



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

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### ***SITREP No. 01 - 2024/2025***

## **DESERT LOCUST AND OTHER MIGRATORY PESTS SITUATION REPORT FOR JULY, 2024**

### ***Summary***

#### **Desert Locust:**

Generally, the Desert Locust (DL) situation in the member countries is **CALM**

During July 2024, survey operations were conducted on **56,350** ha in summer breeding belt in the Red Sea state and in Northern, River Nile, Kassala states; soliterious immature groups were found in the Northern state of **Sudan**.

Limited ground control operations were conducted in Northern state Alrasiat Project (*19.097N/30.341E*) and (*19.087N/30.338E*) and *Southwest Dongola* and treated areas were **30** ha, pesticides used **60** of EC formulation.

In **Eritrea, Ethiopia** and **Somalia** (frontline countries) survey was not conducted and no locust reports were received.

#### **Quelea Birds:**

During the month of July 2024, reports of Quelea invasions in **Kenya** were received from **Narok, Nakuru** and **Laikipia** Counties. Teams were sent and undertook confirmatory surveys, and control operations were conducted. About **12** million birds roosting on 230ha were controlled using 115L of Bathion64% ULV. Mortality was estimated at 90- 96%. Control was still in progress by end of July at Nakuru county.

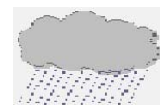
Quelea bird infestation was reported in Shebele Zone (Gode, Berano and Adadile) Somali region of Ethiopia. The birds were feeding on irrigated rice.

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

#### **African Armyworm:**

No outbreak has been reported in the region.

## 1.0 WEATHER AND ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS HIGHLIGHTS



### 1.1 Djibouti

Report not received.

### 1.2 Eritrea

There was moderate to high rainfall on the highlands and western lowlands of the country in both the 1st and 2nd weeks of July, the Northern Red Sea coastal areas also received light to moderate rainfall.

The vegetation was green and soil moist in most parts of the country. However, vegetation and soil were dry on the Red Sea coast.

### 1.3 Ethiopia

In July, sunny and rainy weather conditions prevailed throughout the country. Light to heavy rains fell in most parts of the country including the Desert Locust summer breeding and invasion areas. Consequently, both annual and perennial vegetation were green and the soil was wet. Generally, the ecology was favorable for Desert Locust activities

### 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.

### 1.4 Somalia

During the last week of July, Somalia, received light to moderate rainfall in the subcoastal of Desert locust breeding areas.

Vegetation was greening and soil moisture was wet in areas where there was rainfall.

### 1.5 South Sudan

Report not received.

### 1.7 Sudan

During July 2024 moderate to heavy Rainfall was recorded in wide areas of DL summer breeding zone. The green vegetation was confined along the River Nile, irrigated schemes and some areas where there was rainfall.

### 1.8 Tanzania

July was cool and dry in most parts of Tanzania. However, light showers were reported in high elevated areas of Kilimanjaro, Meru and some parts of the northern coast of Indian Ocean and Lake Victoria basin. The temperature was cooler in July all over the country ranging between 14 and 27°C with cloudy atmosphere. It was quite cold at night and early mornings, especially at higher elevations.

Vegetation outlook countrywide was drying and it was harvesting time for Agricultural crops in most parts of the country.

### 1.9 Uganda

The Southern and South Western sectors of the Country remained mostly dry, with a few and isolated places recording some scattered showers. Several parts of Central Uganda, especially around the Lake Victoria basin, received some showers and thunderstorms during the month of July, whereas parts of Northern and North western regions also received moderate rainfall in most parts of the regions.

Vegetation was green in most parts of the Lake Victoria basin, several parts of Northern and Eastern Uganda. The vegetation was a mixture of green and dry in Western and South Western Uganda.

## 2.0 DESERT LOCUST (*Schistocerca gregaria*) SITUATION, JULY 2024

### 2.1 Djibouti

No reports received.

#### **Forecast**

*No Locust developments in the forecast period.*

### 2.2 Eritrea

There was no Desert Locust survey conducted and no DL 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 situation was calm during July and no survey was conducted and thus no report received.

#### **Forecast**

*No significant development expected during the forecast period.*

### 2.4 Somalia

The Desert locust situation remained calm throughout July 2024. No surveys were conducted in the coastal, sub-coastal, and inland areas of the DL breeding area in northwest, Puntland, and Galmudug regions.

#### **Forecast**

*No significant development expected.*

### 2.5 Sudan

Desert Locust situation remained **calm** in Sudan during July 2024, survey operations conducted on **56,350** ha in summer breeding belt in the Red Sea state and in Northern, River Nile, Kassala states. Soliterious immature groups were found in the Northern state.

Limited ground control operations were conducted in Northern state **Alrasiat Project** (19.097N/30.341E) and (19.087N/30.338E) and Southwest Dongola; treated areas were **30** ha, pesticides used **60L** of EC.



**Fig-1 Desert Locust situation 01-31 July 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 of the ecological status and DL situation are highly recommended during the forecasting period.*

## 2.6 Kenya Uganda, South Sudan and Tanzania

During July, 2024, no Desert Locusts were reported in these Countries.

### Forecast

*Desert Locust situation will remain calm in August 2024.*

## 3.0 DESERT LOCUST SITUATION IN THE CENTRAL AND OTHER REGIONS

### WESTERN REGION: CALM

**SITUATION.** A few adults in the central Sahara of **Algeria**. **FORECAST.** The summer rains will continue to fall along the northern Sahel where low numbers of adults and limited small-scale breeding will occur in southern **Mauritania**, northern **Mali** and **Niger**, in central and northeast **Chad**, and perhaps southern **Algeria**. As a result, hatching and hoppers are expected from early August onwards, followed by immature adults starting in September.

### EASTERN REGION: CALM

**SITUATION.** A few isolated adults in **Pakistan**. **FORECAST.** More rainfall and one generation of limited breeding will occur along the **Indo-Pakistan** border, but numbers are not expected to increase significantly.

### CENTRAL REGION: CALM

**SITUATION.** A few small groups and more scattered adults were seen moving south in northern **Sudan** (30 ha treated); isolated immature adults continued to decline along the Red Sea coast and interior of **Egypt**.

**FORECAST.** Above-normal rain is expected to continue in the interior from west Darfur in **Sudan** to the western lowlands of **Eritrea**, and the interior of **Yemen**. The first generation of summer breeding will occur with hatching and hoppers in August and September, followed by new immature adults from about mid-September onwards. As a result, numbers will increase slightly, especially around Darfur in Sudan.



**Fig-3 Desert locust situation July, 2024**

(FAO DL July bulletin No. 550)  
[www.fao.org/ag/locusts](http://www.fao.org/ag/locusts)).



## 4.0 OTHER MIGRATORY PESTS

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

#### 4.1.1 Ethiopia

Quelea bird infestation was reported in Shebele Zone (Gode, Berano and Adadile) Somali region of Ethiopia. The birds were feeding on irrigated rice.

Preparation for control operation is ongoing.



*The Rice farming in Shebele Zone Qalafo District*

#### **Forecast:**

*Ethiopia 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.*

#### 4.1.2 Tanzania

Quelea bird infestation was not reported from any region in the country during July 2024.

#### **Forecast**

*In August Monitoring Quelea birds is necessary at the Coast, Manyara and Tabora Regions where rice is growing.*

#### 4.1.3 Kenya

During the month (July 2024) the directorate received reports of Quelea bird invasion in Narok, Nakuru and Laikipia Counties, teams were sent and undertook confirmatory survey.

Control operation treated about **12** million birds roosting on 230ha using 115L of Bathion 64% ULV. Mortality was estimated at 90 - 96%. Control ended in Nakuru county in July 2024.

#### **Forecast**

*No quelea infestation will be expected during August 2024.*

#### 4.1.3 South Sudan

There were no reports of Quelea birds in July, 2024.

#### 4.1.4 Djibouti, Eritrea, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda

There were no quelea bird infestations reported during July, 2024 in any of these Countries.

#### **Forecast**

*The situation will remain calm in the coming month.*

### 4.2 African Armyworms (*Spodoptera Exempta*)

#### 4.2.1 Tanzania

No reports of African Armyworm outbreak/infestation was received in July, 2024.

## **Forecast**

The Armyworm outbreak is unlikely during August, 2024.

### **4.2.2 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 of the pest using the installed pheromone traps in the 12 primary outbreak counties.

## **Forecast**

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

### **4.2.3 Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda**

No report of African Armyworm outbreak/infestation.

## **Forecast**

*In August, the situation is expected to remain calm.*

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

There were reports of Fall Armyworm infestations in the counties in the South rift; North Rift, Central and Western Kenya in areas that had planted maize late for the (MAM) long rain season. Counties are undertaking training and sensitization on management options while farmers are controlling the pest.

It was also reported in the rest of DLCO-EA Member Countries that FAW infested most maize and sorghum growing areas in seasonal, and irrigated maize and sorghum farm lands.

### **4.3 Tsetse Fly (*Glossina spp.*)**

There were no reports and incidences about Tsetse flies and the associated diseases during July, 2024.

## **CIFO**

**for the Director, DLCO-EA**

05, August 2024

[www.dlco-ea.org](http://www.dlco-ea.org)