

Strategic Initiative on Climate Change Impacts, Adaptation, and Development in Mountain Regions Yemen

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1. Background

1.1 General information of Yemen:

- **The Republic of Yemen (ROY) covers a total land area of 4550000 square km.**
- **It has population estimated at about 22 Millions (according to the census of 2004). The population density is centered in the highlands areas. Yemen has one of highest population growth rate in around 3.1%.**
- **It is located in the south west of the Arabian Peninsula.**
- **It has many islands in the Red Sea and Arabian Sea, the largest one is Socotra Archipelago on the Arab sea .**
- **The country is bordered by Saudi Arabia to the north, Oman to the east, the Arabian Sea to the south and the Red Sea to the west.**

1. 2 Climate:

- **Precipitation in the Highland is important, and is distributed in two rainfall seasons: March/April and June to September.**
- **The western part of the highlands which generally exceeds 2000m in altitude, has monthly temperatures situated between 10-18 degree and an average annual rainfall ranging from 400-600mm.**

Types of Land degradation

Area (sq km)	Type of Land
48568.97	Desert Land
370.9	Chemical Degradation of land (Saline agriculture land)
58159.4	Land dunes
4752.5	Land degraded by heavy winds erosion
1029.4	Land degraded by light winds erosion
172.2	Physically degraded lands
281968.04	Rocky Land
6615.04	Mountainous Terraces
2721.54	Naturally Stable Land (Forests and trees)
6439.6	Land affected by water light erosion
18468.13	Land affected by water medium erosion
25798.35	Land degraded by water heavy erosion

Climate Change Impact



Over tree cutting



Wadi Bank flood



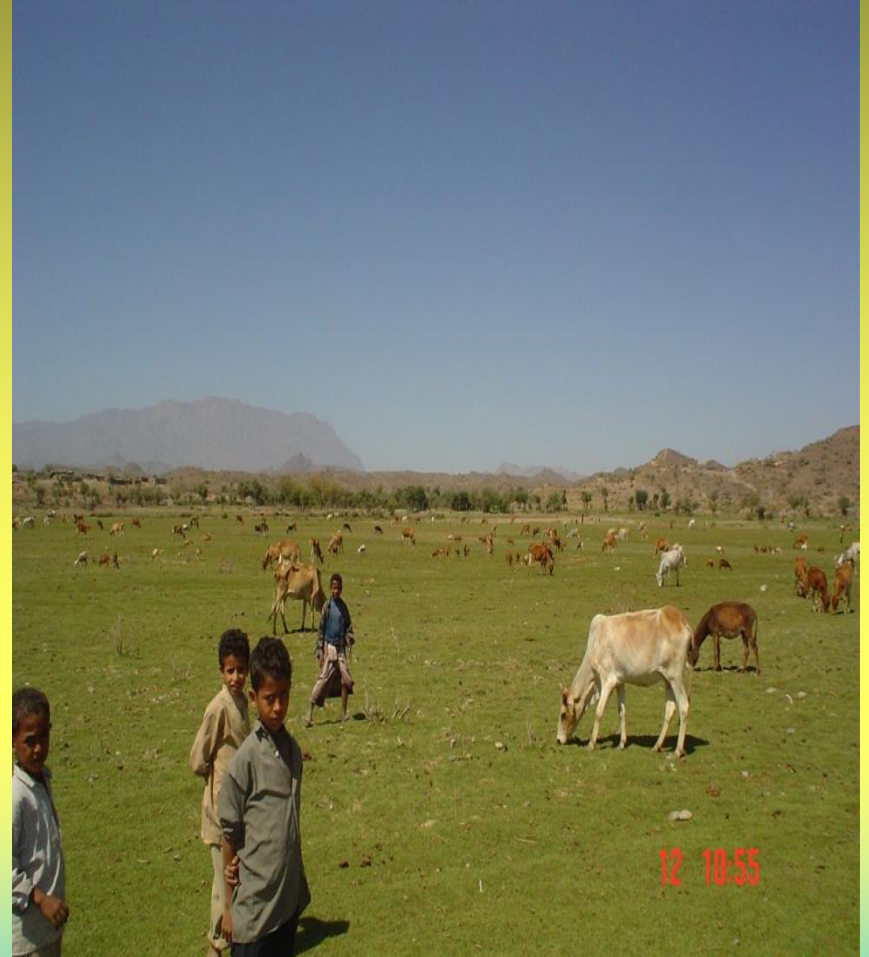
Road construction



Effectives of climate change on road construction



Rangeland management



Policy Statements in Yemen

On Natural Resources

- ❖ Work towards the protection of renewable natural resources and biodiversity at the level of the watershed from degradation, pollution and depletion.
- ❖ Work towards the establishment of coordination mechanisms among concerned institutions/agencies of development interventions and structures construction within watersheds in order to avoid such activities negative impact and to minimize the risks of erosion, sedimentation and related impacts between watersheds upstream and downstream area.
- ❖ Highlight the importance of the indigenous knowledge related to natural resource (Soil, water and regenerative cover) management and traditional agriculture and grazing management and develop such practices taking into consideration the technical, environmental and social aspects.
- ❖ Surface water management aiming at the most beneficial use and groundwater recharging .



On Socio-economic aspects

- ❖ Promote the beneficiaries direct involvement in projects planning, implementation and operation and maintenance activities.
- ❖ Develop and adopt programmes for awareness and extension involving all concerned parties.
- ❖ Cooperate and coordinate with parties concerned for the urban expansion organization.



On Institutional and legislation aspects

- ❖ Work towards building an appropriate institution responding to the integrated watershed management approach .
- ❖ Ensure need funds local budget as well as from other funding sources required for the different regions of the country integrated watershed management interventions.
- ❖ Adopt a strategy and national plans and programmes for integrated sustainable watershed management based on identified priorities which take into consideration the natural resources conditions and local people participation with emphasis on the women role in this field.
- ❖ Develop and implement appropriate regulations and laws required for the natural resources sustainable use and development within the watersheds such regulations and laws should not be in contradiction with previous elaborated legislation.



Recommendations

- Implementation of policy statements concerning people participation for natural resources conservation .
- Insure for rural people awareness to use natural resources as sustainability.
- Involving rural women in project plans for watershed management.
- Increase budget for watershed management activities locally and Internationally.
- Develop the regulations and laws regarding at natural resources aspects.





Thank you for your attention