



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

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SITREP No. 2 - 2024/2025

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

Summary

Desert Locust: During August, the Desert Locust situation was calm in the region. In **Sudan**, scattered adults were observed in the Nile Valley and west of the Red Sea Hills.

Desert locust survey was conducted both in the summer and winter breeding areas of **Eritrea**. No locusts were found in the surveyed areas and no reports were received from other areas.

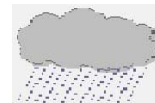
Quelea Bird: In **Ethiopia**, Quelea birds' control operation was carried out in Somali Administrative Region in Gode and Bereano Districts of Shebele Zone. The PPD reported that an estimated population of **3million** Quelea birds were controlled in **3 roosting** sites using **310 litres** of Bathion 64% ULV sprayed on **155Ha**.

The **Tanzania** Plant Health and Pesticides Authority received reports of the presence of flocks of Quelea birds threatening Rice, sorghum and millets in Northeastern zone – Moshi, Babati, and Simanjiro districts, Eastern Zone Kilosa and Mvomero districts. Survey team are in the field for verification.

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

Moderate to high rainfall was recorded in the country during the month.

The vegetation status was green on the highlands and western lowlands and started to be greening on the Red Sea coast as unusual rainfall was received in northern Red Sea coast. Similarly, the soil moisture was wet in all the mentioned areas.

1.3 Ethiopia

In August, sunny and rainy weather conditions prevailed throughout the country. Light to heavy rains fell in most parts of the country including the DL summer breeding and invasion areas.

Consequently, both annual and perennial vegetation were green and the soil was wet.

1.4 Kenya

During August, mixed cloudy, cold and misty weather conditions persisted mainly in the central and the Rift Valley parts of the country. The northern, northeastern, eastern and northwestern parts remained dry during the month.

1.4 Somalia

During August, light to moderate rains fell in the northwestern parts of the country, bordering Djibouti and eastern Ethiopia.

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 August, light to heavy rainfall occurred during the first week of August in West and North Darfur, Northern River Nile, Bayuda Desert and Red Sea State of Sudan. In addition, the Arbaat Dam, north of Port Sudan, collapsed with flooding that caused damages and loss of lives.

Consequently, soil remained moist and vegetation was green and greening in the above locations, creating favorable ecological conditions for locust breeding.

1.8 Tanzania

August is one of the coolest months across the country. Most of the country experienced a mixture of cloudy, sunny and dry conditions. However, some parts in the highlands of Northeastern, Eastern, Western and Lake Victoria zones recorded light showers in some isolated areas.

Vegetation is a mixture of green and drying state.

1.9 Uganda

In August, rainfall continued to be recorded in Northern parts of Uganda (West Nile, Lango, Acholi, Karamoja Regions) and Eastern parts (Mt. Elgon, Teso, Bukedi), whereas parts of Central, Western and Southwestern recorded suppressed rain fall with some scatted showers and thunderstorms recorded in some places. This is according to the Uganda National Meteorological Authority August 2024 forecasts.

(www.unma.go.ug/climate/seasonal-forecasts).

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

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

2.1 Djibouti

No reports received.

Forecast

No Locust development will be expected in the forecast period

2.2 Eritrea

Desert Locust survey was conducted both in the summer and winter breeding areas around Tesseney Omhajer, Forto-sawa in the western lowlands and around Karora, Mehimet, Afabet, Shieb, Massawa, Foro and Ghelalo on the Red Sea coast. No locusts were detected in all the surveyed areas.

Forecast

Breeding is likely to happen on the winter breeding areas as the situation become favorable in the forecast period.

2.3 Ethiopia

Desert Locust situation was calm during August and no survey was conducted. No reports were received from other areas as well.

Forecast

No significant development expected during the forecast period.

2.4 Somalia

No locusts were reported in August.

Forecast

No significant development expected during the forecast period.

2.5 Sudan

During August, scattered mature solitary adults were seen along the northern Nile Valley from Dongola (1910N/3027E), Ed Debba (1803N/3057E), and Abu Hamed (1932N/3320E) to the Bayuda Desert, Atbara River, and west of the Red Sea Hills between Haiya (1820N/3621E) and Kassala (1527N/3623E). Along the Red Sea coast, there was one area with scattered mature solitary adults near Tokar Delta (1827N/3741E).

Forecast

Low numbers of locusts are likely to be present over a large area from the Red Sea Hills to the Nile Valley and further west to northern White Nile, North Kordofan, and North and West Darfur. Due to good rainfall in July and August, a generation of breeding probably started during the second half of July. As a result, hoppers will continue, followed by new immature adults from mid-September onwards. A second generation could start in mid-October in the interior, while some will move to the Red Sea coast where the winter breeding season could commence earlier than normal. (FAO bulletin 551)

2.6 Kenya Uganda, South Sudan and Tanzania

During August, 2024, no Desert Locusts were reported.

Forecast

Desert Locust situation will remain calm in September, 2024.

3.0 DESERT LOCUST SITUATION IN THE CENTRAL AND OTHER REGIONS

EASTERN REGION: CALM

SITUATION. A few isolated adults in **Pakistan**.

FORECAST. Limited small-scale breeding will continue along the **Indo-Pakistan** border until October, but numbers are not expected to increase significantly. Monsoon should withdraw around the end of September

WESTERN REGION: CALM

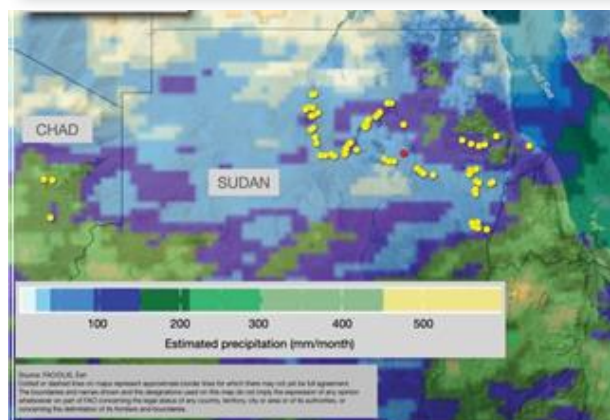
SITUATION. Isolated adults in west and northeast of Chad, and one place in the central Sahara of Algeria; a few isolated hoppers in Mauritania.

FORECAST. Hoppers and adults will continue to appear during the summer season in the northern Sahel in southern Mauritania, northern Mali and Niger, in central and northern Chad, and southern Algeria. A second generation of breeding could start in October where locust might concentrate and eventually move to the Tibesti Mountains of Chad, Air Mountains of Niger, Adrar des Iforas in northeast Mali, and northwest Mauritania.

CENTRAL REGION: CALM

SITUATION. Scattered adults were present in northern and eastern Sudan; low numbers of adults were seen in the interior of Yemen.

FORECAST. The first summer generation will continue where hopper numbers will increase slightly in the interior of Sudan and Yemen compared to western Eritrea and southern Egypt. New immature adults will form about mid-September onwards, followed maturing and laying after mid-October both in the interior as well as in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden coastal areas. Consequently, winter breeding will start earlier this year, including Saudi Arabia and perhaps northwest Somalia. Locust numbers are likely to increase significantly, and hopper and adult groups should be controlled.



Desert locust situation August, 2024

(FAO DL July bulletin No. 551)

www.fao.org/ag/locusts

4.0 OTHER MIGRATORY PESTS

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

4.1.1 Ethiopia

Quelea birds' control operation was carried out in Somali Administrative Region in Gode and Bereano Districts of Shebele Zone. The PPD reported that an estimated population of 3 million Quelea birds were controlled in 3 roosting sites and 310 liters of pesticide sprayed on 155 ha.



The Rice farming in Shebelle zone Qalafu district

Forecast:

Quelea bird invasions are expected in the central Rift Valley parts of the country in the forecast period. Therefore, it is highly important to monitor the area for early detection and action.

4.1.2 Tanzania

The Tanzania Plant Health and Pesticides Authority (TPHPA) received reports of the presence of flocks of Quelea birds threatening Rice, Sorghum and Millets in North eastern zone - Moshi, babati, and Simanjiro districts, Eastern Zone Kilosa and Mvomero districts. Survey team are already in the field for verification.

Forecast

In September, Monitoring Quelea birds is necessary in the Coastal, Manyara and Tabora regions where rice is growing.

4.1.3 Kenya

In Kenya, quelea bird control was conducted in Ngahurur, Laikipia County during the first week of August.

Forecast

No quelea infestation will be expected during September 2024.

4.1.3 South Sudan

No reports of Quelea birds were received in August, 2024.

4.1.4 Djibouti, Eritrea, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda

No quelea bird infestations were reported during August, 2024.

Forecast

The situation remains calm in the coming month.

4.2 African Armyworms (*Spodoptera Exempta*)

4.2.1 Tanzania

No reports of African Armyworm in August, 2024.

Forecast

The Armyworm outbreak is unlikely during September, 2024.

4.2.2 Kenya

During the month there were no reports of African Armyworm pest infestation in the country.

Forecast

September 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 infestation was received from the region.

Forecast

The situation is expected to remain calm during the forecasting period.

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

It is reported in n all DLCO-EA Member Countries except in Djibouti, FAW is infested most Maize and Sorghum growing areas where in seasonal and irrigated Maize and Sorghum farm lands.

4.4 Tsetse Fly (*Glossina spp.*)

No reports from Member Countries were received about Tsetse flies and the associated diseases during August, 2024.

CIFO
for the Director, DLCO-EA
04, September 2024
www.dlco-ea.org