

EARLY WARNING: INCREASED RISK OF FLOODING IN LOW-LYING AREAS

The second dekad of April 2024 usually marks a continuation of the increase of precipitation from late March 2024 across the country. The estimation of precipitation for the current dekad presents a positive anomaly in some areas in Hadramaut and Al Maharah governorates, in Sayun and Tarim cities, that may lead to some flash flooding. The rest of the country will be marked by insignificant change of precipitation during the first dekad in comparison to Long Term Average (LTA) (Fig. 1).

As the Saif rainy season keeps going, precipitation forecasts for the upcoming two dekads indicate that precipitations are expected to rise and exceed 150 mm in some parts of central and northern highland governorates (Ibb, Dhamar, Amran, Hajjah and Sa'ada) by the end of the month. Different level of risk awareness required at low-lying areas located at wadies downstream. The risk of landslides will be increasing alongside with heavy downpours in areas marked by steep topography (equal or above 30 degrees) along the main roads, such as Manakha (Sana'a), Somarah (Ibb) and Kuhlan (Hajjah). These low-lying areas are also expected to be affected by the increased risk of disease outbreaks because of water stagnation where the pests are located due to mosquitoes in the lowland and coastal areas.

High temperatures (reaching 37 to 40 degrees Celsius) will keep affecting areas along the Red Sea coast (Hajjah, Al Hudaydah and Taizz) and Gulf of Aden areas (Lahj, Aden and Abyan). This high temperature episode may likely lead to negative impact on vegetation performance through intense soil water depletion. Furthermore, high temperatures may have a negative effect on livestock, by affecting the milk production and increase susceptibility to diseases and parasites. (Fig. 2).

Pests: Sporadic locusts will persist throughout the Gulf of Aden and Arabic Sea coastal areas in April (especially in the eastern part). A portion of them will also be expected into the interior, towards Hadramout valley, Bayhan, Al Hazm, Shabwah, and the northern plateau, where rain is predicted. There will be one restricted spring breeding generation that includes laying, hatching, and hoppers (Fig. 3).

Fig. 1: Areas expected to be affected by floods: CAMA Forecast (11-20 April 2024)

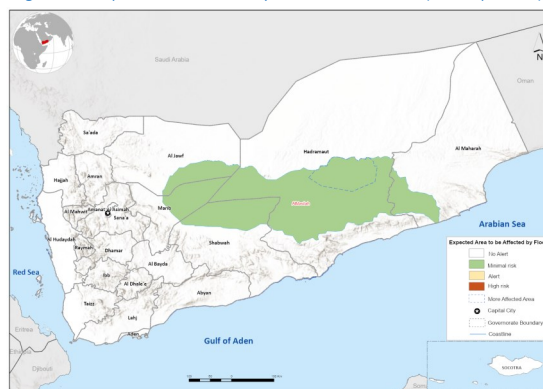


Fig. 2: Areas expected to be high temperatures: CAMA forecast (11-20 April 2024).

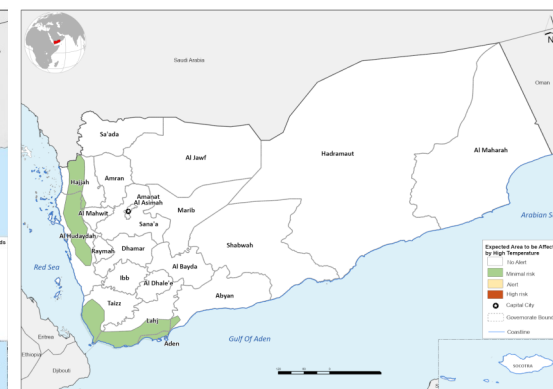
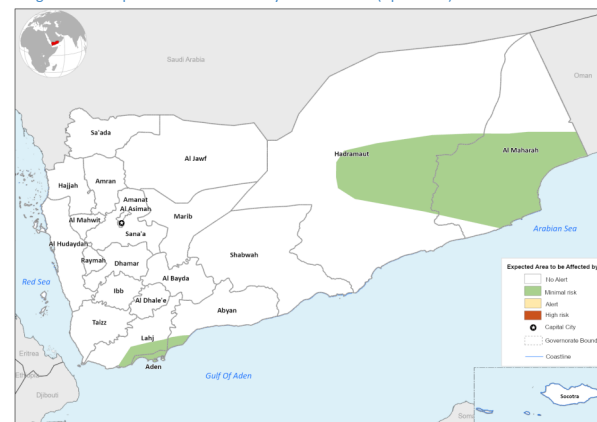


Fig. 3: Areas expected to be affected by Desert Locust (April 2024)



No Alert	No Alert
Minimal Risk	Precaution is advised. Decision-making should kick-start contingency plans
Alert	Avoiding exposure to the hazard and implementation of contingency plans is advised
High Risk	Avoiding exposure to the hazard and implementation of contingency plans is <i>strongly</i> advised

Cyclones	Desert Locusts	Drought Intensity	Extremely High Temperatures	Floods	Landslides	Frost/Low Temperature	Hail	Sand and dust storms	Thunderstorms	Fall Armyworms
No Alert	Minimal Risk	No Alert	Minimal Risk	Minimal Risk	Minimal Risk	No Alert	No Alert	No Alert	No Alert	No Alert

Sources:

- Precipitation, dust, desert locusts, temperature, and wind forecasts were sourced from the Civil Aviation and Meteorology Authority (CAMA), WRF-Chem model (IERSD/NOA), FAO Locust Watch, and the Climate Prediction Centre respectively.
- Drought conditions were sourced from GIEWS.
- Flood impact estimate is based on the intersection of areas to be affected and local population.
- Desert Locust Watch (DLW)

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