AGROMETEOROLOGICAL EARLY WARNING BULLETIN | 21-31 July 2021

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

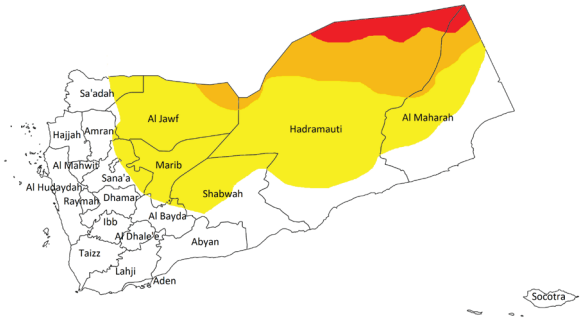
No Risk	No risk
Low Alert	Precaution is advised. Decision-making should kick-start contingency plans
High Alert	Avoiding exposure to the hazard and implementation of contingency plans is advised
High Risk	Avoiding exposure to the hazard and implementation of contingency plans is strongly advised

Large changes in climate change fuelled extreme events have been observed across Yemen in recent years with major implications for crop yields, surface water supplies, and human/animal health. Analysis for the period 21 – 31 July show that the high temperatures experienced in the past months will continue to drop as rainfall increases further across the country.

Heavy rainfall is expected over much of the western half of the country which will likely trigger floods that may affect about 2,000 people in Wadi Banna (Abyan/Lahj), 900 in Wadi Ahour (Abyan), 2,000 in Wadi Zabid (Al Hudaydah), 6,500 in Wadi Siham (Al Hudaydah), 15,000 in Wadi Mour (Hajjah/Al Hudaydah), 4,200 in Wadi Al Faj (Hajjah/Al Hudaydah), and 700 in Wadi Baihan (Shabwah).

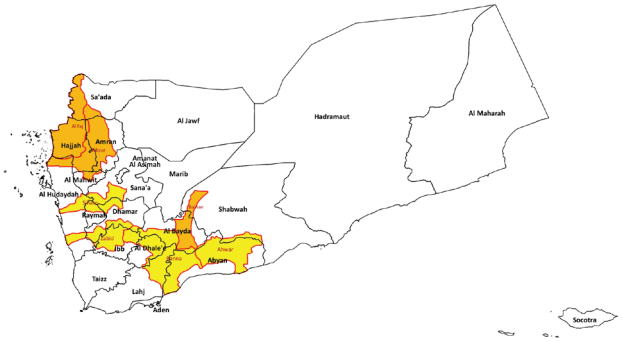
Desert Locusts (DL) early warning indicates that small-scale breeding is expected in regions that have experienced rainfall recently; areas identified to be especially at risk of locust breeding include Hadramut (Thamud), Shabwah (Ataq), and Marib governorates. The breeding may be supplemented by more locusts from Saudi Arabia[1]. Forward planning that takes DL protection into account across these areas is strongly advised.

Fig. 1 Areas forecasted to be affected by extremely high temperatures



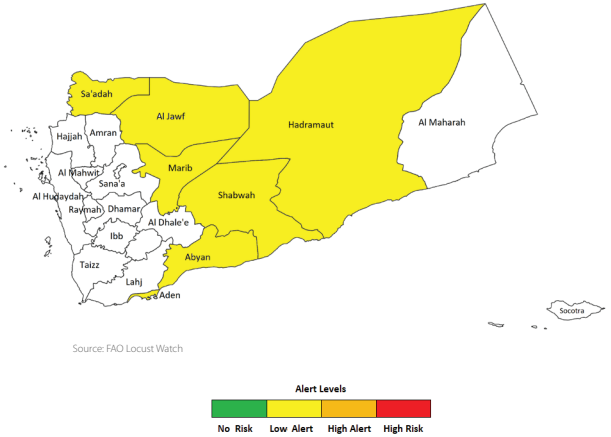
Source: Analysis based on CPC forecasts

Fig. 2 Areas forecasted to be affected by floods



Source: Analysis based on CAMA forecasts

Fig. 3 Areas forecasted to be affected by Desert Locusts



Source: FAO Locust Watch

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.

[1] http://www.fao.org/ag/locusts/common/ecg/1914/en/DL513e.pdf

For More Information, Please contact: YE-FSNIS@fao.org