

# PHASE I PROPOSAL FOR YEMEN'S PILOT PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE (PPCR)



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# Agenda



- Country Background
- PPCR in Yemen
- Four Pillars of Phase I
- Implementation Arrangements
- Phase II – Emerging Themes

# Country Background

## Overview

- Poorest country in MENA
- Rapidly decreasing oil revenues
- Rapidly rising population
- Rural poor constitute 85% of the total population
- Increasing insecurity



# Country Background

## Challenges of Climate Change

(Based on sectors identified in the NAPA)

### Increased

- Threat to fisheries, coastal and marine ecosystems, and coastal populations
- Food insecurity due to decreased agricultural income from reduced crop harvests
- Frequency of natural disasters (floods, storms, landslides) country-wide



### Reduced

- Water supply due to increased incidence of droughts, floods, and rainfall variability
- Crop harvests [and agricultural income] due to irregular rainfall
- Female education due to increases in water transport duties



# Country Background

## Overall Challenges

- Inconsistent climate change diagnosis (*focus of Pillar 1*)
  - ▣ Data challenges and gaps
  - ▣ Limited capacity (CAMA, NWRA, AREA)
  - ▣ Lack of knowledge base on climate change and adaptation options
- Need for targeted capacity building at all levels of governance (*focus of Pillar 2*)
- Key sectors/stakeholders facing multiple risks and challenges simultaneously: climate risk, food security risk, disaster risk, health risks, etc. (*Focus of Pillar 3 for SPCR*)

# PPCR in Yemen

## Overview



### □ Goal

- Mainstream climate resilience into development for transformational change

### □ Objective

- Address climate resilience as a core development issue, and as part of a comprehensive response to various vulnerabilities facing Yemen

# PPCR in Yemen

## Specific Objectives



- ❑ **Mainstream climate change and resilience** into national and sectoral development, policies, plans, and programs including private sector initiatives;
- ❑ **Target vulnerable stakeholders** and communities, especially women, who are disproportionately affected by climate change;
- ❑ **Raise awareness and strengthen capacity** to deal with climate change in government, the private sector, local communities, and civil society groups;
- ❑ **Scale-up successful climate resilient pilot investments** to bring about transformational change.

# PPCR in Yemen

## Progress

- ❑ **May 2009:** Yemen selected as a pilot country
- ❑ **August 2009:** Highest level government commitment to PPCR by establishment of Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change (IMCCC)
- ❑ **July 2009 – ongoing:** Broad-based consultations with all stakeholder groups & line agencies
- ❑ **May 12, 2010:** Final draft of PPCR Phase I Proposal and budget presented to IMCCC for endorsement
- ❑ **June 23, 2010:** Presentation to PPCR Sub-Committee for decision

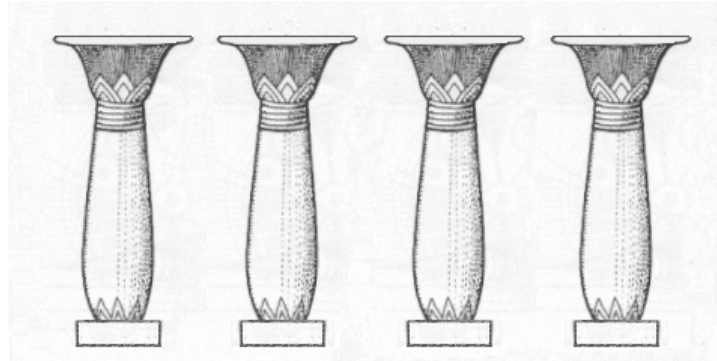
## Next Steps

- ❑ **August 2010:** Effectiveness of Phase I (12-15 months)
- ❑ **Feb/March 2011:** Preparation of 'identified' Phase II investments
- ❑ **July 2011:** Completion of Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR)



# Four Pillars of Phase I

## Overview



- I. Climate Change Information System and Awareness Raising**
- II. Mainstreaming Climate Change Resilience into National Development Planning**
- III. Formulation of Yemen's SPCR & Identification of Phase II Interventions**
- IV. Program Coordination of the PPCR**

# Four Pillars of Phase I



## Pillar 1: Climate Change Information System and Awareness Raising

### ❑ Objective:

*Broaden and strengthen the existing MOU to establish a shared mechanism for climate data collection and management by relevant agencies, including greater public awareness.*

### ❑ Expected Outcomes:

- *Relevant agencies that are better prepared to deal with climate and other risks;*
- *Improved public awareness regarding climate and other risks.*

# Four Pillars of Phase I

## Pillar II: Mainstreaming Climate Change Resilience into National Development Planning

### □ **Objective:**

*Equip key line agencies to integrate climate and other risk considerations into sectoral and cross-sectoral policies, strategies, and plans.*

### □ **Expected Outcomes:**

- *Line agencies that are better prepared to integrate climate and other risks to sectoral and cross-sectoral policies, strategies, and plans;*
- *Development of a strategic and long-term vision regarding formal and informal school curricula.*

# Four Pillars of Phase I



## Pillar III: Formulation of Yemen's SPCR and Identification of Phase II Interventions

### ❑ **Objective:**

*Develop Yemen's Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR) and identify priority interventions for preparation and implementation under Phase II.*

### ❑ **Expected Outcomes:**

- *A strategic vision, plan, and road-map for mainstreaming climate resilience into development plans;*
- *Strong local and national ownership of pilot interventions.*

# Four Pillars of Phase I



## Pillar IV: Program Coordination

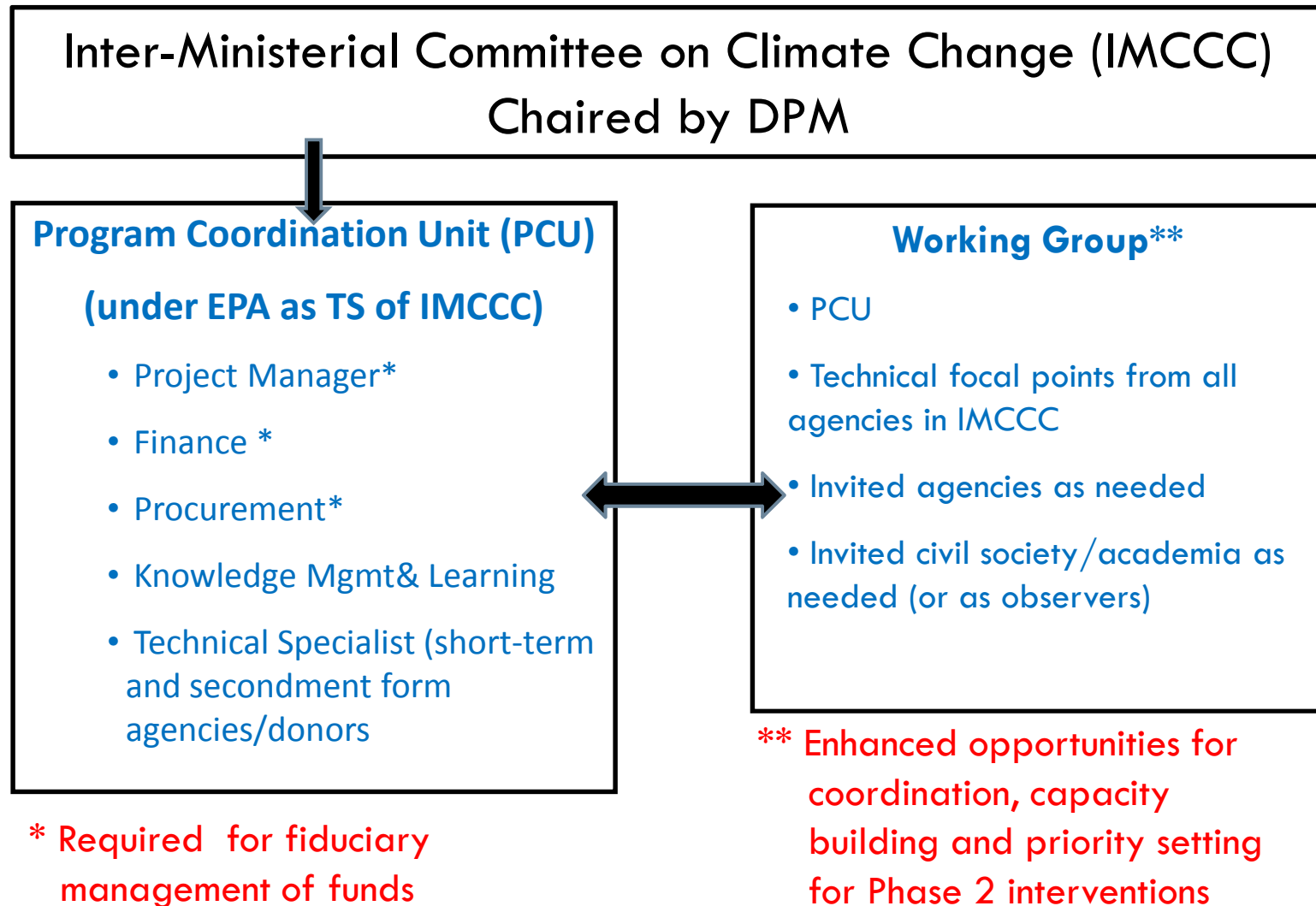
### ❑ **Objective:**

*Enhance the capacity of the EPA as the Technical Secretariat of IMCCC to coordinate the preparation and implementation of PPCR*

### ❑ **Expected Outcomes:**

- *Improved capacity of the PCU to coordinate and oversee PPCR*
- *Enhanced leadership role for IMCCC to effectively mainstream climate resilience into Yemen's development*

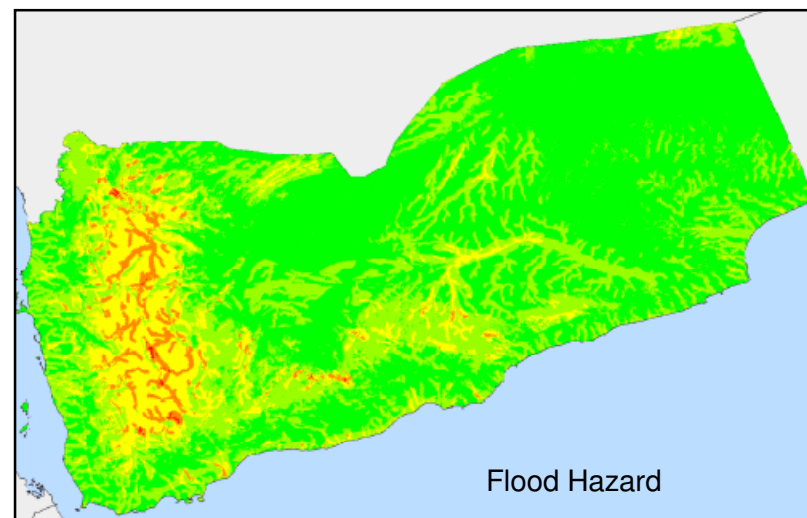
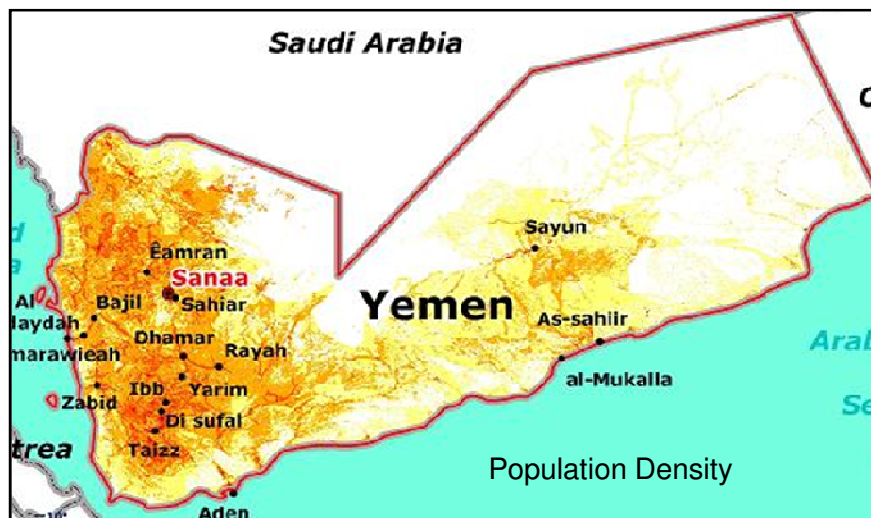
# Implementation Arrangements



# Phase II: Emerging Themes

(Based on consultative dialogue and feedback)

- ❑ Climate change as an opportunity – *not* a catastrophe
- ❑ Mainstreaming climate resilience into 4<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan for Poverty Reduction (DPPR)
- ❑ Comprehensive, integrated “risk management” response to the changing climate and other risks to various sectors (food security, disaster, health)



# Phase II: Initial Ideas

## Triggering “Transformational Change”

### Going beyond conventional projects by:

- ❑ Targeting specific sub-national/governorate level areas
- ❑ Targeting “spatial hotspots” to integrate climate risks with other risks, and demonstrate opportunities for synergies and cost-effectiveness
- ❑ Targeting select “stakeholder” group, i.e. women/youth





*SHUKRAN!!*

