

## EARLY WARNING: TROPICAL CYCLONE DINGANI SUBSIDES WHILE FREDDY PERSISTS

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

The Tropical Cyclone (TC) Dingani that was reported to have formed in the South Indian Ocean region<sup>1</sup> has subsided while its neighbour, TC Freddy has persisted and is likely to make landfall to the shores of Africa. TC Freddy, therefore, presents no immediate threat to Yemen, however, travellers from Yemen visiting southern Africa should be vigilant as there is a high probability of TC Freddy causing dangerous storm surges especially to the shores of Madagascar and Mozambique. Other areas likely to experience the influence of TC Freddy by Friday 24 February 2023 include Zambia, Malawi, South Africa, and Botswana; all these places are likely to be characterised by damaging winds and intense storms. Where possible, plans to visit these countries should be delayed.

**Pests:** A few Desert Locust hoppers and adults were spotted along the Red Sea Coast of Yemen in the past week. In the coming week, the forecast indicates some DL breeding should be expected across the Red Sea Coast although it is unlikely to reach threatening levels (Fig. 1). While scattered Fall Armyworms presence cannot be ruled out, they are also unlikely to reach threatening levels due to suppressed rainfall across the country. In the event of FAW appearance in fields or gardens, farmers are urged to smear cooking oil on plants as this attracts ants which in turn kill any FAW that may be hidden in the plants.

**Temperature Forecast:** Slightly above normal temperatures are forecasted across the country. Although temperatures will begin to warm up across much of Yemen, the highlands may still experience below normal temperatures. While cold weather is known to affect human health, internally displaced people (IDPs) are especially at risk of cold shocks as makeshifts may not be sufficient protection. Bitterly cold weather may cause serious diseases and even death. Where possible, the highlands should be avoided, or temporal shelter sought for protection against colds.

Fig. 1 Areas forecasted to be affected by Desert Locusts (DL)



<sup>1</sup> <https://bit.ly/3XOL6NX>

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