

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 strongly advised

With 20.7 million people in need of humanitarian assistance¹, the throes of hunger, enduring undernutrition, and food insecurity are reaching record-breaking levels in Yemen. The impacts of droughts and floods on food security are well documented; they include destruction of farm produce, loss of lives, and as a consequence, loss of labour for agricultural productivity. This report acts as a decision support tool by examining the possible occurrence of floods and droughts across Yemen. From 16 – 31 March 2022, the analyses show very little rainfall across the country apart from Sana'a which experienced a cloudburst on 16 March 2022. Cloudbursts are sudden heavy rainfalls that are usually local and occur in a short period. The cloudburst of 16 March 2022 translated into flooded streets and camps of internally displaced persons².

From 01 to 10 April 2022, dry spells are expected across the whole country (Fig. 1). Dry spells or consecutive dry days are an effective metric of extreme climatic events with implications on drought-driven water availability. Therefore, this sequence of consecutive dry days should be factored into all crop and water management decisions across Yemen.

Other hazards that may affect parts of Yemen from 01 – 10 April 2022 include an increase in temperatures, especially across lowlands and desert areas. However, parts of the Highlands are still likely to experience low temperatures of less than 5°C with Jabal AlNabi Shuaib (Sana'a Governorate) forecasted to be the coldest at 2°C. Most of the cold temperatures are expected to occur after midnight. Regarding Desert Locusts (DL), while a generally calm situation has returned, a few adults may still be present along the Red Sea Coastal plain. However, further breeding is unlikely especially considering the forecasted dry spells³. Further, given the forecasted dry conditions, an increase in dusty conditions should be expected especially across areas near deserts. Dust storms are known to reduce crop yields by burying seedlings and triggering the loss of plant tissue. Decision-making should, therefore, factor in sheltering plants where possible.

Sources

- Precipitation, dust, desert locusts, temperature, and wind forecasts were sourced from the Civil Aviation and Meteorology Authority (CAMA), WRF-Chem model (IERSD/NDA), 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.

Fig. 1 Areas forecasted to be affected by dry spells



Source: Analysis based on CAMA forecasts

¹ <https://www.wfp.org/emergencies/yemen-emergency>
² <https://english.aawsat.com/home/article/3540526/yemenis-accuse-houthi-neglect-corruption-floods-wreak-havoc-sanaa>
³ <https://www.fao.org/ag/locusts/common/ecg/1914/en/DL522e.pdf>

