

**EARLY WARNING: HIGHLANDS SHOULD BRACE FOR DEADLIER DOWNPOURS AND FLOODS IN THE COMING WEEK**

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

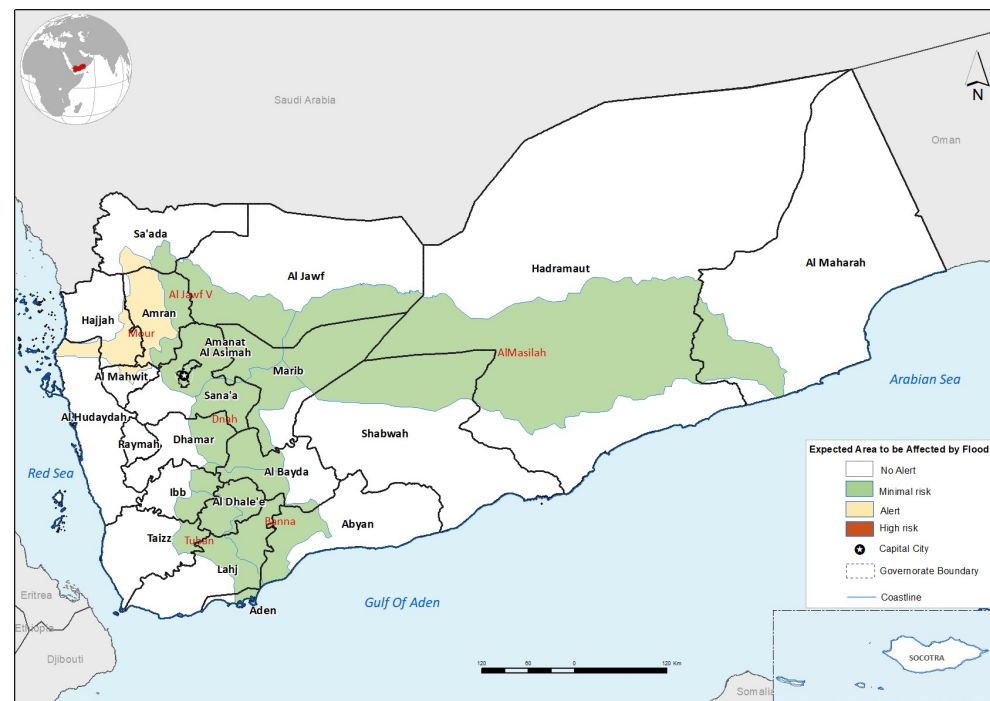
The return of the Saif rainy season was with a rough start as storms flooded out streets in Sana'a, Al-Mahwit, Dhamar, Amran, Hajjah, Raymah, Ibb, Sa'adah, Taizz, Hadramaut, and Marib governorates. Field reports indicate that as flood water swept away critical infrastructure, 31 households were affected in Al-Haraziyah Al-Uliyah, and Al-Sufflah sub-districts of Salah district in Taizz governorate. Overall, more than 9,000 families have been affected by floods across the country since the latter half of March<sup>1</sup>.

Forecasts until mid-April favour the formation of heavy rainfall with a risk of major flooding. Therefore, the stormy weather that has been disrupting livelihoods after leaving thousands of people across the country cut off from shelter, clean water, sanitation, and basic infrastructure on its way to the wreckage is expected to continue. Nearly all the flood-ravaged cities are expected to be affected by deadlier downpours that will put 22,000 people at risk of floods in Dnah catchment that extends across Sana'a and Dhamar governorates, 3,000 in Wadi Bana (Ibb and Lahj), 2,700 in Amasilah (Hadramaut), 1,700 in Maur (Hajjah), 1,600 in Alamanah (Al Jawf), and 1,500 in Tuban (Lahj). These areas and much of the Highlands should therefore brace for deadlier downpours and floods in the coming week.

While most parts of the Highlands have retained enough soil moisture to support the planting of cereal, farmers are advised to exercise caution as heavy rainfall tends to sweep away seeds which leads to poor distribution and sometimes affects germination. Planting during or immediately after a heavy downpour is therefore discouraged. Further, as heavy rainfall is likely to drench most parts of Yemen, bacterial diseases such as cholera outbreaks are expected to take their toll, especially in IDP camps where critical water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure has already been swept away. Humanitarian interventions to reinforce WASH facilities in these areas are therefore strongly encouraged.

**Pests:** Although the Desert Locust and Fall Armyworm situation has continued to be calm<sup>2</sup>, the return of the rains will potentially encourage vegetation growth which will likely lead to their re-emergence. Alertness is therefore recommended.

Fig. 1: Areas forecasted to be affected by floods. Analysis based on CAMA forecast, population estimates from OCHA, and slope data from ESRI



<sup>1</sup><https://bit.ly/3m07xTv>  
<sup>2</sup><https://www.fao.org/ag/locusts/en/info/info/index.html>

- 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.

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