



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

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SITREP No. 12/2023 - 2024

DESERT LOCUST AND OTHER MIGRATORY PEST SITUATION REPORT FOR JUNE, 2024

Summary

Desert Locust: Desert Locust situation in Sudan during June 2024 was **calm**, survey operations were conducted on 76,700 Ha in summer breeding belt in the Red Sea state including Northern, River Nile, Kassala states. Scattered mature/immature solitarious adults were present in several locations. Vegetation cover and soil moisture was dried in the most surveyed areas.

Ground control operations conducted in the Northern state targeted gregarious and soliterious breeding and mature/immature groups. A total of 56 Ha using was treated using 112 liters of EC pesticide.

In Eritrea survey was not conducted and no locust reports were received. In Ethiopia, survey was conducted but no Desert Locust were found.

Scattered mature/immature solitarious adults of low densities were seen at a few sites on the northwest Somalia. No locusts were seen at northeast (Puntland) as well as Galmudug regions.

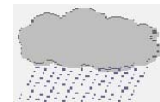
Other Member Countries in the region were free from Desert Locust during the reporting period

Quelea Bird: Quelea control operation during June 2024 was continued in Tanzania. Two air craft were deployed in five regions of including Shinya, Manyara, Mbeya, Morogoro and Kilimanjaro. 39 million birds were controlled using 1,240 liters of Bathion 64% ULV covering an area of 726 Ha.

In Kenya, Quelea Quelea bird pest outbreaks on wheat fields in Narok County (Natakala, Rotain, Naropil and Manyat) was received by Plant Protection and Food Safety Directorate on 5th June, 2024. Control operation by DLCO-EA treated about 7 million birds using Bathion 64 % ULV.

Other Member Countries in the region were free from quelea birds during the reporting period.

1.0 WEATHER AND ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS HIGHLIGHTS



1.1 Djibouti

Report not received.

1.2 Eritrea

In June, 2024 There was moderate rainfall on the highlands and western lowlands of the country in both the 1st and 2nd weeks of the month. Afabet and Nakfa sub-regions of the Northern Red Sea also received light rainfall.

The vegetation status and soil moisture were dry on the Red Sea coast, but started to green on the other areas of the country.

1.3 Ethiopia

In June, sunny and rainy weather conditions prevailed throughout the country. Light to heavy rains fell in most parts of the country including the DL spring breeding and invasion areas of the Somali Administration Region and Dire Dawa Administration.

Consequently, both annual and perennial vegetation were green and the soil was wet in the areas that had received rains. Generally, the ecology was favorable for Desert Locust activities.

1.4 Kenya

Kenya in 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 are observed in other areas. Vegetation are dry and drying at the

coastal and sub coastal areas due to high temperature.

1.6 South Sudan

Report not received.

1.7 Sudan

During June 2024 Light to moderate Rainfall recorded in Kassala and part of River Nile states also, few areas of DL summer breeding belt in Red Sea state.

The vegetation is green along the River Nile, irrigated schemes and some areas in Kassala state and Baiyuda Desert in the River Nile state where moderate rainfall was recorded.

1.8 Tanzania

Most parts of the country were dry and cool during June, 2024 with the average temperature of 26.76°C, humidity of 64%, and a gentle wind speed accompanied by broken clouds. However, in the second week some areas in North eastern zone, Lake Victoria basin (Mwanza, Kagera and Mara), Northern Coast of Indian Ocean (Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, Zanzibar and Pema isles and Tanga) recorded light to heavy rainfalls

1.9 Uganda

The Southern and South Western sectors of the Country remained mostly dry. Some parts of Central Uganda received some scattered showers during the month of June, whereas parts of Northern and North western regions recorded some rainfall as per the earlier.

Rainfall forecast indicates that northwestern and northeastern parts of the country are expected to receive above normal- normal

above average) rainfall. Parts of central and southern Uganda are likely to experience dry conditions during the forecast period. The rest of the country expected to receive near normal.

Forecasts from the Uganda National Meteorological Authority forecast can be accessed on the link below (www.unma.go.ug/climate/seasonal-forecasts: June/August 2024).

2.0 DESERT LOCUST (*Schistocerca gregaria*) SITUATION, JUNE 2024

2.1 Djibouti

No reports received.

Forecast

No Locust development will be in the forecast period

2.2 Eritrea

Desert locust survey was not conducted and no locust was reported in Eritrea.

Forecast

Small scale breeding may happen on the summer breeding areas. Maintaining survey and follow-up is essential.

2.3 Ethiopia

Desert Locust activity was absent during June as well. DL survey was conducted on 205Ha in Somali (Siti zone, N09 42.7224 E042 01.3035) and South West (Dasenech district, N04 38 30.7 E036 11 48.6) Administrative Regions and the absence of the pest was confirmed.

Forecast

No significant development during the forecast period.

2.4 Somalia

Desert locust situation remained calm during June 2024. Surveys had been conducted in the coastal, sub-coastal and inland areas of Desert Locust breeding areas in northwest (Somaliland), Scattered mature/immature solitarious adults of low densities were seen at a few sites on the northwest. No locusts were seen in most parts of northwest (Somaliland), northeast (Puntland) as well as Galmudug regions



Fig-1 Desert Locust situation 01-30 June 2024 (Migratory pest control Department, Somalia)

Forecast

No significant development

2.5 Sudan

In June 2024, the Desert Locust situation in Sudan remained calm with survey operations conducted across several states. These included Northern, River Nile, Kassala states, as well as the summer breeding belt in the Red Sea state. Ground control operations specifically targeted gregarious

and solitary breeding and mature/immature groups in Northern state, treating a total area of 56 hectares with 112 liters of EC pesticides.

A total surveyed area of 76,700 hectares revealed scattered mature/immature solitary adults in various locations. Vegetation cover and soil moisture were reported to be dried out in most of the surveyed areas during this period

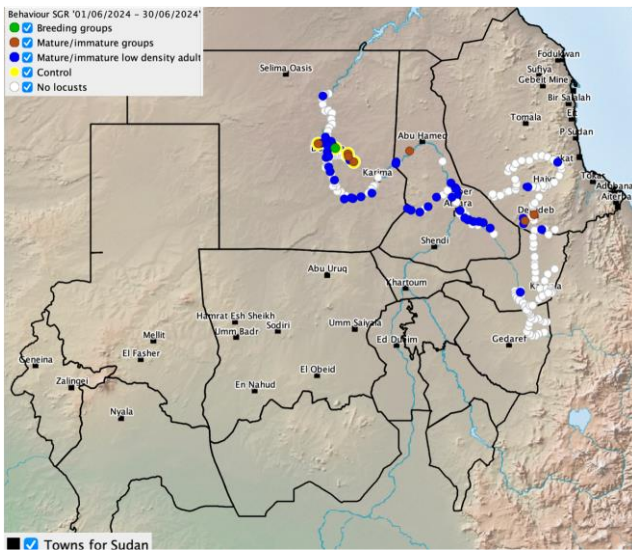


Fig-2 Desert Locust situation 01-30 June 2024 (Locust control Department, Sudan)

Forecast

Small scale breeding is likely to commence in summer breeding areas particularly around the Deurdeb in the Red Sea State and west Abu Hamed in River Nile state. Therefore, surveys and close monitoring to the ecological status and DL situation are highly recommended during forecasting period.

2.6 Kenya Uganda, South Sudan and Tanzania

During May, 2024, no Desert Locusts were reported.

Forecast

Desert Locust situation will remain calm in June, 2024.

3.0 OTHER MIGRATORY PESTS

3.1 Red-billed Quelea birds (Quelea quelea sp.)

3.1.1 Ethiopia

No Quelea bird infestation was reported.

Forecast:

It is expected to have invasion of quelea birds in the southern parts of the country in the forecast period. Therefore, it is highly important to monitor the area.

3.1.2 Tanzania

Quelea control operation during June 2024 was continued in Tanzania. Two air craft were deployed in five regions of including Shinya, Manyara, Mbeya, Morogoro and Kilimanjaro. 39 million birds were controlled using 1,240 liters of Vanish 64% ULV covering an area of 726 Ha.

Ongoing operations are focused in the Eastern zone (Morogoro) and the Lake Victoria zone (Mara). These efforts are crucial for mitigating the impact of Quelea birds on agricultural productivity and safeguarding livelihoods in these regions.

Forecast

In June, Quelea birds are continued to threaten crops which are at the in various parts of the country in Morogoro, Singida, Central zone and Mbeya in South western Highlands.

3.1.3 Kenya

In Kenya Quelea Quelea bird pest outbreaks on wheat fields in Narok County (Natakala, Rotain, Naropil and Manyat) was received by

Plant Protection and Food Safety Directorate on 5th June, 2024. Control operation treated about 7 million birds using Bathion (Vanish) 64 % ULV

Forecast

No quelea infestation will be expected during July 2024.

3.1.3 South Sudan

No reports of Quelea birds in May, 2024.

3.1.4 Djibouti, Eritrea, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda

No quelea bird infestations were reported during June, 2024.

Forecast

The situation remains calm in the coming month.

3.2 Armyworms (*Spodoptera spp*)

3.2.1 Tanzania

No reports of African Armyworm in June, 2024.

Forecast

The Armyworm outbreak is unlikely during July, 2024.

3.2.2 Kenya

During the month there were no reports of African Armyworm pest infestation in the country. However, the Ministry of Agriculture through Plant Protection and Food Safety Directorate in collaboration with the county government is continuing with monitoring the pest using the installed

pheromone traps in the 12 primary outbreak counties.

Forecast

July is not the season for African Armyworm infestations and are not expected.

3.2.3 Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda

No report of Armyworm infestation.

Forecast

In July, the situation is expected to remain calm.

3.3 Fall Armyworm (FAW) (*Spodoptera frugiperda*)

In all DLCO-EA Member Countries FAW is reported in most maize and sorghum growing areas reported everywhere in seasonal and irrigated maize and sorghum farm lands. As reported, this pest became resident. Therefore, it is advised to monitor the field regularly.

3.4 Tsetse Fly (*Glossina spp.*)

No reports were received about Tsetse flies and the associated diseases during June, 2024.

CIFO

for the Director, DLCO-EA

06, July 2024

www.dlco-ea.org