

No Alert	No Alert
Minimal Risk	Precaution is advised. Decision-making should kick-start contingency
Alert	Avoiding exposure to the hazard and implementation of contingency
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	Frost/Low	Hail	Sand and dust	Thunderstorms	Fall Armyworms
No Alert	No Alert	No Alert	High Risk	No Alert	No Alert	No Alert	Alert	No Alert	No Alert

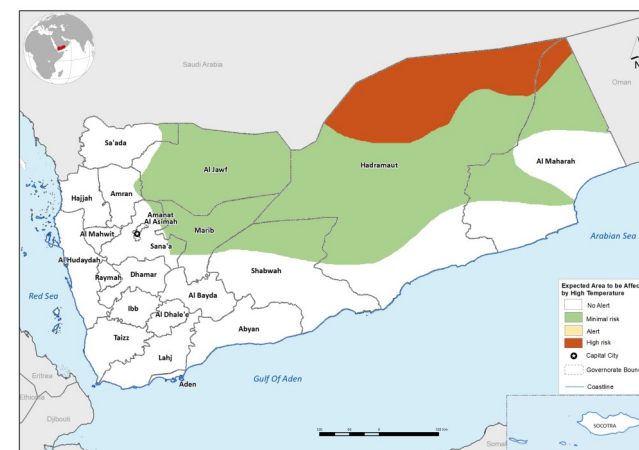
Yemen has continued to suffer the negative effects of climate change with droughts and floods frequently ravaging the conflict-prone country in increasingly severe ways. Incorporating climate science-based information into adaptation initiatives is one of the primary safeguards against the ravages of climate change driven disasters. This bulletin acts as a decision support tool by examining indicators of extreme agrometeorological events across Yemen. From 1 – 10 June 2022, the analyses show that apart from light to moderate rains that were received over the western parts of the country, drought conditions prevailed across Yemen.

From 12 to 20 June 2022, a slight improvement in rainfall is expected particularly over south-central Ibb where the cumulative amount is forecasted to reach 60 mm by midnight on 20 June 2022. Ponding of water in Ibb could therefore be expected. Clearing storm drains that may be clogged with leaves, debris, or any clutter is strongly advised to avoid the potential occurrence of preventable flash floods in Ibb. Rainfall is expected to remain suppressed to below 5 mm across the rest of the country. Therefore, drought is expected to develop from severe to extreme conditions across some cropped areas in western Yemen.

Extremely hot weather amid drought conditions is expected to favour a continued increase in human, animal, and plant diseases (Fig. 1). Diseases like foot and mouth that tend to peak in warmer weather should be monitored closely. Given the possibility of foot and mouth diseases, symptoms such as fever, skin rash, and mouth sores should not be ignored¹ – and systematic isolation upon disease emergence is strongly advised. In addition to very hot weather, dusty conditions are expected especially in dry areas (Fig. 2), and avoiding exposure is encouraged.

Given drought conditions, vegetation has continued to be dry, and this has encouraged a calm desert locust and armyworm situation, therefore, no breeding is expected during the outlook period.

Fig. 1 Areas forecasted to be affected by high temperature



Source: Analysis based on CAMA forecasts

Fig. 2 Areas forecasted to be affected by dust



1- <https://www.cdc.gov/hand-foot-mouth/about/signs-symptoms.html>

Sources:

- Precipitation, dust, desert locusts, temperature, and wind forecasts were sourced from the Civil Aviation and Meteorology Authority (CAMA), [Global Flood Awareness System](#).
- [WRF - Chem model \(IERSD/NOA\)](#), FAO Locust Watch, and the Climate Prediction Centre respectively.
- Data on drought conditions was sourced from GIEWS.
- Flood impact estimate is based on the intersection of areas to be affected and local population.