

MIGRATORY PEST SITUATIONS IN NORTH SOMALIA



February 2015

1.0 GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION

During the month of February, the Desert Locust and other Migratory Pests situations continued to remain calm as the previous months.

Although no survey operation has been conducted during the last months but diverse communications that has been made with regional agricultural coordinators in the frontline regions and some members among the **Community Based Desert Locust Information Network (CBDLIN)** confirmed the absence of any Desert Locust activity in their respective regions.

The rainfall performance and pattern remained dry throughout the different regions of the country except a meager amount of rain that is received in two localities as recorded by **Automatic and Synoptic Rain gauge Stations Network (ASRSN)**

The general aspects of the vegetation complex is dry to drying in the plateau and escarpment whilst, the vegetation status in the recession habitats which are the primary breeding belts continued to remain dry and unfavorable for Desert Locust breeding due to the protracted rainless conditions.

The other regions of Somalia including Northeastern, Central and Southern regions received no rain and remained dry entirely.

2.0 WEATHER AND ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

The weather and ecological conditions in the Northwestern regions remained rainless as indicated by the meteorological stations that recorded nil during the first two dekads throughout the country except a recurring little precipitation in Aburiin village in the plateau and escarpment as indicated by **Automatic and Synoptic Rain gauge Stations Network (ASRSN)** during the first, second and the third dekads of the month.

The overall vegetation status in Northwestern regions including the plateau and escarpment and potential breeding habitats in the coast drastically deteriorated and continued to sustain dry and unfavorable for Desert Locust breeding and development.

It is noteworthy to mention, that Northeastern regions of Puntland regional state, Central and Southern regions of Somalia received no rain and subsequently continued to remain largely dry thoroughly.

Rainfall (mm) at Hargeisa, Burao, Boroma, Aburiin and Dollow Automatic Rain gauge Stations for February, 2015.

Date	Hargeisa	Burao	Boroma	Aburiin	Dollow
05/02/2015	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.2	-
11/02/2015	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.2	-
12/02/2015	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.2	-
13/02/2015	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.4	-

14/02/2015	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.2	-
15/02/2015	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.2	-
16/02/2015	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.2	-
18/02/2015	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.2	-
20/02/2015	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.2	-
22/02/2015	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.2	0.6
23/02/2015	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.2	-
Total	0.00 mm	0.00 mm	0.00 mm	2.4 mm	0.6 mm

3.0 DESERT LOCUST SITUATION (*Shistocerca gregaria*)

In February, as the previous months the Desert Locust situation continued to remain calm as confirmed by members among the Community Based Desert Locust Information Network (CBDLIN) and regional agricultural coordinators in the frontline regions that stipulated the absence of locust activities in their respective regions.

It is worthwhile to mention, that the plateau and escarpment and traditional breeding habitats in the coast where usually adults of solitary Desert Locusts exist remained calm and largely unfavorable for DL breeding due to the prevalence of rainless conditions and severe dryness of vegetation in its entirety.

4.0 Other Migratory Pests (Red-billed Quella birds and African Army Worm)

Reports and any other relevant information of other Migratory Pests infestations were not received so far.

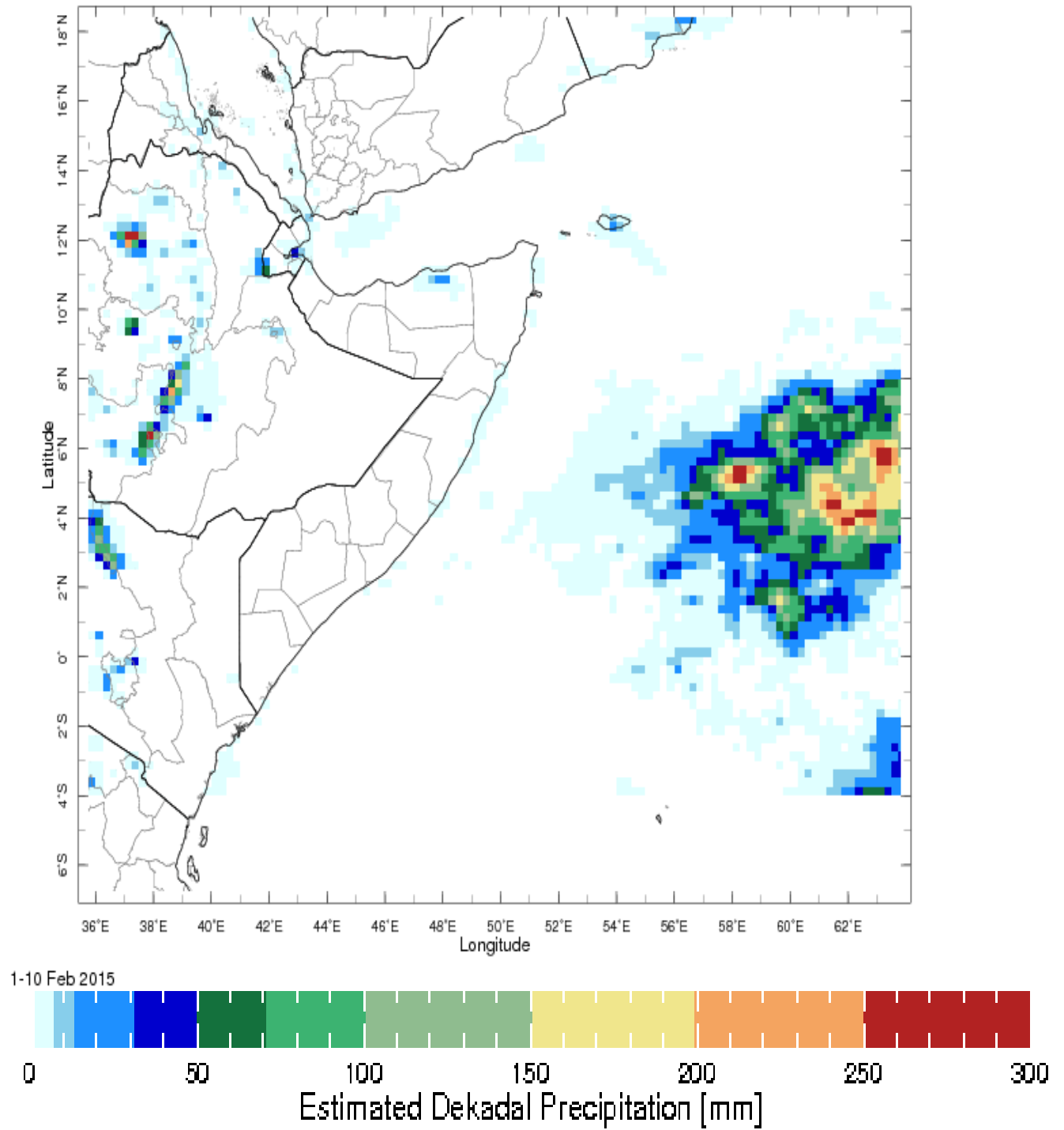
5.0 Forecast until mid-April 2015

No significant developments are likely during the forecast period, due to the rainless and severe dryness conditions in both the key breeding habitats in the coastal plains and subsidiary breeding habitats in the plateau and escarpment.

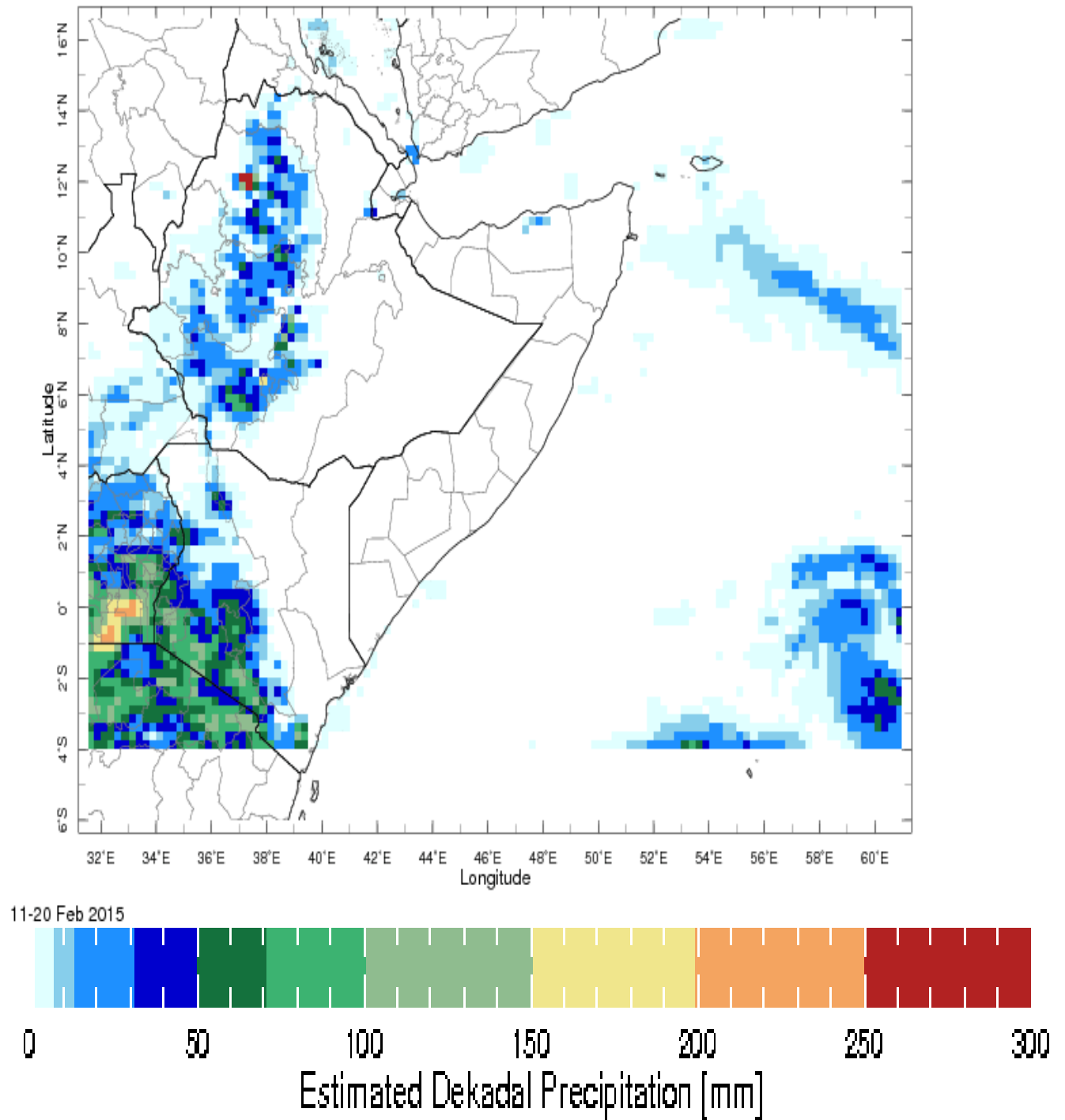
However, if the situation turns favorable for the forthcoming expected rainy season and sufficiently fell on both the plateau and escarpment and the potential breeding areas in the coast where locusts frequently breed then any infestation is likely to commence thereafter.

FOR DIRECTOR,

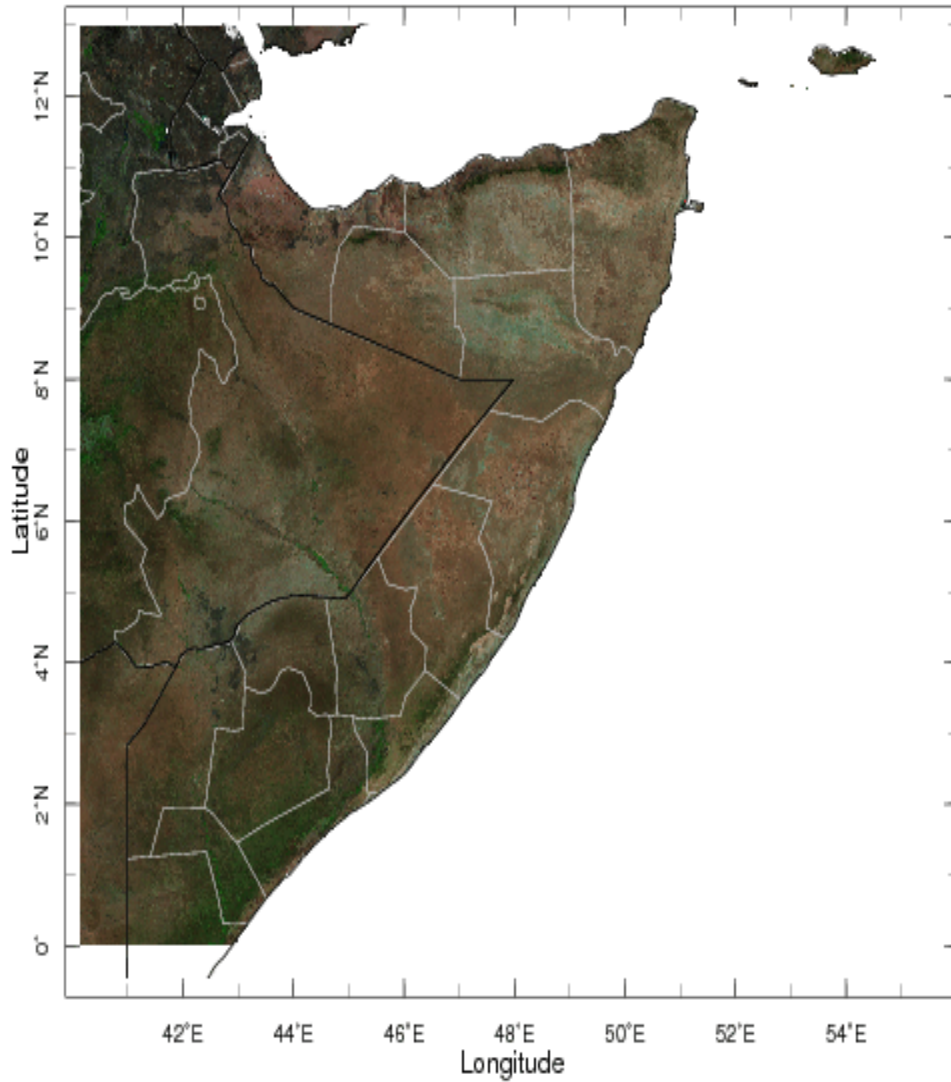
6.0 Rainfall estimates for the first dekad of February (RFE 2015)



6.1 Rainfall estimates for the second dekad of February (RFE 2015)



6.2 Modis image for Northern and Southern Somalia, for the first half of February 2015.



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