

Seasonal precipitation predictions in Desert Locust winter/spring breeding areas (December 2021 – May 2022)

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

issued 17 November 2021

Due to the recent intensification of La Niña, dry conditions are expected to continue in the Horn of Africa that will restrict current breeding by Desert Locust. Drier than normal conditions expected in the winter breeding areas along both sides of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden will limit breeding from now until March except for slightly wetter conditions over the northern Red Sea in December. In the spring breeding areas, early rains could occur in the interior of the Arabian Peninsula during February followed by slightly wetter conditions there as well as in southwest Iran and Pakistan during April and May. In East Africa, slightly wetter than normal conditions could develop in March and April, coinciding with the Long Rains season.

Autumn breeding areas (December)

• Horn of Africa: drier than normal

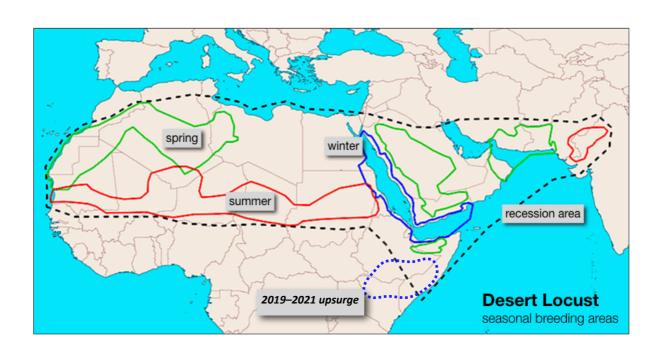
Winter breeding areas (December-March)

- December: slightly wetter than normal (Egypt, Sudan, NW Saudi Arabia); normal (N Eritrea); drier than normal (S Eritrea, SW Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Gulf of Aden)
- January–March: drier than normal (all areas Red Sea and Gulf of Aden)

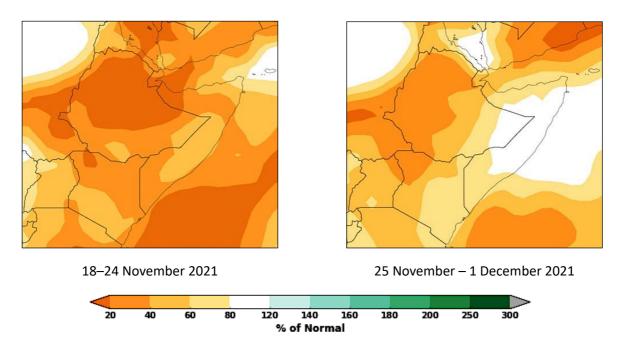
Spring breeding areas (March-May)

- East Africa: slightly wetter than normal in Kenya, Somalia, S+E Ethiopia (Mar–Apr)
- Arabian Peninsula interior: slightly wetter than normal in Saudi Arabia (Mar–May) and Yemen (Apr)
- SE Iran / SW Pakistan coast: drier than normal (Mar), slightly wetter than normal (Apr-May)
- NW Africa: drier than normal except N Mauritania (Mar)

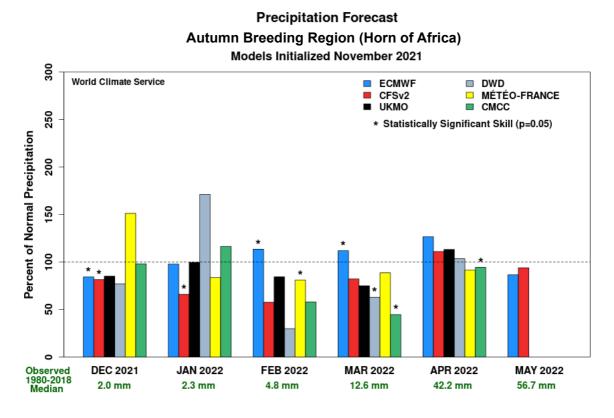
The latest seasonal precipitation predictions, provided by the World Climate Service (WCS) and derived from **six** models, CFSv2, ECMWF and Copernicus (CMCC, DWD, Méteo-France, UKMO GloSea6), are one of the most sophisticated products available.



Weekly predicted rainfall anomaly (East Africa)

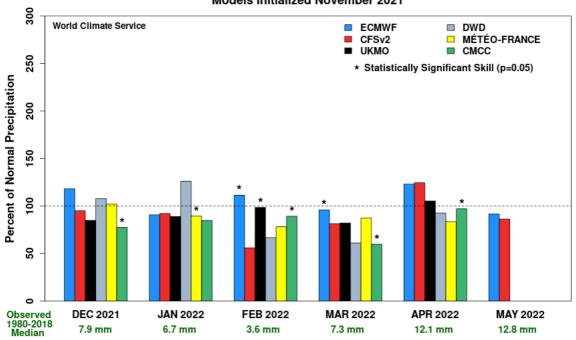


How to interpret the precipitation forecast charts. A value of 100 on the left axis indicates normal rainfall; values less than 100 indicates drier than normal conditions; more than 100 indicates wetter than normal. Little variation between models suggests greater confidence and reliability. An asterisk 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.



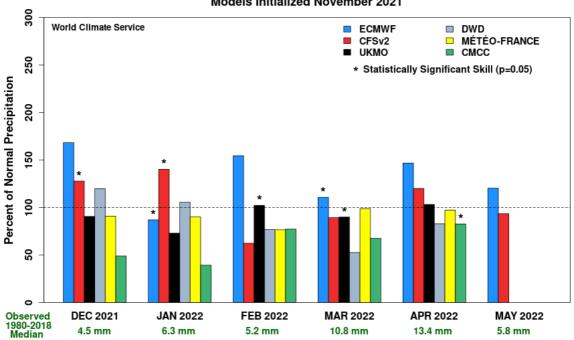
Autumn breeding, December (Horn of Africa)

Precipitation Forecast Winter Breeding Region Models Initialized November 2021



Winter breeding, December–March (Red Sea / Gulf of Aden)
[Historically best: CMCC]

Precipitation Forecast Spring Breeding Region (Central) Models Initialized November 2021



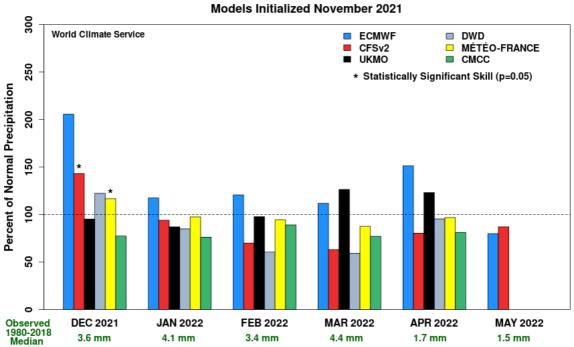
Spring breeding, March–May (Arabian Peninsula)

Precipitation Forecast Spring Breeding Region (Eastern)

Models Initialized November 2021 300 World Climate Service ECMWF DWD CFSv2 ■ MÉTÉO-FRANCE ■ UKMO ■ CMCC 250 * Statistically Significant Skill (p=0.05) Percent of Normal Precipitation 200 150 100 20 DEC 2021 Observed 1980-2018 Median JAN 2022 FEB 2022 **APR 2022** MAY 2022 MAR 2022 6.8 mm 12.5 mm 14.9 mm 16.9 mm 5.2 mm 3.4 mm

Spring breeding, March-May (SE Iran / SW Pakistan)

Precipitation Forecast Spring Breeding Region (Western)



Spring breeding, March–May (NW Africa)