

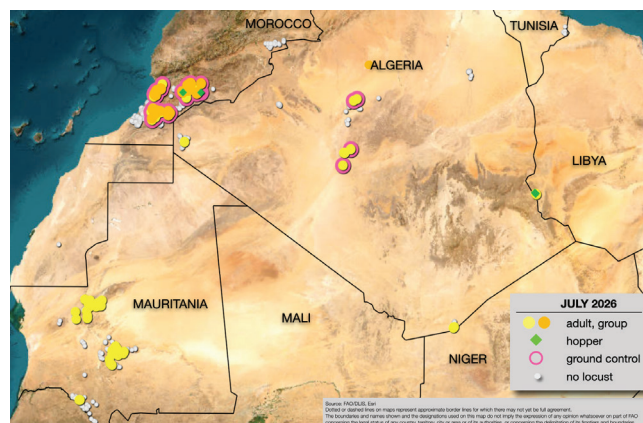
Desert Locust Bulletin

General situation during July 2026
Forecast until mid-September 2026

WESTERN REGION: CAUTION

SITUATION. Locust populations declined in **Morocco** (2 375 ha treated), while isolated adults seen in some sites in **Algeria** (60 ha), and solitary adults at several sites in **Mauritania**. Localized small scale breeding was detected in southwest **Libya**.

FORECAST. Some hoppers and adults may appear in **Morocco**. Breeding could be in progress and will continue in **Mauritania**, southern **Algeria**, **Libya** and the Sahelian countries. Some locusts may arrive in northern **Mali**, **Niger** and **Chad**. Survey and control operations should continue.



CENTRAL REGION: CALM

SITUATION. Isolated hoppers and adults were observed in **Egypt**, isolated and scattered adults in **Sudan**, and no locusts reported in other countries.

FORECAST. Summer breeding could be in progress on a small scale in the interior of **Sudan**, the western lowlands of **Eritrea** and the interior areas of **Yemen**. No significant developments are expected.

EASTERN REGION: CALM

SITUATION. No locusts were detected in **Iran** and **India**.

FORECAST. Small-scale summer breeding may begin along the **Indo-Pakistan** border. No significant developments are expected.

LOCUST POPULATIONS DECLINED IN MOROCCO

In July, the gregarious, transiens and solitary locust populations declined in Morocco while continued to appear at some sites until about mid-July and were not seen after mid-month. In Mauritania, increasing populations of solitary adults were observed, while isolated adults were seen at some locations in Algeria. Localized small scale breeding was detected in southwest Libya, where scattered hoppers and adults were seen. In the Central Region, isolated hoppers and adults were seen in Egypt, while isolated and scattered adults were observed in Sudan. No locusts were seen in the Eastern Region. During the forecast period, solitary hoppers and adults may still be present in Morocco, Algeria, and southwest Libya where breeding occurred last month. Increasing populations may appear in Mauritania, where summer breeding is expected to increase and in other Sahelian countries after the recent rains. Surveys should increase in all summer breeding areas of Sahelian countries as well as southern Algeria, Libya and Morocco. Preventive control operations are likely to become necessary in Mauritania and eventually in other Sahelian countries. In the Central and Eastern Regions, small-scale summer breeding is expected to continue in Sudan, western Eritrea, the interior of Yemen and along the Indo-Pakistan border; however, no significant developments are expected.



Weather & Ecological Conditions in July 2026

Moderate to heavy rainfall occurred in the summer breeding areas of the Western Region. In the Central Region, good rains fell in Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Saudi Arabia and Yemen. In the Eastern Region, moderate rainfall occurred along the Indo-Pakistan border. Vegetation was green at most of the survey sites in Mauritania, drying out in Libya but remained green in some sites in Morocco and Algeria. Some areas were green in Iran and India.

WESTERN REGION

During July, summer rainfall increased in the southern areas of the Region while some rains continued in the north. During the first dekad, the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) remained south of its normal mean position in Mauritania, Mali and Chad, but was near its mean position in Niger. Light rains fell in northeastern Morocco, northwestern, southern and central areas of Algeria, in central Mauritania, northern Mali, and some summer breeding areas of northern Niger and parts of Chad. During the second dekad, moderate to heavy rains fell in southern Mauritania, in northern Mali and Niger, and parts of Chad, while light rains fell in southern Algeria. During the third dekad, heavy rains progressed to central areas of Mauritania, while light to moderate rains fell on northeastern Mali, northern Niger and Chad. Meanwhile, light rains occurred in northeastern Morocco, northwestern Algeria and in southern Algeria. Vegetation was drying out in northeastern Morocco near Errachidia but was mixed between green and dry from Guelmim to Fom Zguid, and in some areas of the Souss and Massa valleys between Tiznit and Agadir. In western Algeria, vegetation was mainly dry near Tindouf, while in the interior it remained green in most areas near Timimoun, between Adrar and Reggane, in the northeast near Ouargla, and in the south near In Guezzam. In Mauritania, most sites were green in Tagant and Gorgol regions, but most sites were dry in Adrar region. Vegetation was drying in southwest Libya and dry in central and southeastern Tunisia.

CENTRAL REGION

During July, rainfall occurred in some of the summer breeding areas of the region. The ITCZ was located below its mean position during the first dekad in Sudan, where light rains fell during the first dekad in southern summer breeding areas. Light to moderate rains occurred in the western low-lands of Eritrea, heavy rains in northern Ethiopia, and light rains fell in northwestern Somalia and eastern Ethiopia. During the second dekad, light to moderate rains fell in southern Sudan, the western low-lands of Eritrea, eastern Ethiopia and northwestern Somalia. Moderate rains fell in the interior of Yemen, while heavier rains fell on the western highlands and Red Sea coastal plains in Yemen and southwestern Saudi

Arabia. During the third dekad, moderate rains continued in the summer breeding areas of Sudan while light rains extended to the central areas of the country. Heavy rains occurred in western lowlands of Eritrea, and from the southern Red Sea coast in Saudi Arabia to the Gulf of Aden coasts in Yemen, where moderate rains fell in the interior summer breeding areas. Vegetation was mostly green along the Nile Valley in Sudan and in the irrigated areas in southwestern Egypt but was dry in Al-Qadarif and Kassala states of Sudan, and the Red Sea coastal and subcoastal areas in Egypt. Vegetation was mostly dry in northern Oman.

EASTERN REGION

During July, light to heavy rains fell in the summer breeding areas along the Indo-Pakistan border during the first dekad. Rains recessed during the second dekad except for light rains in the northern part of the summer breeding areas. During the third dekad, heavy rains occurred along the Indo-Pakistan border, and in southeast Iran. Vegetation was mainly dry in southeast Iran, but some sites were green in the southwest and inner areas. In India, vegetation was greening and green at most survey sites in Gujarat and Rajasthan, but some sites were still dry. Vegetation is expected to be greening or green in Pakistan.



Area Treated

Control operations declined in July to 2 435 ha treated, compared to 88 537 ha in June.

- Algeria 60 ha
1 106 ha (June revised)
- Morocco 2 375 ha



Desert Locust Situation and Forecast

WESTERN REGION

The populations of locusts including the adult groups and solitarious populations declined in Morocco and were not seen after mid-month. Isolated adults were seen at some locations in Algeria, while increasing populations of solitarious adults were seen in Mauritania. Small scale breeding was detected in southwest Libya. Hopper and adult populations may still be present in northeast Morocco and northwest Algeria. More locusts are expected to appear in Mauritania and the Sahel, where summer breeding is expected to be in progress. Surveys should increase and control operations remain necessary.

ALGERIA

• SITUATION

During July, isolated immature solitary adults were observed near Tindouf (2741N/0811W), between Reggane (2643N/0010E) and Adrar (2753N/0017W), and near Timimoun (2916N/0014E) by mid-month. In late July, isolated mature solitary adults were seen in the south near In Guezzam (1934N/0546E). Elsewhere, no more locusts were seen near Beni Abbes (3008N/0210W) and southeast of Ouargla (3157N/0520E). Ground control operations treated 60 ha.

• FORECAST

Hoppers may be detected particularly in the northwest, where breeding might have taken place in July. The remaining populations from the northern spring breeding areas may move southwards to the summer breeding areas. Southern and southeastern regions are likely to host summer breeding. Survey and control operations should be intensified.

CHAD

• SITUATION

No locusts were reported during July.

• FORECAST

Small scale summer breeding is expected to occur. There is a possibility that solitary adult populations may arrive from the north during August. Surveys should be conducted.

LIBYA

• SITUATION

In early July, scattered transiens hoppers in the 1st and 2nd instar, mixed with breeding scattered solitary adults were detected north of Ghat (2457N/1011E) near the Algerian border, where scattered transiens adults were also seen. By the end of the month, the hoppers reached the 5th instar and fledgling stage.

• FORECAST

More locusts may be present in the southwest of the country, where small scale breeding may continue, while locust populations are expected to move southwards to the Sahel for summer breeding. Surveys should be conducted in these areas.

MALI

• SITUATION

No locusts were reported during July.

• FORECAST

Summer breeding may be in progress in the northeast, where solitary populations may arrive from the north. Surveys should be conducted.

MAURITANIA

• SITUATION

In July, increasing solitary adult populations were present in the regions of Adrar, Tagant and to a lesser extent in Gorgol. During the first half of the month, isolated immature and mature solitary adults were seen near Atar (2032N/1308W), while isolated maturing and mature solitary adults were seen

between N'Beika (1758N/1215W) and Tidjikja (1833N/1126W). After mid-month, isolated and scattered immature and maturing solitary adults were seen near Chinguetti (2027N/1221W), isolated immature and maturing solitary adults were observed near Oujeft (2003N/1301W) and Atar, while isolated maturing and mature solitary adults were seen near Tidjikja. Isolated immature and mature solitary adults were seen at few sites near Kaedi (1612N/1332W) close to the Senegal border. Elsewhere, no locusts were observed near Akjoujt (1945N/1421W), Magta Lahjar (1730N/1305W), northwest of N'Beika and along the Senegal border north of Bakel (1954N/1226W).

• FORECAST

Increasing populations of adults are expected to appear, maturation will continue and breeding should occur in areas that received good rainfall in July, particularly in the south from the Hodhs until Trarza. Groups may appear in August or early September in Tagant, Brakna and Trarza. Surveys should be intensified and control operations may be required.

MOROCCO

• SITUATION

During July, locust populations declined compared to the previous month due to intensive control operations and the migration of adults to the summer breeding areas. During the first half of the month, groups of immature gregarious adults and groups of immature and maturing transiens adults were seen between Tata (2944N/0758W) and Fom Zguid (3005N/0652W), where scattered immature transiens and gregarious adults mixed with isolated gregarious hoppers at the fledging stage, were also observed. North of Tiznit (2941N/0943W), immature and maturing transiens adult groups occurred, while scattered immature solitary adults were also present. Between Guelmim (2859N/1003W) and Fom El Hassan (2901N/0853W), immature transiens and solitary adult groups occurred, mixed with isolated and scattered immature solitary and transiens adults. No more locusts were seen in the mentioned areas after mid-month. Elsewhere, no locusts were detected during surveys near Errachidia (3155N/0426W) in the northeast. Ground control operations treated 2 375 ha.

• FORECAST

The remaining adult populations will continue moving southwards to Mauritania for maturation and summer breeding. Hopper populations may appear in the northeast where breeding might have taken place in July. Surveys operations should continue, and control may be required.

NIGER

• SITUATION

No locusts were reported during July.

• FORECAST

Summer breeding is expected to be in progress in Air and Tamesna, where adult populations may arrive from the north. Surveys should be conducted and control operations may be required.

SENEGAL

• SITUATION

No locusts were reported during July.

• FORECAST

Some mature adults may arrive from the north. Surveys should be conducted.

TUNISIA

• SITUATION

During July, no locusts were detected in the governorates of Medenine and Sidi Bouzid.

• FORECAST

No significant developments are expected.

BURKINA FASO, BENIN, CABO VERDE, CAMEROON, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, GAMBIA, GHANA, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, LIBERIA, NIGERIA, SIERRA LEONE, AND TOGO

• FORECAST

No significant developments are likely.

CENTRAL REGION

Isolated hoppers and adults were seen in Egypt, and isolated adults in Sudan. Small-scale breeding may be in progress in the summer breeding areas in the interior of Sudan, southwest Egypt, the western lowlands of Eritrea, and the interior of Yemen. However, no significant developments are expected.

DJIBOUTI

• SITUATION

No locust reports were received in July.

• FORECAST

No significant developments are expected.

EGYPT

• SITUATION

During July, isolated 3rd instar hoppers and isolated immature solitary adults were observed in the irrigated farms near Tushka (2247N/3126E). Elsewhere, no locusts were observed along the Red Sea coast between Hurghada (2217N/3347E) and Halaib (2213N/3638E), in the subcoastal areas near El Sheikh El Shazly (2412N/3438E), or in South Sinai governorate.

• FORECAST

Limited breeding may be in progress in the southwest near Tushka, but no significant developments are expected.

ERITREA

• SITUATION

No locusts were reported during July.

• FORECAST

Small-scale breeding may be in progress in the western lowlands, but no significant developments are expected.

ETHIOPIA

• SITUATION

No locusts were reported during July.

• FORECAST

No significant developments are expected.

OMAN

• SITUATION

During July, no locusts were seen in the northern interior near Buraimi (2415N/5547E), and between Adam (2223N/5731E) and Nizwa (2255N/5731E), or in the north near Khasab (2611N/5615E) on the Musandam Peninsula.

• FORECAST

No significant developments are expected.

SAUDI ARABIA

• SITUATION

No locusts were reported during July.

• FORECAST

No significant developments are expected.

SOMALIA

• SITUATION

No locusts were reported during July.

• FORECAST

No significant developments are expected.

SUDAN

• SITUATION

During the first half of July, isolated mature solitary adults were seen in the River Nile State near Abu Hamed (1932N/3302E) and Atbara (1742N/3400E), while scattered mature solitary adults were seen in Al Khartoum State, east of Khartoum (1533N/3235E). Elsewhere, no locusts were seen in the Northern state between Dongola (1910N/3027E) and Karima (1832N/3148E), or in the southeast from Kassala (1527N/3623E), near the Eritrean border, to Sinkat (1855N/3648E) in the Red Sea state.

• FORECAST

More solitary locusts could be present in the Nile Valley and may move southwards where small-scale summer breeding is expected to be in progress and continue, particularly in areas that received rains in July. No significant developments are expected.

YEMEN

• SITUATION

No locusts were reported during July.

• FORECAST

Small-scale summer breeding may occur in the interior governorates after the recent rains in July, but no significant developments are expected.

BAHRAIN, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, IRAQ, ISRAEL, JORDAN, KENYA, KUWAIT, LEBANON, PALESTINE, QATAR, SOUTH SUDAN, SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, TÜRKİYE, UGANDA, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, AND UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

• FORECAST

No significant developments are likely.

EASTERN REGION

No locusts were seen in Iran and India. Small-scale summer breeding may occur along the Indo-Pakistan border area, but no significant developments are expected.

AFGHANISTAN

• SITUATION

No locust reports were received in July.

• FORECAST

No significant developments are likely.

INDIA

• SITUATION

During July, no locusts were seen in Rajasthan and Gujarat.

• FORECAST

Small-scale breeding may occur in western Rajasthan and northern Gujarat, but no significant developments are likely.

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

• SITUATION

During July, no locusts were seen in the provinces of Kerman and South Khorasan, or in the southwest near Abadan (3021N/4817E).

• FORECAST

No significant developments are expected.

PAKISTAN

• SITUATION

No locust reports were received in July.

• FORECAST

Small-scale breeding may occur in the Tharparkar, Nara, and Cholistan Deserts, but no significant developments are expected.



Announcements

Locust warning levels

A colour-coded scheme indicates the alert level, perceived risk, or threat of current Desert Locust infestations to crops, and appropriate response:

- **Green** (calm) – calm situation (low alert); no threat to crops (*maintain regular monitoring*)
- **Yellow** (caution) – cautious situation (moderate alert); potential threat to crops (*increased vigilance, control may be needed*)
- **Orange** (threat) – serious situation (high alert); threat to crops (*survey and control must be undertaken*)
- **Red** (danger) – dangerous situation (very high alert); significant threat to crops (*intensive survey and control operations must be conducted*)

The scheme is applied to the Locust Watch web page and the monthly bulletins and updates.

Locust reporting

RAMSES data. Countries should backup the RAMSES database and share it with FAO Desert Locust Information Service whenever data are added or changed; do not wait until the end of the month.

Bulletins. Affected countries are encouraged to prepare decadal, fortnightly, or monthly bulletins that summarize and analyze the situation, and share them with other countries.

Reporting. All information should be sent by e-mail to the FAO Desert Locust Information Service (eclo@fao.org and faodlislocust@gmail.com). Reports received by the first day of the new month will be included in the FAO Desert Locust Bulletin; otherwise, they will not appear until the following month. Reports should be sent even if no locusts were found or if no surveys were conducted.

eLocust digital tools

The eLocust tools were developed by FAO since the 2000s to ease the survey and control data collection and transmission. The eLocust3 system was replaced by eLocust4 system. [<https://www.fao.org/locust-watch/activities/dlis-home/elocust4/en>]

In addition, FAO has developed a free tool for data collection in the field called **eLocust3K**, a smartphone app for survey and control data, based on KoboToolBox. [<https://www.fao.org/locust-watch/activities/dlis-home/elocust3k/en>]

The geo-referenced data collected by these tools feed into FAO's global early warning system and are critical for real-time monitoring, near-instant analysis, and planning field operations in each country.

[<https://www.fao.org/locust-watch/activities/en>]

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

FAO has developed pocket-sized SOPs for use in the field of Desert Locust biology, survey, and control, including instructions on how to use eLocust tools, that are available in different languages.

[<https://openknowledge.fao.org/items/2c6e4dd7-28f7-4950-9242-cf6babcf218>]

Community awareness

As communities have an important role to play in Desert Locust management, FAO has developed:

- **Posters** – six simple, easy-to-understand posters, providing basic messaging on pesticide containers, safety measures, pesticide exposure, farmer advice, Desert Locust, and following instructions [<https://openknowledge.fao.org/items/ef41dbe9-582d-40a6-a142-59621ae1a614>]
- **Animation** – a simple SWABO animation for all readers to learn about the world's most dangerous migratory pest [www.youtube.com/watch?v=3TOhuA-v1m4]

Publicly available locust data

Desert Locust survey and control data are available for research and other non-commercial purposes:

- **FAO Locust Hub** (locust-hub-hqfao.hub.arcgis.com)
- **FAO Hand-in-Hand** (data.apps.fao.org)
- **FAO Risk Monitor** (riskmonitor.fao.org)

2026 calendar

- **CLCPRO**. Regional workshop to elaborate the the 6th regional training plan (2027–2030). Oran, Algeria, 31 August–3 September.
- **CLCPRO-CRC**. Interregional workshop on the use of drones for control. Akjoujt, Mauritania, 20–25 September.
- **CLCPRO-CRC**. Joint field training on desert locust survey, monitoring and control for Master's students from the Hassan II Institute, Mauritania, 27 September–7 October.
- **CLCPRO**. 12th Session, and the 18th Meeting of the Executive Committee. Niamey, Niger, 16–20 November.
- **CRC**. 34th Session, and 38th Meeting of the Executive Committee. Manama, Bahrain, 6–10 December.



Glossary of terms

The following special terms are used in the Desert Locust Bulletin when reporting locusts:

Non-gregarious adults and hoppers

Isolated (few)

- very few present and no mutual reaction occurring
- 0–1 adult/400 m foot transect (or less than 25/ha)

Scattered (some, low numbers)

- enough present for mutual reaction to be possible but no ground or basking groups seen
- 1–20 adults/400 m foot transect (or 25–500/ha)

Group

- forming ground or basking groups
- 20+ adults/400 m foot transect (or 500+/ha)

Adult swarm and hopper band sizes

Very small

- swarm: less than 1 km²
- band: 1–25 m²

Small

- swarm: 1–10 km²
- band: 25–2,500 m²

Medium

- swarm: 10–100 km²
- band: 2,500 m² – 10 ha

Large

- swarm: 100–500 km²
- band: 10–50 ha

Very large

- swarm: 500+ km²
- band: 50+ ha

Rainfall

Light

- 1–20 mm

Moderate

- 21–50 mm

Heavy

- more than 50 mm

Summer rains and breeding areas

- July–September/October
- Sahel of West Africa, Sudan, western Eritrea; Indo-Pakistan border

Winter rains and breeding areas

- October–January/February
- Red Sea and Gulf of Aden coasts; northwest Mauritania, Western Sahara

Spring rains and breeding areas

- February–June/July
- Northwest Africa, Arabian Peninsula interior, Somali plateau, Iran/Pakistan border

Other reporting terms

Breeding

- The process of reproduction from copulation to fledging.

Recession

- Period without widespread and heavy infestations by swarms.

Remission

- Period of deep recession marked by the complete absence of gregarious populations.

Outbreak

- A marked increase in locust numbers due to concentration, multiplication and gregarisation which, unless checked, can lead to the formation of hopper bands and swarms.

Upsurge

- A period following a recession marked initially by a very large increase in locust numbers and contemporaneous outbreaks followed by the production of two or more successive seasons of transient-to- gregarious breeding in complimentary seasonal breeding areas in the same or neighbouring Desert Locust regions.

Plague

- A period of one or more years of widespread and heavy infestations, the majority of which occur as bands or swarms. A major plague exists when two or more regions are affected simultaneously.

Decline

- A period characterised by breeding failure and/or successful control leading to the dissociation of swarming populations and the onset of recessions; can be regional or major.

Regions

Western

- Locust-affected countries in West and North-West Africa: Algeria, Chad, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, Tunisia; during upsurges and plagues only: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierre Leone and Togo

Central

- Locust-affected countries along the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden: Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Yemen; during upsurges and plagues only: Bahrain, D.R. Congo, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Palestine, Qatar, South Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Turkey, UAE and Uganda

Eastern

- Locust-affected countries in South-West Asia: Afghanistan, India, Iran and Pakistan



Useful tools and resources

FAO/DLIS Locust Watch. Information, maps, activities, publications, archives, FAQs, links
<http://www.fao.org/locust-watch>

IRI RFE. Rainfall estimates every day, dekad and month
http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/.Food_Security/.Locusts/index.html

JRC Greenness maps. Dynamic maps of green vegetation evolution every dekad
<https://locust.cgls.dev/s/6ddC96njJcRxZy7>

Lobelia Soil moisture maps. Dynamic maps of soil moisture detected every dekad
<https://fao-locust.lobelia.earth>

NASA WORLDVIEW. Satellite imagery in real time
<https://worldview.earthdata.nasa.gov>

NOAA. HYSPLIT locust forecast trajectory model
<https://locusts.arl.noaa.gov>

Ventusky. Real time rainfall, winds and temperatures for locust migration
<http://www.ventusky.com>

Windy. Real time rainfall, winds and temperatures for locust migration
<http://www.windy.com>

Zoom Earth. Real time rainfall, winds and temperatures for locust migration
<https://zoom.earth>

eLocust suite. Digital tools for data collection in the field (eL3K mobile app, eL4 tablet)
<http://www.fao.org/locust-watch/activities>

eLocust4 training videos. An introductory training video of eLocust4 is available on YouTube
<https://youtu.be/mfBxwSn5nao>

RAMSESV4 training videos. A set of basic training videos are available on YouTube
<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLf7Fc-oGpFHGyzXqE22j8-mPDhhGNq5So>

RAMSESV4 and eLocust3. Installer, updates, videos, inventory and support
<https://sites.google.com/site/rv4elocust3updates/home>

FAOLocust Facebook. Information exchange using social media
<http://www.facebook.com/faolocust>

FAOLocust Slideshare. Locust presentations and photos
<http://www.slideshare.net/faolocust>

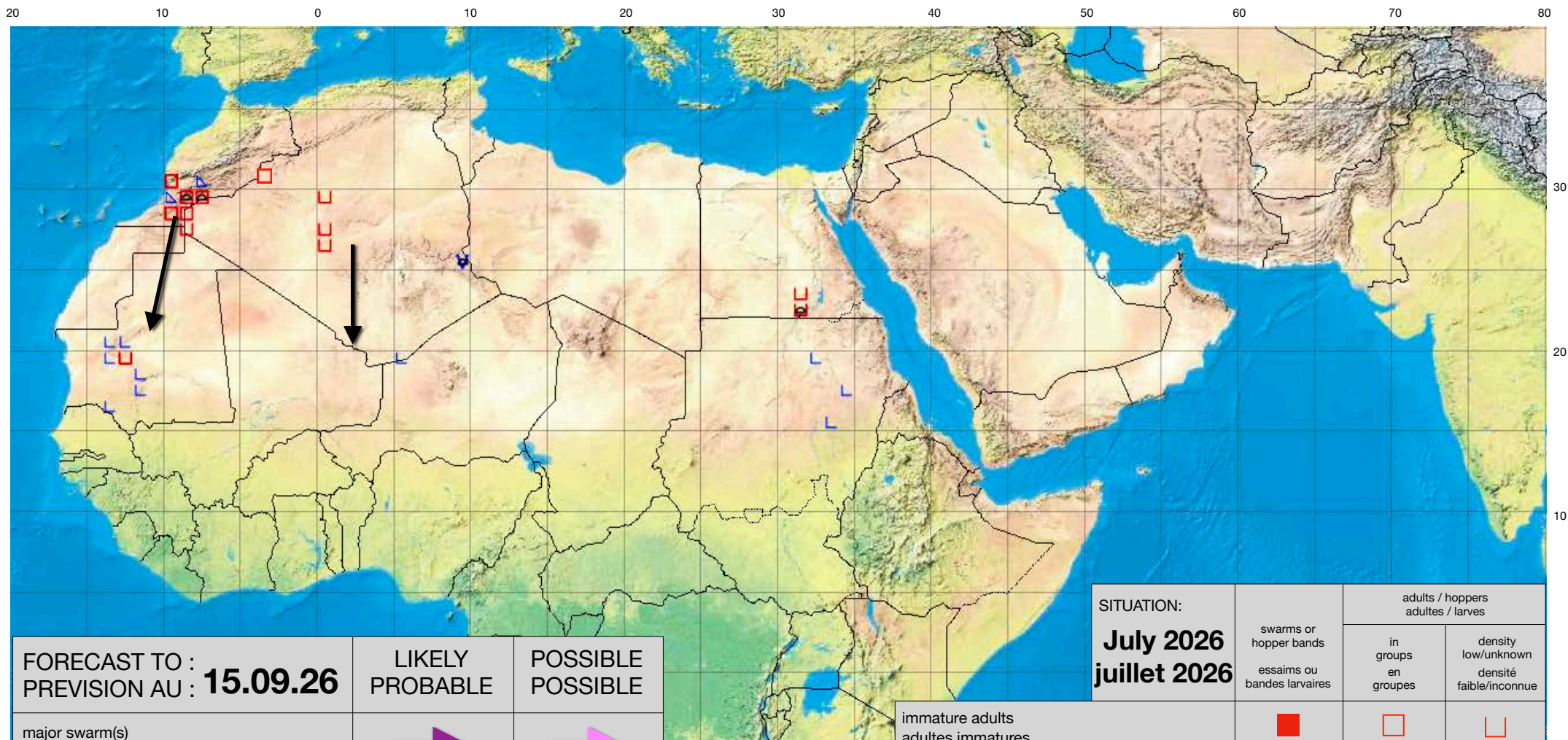
FAO/ESRI Locust Hub. Desert Locust maps and data download, and emergency response progress
<https://locust-hub-hqfao.hub.arcgis.com>



Desert Locust Summary

Criquet pèlerin – Situation résumée

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FORECAST TO : PREVISION AU : 15.09.26	LIKELY PROBABLE	POSSIBLE POSSIBLE
major swarm(s) essaim(s) important(s)		
minor swarm(s) or group(s) essaim(s) limité(s) ou groupe(s)		
non swarming adults adults non essaimant		

SITUATION: July 2026 juillet 2026	swarms or hopper bands essaims ou bandes larvaires	adults / hoppers adultes / larves	
		in groups en groupes	density low/unknown densité faible/inconnue
immature adults adultes immatures			
mature or partially mature adults adultes matures ou partiellement matures			
adults, maturity unknown adultes, maturité inconnue			
egg laying or eggs pontes ou œufs			
hoppers larves			
hoppers & adults (combined example) larves et adultes (symboles combinés)			