

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



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DESERT LOCUST AND OTHER MIGRATORY PESTS SITUATION REPORT FOR AUGUST, 2022

In the Central Region: From 11- 20 August, the Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) continued its seasonal movement southwards over Sudan comparable to its previous position, by 0.1 degree, which was below the climatological positions for this period. However, the western and southern parts of Saudi Arabia and, most parts of Yemen have received moderate to heavy rains during August. Moderate to heavy rains also fell in Eritrea, Ethiopia and Sudan, and in some of the coastal plains of Eritrea. Consequently, annual and perennial vegetations continued greening abundantly mainly in the summer Desert Locust breeding areas in Sudan, Eritrea, Saudi Arabia and Yemen. Further, these weather and ecological conditions will give favorable ecological conditions for the few scattered locusts to breed and multiply.

1.0 WEATHER AND ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS HIGHLIGHTS

1.1 Djibouti

Light to moderate rains may fall during August in most parts of the country.

1.2 Eritrea

During August, moderate to heavy rains fell in all parts of the country including in some of the Red Sea coastal plains as the seasonal rainfall continues progressing across the region. It was also reported that heavy rains which are associated with hailstorms have caused some infrastructure and agriculture damages across many locations of the country. The annual and perennial

vegetations were greening and green abundantly in the highlands, in some parts in the coast and western lowlands. These situations have created favorable ecological conditions for locust breeding mainly in western and eastern lowlands.

1.3 Ethiopia

During August, normal to above normal rains fell in the eastern Amhara, Afar regions and in the north-eastern parts of the Somali region (Siti zone) and Dire Dawa as the main rain season progresses. These areas are considered as the main locations for Desert Locust breeding.

Both annual and perennial vegetation were greening and green across the country except in some locations in the southeast and Ogaden of the Somali region that remained dry.

RAINFALL Data (mm)

Date	Dire Dawa 0936N/4150E	Remark
02/08/2022	1.0	
6	5.5	
7	1.0	
8	15.0	
11	9.5	
15	57.0	
17	1.0	
20	10.0	
22	3.0	
24	Trace	
25	33.0	
28	5.0	
Total	141.0	

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 continued remaining dry during the month.

1.5 Somalia

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

1.6 Sudan

During August, moderate to heavy rains continued to fall in most of the summer Desert Locust breeding areas including; Kordofan, Darfur, White Nile, Blue Nile Khartoum, Red Sea and Kassala states.

Consequently, soil remained moist and vegetation was green and greening in the above locations, creating favorable ecological conditions for locust breeding. In addition, Gezira, River Nile states and northern regions and some areas in the west were flooded due to the heavy rains and overflow of River Nile.

1.7 Tanzania

During August, most parts of the country experienced dry and cool weather conditions. However, light showers fell in few parts in Lake Victoria Basin and in most highlands.

Vegetation remained a mixture of green, drying and dry.

1.8 Uganda

The eastern (highlands of Elgon, Karamoja, Lango, Acholi) West Nile sub-region, Rwenzori sub-region and some parts of Bunyoro sub-region received moderate to heavy rains in most places. These areas were much wetter than the rest of the country that received occasional rainfall as reported in the partial August National Meteorological Authority.

Vegetation was a mixture of green and greening in most parts of the country.

2.0 DESERT LOCUST (*SCHISTOCERCA GREGARIA*) SITUATION DURING AUGUST AND FORECAST UNTIL MID-OCTOBER, 2022

2.1 Djibouti

No locusts were reported during August.

Forecast:

No significant developments are likely.

2.2 Eritrea

During August, ground survey was conducted in the western lowlands and no locusts were reported.

Forecast:

Low numbers and scattered solitary adults could group and breed in the Red Sea coastal plains mainly in areas where rainfall occurred during August.

However, no significant developments are likely

2.3 Ethiopia

Ground survey was conducted by PPD staff in Siti zone (0939N/4150E, 0942N/4152E, 0935?4122E) in the Somali region in the eastern parts of the country and no locusts were seen during the survey. However, environmental and ecological conditions were found to be favorable for locust breeding.

Forecast:

No significant developments are likely.

2.4 Somalia

No locusts were reported during August.

Forecast:

No significant developments are likely.

2.5 Sudan

During early August, no locusts were seen during ground surveys which were carried out in North Kordofan and in the summer belt in Red Sea State. Generally, Desert Locust situation remained calm in the country.

Forecast:

A few small groups could form and increase in the northern Nile Valley, Khartoum, Blue Nile and Kassala states, and breed on a small scale in areas that receive summer rains.

2.6 Kenya

No locusts were reported during August.

Forecast:

No significant developments are likely.

2.7 Uganda, South Sudan and Tanzania

During August, no locusts were reported in the countries.

Forecast:

No significant developments are likely.

3.0 DESERT LOCUST SITUATION IN THE CENTRAL AND OTHER REGIONS

3.1 Central Region:

Remained calm.

3.2 Western Region

Unknown.

3.3 Eastern Region

No locusts present.

4.0 OTHER MIGRATORY PESTS

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

4.1.1 Kenya

Report not received.

4.1.2 Tanzania

During August, Quelea birds roosting on 5 sites that were covering 80 ha were reported threatening Rice seed multiplication fields in Kilosa district, Morogoro region. Ground control using motorized mist blowers was conducted successfully by PPD, killing an estimated of 3.5 million birds.

4.1.3 Ethiopia

Incidences were not reported during August.

4.1.4 Eritrea

Monthly report not received.

4.1.5 Sudan

Monthly report not received.

4.1.6 Uganda

During August, increasing Quelea birds' populations were reported in Bulambuli district, particularly at SWT Rice farms that were attacking paddy Rice fields and threatening 360 acres at milking stage. However, survey results by the district Agriculture Department showed that the bird's population was not justified for aerial control, therefore recommended scaring method of interventions to be conducted.

4.2 Armyworms (*Spodoptera spp*)

4.2.1 Tanzania

African Armyworm

Incidences were not reported during August.

Fall Armyworm (FAW)

Infestations continued to occur in all irrigated Maize fields.

4.2.2 Uganda

African Armyworm

Incidences were not reported

Fall Armyworm (FAW)

Incidences were not reported.

4.2.3 Eritrea

African Armyworm

Until mid of August, AAW infestations were reported on crops and pasture in three regions; Anseba (Elabered, Gheleb and Halhal), Maekel (Galaneffi, Berikh) and Debub (Maimine), infesting 510 ha, 102 ha and 22 ha respectively. Consequently, effective control measures were conducted by farmers in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture.

Fall Armyworm (FAW)

Situation unknown.

4.2.4 Ethiopia

African Armyworm

Incidences were not reported.

Fall Armyworm (FAW)

Incidences were reported in 38 zones and 326 districts in seven Administrative regions of the country; Oromia, SNNPR, Amhara, Sidama, Benishangul, South Western and Gambella. The pest was reported infesting an estimated of 486,226 ha of Maize crops. Chemical and

cultural control operations were carried out on 80,984 ha and 350,659 ha respectively, using 78,881.5 litres of insecticide.

4.2.5 Kenya

African Armyworm

Incidences not reported.

Fall Armyworm (FAW)

There were reports of infestations on Maize crops in western, Rift Valley and central regions.

Forecast until end of September, 2022

African Armyworm:

During August, AAW infestations have decreased to the minimum levels. In addition, as the period of AAW occurrence in the region is coming to an end, no further developments are likely.

Fall Armyworm

As this pest has become a sedentary pest in the region, it is likely that infestations to continue in irrigated and seasonal Maize and Sorghum crops across the region.

4.3 Tsetse Fly (*Glossina spp.*)

4.3.1 Uganda

Incidences were not reported.

**For Director
Mehari Tesfayohannes
CIFO, DLCO-EA
6th August, 2022**

For more information about the Organization, please visit incidences Website: www.dlco-ea.org

RAINFALL MAP August, 2022

