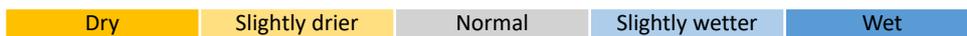


**Seasonal precipitation predictions in the Desert Locust spring/summer breeding areas
(May – October 2024)**

The latest seasonal dynamical models continue to suggest above-normal rainfall from eastern Africa across the Arabian Peninsula to northwest India in the coming months. The positive Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) phase has increased dramatically. In addition, the Gulf of Aden and the Arabian Sea may experience heightened cyclone activity in May and June. Similar to last month, above-normal rainfall is expected during the spring in the interior of the Arabian Peninsula (Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Oman), southeast Iran, southwest Pakistan, and northern Somalia. In the summer, Sudan to Indo-Pakistan can expect above-average rainfall and favourable breeding conditions. India is expected to have a normal monsoon starting in June this year. In West Africa, above-normal rain is likely to be delayed until about August along the northern Sahel from Mauritania to Chad.

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



Source: FAO/DLIS, Esri
Dotted or dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers and boundaries.

Desert Locust precipitation predictions

Western Region

During the next six months, slightly above-normal rains could start in June in parts of southern Mauritania, northeast Mali and Niger, and central Chad, which is likely to continue in July. In August and September, above-normal rain should improve in the northern Sahel in these four countries. One generation of limited breeding in the summer should start around August. As a result, Desert Locust numbers are not expected to increase significantly in the northern Sahel.

Central Region

During the next three weeks, above-normal rains are expected, starting with the Gulf of Aden and the interior of Yemen and Oman. This will continue during the second week in Yemen, the southwest part of Oman, the interior and the Red Sea coast of Saudi Arabia as well as in the third week, especially in the eastern part of Empty Quarter. In the Horn of Africa, above-normal rains are likely each week along the coastal areas and plateau of northern Somalia. No rains are expected in the spring in Egypt, Eritrea and the interior of Sudan.

During the next six months, above-normal rains are likely in the spring breeding areas of Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and northern parts of Sudan, and parts of northern Somalia in May. This can continue during June in Sudan, parts of the Red Sea coast and interior of Saudi Arabia, the Empty Quarter, and Oman. As a result, there should be one generation of favourable breeding. Heightened cyclone activity is anticipated in May or June for the Gulf of Aden and the Arabian Sea. During the summer, above-normal rains are likely to occur in Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and Oman in July, continue in August and September, followed by known rain in October. As a result, locusts number will increase after spring when numbers will increase and there should be one generation of favourable breeding in the summertime.

Eastern Region

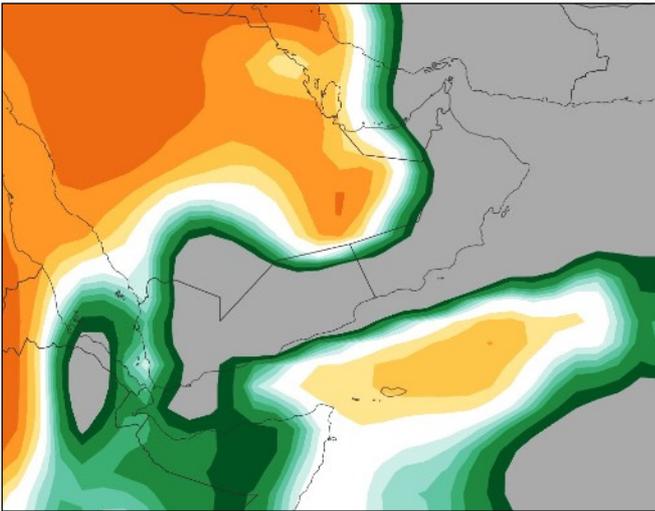
During the next four weeks, above-normal rains are in the spring breeding areas of southeast Iran and southwest Pakistan, first in the first week followed by southwest and the interior of southeast Iran and southwest Pakistan during the second week. Above-normal rains will continue throughout southern Iran and Pakistan in the third week followed by more rains in the fourth week in southeast Iran.

During the next six months, above-normal rainfall will occur in the spring breeding areas in May and the summer breeding areas starting in June before the monsoon rains along the Indo-Pakistan border. This will continue during the monsoon from July through October. One generation of limited breeding in the summer should start around July. As a result, Desert Locust numbers are not expected to increase significantly; however, this could change as the Arabian Sea may experience heightened cyclone activity in May or June.

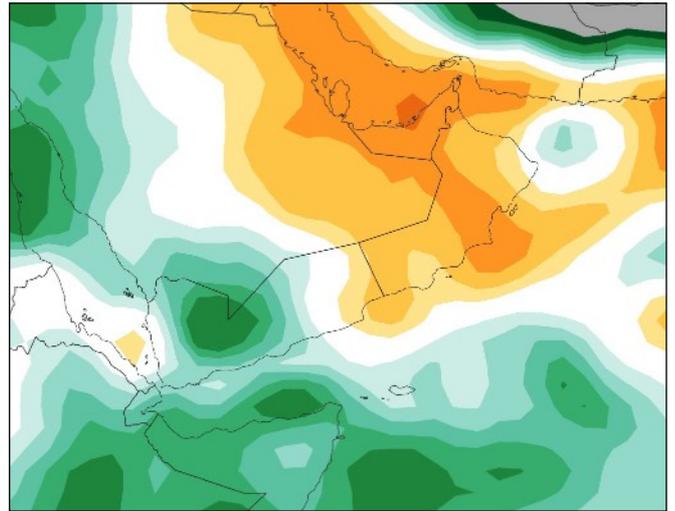
Model forecast charts. The latest seasonal precipitation predictions provided by the World Climate Service (WCS) cover the spring, summer and winter breeding areas of the Desert Locust. This is one of the most sophisticated products available, derived from **eight** models: CFSv2, ECMWF, and Copernicus (CMCC, DWD, ECCO, 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.

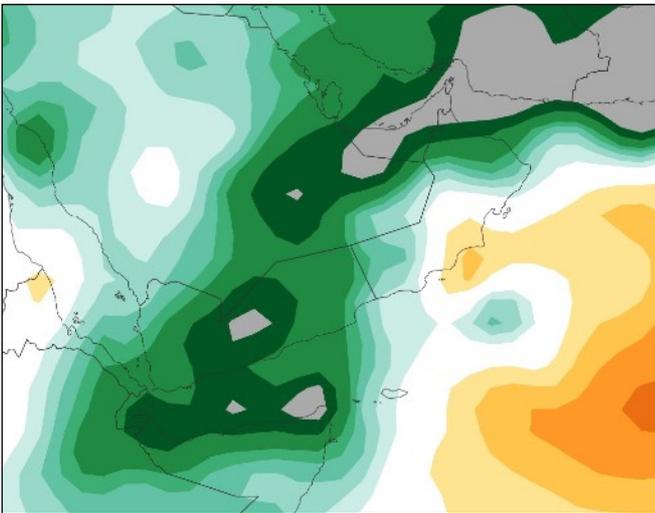
Subseasonal forecast multi-model precipitation (the next six weeks)



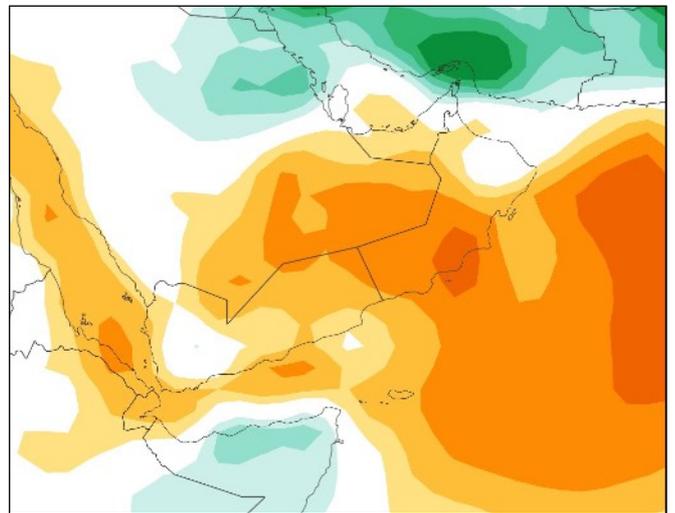
17-23 April 2024



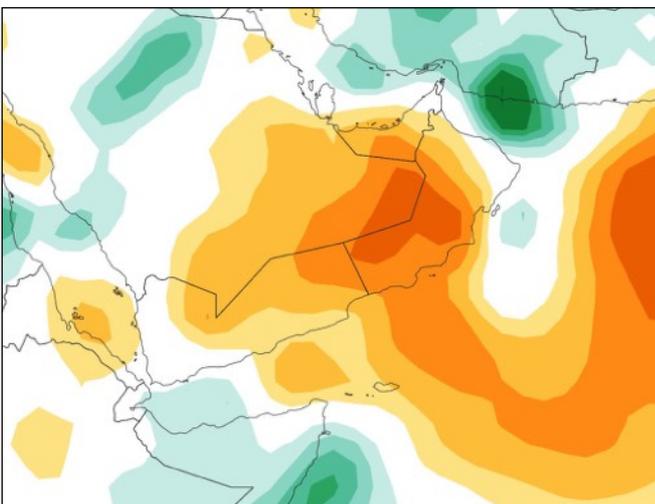
24-30 April 2024



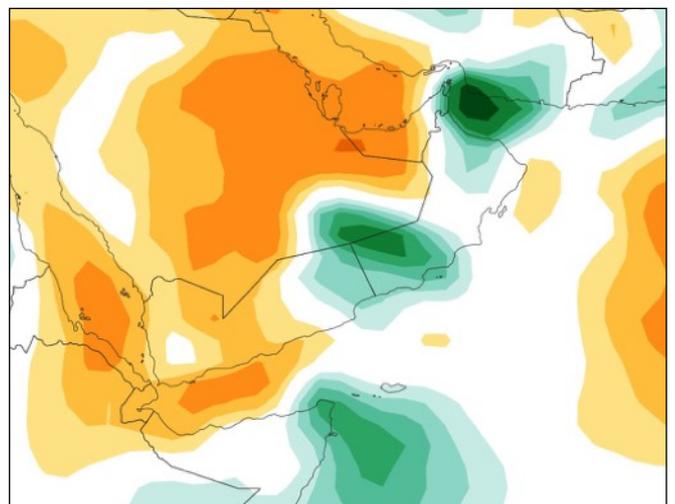
1-7 May 2024



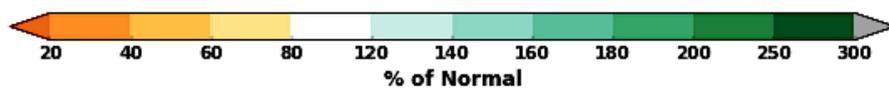
8-14 May 2024



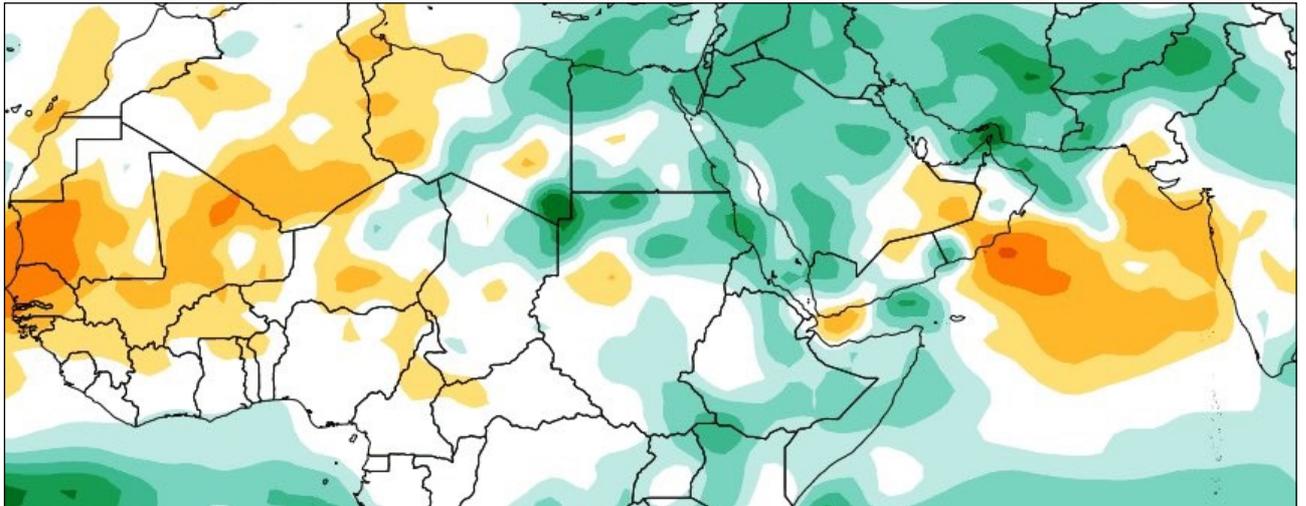
15-21 May 2024



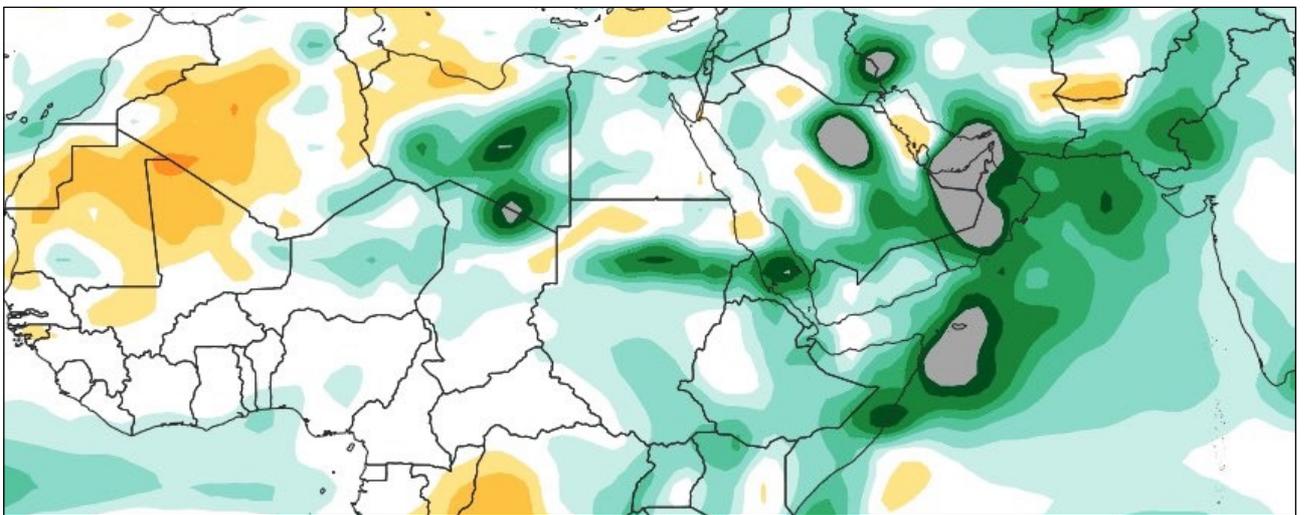
22-28 May 2024



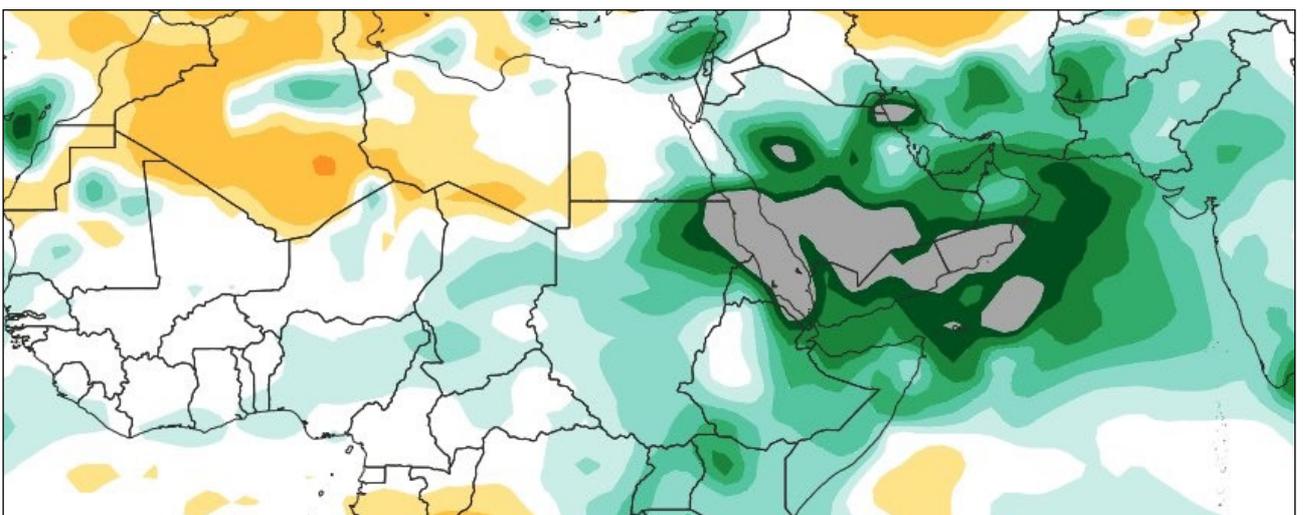
Seasonal forecast multi-model precipitation (May–October 2024)



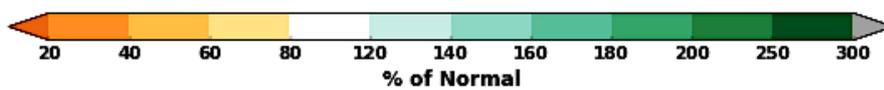
May 2024



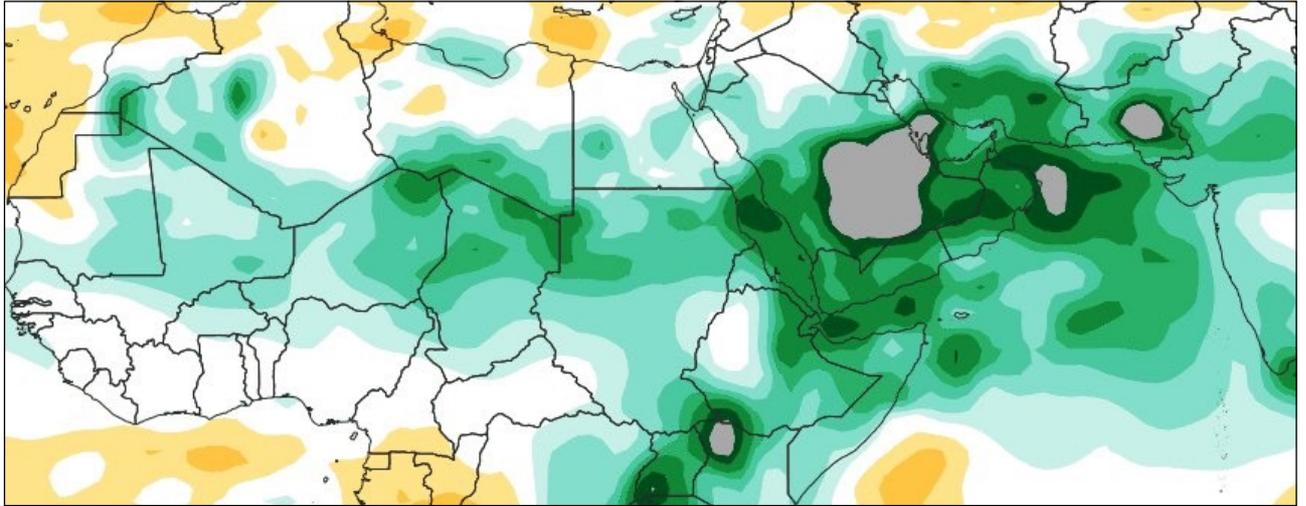
June 2024



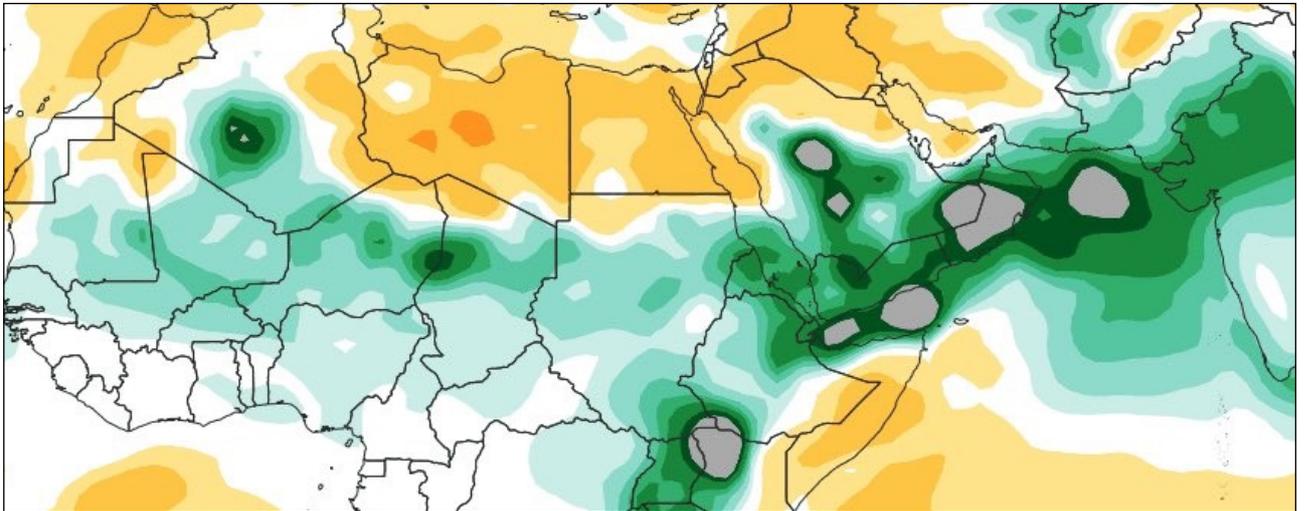
July 2024



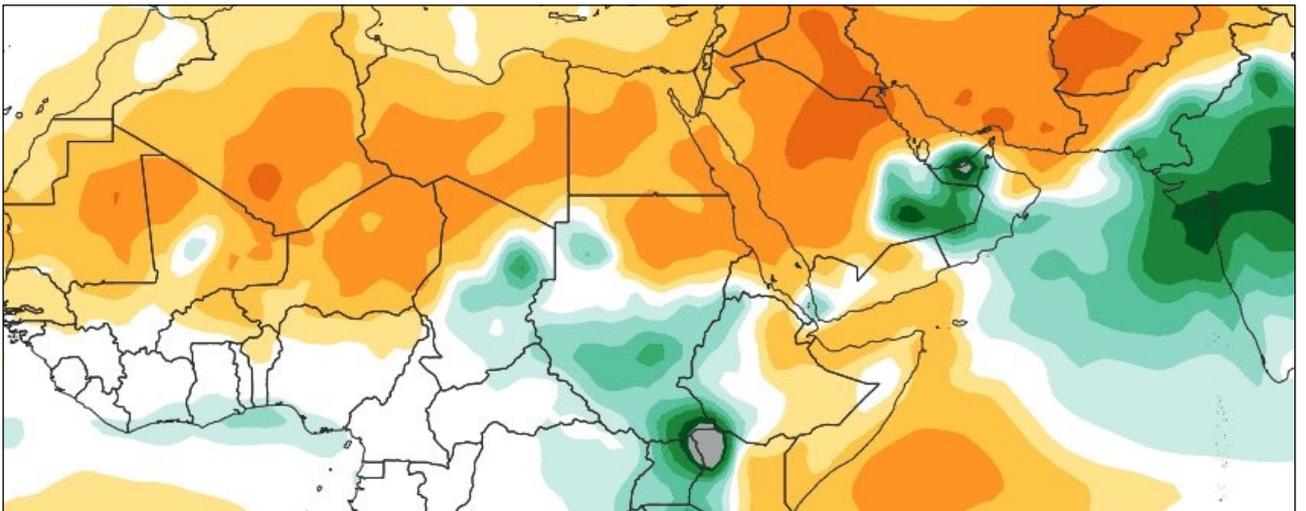
Seasonal forecast multi-model precipitation



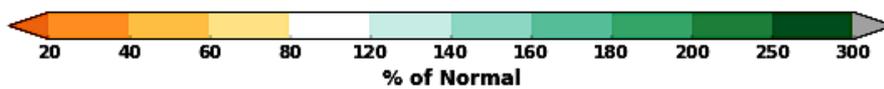
August 2024



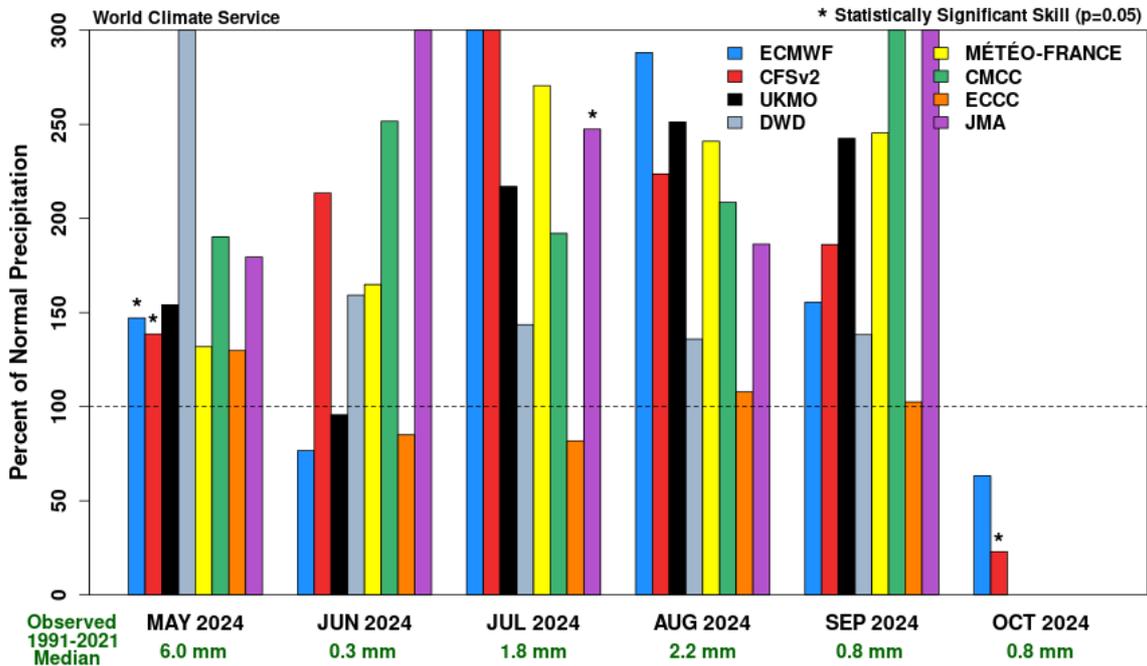
September 2024



October 2024

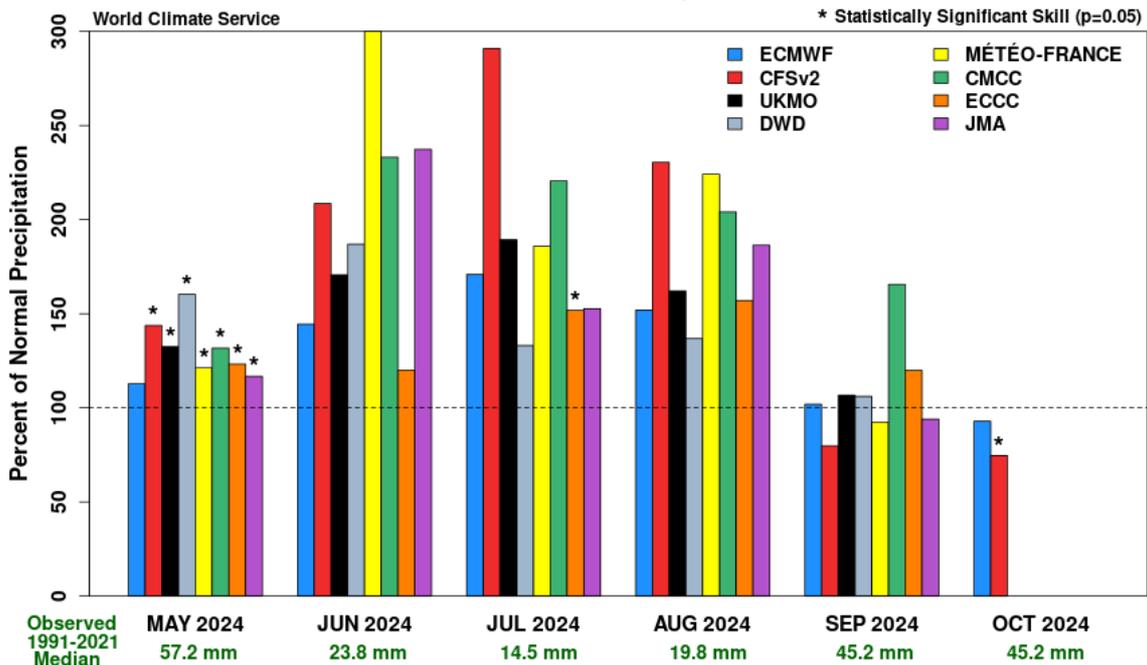


**Precipitation Forecast
Spring Breeding Region (Central)
Models Initialized April 2024**



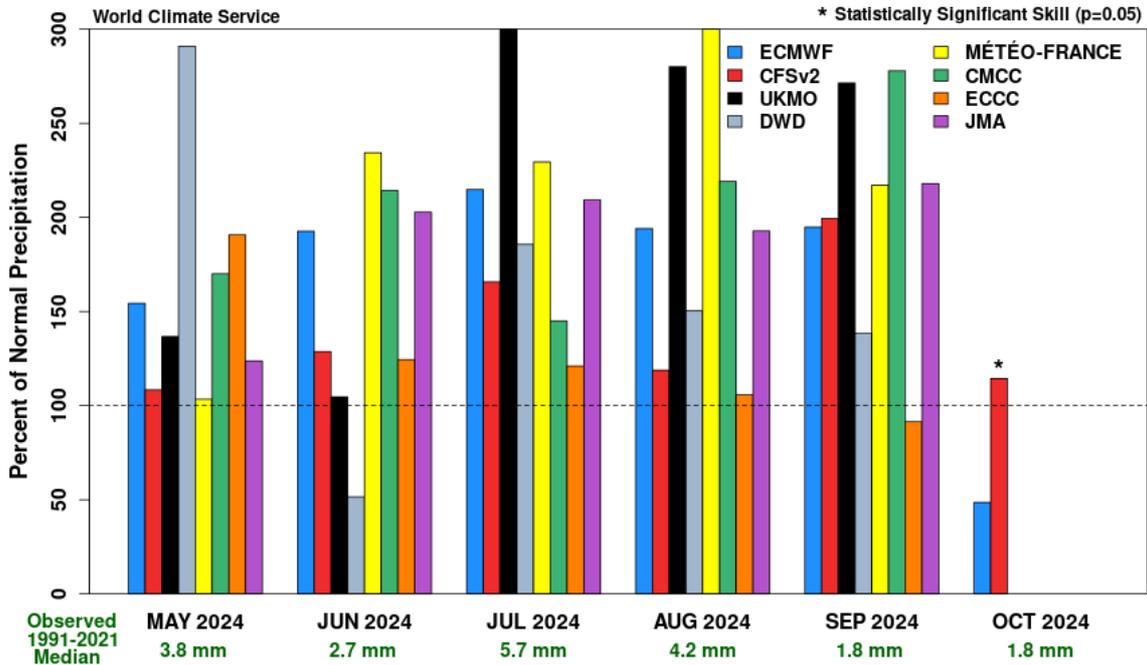
Spring breeding, May/June (Arabian Peninsula)

**Precipitation Forecast
Spring Breeding Region (Northeast Africa)
Models Initialized April 2024**



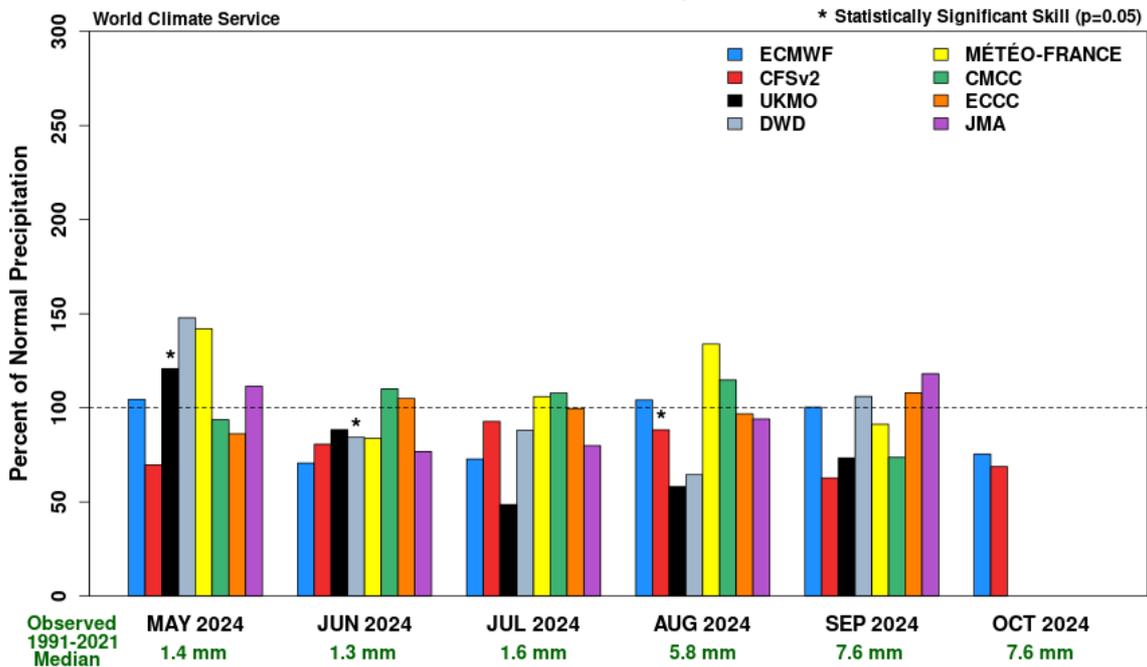
Spring breeding, May/June (Horn of Africa)

**Precipitation Forecast
Spring Breeding Region (Eastern)
Models Initialized April 2024**



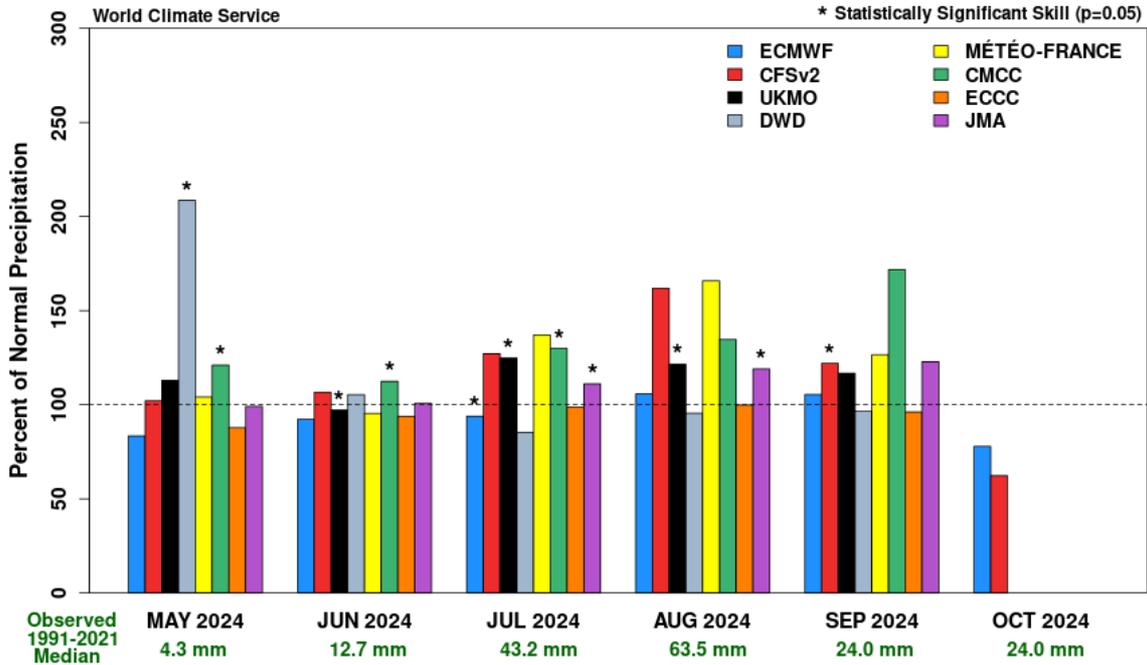
Spring breeding, May/June (SE Iran / SW Pakistan)

**Precipitation Forecast
Spring Breeding Region (Western)
Models Initialized April 2024**



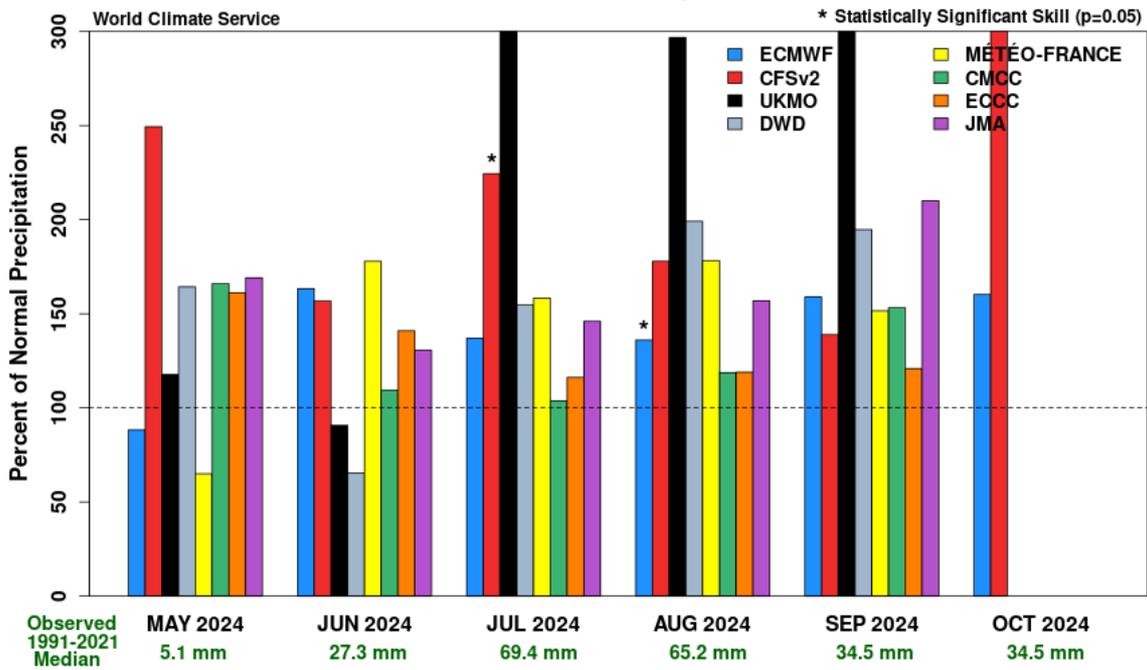
Spring breeding, May (NW Africa)

Precipitation Forecast
Summer Breeding Region (Western)
 Models Initialized April 2024



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

Precipitation Forecast
Summer Breeding Region (Eastern)
 Models Initialized April 2024



Summer breeding, June–October (India/Pakistan)

