

EARLY WARNING: LIGHT-MODERATE RAINFALL TO CONTINUE UNTIL LATE SEPTEMBER

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| 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 | Frost/Low Temperature | Hail | Sand and dust | Thunderstorms | Fall Armyworms |
|----------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|----------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| No Alert | Minimal Risk | No Alert | No Alert | Minimal Risk | No Alert | No Alert | No Alert | No Alert | No Alert |

Adverse agrometeorological conditions are known to reverse years of agro-economic progress. Overwhelming scientific evidence suggests that agrometeorological early warnings, when used as a decision-support tool, have the potential to cushion agroclimatic shocks and further economic progress. Examining agrometeorological forecasts for the period 11 – 20 September 2023 across Yemen, a couple of patterns emerge: first, substantial rainfall decreases are expected with only light to moderate rainfall over the western parts of the country. The expected light to moderate rainfall is likely to induce flash floods, especially in lowland areas with poor drainage facilities, thus potentially putting about 4,000 people at risk in Zabid catchment that extends across Ibb and Al Hudaydah Governorates. South Maor catchment along the boundary of Hajjah and Al Mahwit Governorates is also expected to be characterized by scattered flash floods that will potentially affect about 2,500 inhabitants. Emergency managers are encouraged to revisit flood management plans and provide necessary forecast-based actions in these areas, especially for vulnerable farming communities and internally displaced people.

Second, the forecasted light-moderate rainfall is expected to encourage the resurgence of winter Desert Locusts (DL) earlier than usual across the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden coasts. Solitarious adults that usually group in the interior of the country around the Hadramaut valley area are also expected to migrate towards the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden coasts after vegetation dries out in the interior of Yemen. Vigilance and continued surveys remain a necessity.

Fig. 1 Areas forecasted to be affected by floods

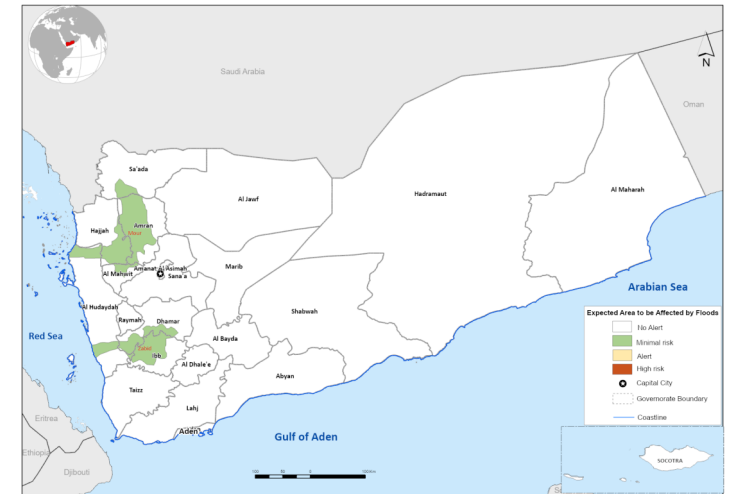


Fig. 2 Areas forecasted to be affected by Desert Locusts



* 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.

Please contact: YE-FSNIS@fao.org.

