

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



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DESERT LOCUST AND OTHER MIGRATORY PESTS SITUATION REPORT **FOR MAY, 2022**

In the Central Region: During May, ecological conditions continued to be unfavourable for breeding due to poor rains and dry conditions throughout the region. The only rain that was reported was in parts of Ethiopia where light rains fell in a few places of east Harerghe zone in the Somali region south of Jigjiga and in southern Oromia. Annual vegetation was becoming green in the Somali region east and south of Jigjigs to the Somali border, extending to Las Anod in northeast Somalia. In Sudan, the Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) continued its seasonal movement northwards and reached Zalingei in South Darfur and En Nahud in South Kordofan by 20 May, which was up to 175 km further north than usual. In Saudi Arabia, temperatures increased in the interior, and vegetation was green on the Southern Red Sea coast close to Jizan and near irrigated areas in the northern interior of Al Jawf. In Yemen, limited areas were green from runoff along the eastern side of the highlands east of Sana'a and near Bayhun as well as in Hadhramaut Valley. (FAO DL bulletin No. 524).

1.0 WEATHER AND ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS HIGHLIGHTS

1.1 Djibouti

No rains fell during May.

1.2 Eritrea

During the second decade of May, intermittent and light rain fell on the central Red Sea coastal plains and the southern highlands of the country. The vegetation status generally remained dry creating unfavourable ecological conditions for DL breeding.

1.3 Ethiopia

During the first and second decades of May, below normal to normal rain fell in Dire Dawa Administrative Council, Gode, Kebribeyah and Warde districts. Ecological conditions and weather situation generally remained dry in the main locust breeding zones in eastern and southern parts of the country, creating unfavourable conditions for Desert Locust breeding.

RAINFALL. Data (mm)

Date	Dire Dawa 0936N/4150E	Remark
26/05/2022	6.0	
Total	6.0	

1.4 Kenya

During May, intermittent and scattered moderate to heavy rains fell in some locations in the Rift Valley, central and western parts of the country. However, ecological conditions continued to remain dry mainly in the northern, north eastern, eastern and north western parts of the country.

1.5 Somalia

During the first and second decades of May, light to moderate rains fell mainly in some locations in the central and northern parts of the country.

1.6 Sudan

During May, light rain fell in the southwestern and western parts of the country. Vegetation remained dry in the main Desert Locust breeding areas.

Consequently, ecological conditions became unfavourable for Desert Locust breeding.

1.7 Tanzania

During May, most parts of the country experienced cooler and cloudy weather conditions with some parts receiving moderate to heavy rainfall. The southwestern highlands had a period of heavy rains associated with strong winds from early the month, which had also caused severe flooding in Mbeya and Songwe regions. In addition, severe casualties of infrastructure, agricultural fields and death of people were also reported.

Vegetation including pasture, crops and rangelands remained mixture of green and some drying in most parts of the country.

1.8 Uganda

Several parts of the country continued receiving moderate to heavy rainfall during the month.

Vegetation also remained green and continued greening in different locations of the country.

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

2.1 Djibouti

During May, no locusts were reported.

Forecast:

No significant developments are likely.

2.2 Eritrea

During May, no survey was conducted and no locusts were reported.

Forecast:

No significant developments are likely.

2.3 Ethiopia

During May, Desert Locust situation remained calm in the country.

Forecast:

There is a low possibility that small scale breeding could occur in areas of recent rain fall in the eastern portion of the Somali region. During July, low numbers of adults may appear in Afar where small scale breeding could occur once rains fall. No significant developments are likely.

2.4 Somalia

During May, no locusts were seen during surveys in northwest (Somaliland) and northeast (Puntland) and in central areas near Galkayo (0646N/4725E). In addition, no locusts were seen along the Shebelle River north of Mogadishu (0202N/4520E) (FAO DL bulletin No. 524).

Forecast:

Isolated adults may be present in the northeast between Las Anod and the Ethiopian border. No significant developments are likely.

2.5 Sudan

During May, no surveys were carried out and no locusts were reported.

Forecast:

A few small groups from the northeast could arrive in the northern Nile Valley between Dongola and Shendi. Low numbers of solitarious adults are likely to appear between North Darfur and Kassala states during July when summer rains are expected to commence.

2.6 Kenya

No locusts were reported during May.

Forecast:

No significant developments are likely.

2.7 Uganda, South Sudan and Tanzania

During May, no locusts were reported in the countries.

Forecast:

No significant developments are likely.

3.0 DESERT LOCUST SITUATION IN THE CENTRAL AND OTHER REGIONS (Extracted from FAO DL Bulletin No. 524)

3.1 Central Region:

Local concentration of hoppers and adults formed small groups in southeast Egypt (2,275 ha treated). No locusts reported elsewhere in the region.

3.2 Western Region

No locusts present.

3.3 Eastern Region

Isolated adults in coastal areas of southeast Pakistan.

4.0 OTHER MIGRATORY PESTS

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

4.1.1 Kenya

Quelea birds' infestations have been reported in Narok and Kisumu Counties. Assessments and preparations for control operation were progressing.

4.1.2 Tanzania

Large flocks of Quelea birds were reported causing damages to Rice, Sorghum and Bulrush Millets in Dodoma, Morogoro, Mbeya, Manyara, Geita, Shinyanga and Tabora regions. A DLCO-EA air-craft sprayed 800 litres of Bathion ULV on 515 ha of roosting sites in Kondoa (3 sites), Kilosa and Mvomero (7 sites), and Mbarali districts (4 sites), killing an estimated of 12 million birds.

4.1.3 Ethiopia

Incidences were not reported.

4.1.4 Eritrea

Monthly report not received.

4.1.5 Sudan

Monthly report not received.

4.1.6 Uganda

During May, small populations of Quelea birds were reported in Bulambuli district that were attacking Paddy Rice fields.

4.2 Armyworms (*Spodoptera spp*)

4.2.1 Tanzania

African Armyworm

During May, incidence was not reported

Fall Armyworm (FAW)

Infestations continued to occur on young Maize crops in many parts of the country.

4.2.2 Uganda

African Armyworm

Localized infestations continued in some locations in the central parts of the country during the beginning of the month. Consequently, ground control operations were progressing with the assistance of the Crop Protection Department of MAAIF, and it was reported that by the end of May, the infestation is under control by 95%.

Fall Armyworm (FAW)

Incidences were not reported.

4.2.3 Eritrea

African Armyworm

Monthly report not received

Fall Armyworm (FAW)

Monthly report not received.

4.2.4 Ethiopia

African Armyworm

Outbreaks were reported in four Administrative regions (Oromia, Southern, Southwestern and Gambella) where 14 zones and 42 districts were affected. A total of 52,209 ha of Millet, Wheat, Teff, Sorghum, Rice and pastureland was infested by the worms. Cultural and chemical control methods were used on 11,271 and 11,637 ha respectively. During the operation, 11,637 liters of insecticide was used.

Fall Armyworm (FAW)

Incidences were reported in 11 zones and 42 districts of Oromia, Southern and Gambella Administrative regions. The pest was reported affecting 32,701 ha of Maize crops. Cultural and chemical control operations were carried out on 4,006 and 7,070 ha respectively, using 4006 liters of insecticide.

4.2.5 Kenya

African Armyworm

During the beginning of May, infestations continued in the eastern parts of the country while new infestations were reported in the northern Rift Valley (Baringo) and in some of the western parts. The level of infestations was reported decreasing mainly in the Maize fields due to the crop's growth.

Ground control operations were also continued in all areas where infestations were reported.

Fall Armyworm (FAW)

Infestations were reported in the main Maize growing areas affecting mainly early planted Maize crops.

Forecast until end of June, 2022

African Armyworm:

During June, the levels of infestations will likely decrease in Kenya, Uganda and increase in southern, eastern, central and northern parts of Ethiopia, southern, western and central highlands of Eritrea, southern northern and southeastern parts of SSD. Therefore, Countries are requested to continue routine monitoring for effective early detection, forecasting and interventions measures.

Fall Armyworm

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
3rd June, 2022

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