

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



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***SITREP No. 03/2022-2023***

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

**In the Central Region:** From 11- 20 September, the Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCA) slightly moved south-wards relative to its' eastern side over central Sudan. The eastern (20E-35E) portion was approximately at 170N, which was above climatological position by 1.5 degree. Consequently, light to moderate rains fell mainly during the first two decades of September in Sudan, Ethiopia and Eritrea while light rains fell in the western coastal areas of Saudi Arabia and northern coastal areas of Yemen. Generally, ecological conditions have improved in the main summer and winter Desert Locust breeding areas across the region, which could favour for the few scattered locusts to group and breed.

### **1.0 WEATHER AND ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS HIGHLIGHTS**

#### **1.1 Djibouti**

Light to moderate rains fell in most parts of the country during September.

#### **1.2 Eritrea**

During the first and second decades of September, moderate to heavy rains fell throughout the country including in some parts of the southern Red Sea coastal plains.

However, as the seasonal rainfall continued to decline towards the end of the month, some vegetation; mainly annuals have started to dry out.

#### **1.3 Ethiopia**

During September, rainy weather conditions prevailed and light to heavy rains fell throughout in most parts of the country.

Both annual and perennial vegetations were green and soil was wet, giving favourable ecological conditions for locust breeding

## RAINFALL Data (mm)

Date	Dire Dawa 0936N/4150E	Remark
01/09/2022	Trace	
3	5.0	
4	30.0	
6	15.0	
13	8.0	
19	7.0	
20	Trace	
22	8.0	
23	1.0	
24	6.0	
25	3.0	
26	3.0	
27	1.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>87.0</b>	

### 1.4 Kenya

During the first half of September, mixed cloudy and colder weather conditions persisted mainly in the central parts of the country. However, during the second half of the month, warmer and drier conditions were experienced across most parts of the country. Annual vegetation remained dry while perennial was partially green.

### 1.5 Somalia

During the first and second decades of September, light rains fell in the northwestern parts of the country, bordering Djibouti and eastern Ethiopia. During the third decade, the rains have extended to the northeast and light to moderate rains fell in some locations.

### 1.6 Sudan

During September, moderate to heavy rains continued to fall in some of the summer and winter Desert Locust breeding areas including; South 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.

### 1.7 Tanzania

During mid-September, some parts of the country particularly, the Lake Victoria Basin and the North Eastern Highlands received light showers.

Vegetation was generally green in some areas where rainfalls occurred but drying out in most parts of the country.

### 1.8 Uganda

The month of September was wetter as the rains continue to fall in most parts of the country. In addition, and according to the Uganda Meteorological Authority (NUNMA), near normal to below average rains are forecasted to occur up to December.

Vegetation was green in most parts of the country.

## 2.0 DESERT LOCUST (*SCHISTOCERCA GREGARIA*) SITUATION DURING SEPTMEBER AND FORECAST UNTIL MID-NOVEMBER, 2022

### 2.1 Djibouti

No locusts were reported during September.

#### Forecast:

*No significant developments are likely.*

## 2.2 Eritrea

During September, no survey was conducted however, based on local farmers reports, no locusts were seen both in the western and eastern breeding locations.

### Forecast:

*Low numbers and scattered solitarious adults could group and breed in small numbers mainly in the Red Sea coastal plain where rainfall occurred during September. Some solitarious adults could also migrate from eastern Sudan to the western lowlands of the country.*

*However, no significant developments are likely.*

## 2.3 Ethiopia

*Ground survey was conducted by PPD staff in the Somali Administrative region 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 September.

### Forecast:

*No significant developments are likely.*

## 2.5 Sudan

During September, ground surveys were conducted by PPD staff in the main summer and winter Desert Locust breeding locations. During the surveys, maturing and mature

scattered solitary locust were seen in Kassala, Northern and Red Sea states.

### Forecast:

*Breeding could commence from the few matured solitarious adults consequently, low density and few hopper groups could form mainly in the northern Nile Valley, Kassala and in the Red Sea coastal plains.*

## 2.6 Kenya

No locusts were reported during September.

### Forecast:

*No significant developments are likely.*

## 2.7 Uganda, South Sudan and Tanzania

No locusts were reported in the countries.

### Forecast:

*No significant developments are likely.*

### Forecast:

*No significant developments are likely.*

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

### 3.1 Central Region:

Few scattered maturing and mature solitary adults were seen in Sudan and Yemen.

### 3.2 Western Region

Low density of adults in Mauritania and Niger and hoppers in northeast Mauritania.

### 3.3 Eastern Region

Remained calm.

## **4.0 OTHER MIGRATORY PESTS**

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

#### **4.1.1 Kenya**

Quelea birds were reported in Usin-Gishu and Meru Counties attacking Wheat and Barley, and in Migori County attacking Rice. Control was carried out in Meru county.

#### **4.1.2 Tanzania**

During September, Quelea birds roosts were re-ported around Ndugu and Kiurio in Same District and, in Lower Moshi Rice irrigation schemes in Kilimanjaro region.

#### **4.1.3 Ethiopia**

Incidences were not reported during September.

#### **4.1.4 Eritrea**

Quelea situation was unknown. However, as the western lowlands, where Sorghum are planted, are located near to the Sudan border; it is likely that some migration to occur from eastern Sudan where Quelea infestations were reported,

#### **4.1.5 Sudan**

Quelea incidences were reported mainly in the main Sorghum growing areas in the east and, preparation for aerial control operations were progressing.

#### **4.1.6 Uganda**

During September, Quelea birds' incidences were not reported.

## **4.2 Armyworms (*Spodoptera spp*)**

### **4.2.1 Tanzania**

#### **African Armyworm**

Incidences were not reported during September.

#### **Fall Armyworm (FAW)**

Incidences were not reported during September.

### **4.2.2 Uganda**

#### **African Armyworm**

Incidences were not reported

#### **Fall Armyworm (FAW)**

Incidences were not reported.

### **4.2.3 Eritrea**

#### **African Armyworm**

Incidences were not reported.

#### **Fall Armyworm (FAW)**

Situation unknown.

### **4.2.4 Ethiopia**

#### **African Armyworm**

Incidences were not reported.

## Fall Armyworm (FAW)

Incidences were reported in 39 zones and 326 districts in seven Administrative regions of the country; Oromia, SNNPR, Amhara, Gambella. The pest was reported infesting an estimated of 519,622 ha of Maize crops. Chemical and cultural control operations were carried out on 87,011.5 ha and 394,470 ha respectively, using 81,553 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 October, 2022

##### African Armyworm:

The region will remain calm during the forecast period.

##### Fall Armyworm

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

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

### 4.3.1 Uganda

Experts under the umbrella of the Entomology Association of Uganda (EAW) warned of Nagana outbreaks and a threat to over 9 million cattle due to increased migrations of Tsetse flies as the flies' natural habitat is cleared for agriculture and charcoal. An outbreak of Nagana is already reported in Buyende District in E=eastern Uganda.

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

For more information about the Organization, please visit incidences Website: [www.dlco-ea.org](http://www.dlco-ea.org)

### RAINFALL MAP SEPTEMBER, 2022

