



## Seasonal precipitation predictions in the Desert Locust summer/winter breeding areas (September 2023 – February 2024)

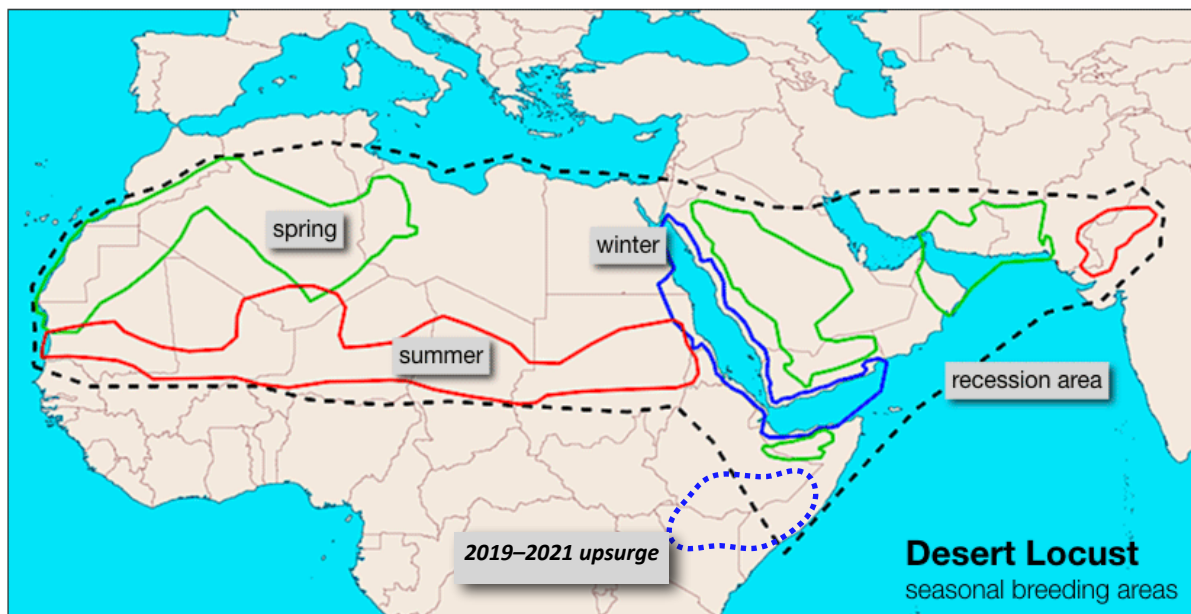
FAO Desert Locust Information Service (DLIS) / World Climate Service (WCS)

issued 14 August 2023

The latest models suggest that the northern Sahel will be wet for the remainder of the rainy season during the summer breeding from Mauritania to western Eritrea but dry in Yemen, Pakistan, and India. During the autumn, above-normal rains are expected in northwest Mauritania, Western Sahara, Somali in Ethiopia, and northern Somalia for October and November. During the winter, wet early rains on the Red Sea coast of Sudan and Saudi Arabia during October may decrease in November, especially in Yemen. During the spring breeding, slightly wetter rains may start in southeast Iran and southwest Pakistan in February.

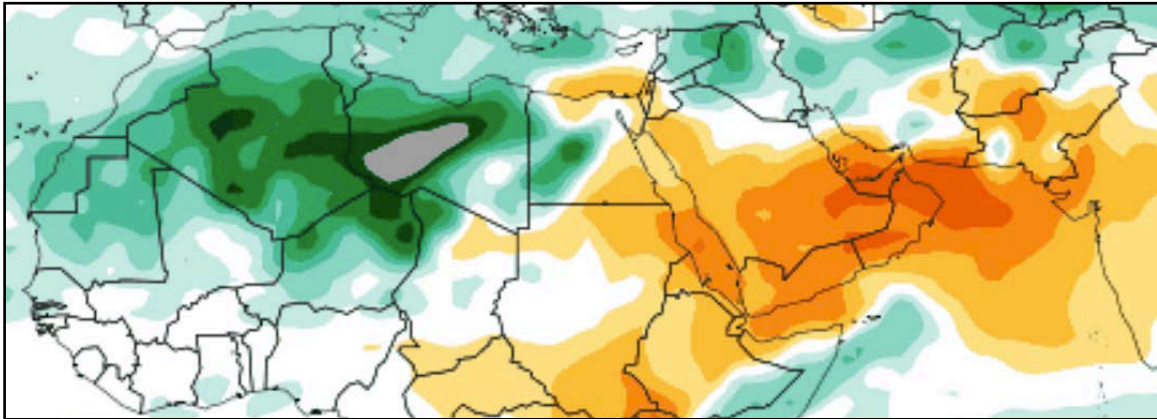
| PRECIPITATION ANOMALY                       | Sep             | Oct             | Nov             | Dec             | Jan             | Feb             |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Algeria (south)                             |                 | Wet             | Wet             |                 |                 |                 |
| Chad  |                 | Slightly wetter | Slightly drier  |                 |                 |                 |
| Djibouti                                    |                 |                 | Slightly wetter | Wet             |                 | Slightly wetter |
| Egypt (SE Red Sea)                          |                 |                 | Slightly wetter | Wet             |                 |                 |
| Eritrea (western–summer, coastal–winter)    | Slightly drier  |                 | Slightly drier  |                 |                 |                 |
| Ethiopia (Afar–summer, Somali–autumn)       | Slightly drier  |                 | Slightly wetter |                 |                 |                 |
| India (Rajasthan, Gujarat)                  | Slightly drier  | Slightly drier  | Slightly wetter |                 |                 |                 |
| Iran (south–spring)                         |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 | Slightly wetter |
| Mali (northeast)                            | Slightly wetter | Wet             | Wet             |                 |                 |                 |
| Mauritania (south–summer, NW–autumn)        | Slightly wetter | Wet             | Slightly wetter | Wet             |                 |                 |
| Morocco (W Sahara–autumn, Atlas–spring)     |                 | Slightly wetter |                 |                 | Slightly drier  | Slightly wetter |
| Niger (Tamesna, Air)                        | Slightly wetter | Wet             | Wet             |                 |                 |                 |
| Oman (spring)                               |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 | Slightly wetter |
| Pakistan (southwest–spring, east–summer)    | Slightly drier  | Slightly drier  | Slightly drier  |                 |                 | Slightly wetter |
| Saudi Arabia (Red Sea, interior–spring)     |                 | Wet             | Slightly wetter | Slightly wetter | Slightly wetter |                 |
| Somalia (N coast–winter, N interior–spring) |                 |                 | Slightly wetter |                 |                 |                 |
| Sudan (interior–summer, coastal–winter)     | Slightly drier  | Slightly wetter | Slightly drier  | Wet             |                 |                 |
| Yemen (interior–summer, coastal–winter)     | Slightly drier  | Slightly drier  |                 | Wet             |                 |                 |

Dry
  Slightly drier
  Normal
  Slightly wetter
  Wet

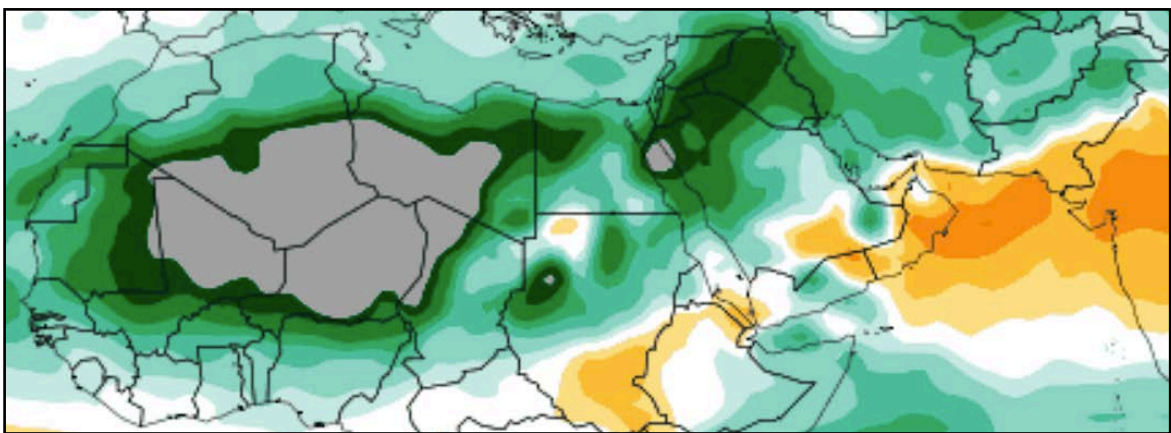


The latest seasonal precipitation predictions provided by the World Climate Service (WCS) cover the spring, summer and winter breeding areas of the Desert Locust. This is one of the most sophisticated products available, derived from **eight** models: CFSv2, ECMWF, and Copernicus (CMCC, DWD, ECCO, JMA, Météo-France, UKMO). The results of each model are presented below.

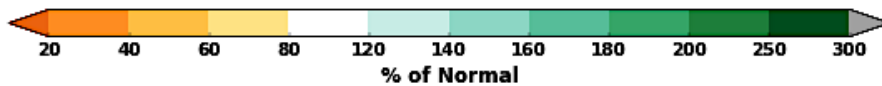
## Predicted rainfall anomaly



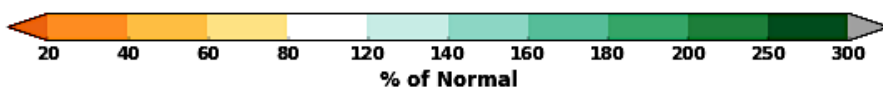
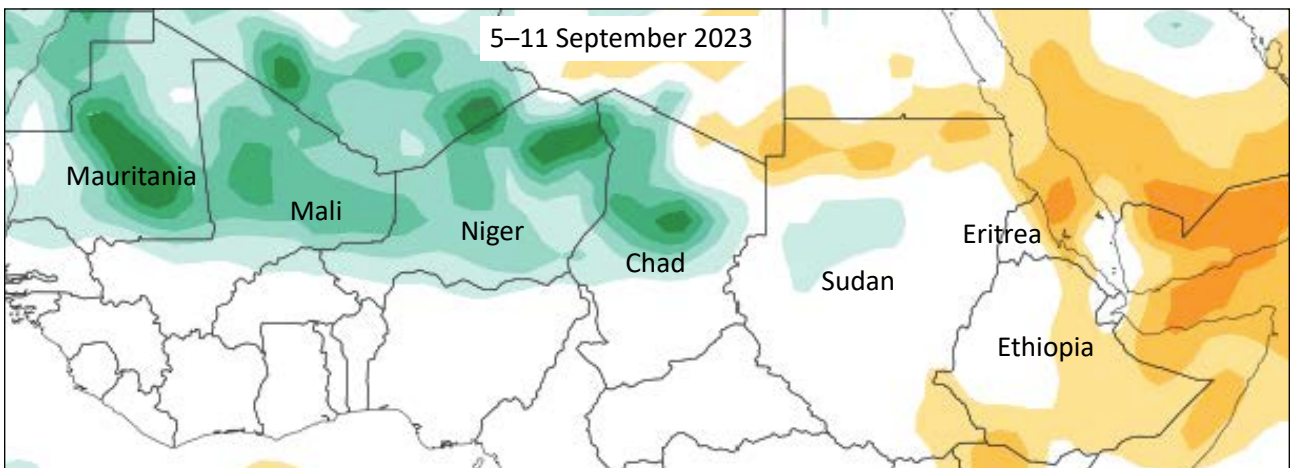
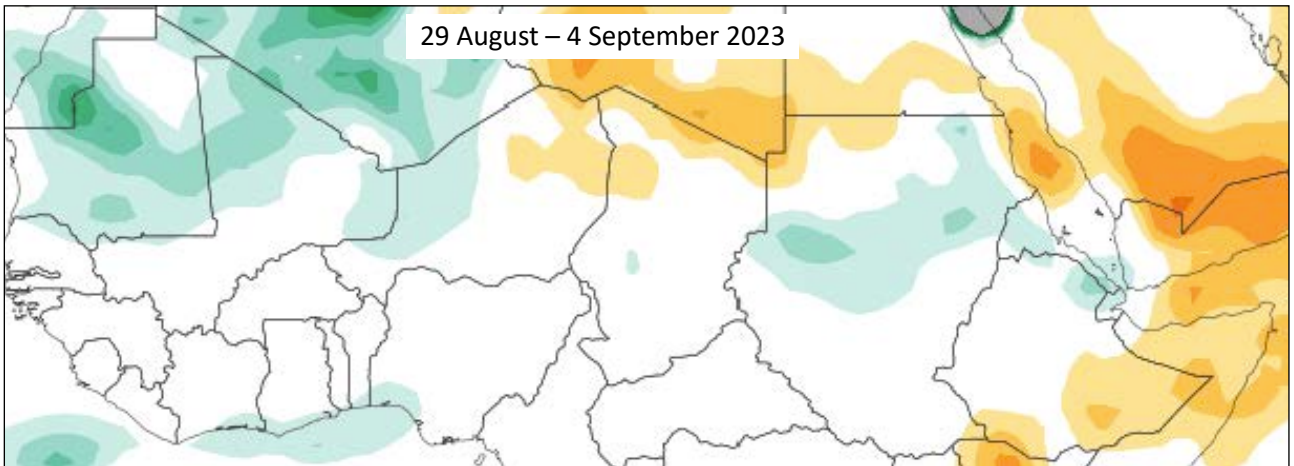
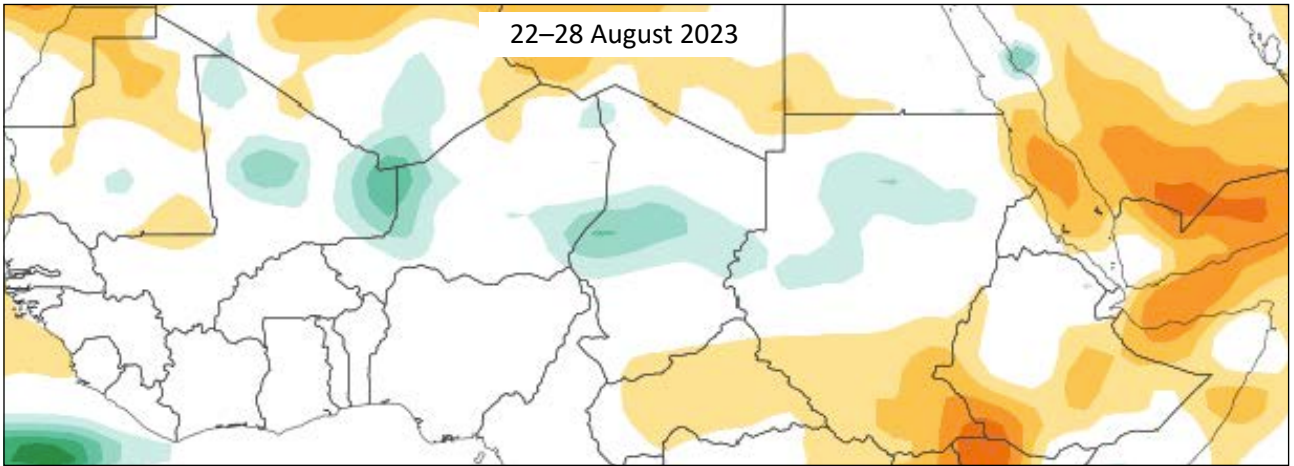
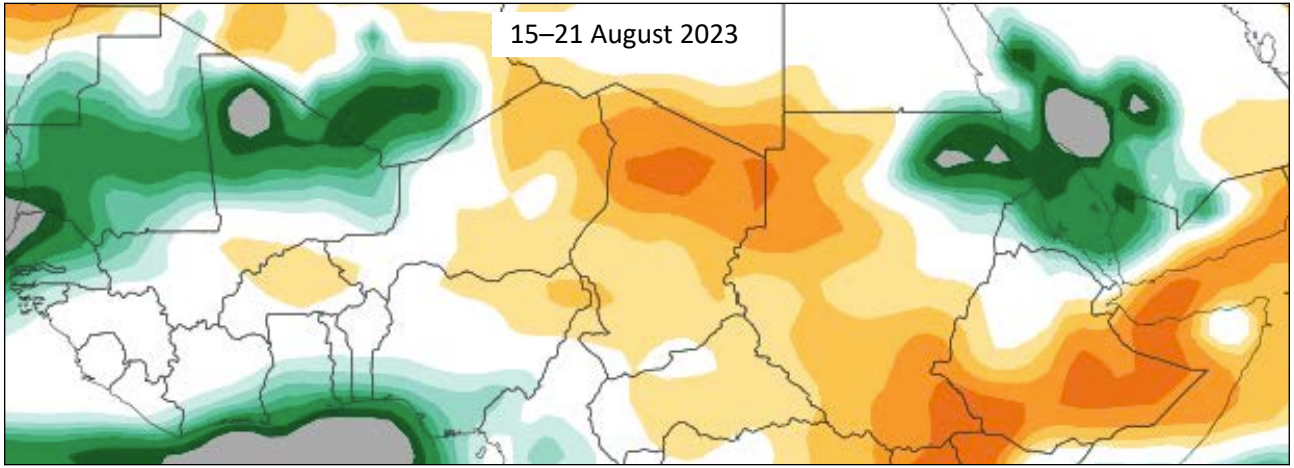
Summer breeding areas (September 2023)



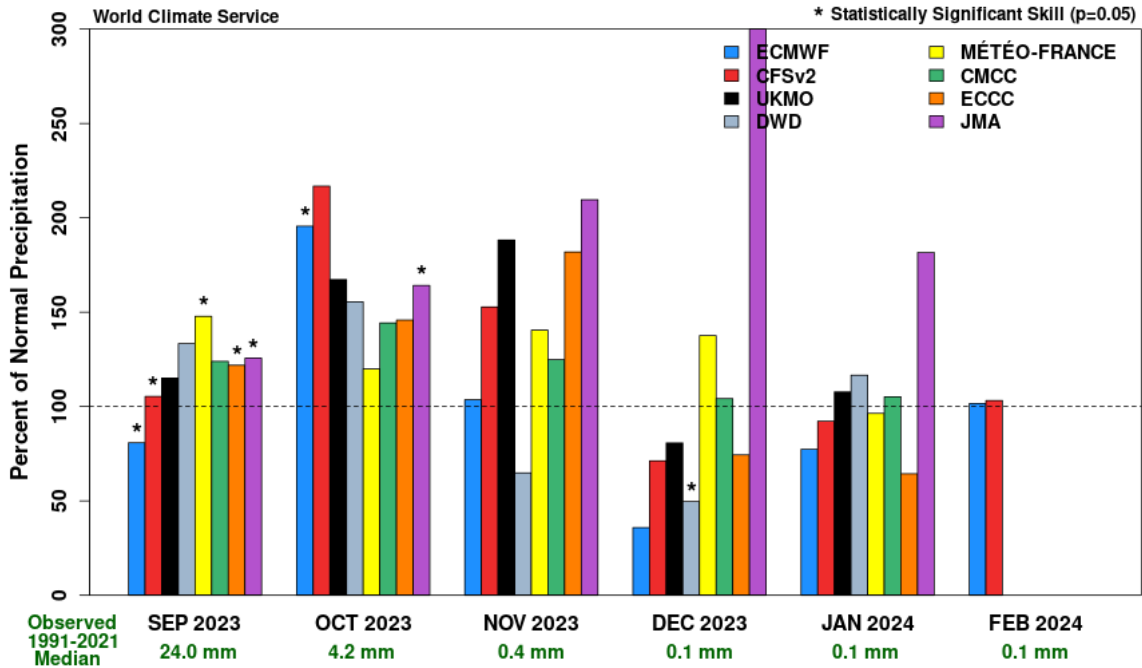
Autumn/Winter breeding areas (October 2023)



**How to interpret the precipitation forecast charts (see following pages).** A value of 100 on the left axis indicates normal rainfall; values less than 100 indicates drier than normal conditions; more than 100 indicates wetter than normal. Little variation between models suggests greater confidence and reliability. An asterisk indicates the most reliable model in each month. When available, the historically best model during the entire forecast period in the region is indicated in the caption.

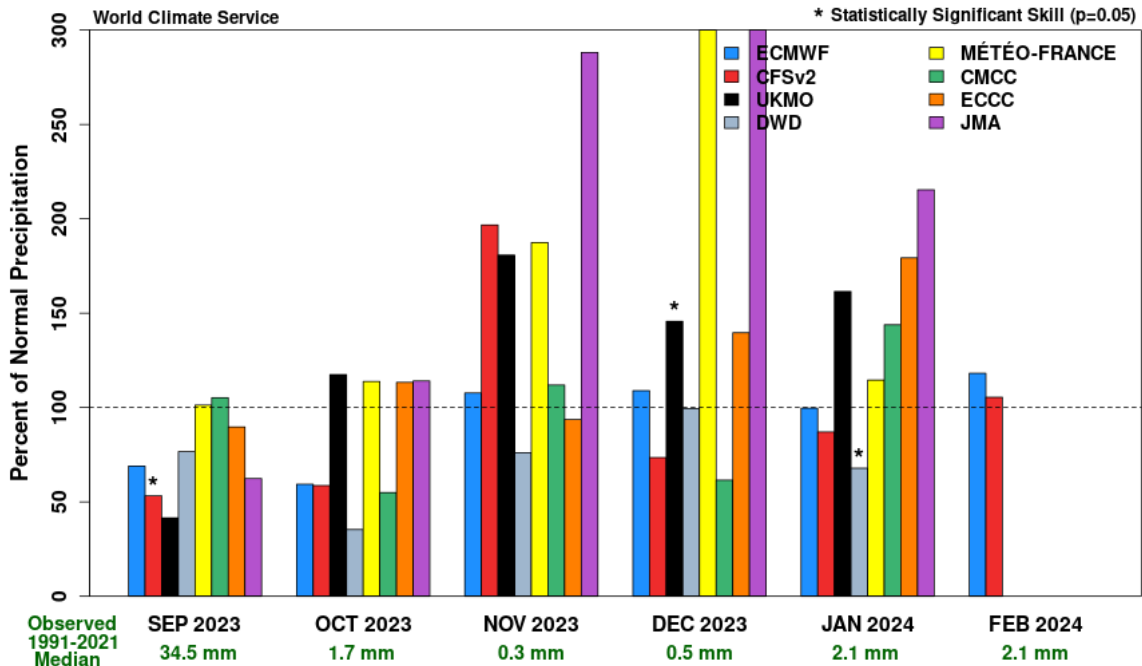


**Precipitation Forecast**  
**Summer Breeding Region (Western)**  
**Models Initialized August 2023**



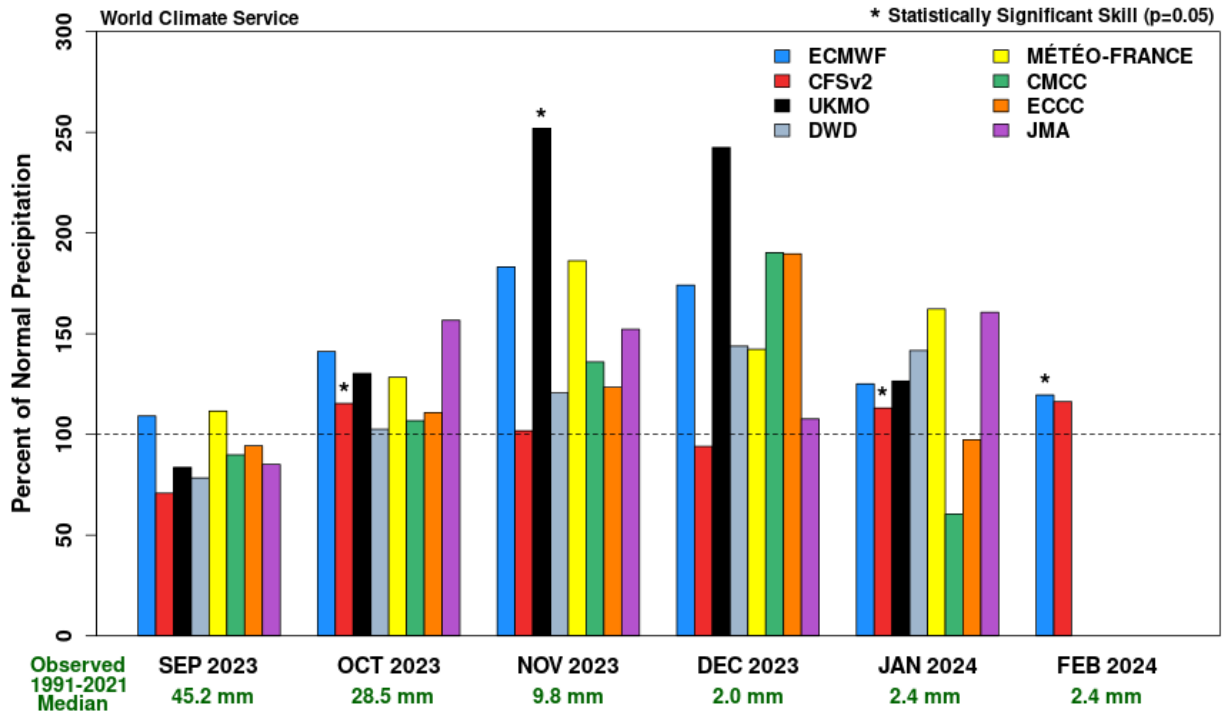
Summer breeding, September–November (Sahel of W Africa to Sudan/Eritrea)

**Precipitation Forecast**  
**Summer Breeding Region (Eastern)**  
**Models Initialized August 2023**



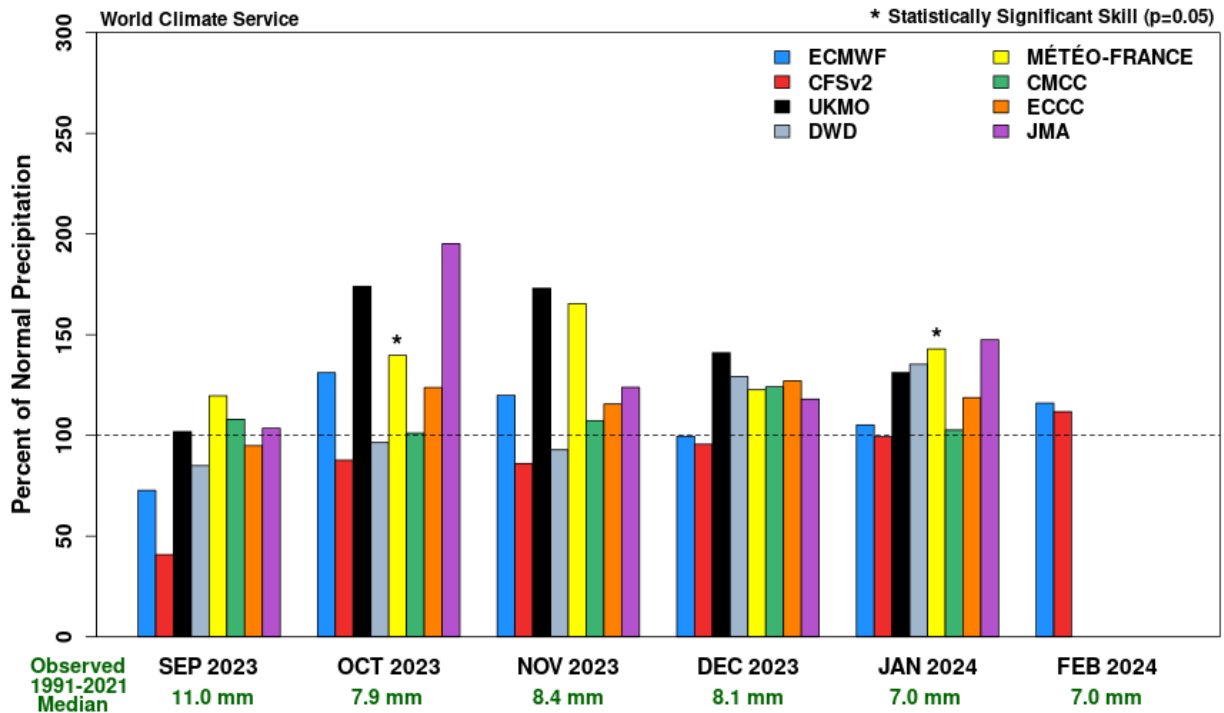
Summer breeding, September–November (India/Pakistan)

**Precipitation Forecast**  
**Summer/Autumn Breeding Region (Horn of Africa)**  
**Models Initialized August 2023**



Summer/Autumn breeding, September–December (Horn of Africa)

**Precipitation Forecast**  
**Winter Breeding Region**  
**Models Initialized August 2023**



Winter breeding, October–February (Red Sea & Gulf of Aden coastal areas)