



Seasonal precipitation predictions
in Desert Locust summer/winter breeding areas
(September 2021 – February 2022)

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

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In the summer breeding areas of the **Horn of Africa**, wetter than normal conditions continue to be expected into September in northeast Ethiopia (Afar region) and southern Djibouti but becoming drying thereafter due to a prevailing La Niña situation. Nevertheless, rainfall may still be sufficient in eastern Ethiopia and northern Somalia to allow one generation of locust breeding between October and December. In **southwest Asia**, slightly wetter than normal conditions are expected in the summer breeding areas along both sides of the Indo-Pakistan border before the monsoon withdraws in the second half of September. In the interior of **Yemen**, slightly wetter than normal conditions are likely in September followed by drier conditions. In the northern **Sahel of West Africa** and **Sudan**, below-normal rains are expected in most areas; however, normal conditions are likely in northern Mali, Chad and Sudan and wetter conditions in western Eritrea during September. In the winter breeding areas along both sides of the **Red Sea** and **Gulf of Aden**, conditions will initially be drier than normal and remain so except along the coasts of Sudan and Eritrea during December and January.

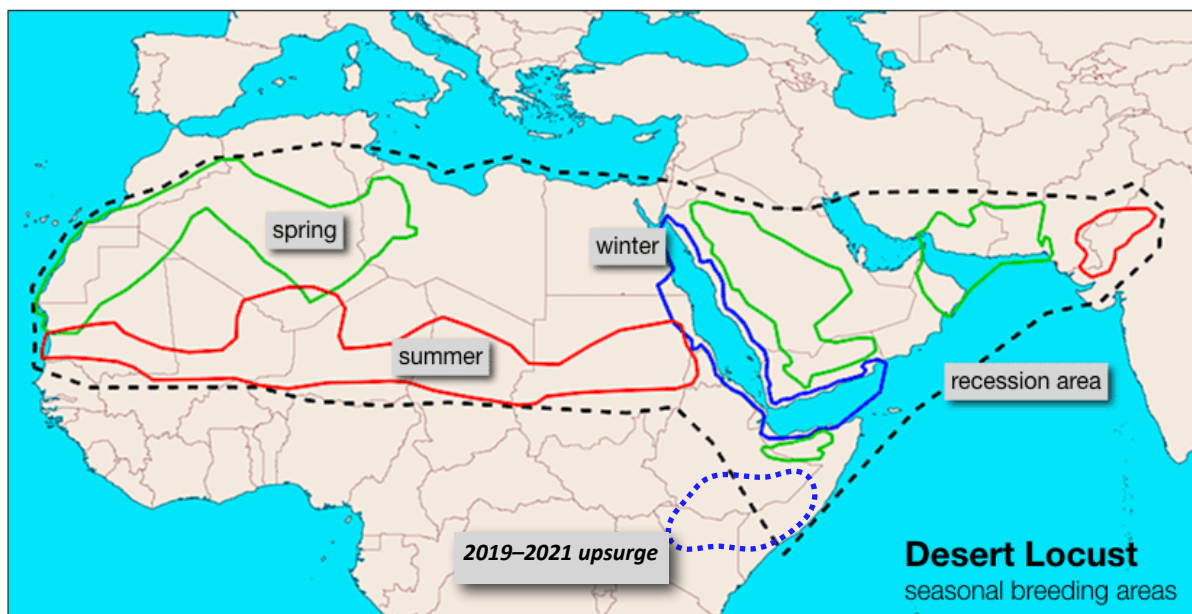
Summer breeding areas (September–October)

- Horn of Africa: slightly wetter than normal in NE Ethiopia, S Djibouti, NW Somalia (September) then drier than normal (October–December)
- W Africa / Sudan: drier than normal (September–October) except September in N Mali, Chad, Sudan (normal) and W Eritrea (wetter)
- Yemen interior: slightly wetter than normal (September) then drier than normal (October)
- Indo–Pakistan: slightly wetter than normal (September–October)

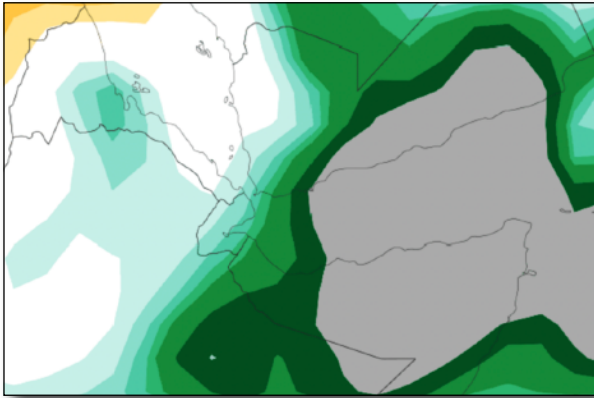
Winter breeding areas (November–February)

- Red Sea / Gulf of Aden: initially drier than normal that continues in all areas except for normal conditions in Sudan and Eritrea (December–January)

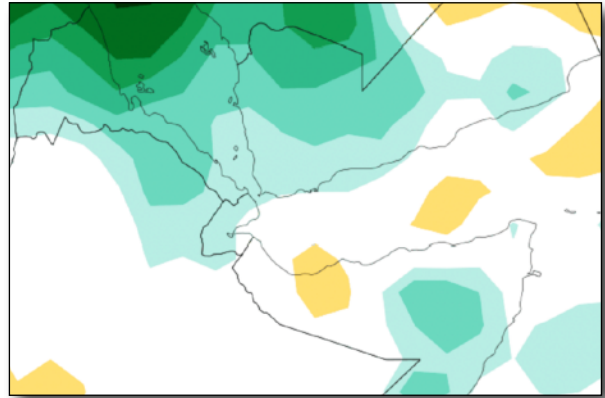
The latest seasonal precipitation predictions, provided by the World Climate Service (WCS) and derived from **six** models, CFSv2, ECMWF and Copernicus (CMCC, DWD, Météo-France, UKMO GloSea6), are one of the most sophisticated products available.



Weekly predicted rainfall anomaly (Horn of Africa and Yemen)

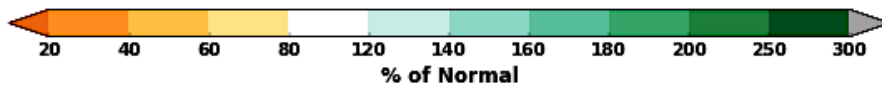


18–24 August 2021



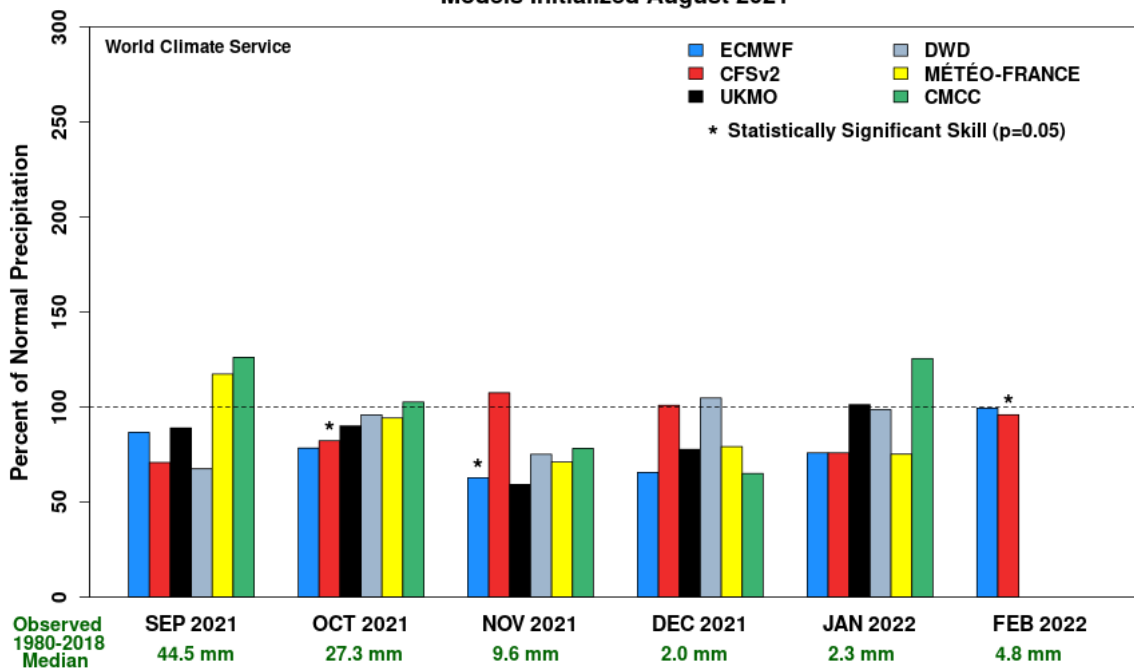
25–31 August 2021

NB. The higher than normal rainfall predicted in N Somalia and S Yemen (18–24 August) is for areas that usually receive less than 5 mm; therefore, any anomaly rainfall would not be enough for locust breeding.



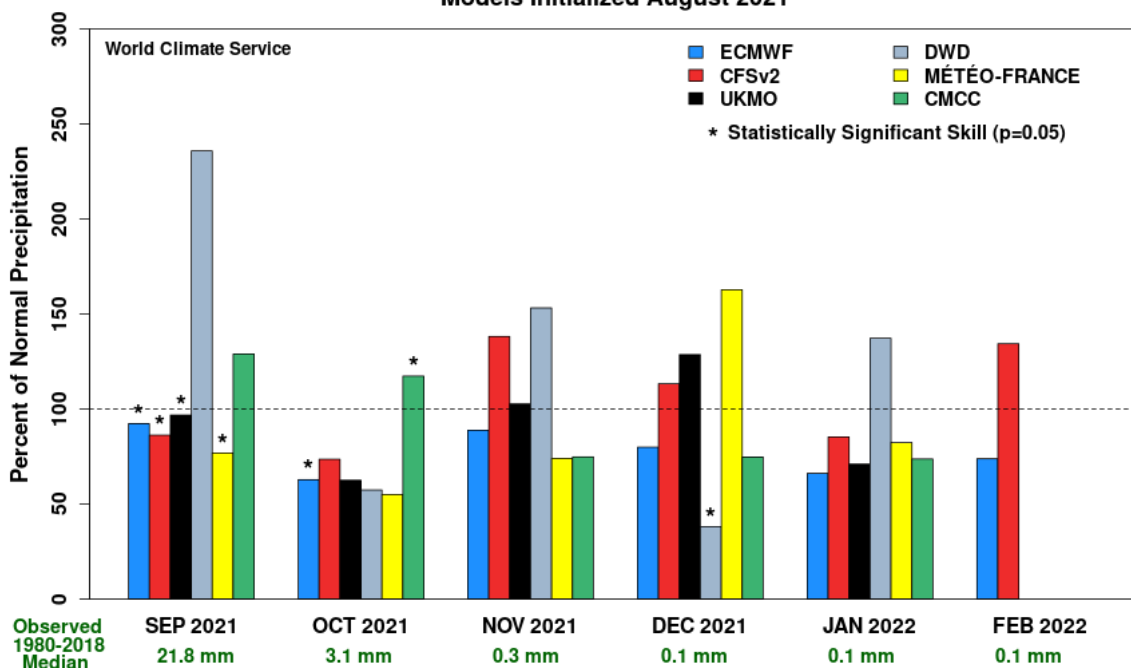
How to interpret the precipitation forecast charts. A value of 100 on the left axis indicates normal rainfall; values less than 100 indicates drier than normal conditions; more than 100 indicates wetter than normal. Little variation between models suggests greater confidence and reliability. An asterisk 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/Autumn Breeding Region (Horn of Africa) Models Initialized August 2021



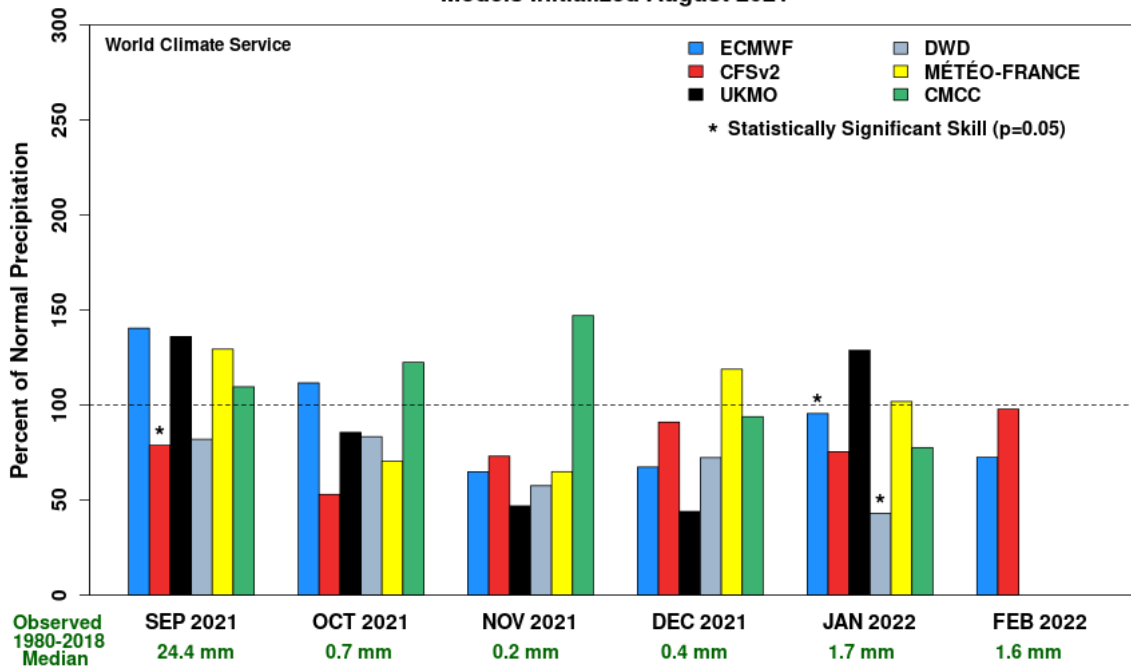
Summer/Autumn breeding, September–December (Horn of Africa)

Precipitation Forecast
Summer Breeding Region (Western)
 Models Initialized August 2021



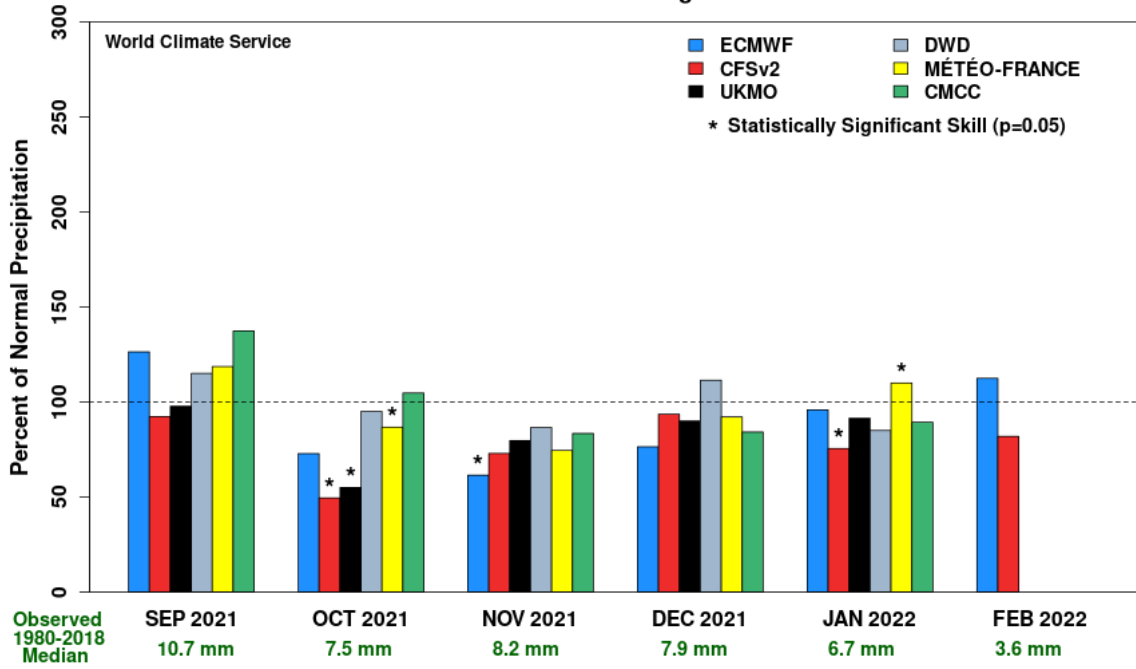
Summer breeding, September–October (Sahel of West Africa – Sudan / W Eritrea)

Precipitation Forecast
Summer Breeding Region (Eastern)
 Models Initialized August 2021



Summer breeding, September–October (Indo/Pakistan)

Precipitation Forecast
Winter Breeding Region
Models Initialized August 2021



Winter breeding, November–February (Red Sea / Gulf of Aden)