



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

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### ***SITREP No. 1- 2025/2026***

## **DESERT LOCUST AND OTHER MIGRATORY PESTS' SITUATION REPORT** **FOR JULY, 2025**

### ***Summary***

#### **Desert Locust**

In July 2025, the Desert Locust (DL) situation across Member Countries remained **calm**. In Sudan, surveys were conducted covering 82,850 hectares in the Northern, River Nile, Kassala, Khartoum States, as well as the summer breeding belt in the Red Sea State. These surveys detected scattered mature and immature solitary adults. In Ethiopia despite favorable ecological conditions, no outbreaks were reported during the month. In Eritrea, surveys conducted in the western lowlands found no locust presence in the surveyed areas. Meanwhile, in Somalia, reports from district focal persons and regional officers confirmed the continued absence of Desert Locusts in the northwest and northeast coastal, sub-coastal, and inland breeding regions.

#### **Quelea Bird**

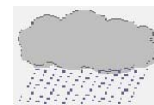
In Tanzania *Quelea* control operations were carried out in July 2025 in the Administrative Regions of Manyara and Arusha particularly in Babati and Meru districts. Spraying was conducted at eight (8) roosting sites, covering 102 ha. An estimated **9 million** birds were controlled using **228** Liters of Bathion 60% ULV.

In Uganda, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal and Fisheries (MAAIF) reported an invasion of quelea birds in Bulamburi district, North Eastern Uganda. Approximately 3 million birds, affecting over 1,000 acres of rice, were reported. Roosting sites have been identified, and aerial control measures are being planned.

#### **African Armyworm:**

No reports of African Armyworm received from Member Countries.

## WEATHER AND ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS HIGHLIGHTS



### 1.1 Djibouti

Report not received.

### 1.2 Eritrea

In July 2025 there was moderate to heavy rainfall in the third and fourth week in the summer season areas during the survey period. In the first and second week of the month, light to moderate rainfall in the highlands and western lowlands were recorded, while some areas of the Northern Red Sea coast received light rainfall during the month.

The vegetation status was mostly greening and in some parts was dry with wet or dry soil moisture.

### 1.3 Ethiopia

In July, 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. Generally, the ecology was favorable for Desert Locust activities.

### 1.4 Kenya

Kenya received light rain at the coastal and central to western areas and dry conditions in the northern and eastern parts of the country in July 2025.

### 1.5 Somalia

The environmental condition of Desert Locust breeding area in northeast regions was greening to green, while the northwest indicated the greening of vegetation. Soil moisture was wet and light to medium rainfall was reported in the sub coastal areas of DL

breeding in northwest part of the country. However, light to moderate rainfall, which may contribute to slight improvements in soil moisture and vegetation growth in breeding areas.

### 1.6 South Sudan

Report not received.

### 1.7 Sudan

During July 2025, light to heavy rainfall occurred in most summer breeding areas of the Desert Locust. The green vegetation was confined along the River Nile and irrigated schemes in addition to areas that received rains recently. The current location of Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) is in north Port Sudan, south Abu Hamed, north El Obed and Elfasher.

### 1.8 Tanzania

July is generally cool, dry and sunny. This is the driest month of the year in most parts of the country where rain is very rare. Only light showers were observed in high altitude areas of Mount Kilimanjaro and Meru in Arusha. The average temperatures ranged from 18-28°C (64.4-82.4°F) depending on altitude and geographical location.

### 1.9 Uganda

Rainfall: July is the second month of the JJA (June/July/August) and normally a continuation of the dry season across most parts of Southwestern, Central, Lake Victoria basin and parts of eastern Uganda.

However, scattered and intermittent showers and thunderstorms were recorded in some of these areas (central and western) and the Meteorology Department warned that it was a rare occurrence and farmers should not be

planting their seasonal crops. Parts of Eastern and majority of Northern parts continued to receive the usual June-August rains characteristic of those regions (Source: <https://meteo.mwe.go.ug/climate/seasonal-forecasts>).

Vegetation is green and drying up in some parts of central, western, South-Western Uganda, then green in several parts of North and North Eastern.

## **2.0 DESERT LOCUST (*Schistocerca gregaria*) SITUATION, JUNE 2025**

### **2.1 Djibouti**

No reports received.

#### ***Forecast***

*No Locust development expected in the forecast period.*

### **2.2 Eritrea**

Desert locust survey was conducted on the western lowlands of Eritrea during the month. No locust was seen on the surveyed areas.

#### ***Forecast***

*In the forecast period, Small-scale Desert Locust breeding may occur in the western lowlands of the country. Maintaining regular survey and follow-up is essential in the breeding areas.*

### **2.3 Ethiopia**

In July 2025, Desert locust situation remained calm throughout Ethiopia. Survey was not conducted but communication from regional Desert locust focal persons and DL scouts confirmed the absence of Desert locusts in the breeding areas of Afar and Somali region of eastern part of Ethiopia.

#### ***Forecast***

*No significant development expected in August 2025. Regular monitoring and survey around the spring breeding areas is recommended.*

### **2.4 Somalia**

The Desert Locust situation remained calm during July 2025. No surveys were carried out; however, reports from district DL focal persons, scouts, and regional extension officers indicated that no locusts were seen in the coastal, sub-coastal, and inland of the locust breeding areas in the northwest and northeast regions

#### ***Forecast***

*No significant development expected during the forecast period.*

### **2.5 Sudan**

During July 2025, Dessert Locust situation in Sudan was at calm level. Survey operations were conducted on **82,850** ha covering the Northern, River Nile, Kassala, Khartoum States and summer breeding belt in the Red Sea state. Scattered mature/immature solitarious adults were present in several locations.

#### ***Forecast***

*During August 2025, small-scale summer breeding may start in the summer breeding belt in the Red Sea state, around seasonal Atbara River and irrigated scheme in the Northern state, Therefore, regular surveys and close monitoring in all summer breeding areas are highly recommended.*

### **2.6 Kenya Uganda, South Sudan and Tanzania**

The above countries were free of Desert Locust in July 2025.

## Forecast

No Locust development will be expected in the forecast period.

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

(FAO DL August 5 2025 No. 562

[www.fao.org/ag/locusts](http://www.fao.org/ag/locusts)).

In July, locust outbreaks in northwestern Africa declined significantly. However, due to incomplete information from some countries, it remains uncertain whether the outbreaks have fully ended. There is still a possibility that locust groups may emerge in August in Sahelian countries. In Algeria, some adult and hopper groups were still present, along with many scattered and isolated adults. In Morocco, a few isolated and scattered adults were reported, while Tunisia had very few isolated adults remaining. Across the Sahel, isolated adults were detected in Niger and Chad. Mauritania continued to host many scattered and isolated mature adults, and a few adult groups were observed. The increased rainfall in July across the Sahel has created favourable breeding conditions for dispersed locust populations. Continued surveillance will be essential to monitor potential developments, and preventive control operations will likely be necessary. In the Central Region, a few adult groups were still present in Egypt. Isolated and scattered adults were present in Sudan, where small-scale summer breeding may have begun. Breeding is expected to continue in Sudan and may start in Eritrea and Yemen. In the Eastern Region, heavy monsoon rains continued along the India–Pakistan border, where only a few isolated adults were present in Pakistan. Very small-scale breeding is likely to occur, though no significant developments are expected.

#### WESTERN REGION: CAUTION

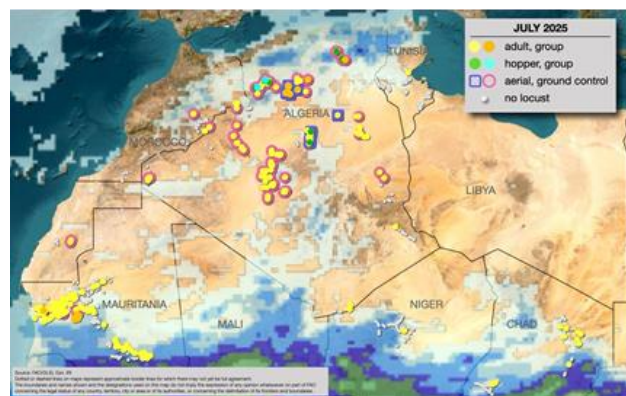
**SITUATION.** Hopper and adult groups decreased in **Algeria** (6 049 ha treated), a few isolated and scattered adults in **Morocco** (120 ha); scattered and isolated mature adults in **Mauritania** as well as some adult groups (142 ha); isolated adults in **Chad** and **Niger** and a few remaining in **Tunisia**. **FORECAST.** There is still a possibility that adult groups will migrate from the central Sahara towards **Chad, Niger, Mali** and **Mauritania**. Summer breeding will increase in southern Algeria, Chad, Niger, Mali and Mauritania. Control operations will be needed.

#### CENTRAL REGION: CALM

**SITUATION.** Solitary adults and few adult groups in western **Egypt** (110 ha treated), scattered adults in the inner areas of **Sudan**, no reported locusts in the other countries. **FORECAST.** In **Sudan, Eritrea,** and **Yemen**, small-scale breeding will occur in the summer breeding areas where hoppers may appear in August. Preventive control operations may be required.

#### EASTERN REGION: CALM

**SITUATION.** A few isolated adults were present in Pakistan along the India border. **FORECAST.** Very small-scale breeding may continue along the **India-Pakistan** border, but no significant developments are likely.



## 4.0 OTHER MIGRATORY PESTS

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

#### 4.1.1 Ethiopia

No Quelea bird outbreaks were reported from any region during July 2025. However, in Dire Dawa City, an estimated **one** million birds were observed roosting on trees within the city center.

The birds were feeding primarily on dry grass seeds in the surrounding areas,

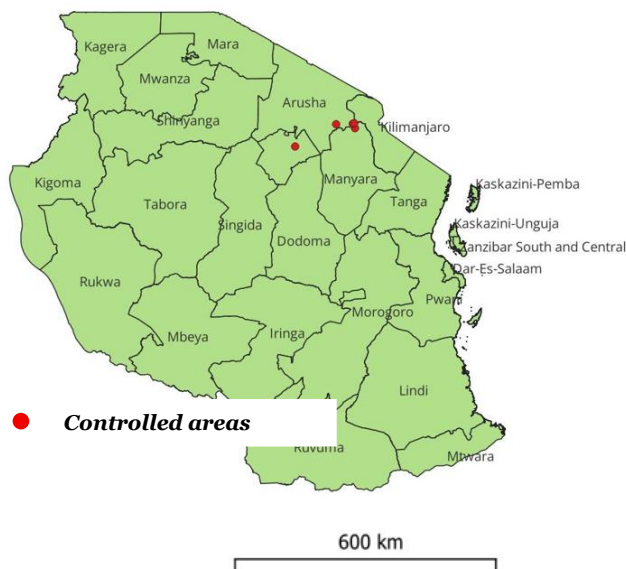
#### **Forecast:**

*Quelea* bird infestation may be around Shebele Zone (Qalafo, Gode, Berano and Adadile) Somali region of Ethiopia.

*Therefore, close monitoring of these areas is recommended.*

#### 4.1.2 Tanzania

*Quelea* control operations for the month of July took place in two Administrative Regions of Manyara and Arusha particularly in Babati and Meru Districts, where eight (8) sites with *Quelea* roosts were sprayed. An estimated **9.31 million** birds were controlled using **228** liters of Bathion 60% ULV on **102** ha.



#### **Forecast**

*In August, Quelea birds might continue to threaten Rice, sorghum and millets in Northeastern zone – Moshi, Babati, and Simanjiro districts, Eastern Zone Kilosa and Mvomero districts. Therefore, close monitoring is recommended.*

#### 4.1.3 Kenya

Report not received.

#### **Forecast**

*No quelea infestation will be expected during August 2025.*

#### 4.1.3 South Sudan

No reports of *Quelea* birds in July 2025.

#### **Djibouti, Eritrea, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda**

No *quelea* bird infestations were reported during March 2025.

#### **Forecast**

*The situation remains calm in the coming month.*

### 4.2 Armyworms (*Spodoptera* spp)

In July 2025, no reports of African Armyworm in all Member Countries. In addition, no moth catches were reported.

#### **Forecast**

*The Armyworm outbreak is unlikely during August 2025 but close monitoring is recommended.*

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

In all DLCO-EA Member Countries (except Djibouti), FAW is reported in most maize and sorghum growing areas both in irrigated and rain feed farmlands. As previously reported, this pest became resident. Therefore, it is advised to monitor the fields regularly.

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

No reports received about Tsetse flies and the associated diseases during July 2025.

**CIFO**

**For the Director, DLCO-EA**

August 6, 2025

[www.dlco-ea.org](http://www.dlco-ea.org)