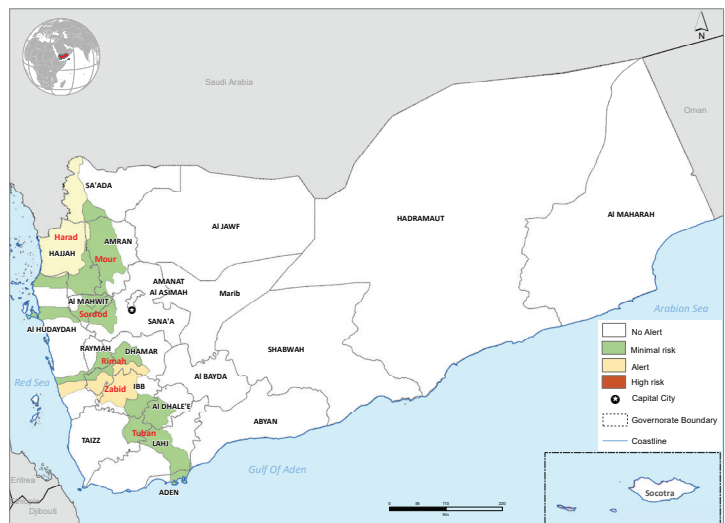


<b>No Alert</b>	No Alert
<b>Minimal Risk</b>	Precaution is advised. Decision-making should kick-start contingency plans
<b>Alert</b>	Avoiding exposure to the hazard and implementation of contingency plans is advised
<b>High Risk</b>	Avoiding exposure to the hazard and implementation of contingency plans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

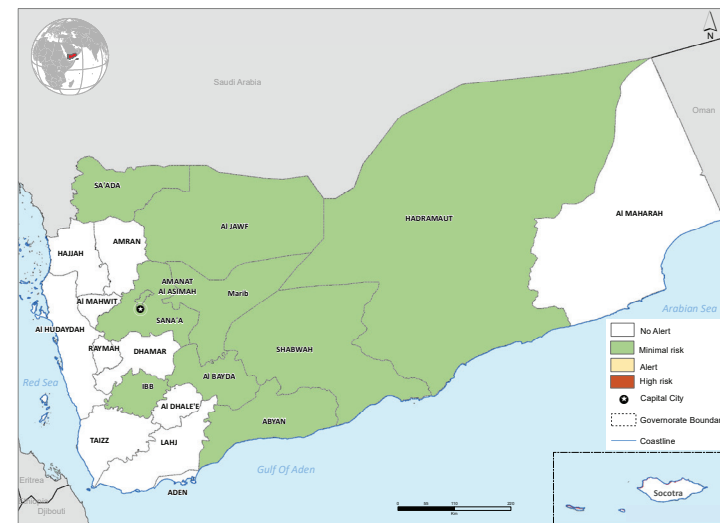
Cyclones	Desert Locusts	Drought Intensity	Extremely High Temperatures	Floods	Frost	Hail	Sand and dust storms	Thunderstorms
No Alert	Minimal Risk	No Alert	No Alert	Alert	No Alert	No Alert	No Alert	No Alert

**Fig. 1** Areas forecasted to be affected by floods



Source: Analysis based on CMA forecasts

**Fig. 2** Areas forecasted to be affected by Desert Locusts



Source: FAO Locust Watch

Yemen is one of the most water insecure countries in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Region which makes it severely predisposed to climate related hazards that threaten agriculture and put millions of lives at risk. Agrometeorological analyses for the period 11 – 20 August 2021 indicate that rainfall will continue to lower temperatures therefore pastoral, arable, and human health are unlikely to be negatively affected by high temperatures which in the recent past critically affected growth of crops and animal wellbeing.

Torrential rains are expected especially after 13 August 2021 and may breach the 40 mm threshold considered to be a trigger point for floods in lowlands of some wadies which will likely affect an estimated 3000 people in Wadi Sordod (Al Hudaydah), 3900 in Wadi Rimah (Al Hudaydah), 3600 in Wadi Zabid (Al Hudaydah), and 1500 in Wadi Tuban (Ibb).

Desert Locusts (DL) early warning information indicates swarms in Sa'adah, Sana'a, Ibb, Al Bayda, Shabwah, Marib, and Hadramaut starting mid-July to early-August. This is forecasted to increase as small scale breeding continues its extension to the Eastern Plateau<sup>1</sup>.

The life cycle of Fall Armyworms that were recently spotted in most governorates is now generally completed and will thus no longer pose a threat to cereal crops.

**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.

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.fao.org/ag/locusts/common/ecg/1914/en/DL514e.pdf>

