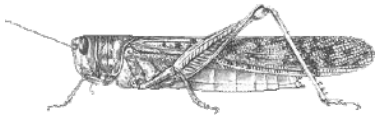
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



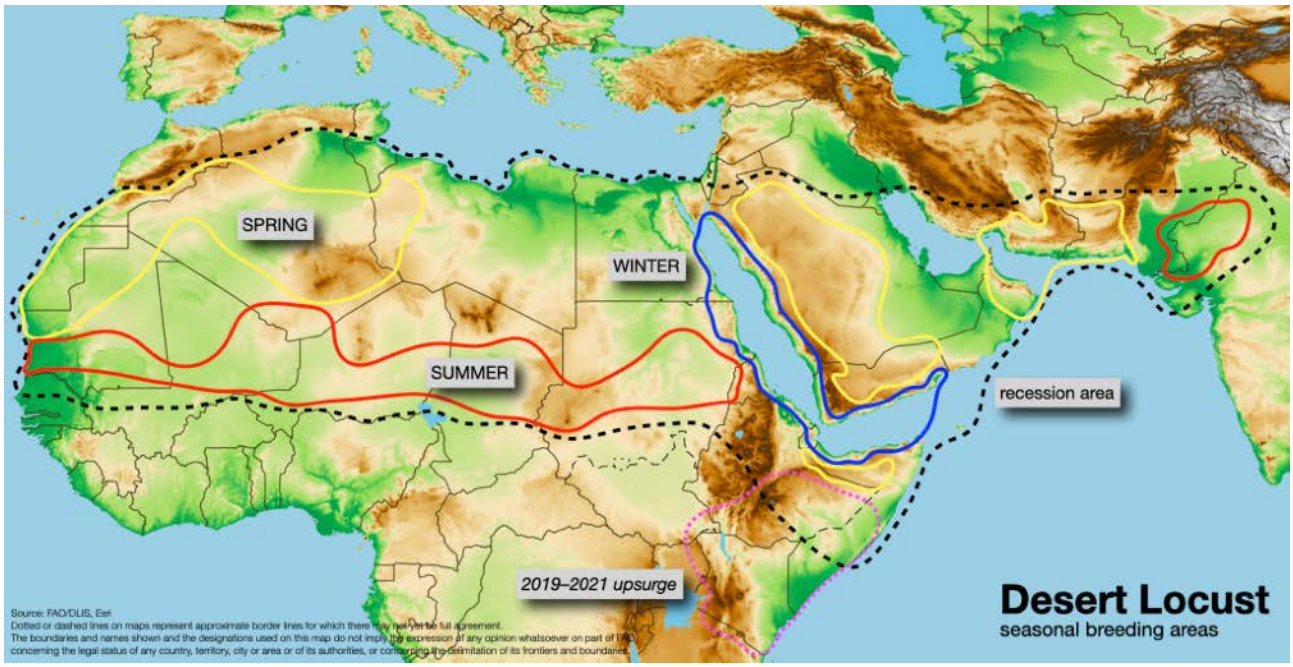
18 June 2024

Seasonal precipitation predictions in the Desert Locust summer/winter breeding areas (July – December 2024)

Similar to the last few months, the seasonal precipitation prediction continues to suggest above-normal rainfall for July to September/October throughout the summer from Mauritania to western Eritrea, the interior of Yemen, and along the Indo-Pakistan border. The models indicate a connection between the developing La Niña in the northern Sahel and above-average rainfall in Pakistan and India, despite a slight decrease in the positive Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD). During winter, the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden coasts will see below-normal rainfall occurring earlier than usual, except for Yemen and southern Eritrea which could experience above-normal rain in October and November.

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

Dry | Slightly drier | Normal | Slightly wetter | Wet



Desert Locust precipitation predictions

Western Region

During the next six weeks, normal summer rain should start during the last week of June in the northern Sahel of Mali, Niger and Chad, followed by above-normal rains in July. Mauritania, on the other hand, is likely to wait until the last week of July before their summer rains start.

During the next six months, above-normal rains are likely to occur from July through September in the northern Sahel of southern Mauritania, northeast Mali, and central and northern Niger and Chad. By October, no more rain is expected except for Chad. One generation of limited breeding in the summer should start around August. Although Desert Locust numbers are not expected to increase significantly at the end of the summer, there is a possibility that a second generation could occur in the autumn in northwestern Mauritania until the end of the year.

Central Region

During the next six weeks, the onset of the summer rains is expected to start in the interior of Sudan, the western lowland of Eritrea, and parts of the interior of Yemen during the first week of July with above-normal rainfall.

During the next six months, above-normal rains will continue from July to October in the summer breeding areas of Sudan, Eritrea and Yemen. One generation of breeding will occur where numbers could expected to increase and then move to the Red Sea coast. However, during the winter, the models suggested below-normal rain along the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden coasts except for early above-normal rain along the coast of Yemen and southern Eritrea in October and November. As a result, only one locust generation of winter breeding will occur and numbers may not expected to increase significantly unless more rain falls at the beginning of next year.

Eastern Region

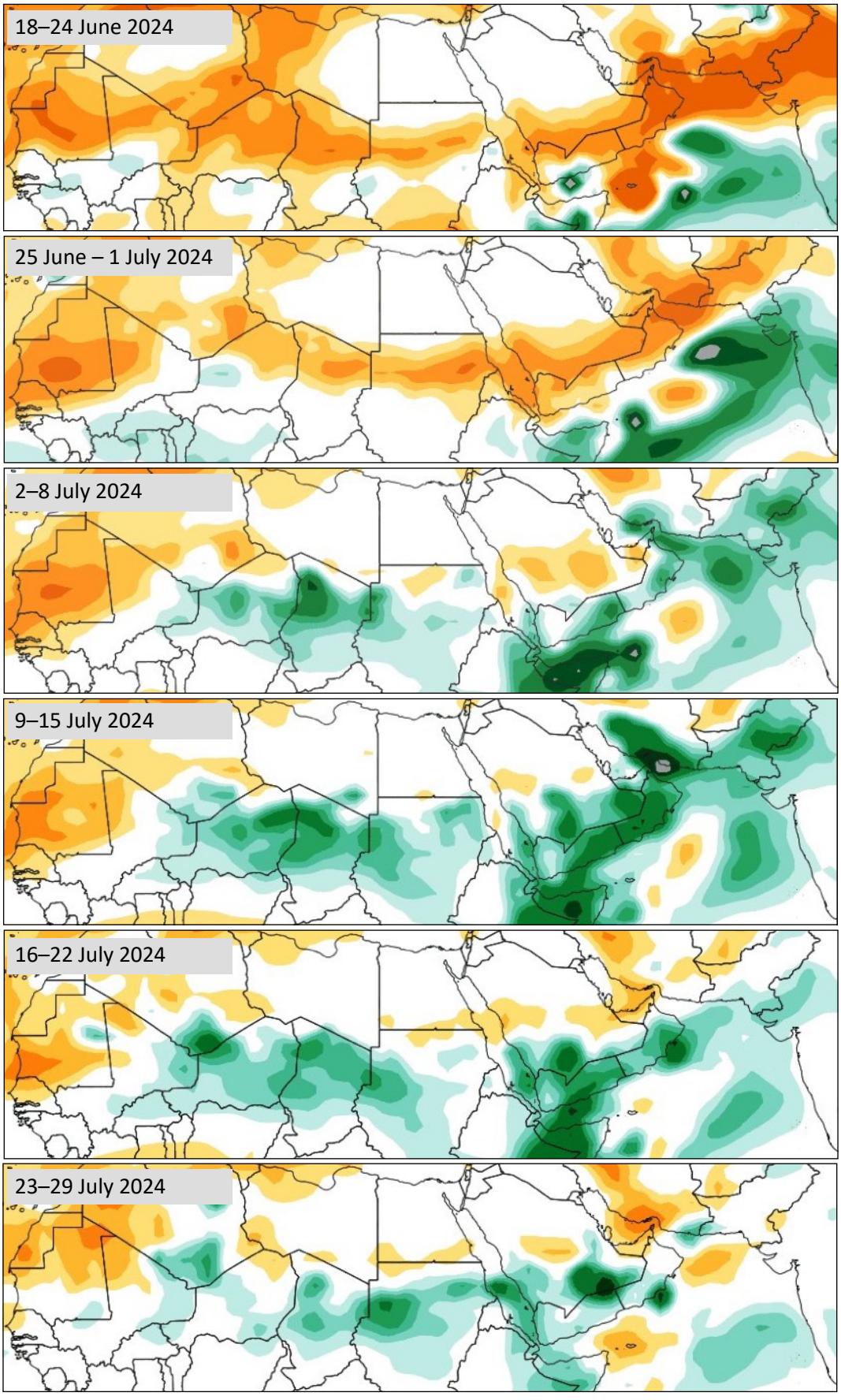
During the next six weeks, the monsoon rains will start at the end of June or the first part of July along the Indo-Pakistan border.

During the next six months, the monsoon rains will continue from July to October along the Indo-Pakistan border and one generation of limited breeding will occur but numbers are not expected to increase significantly.

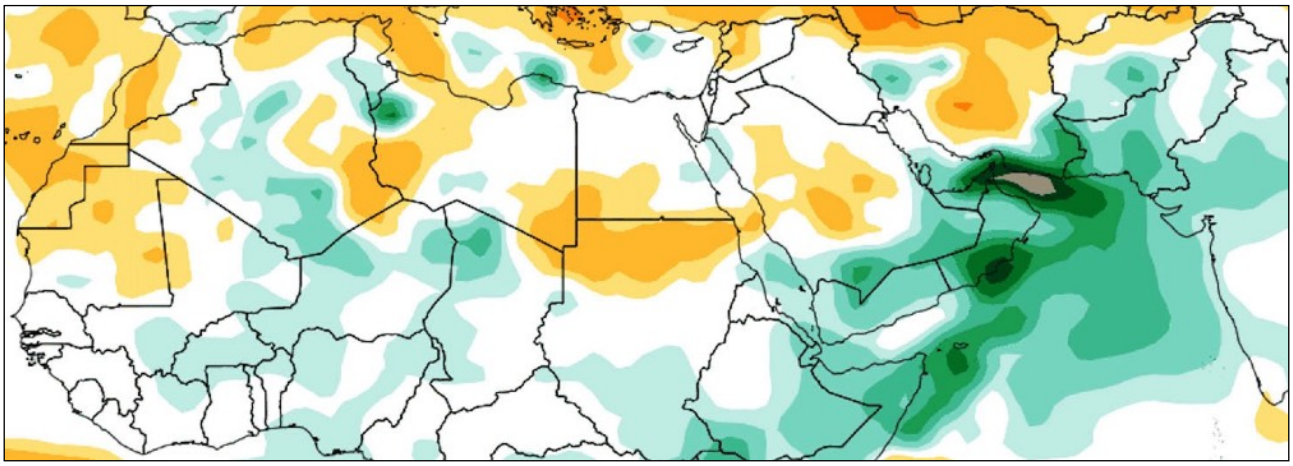
Model forecast charts. The latest seasonal precipitation predictions provided by the World Climate Service (WCS) cover the spring, summer and winter breeding areas of the Desert Locust. This is one of the most sophisticated products available, derived from **eight** models: CFSv2, ECMWF, and Copernicus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

How to interpret the precipitation forecast charts. A value of 100 on the left axis indicates normal rainfall; values less than 100 indicate 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.

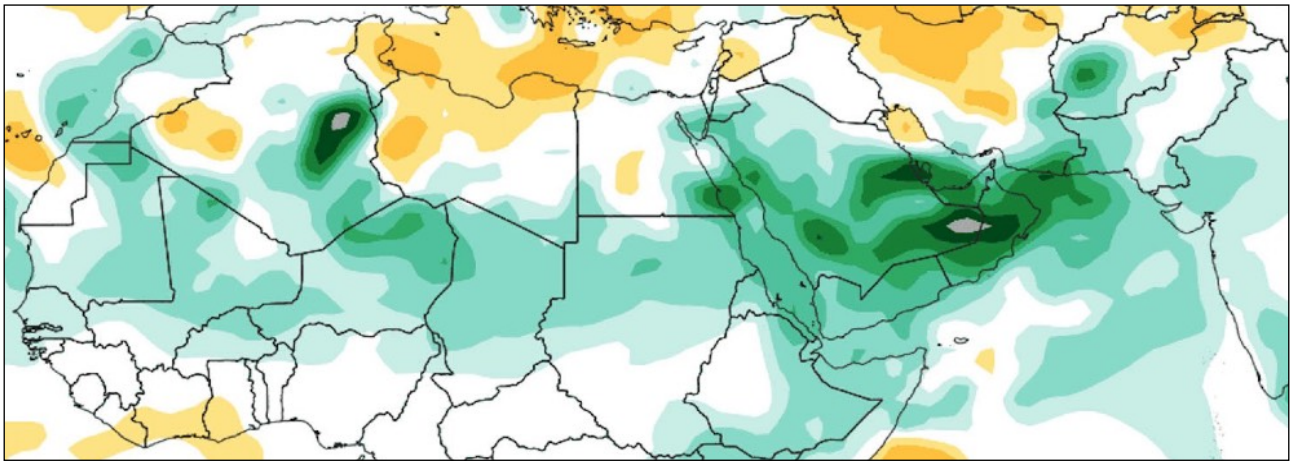
Subseasonal forecast multi-model precipitation (the next six weeks)



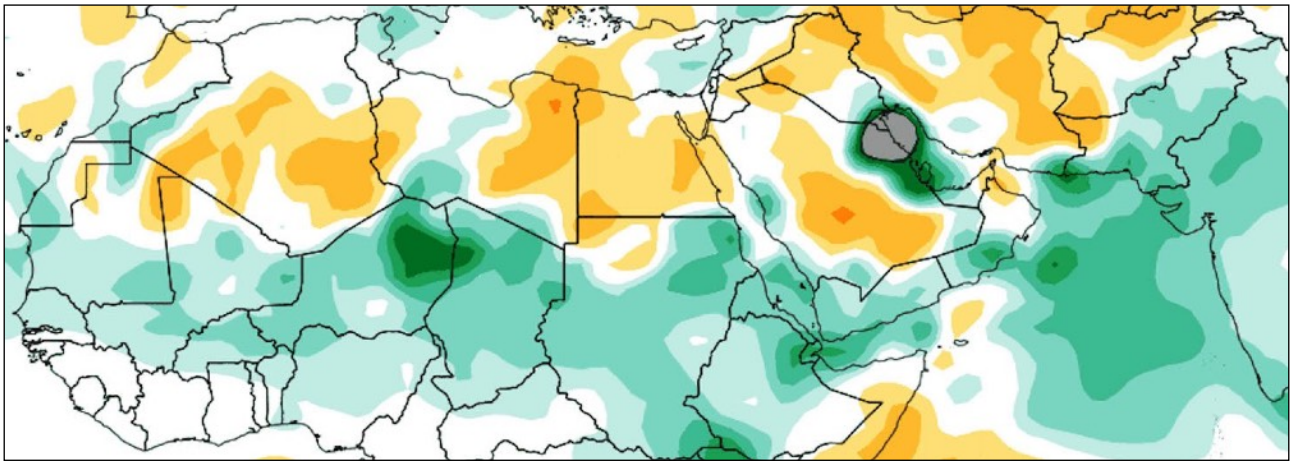
Seasonal forecast multi-model precipitation (July–December 2024)



July 2024



August 2024



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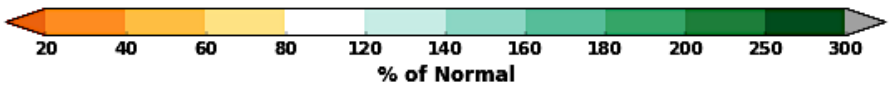
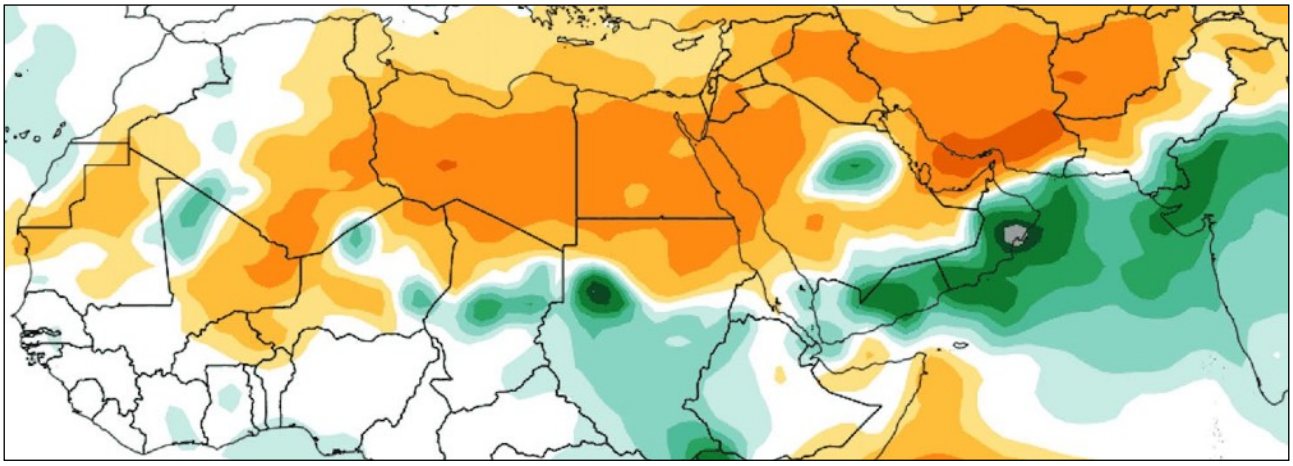
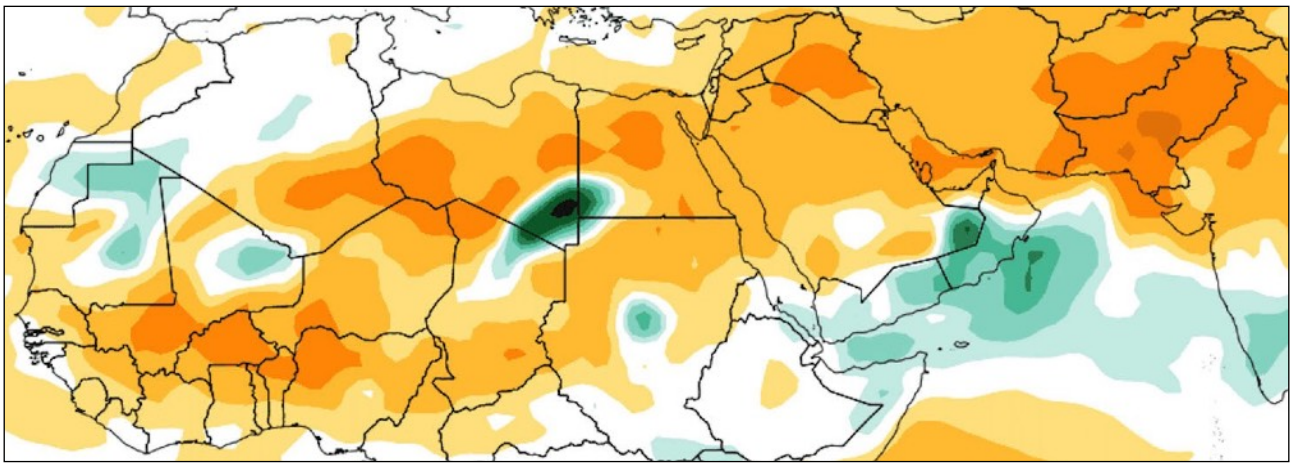


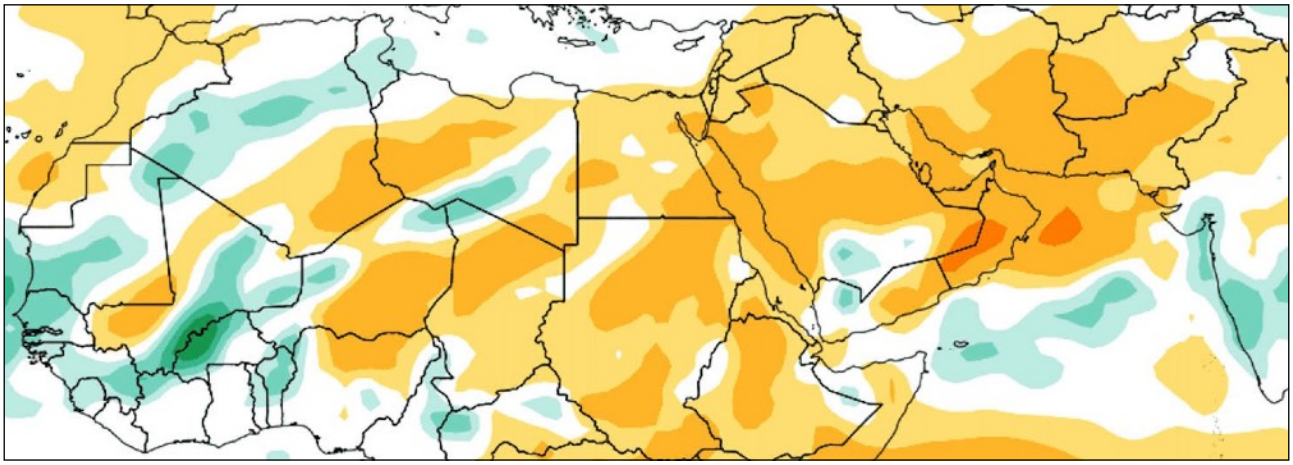
Seasonal forecast multi-model precipitation



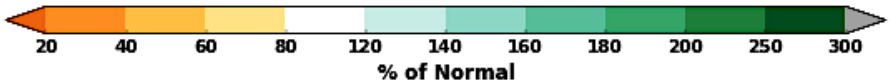
October 2024

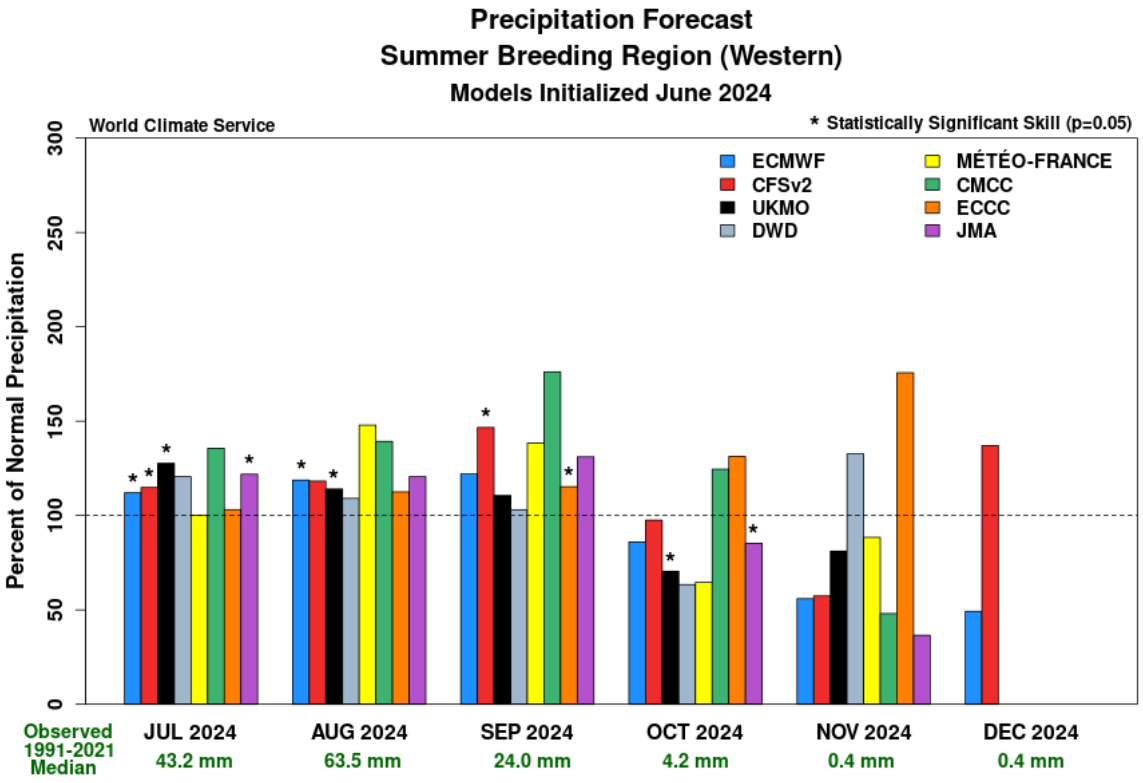


November

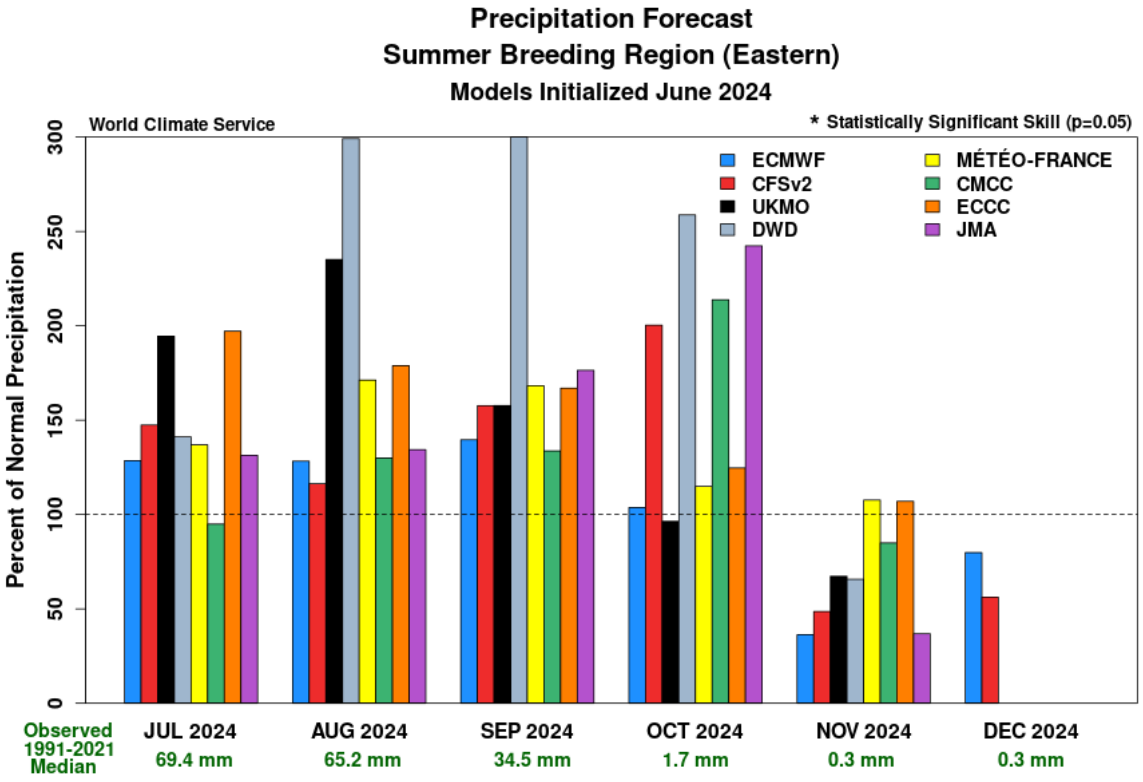


December 2024

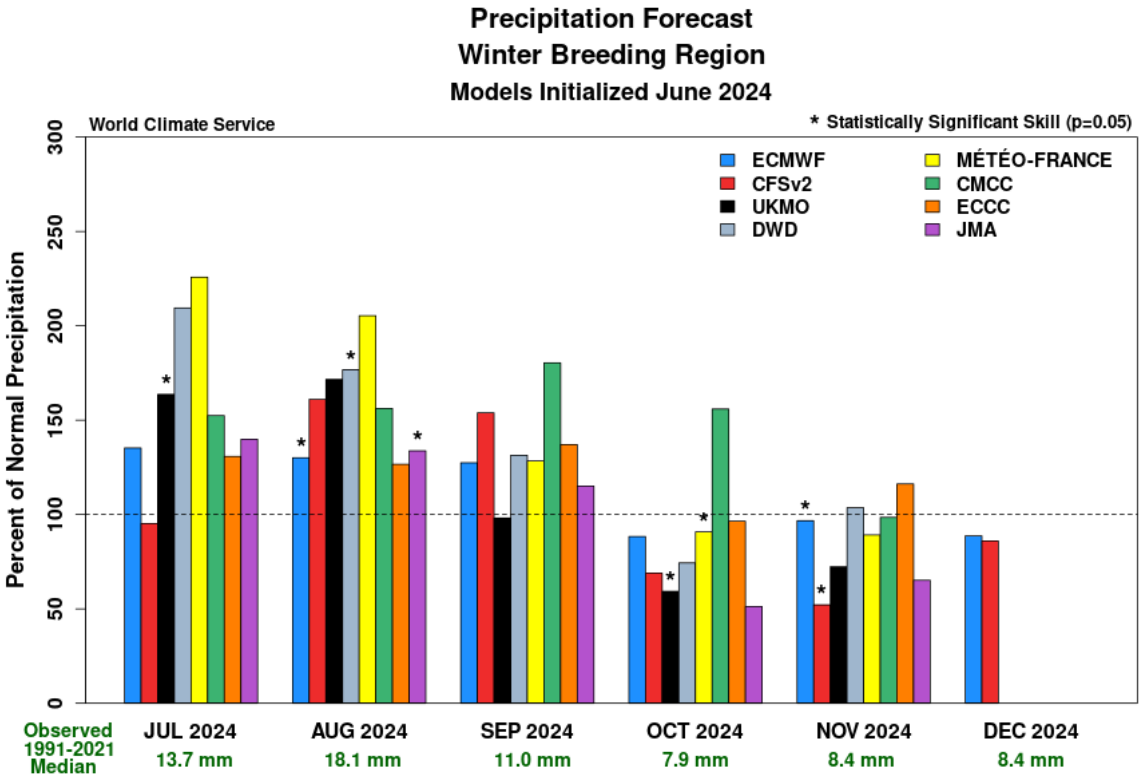




Summer breeding, July–October (Sahel of W Africa to Sudan/Eritrea)



Summer breeding, July–October (India/Pakistan)



Winter breeding, October–December (Red Sea / Gulf of Aden)