,694 lts of pesticide was sprayed

4.2.2 Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda and Tanzania

African armyworm presence was not reported during the month of July 2023,

Forecast until end of July, 2023

The development and northward migration of the African Armyworm will continue. In Ethiopia it will move to the border of Eritrea

The first outbreak will be seen in Eritrea bordering to Tigray, at the last 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 and interventions.

Fall Armyworm (FAW) (*Spodoptera frugiperda*)

In all DLCO-EA member countries FAW is reported in most maize growing areas

4.3 Tsetse Fly (*Glossina spp.*)

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

SIFO, for the DLCO-EA

04 August, 2023

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