The latest models suggest that the northern Sahel will still be wet during most of the end of the summer season in October and November from Mauritania to western Eritrea but dry in Yemen, Pakistan, and India. The winter season will start earlier this year with above-normal rain on both sides of the Red Sea coast and the Gulf of Aden coast of northern Somalia during the second half of October and on the southern coast of Yemen in November followed by below-normal rains in December and January on the Red Sea coast. In the spring breeding, slightly wetter rains may start in southeast Iran and southwest Pakistan in February.

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, ECCC, JMA, Méteo-France, UKMO). The results of each model are presented below.
Predicted rainfall anomaly

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

Precipitation Forecast
Summer Breeding Region (Western)
Models Initialized September 2023

Precipitation Forecast
Summer Breeding Region (Eastern)
Models Initialized September 2023

Summer breeding, October–November (India/Pakistan)
Winter breeding, October–March (Red Sea / Gulf of Aden)

Spring breeding, March (Arabian Peninsula)
Precipitation Forecast
Spring Breeding Region (Western)
Models Initialized September 2023

World Climate Service

* Statistically Significant Skill (p<0.05)

Percent of Normal Precipitation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>OCT 2023</th>
<th>NOV 2023</th>
<th>DEC 2023</th>
<th>JAN 2024</th>
<th>FEB 2024</th>
<th>MAR 2024</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Observed</td>
<td>5.8 mm</td>
<td>3.8 mm</td>
<td>3.5 mm</td>
<td>4.0 mm</td>
<td>3.0 mm</td>
<td>3.0 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>1991-2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Spring breeding, March (NW Africa)