Yemen

Interim national progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action

Name of focal point : Abdulkhaleq Y Al-Ghaberi
Organization : Ministry of Water and Environment
Designation : Director General of Environment & Emergencies
E-mail address : alghaberi1@gmail.com
Telephone : +967 777 185 503
Fax : +967 1 418 295
Additional Focal points/ other comments :

Reporting period : 2007-2009
Last updated on : 5 November 2008
Print date : 09 Dec 2008
Reporting language : English

An HFA Monitor update published by PreventionWeb
https://www.preventionweb.net/english/countries/asia/yem/
Area 1
The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Strategic Goal Statement:
Despite the weakness of the DRR concept, Yemen has started to apply defiant policies that aimed to integrate the risk reduction practices into the development activities. Environmental Impact Assessment procedures of the development projects, Safety Standards, place safety and Labor Health regulations and other related principles are being institutionalized and applied as a component of the National development strategies. Yemeni local authorities are increasingly embarking on formulating through public-private stakeholder participation of City Development Strategies (CDS) for economic growth, poverty alleviation and service delivery.

Area 2
The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Strategic Goal Statement:
In 2008, Yemen has started developing a sound Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery system using the funds made available by GFDRR/WB. The key components of this project are: 1. Strengthening the National System for Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery. Main activities under this component will include: National Disaster Risk Reduction & Recovery Strategy, including building political support across relevant central-government agencies, Institutional Strengthening and Legal framework, Management Information System (including basic necessary equipment and staff training) and Awareness Building and Education. 2. Developing Viable Models to Mainstream Disaster Risk Reduction into Local Development. Pilot activities to demonstrate integration of Disaster Risk Reduction into Local Development and to strengthen/create both horizontal and vertical links between central government agencies and local governments on issues of DRR. Based on a region-wide GFDRR Call for proposals launched on September 5, 2007, three pilot activities have been selected to be part of this component. They are as follows: (a) Hazard Risk Management Institutional Mainstreaming Strategy and Priority Intervention Areas in Sana’a; (b) Integrating Hazard Preparedness in the Yemen Social Fund; and (c) Integration of Hazard Management into the Public Works Program. The MWE through the cooperation with GFDRR and IFRC has signed a MoU with the Yemen Red Crescent Society for implementing a project aimed to develop and pilot a community-based disaster risk reduction program working with communities whose vulnerabilities are already identified through vulnerability–capacity assessments (VCAs) and the governmental references.

Area 3
The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Strategic Goal Statement:
2006, The Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) with the National Team (Platform) of Environmental Emergencies and Disaster Risk reduction (NTEDR) has developed a Nation Environmental Contingency Plan and Rapid Environmental Assessment in Disaster Guidelines. The Ministry of Interior through Support from UNDP developed a draft of the national Disaster Management Plan.

2008, National Maritime Oil Spell Contingency plan has been declared by the Cabinet.

In 2003; The Ministry of Interior with support from UNDP, Yemen office, has established a Disaster Management Unit (DMA) to coordinate the disaster response agenda. A draft of National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) has been developed in 2005.

**Priority for action 1**

*Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.*

---

**Core indicator 1**

*National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

2: Some progress, but without systematic policy and/or institutional commitment

**Description:**

In the last decades; the Government of Yemen as one of LCD countries, was focusing only in the infrastructure and other development activities. The MWE established the General Directorate of Environmental Emergencies (DGEE) as the 1st governmental institution specified to act on risk reduction aspects such as natural and man-made risks identification, mapping early warning system and so on (please see the legal documents on www.mweye.org).

2004, MWE started to introduce the concepts of risk reduction through multi-stakeholders approach establish the NTEDR as the 1st national platform act on DRR aspects. Now the development of DRR national strategy and legal framework has been recognized by the government as one of the national priority.

The Government with support from GFDRR has started the primary steps of some key activities to develop a national strategy and enhance the legal framework of DRR in Yemen at the National level. In the same direction, other MoU has been signed between GDEE/MWE and Yemeni Red Crescent Society (YRCS) to launch a DRR capacity building program at the community level that will be supported by GFDRR mechanism.

**Context & Constraints:**

The limited resources, the lacking of public and official awareness, lacking of expertise & knowledge, lack of the risk information, weakness of the coordination mechanism and the limited capacity of GDEE are the main impediment face the government. Additional the mentioned obstacles, some international organizations create such disturbing problems between the local agencies through encouraging and feeding the clashes between local governmental agencies. Most of the clashes come neither because of conceptual misunderstanding, mixing between the wide concepts of DRR and disaster response and/or the absence of the clear institutional framework.

To enhance the existing efforts of the MWE, It is strongly recommended to; 1. enhance the exiting programs on DRR by providing more resources 2. Strengthen the information and knowledge sharing, 3.
Gave a clear identification and differentiations mandates between the concept of Disaster Reduction and Disaster Response. 4. And to develop clear coordination mechanisms, guidelines and rules in terms of DRR between the UN organizations neither the international or their local branches where they sometimes playing oboist rules to DRR efforts by duplicating the same programs and creating a conflicts between the local governmental agencies.

**Core indicator 2**

*Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels*

**Level of Progress achieved:**
3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

**Description:**
Through support from the GFDRR up 1 million US$ project allocated to enhance mainstreaming Disaster and climate change risk reduction at the national level (National platform, national strategy and legal framework), that being implementing by GDEE/MWE under GFDRR/WB supervision. Also up to 1.5 million US$ now in the pipe (may be allocated next year) to mainstreaming community based management for disaster risk reduction which will be implemented by GDEE/MWE and Yemeni Red Crescent Society with coordination and support from GFDRR/WB and IFRC.

So, the Government of Yemen has recognized the this support and started the several step that present the government commitment such establishment of Disaster and Climate Change Risk Reduction Unit (DCRU) within MWE and planning to allocate local fund up to 500000 US$ for DCRU in the ministry of finance as local contribution to cover running cost of DCRU and other DRR activities for the next 3 years. Hopefully after 3 years, National Strategy and legal framework will be issued and declared.

**Context & Constraints:**
Several challenges and barriers emerges since the establishment of the general directorate of environmental emergencies within the MWE in 2003. This was the 1st governmental body mandated for national and manmade risks reduction and prevention. This GD started to introduce the DRR concept and it is related aspects, and establish the National Platform. The main challenges GDEE faces can be summarized as the following: 1. Lacking to the DRR knowledge and/or misunderstanding of the new concept. 2. Absent of the clear legislations in disaster response and disaster reduction. 3. Lacking for expertise. 4. Unconscious interventions that may be done by some international organization and/or there offices in the country. These interventions sometimes create a coordination conflicts between the national agencies and affect on the coordination progress. 5. Lacking to the financial resources. This factor is the major key challenges. Because 6. the DRR concept is new concept in general and there is a huge gap in awareness at the official and the public levels.

**Core indicator 3**

*Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels*

**Level of Progress achieved:**
2: Some progress, but without systematic policy and/or institutional commitment

**Description:**
As mentioned previously, MWE with YRCS are planning to start some action in this regards with support and coordination from GFDRR and IFRC. This initiative aimed to build the capacity of the local administration and enhance the mainstreaming of DCCRR community based management systems,
enhance the knowledge and DRR awareness.

**Context & Constraints:**
DRR awareness is almost missing among the public, policy makers even higher level all over the country. Lacking of the financial resources, appropriate educational materials and capacity are the main constrains face the existing efforts to develop Disaster and Climate Change Risk Reduction vision at the local level. The local administrations are willing to work closely with the central government to address the DRR agenda in their authorities but there is no available resources to handle this issues.

**Core indicator 4**

*A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.*

**Level of Progress achieved:**
3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

**Description:**
There are two forms of National platform deal with disaster aspects as follows:
1. In 1998, Supreme Civil Defines Council was declared by presidential decree as multi-stakeholders committee address the disaster response coordination and commitments. Despite its weakness it can improved in terms of institutional arrangements and capacity building.
2. In 2005, Notional Team for Environmental Emergencies and Disaster Risk Reduction (NTEDR) was established under supervision of the Minister of Water & Environment with guidance from UNISDR and Joint UNEP/OCHA Environmental Unit.

**Context & Constraints:**
The main constraints can be summarized as the following:
1. Lacking for the financial resources for the organizational purposes.
2. Absent of such the legal framework in Disaster Reduction that identify the tasks of the deferent agencies.
3. Lacking of the DCCRR awareness among the officials rather than the public.
4. The mixing in the concept of disaster reduction and response.
5. Other cultural aspects.

**Priority for action 2**

*Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning*

**Core indicator 1**

*National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors.*

**Level of Progress achieved:**
1: Minor progress with few signs of forward action in plans or policy

**Description:**
The term of Early Warning System is not yet included in the majority of Disaster management legal framework system yet but several authorities are practicing the some tasks of some Early warning. These National bodies can be utilized, if the suitable resources secured, within an appropriate
coordination mechanism to act as Disaster and Climate Change National Early Warning system as follows:
1. For the geological Hazards; the National Center for Seismic and Volcanic Monitoring, under the Supervision of Ministry of Oil and Minerals.
2. For the Desert Locust attacks, the National Center for Desert Locust Fighting with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.
3. The National Center for Remote Sensing under the Ministry of Telecommunication and Informational Technology.
4. For the Climate and Meteorological Hazards, Environment Protection Authority under MWE, the National Meteorological Center under the Ministry of Transport, the National Water Resources Authority under MWE.
5. The National Information Center under the Presidential Office.

- The General Directorate of Environmental Emergencies within MWE is mandated to address the issues of EWS for the Environmental (Natural and Man-made) hazards including establishing the national Risk Maps.
- Presidential Decree No. 218, year 2005 about the by-law of MWE assigned the Environmental Emergencies General Directorates (EEGD) mandates to direct the Emergencies and Disaster and Climate Change Risk Reduction.

**Context & Constraints:**
the main constrains are:
- Lacking for the National Strategies and legal framework.
- Lacking for the financial and technical resources.
- Lacking for knowledge.
- Lacking for the public and official awareness.
- Other aspects.

**Core indicator 2**
*Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities*

**Level of Progress achieved:**
1: Minor progress with few signs of forward action in plans or policy

**Description:**
The Ministry of Water and Environment (EEGD) through the NTEDR (the DRR National Platform) is committed by its mandates to develop and establish the appropriate arrangements for the NEWS, this will be achieved through the existing cooperation program with GFDPR/WB and UNISDR.

2006, A coordination Unit for Disaster and climate change risk reduction has been established, with the MWE, chaired by the DG of Environmental Emergencies. Under the NTEDR, 5 technical committees from the stakeholders (Geological, Climate Change and Meteorological, Marine, Technical hazards and coordination) to address the required action on HFA and submit the outputs to the NTEDR.

**Context & Constraints:**
the main constrains are:
- Lacking for the National Strategies and legal framework.
- Lacking for the financial and technical resources.
- Lacking for knowledge.
- Lacking for the public and official awareness.
- Lacking for the required equipments, capacity and experience.
- Absent of the historical data- bases.
Core indicator 3

*Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.*

**Level of Progress achieved:**
1: Minor progress with few signs of forward action in plans or policy

**Description:**
Same issues as at the national level.

**Context & Constraints:**
• Lacking for the National Strategies and legal framework.
• Lacking for the financial and technical resources.
• Lacking for knowledge.
• Lacking for the public and official awareness.
• Lacking for the required equipments, capacity and experience.
• Absent of the historical data bases.

Core indicator 4

*National and local risk assessments take account of regional / trans boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.*

**Level of Progress achieved:**
3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

**Description:**
Risk assessment and mapping has been identified as a priority for Yemen to support the development of the national strategy and legal framework for Disaster and Climate Change Risk Reduction. The MWE (GDEE) is working through support of GFDRR/WB in developing a National Risk Map covers the majority of hazards and risk in the country.

**Context & Constraints:**
• Lacking of the experiences and knowledge.
• Lacking for the financial and technical resources.
• Lacking for the public and official awareness.
• Lacking for the required equipments, capacity and experience.
• Absent of the historical data bases.

**Priority for action 3**

*Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels*

Core indicator 1

*Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems etc)*

**Level of Progress achieved:**
1: Minor progress with few signs of forward action in plans or policy

**Description:**
Developing the Network and Information sharing system has a limited sources within the components of the Project (Strengthen the National system of Disaster and Climate Change Risk Reduction and Recovery 2008-2011) which will secure the some basic needs of hazards (risk) management system. The planned information system should include development of a National website, information management system which and virtual network connect all members of the national platform agencies. The main inputs are; the outcomes of the national risk assessment and mapping, risk reduction safety standards and guidelines, the legal documents, the national strategies, warning messages … and all relevant information. This system will be linked to the majority of relevant national and international organizations.

Yemen has received the DRR field library from UN/ISDR in 2008. A promotion program for utilizing this valuable library has been designed. The main elements for this program include translation of some selected publication to Arabic language, distribute the list of the publication among universities and research institutions with enabling the references by the EEGD.

**Context & Constraints:**
Main challenges in this part are:
- The available resources are very limited hence it will take sometime to start the activities.
- The language barrier where most of the publication and information in DRR are only available in foreign languages which main the needs to a large translation process to Arabic.
- The lacking of experience and trained staff.
- The limited capacity of the governmental agencies.

**Core indicator 2**
*School curricula, education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.*

**Level of Progress achieved:**
1: Minor progress with few signs of forward action in plans or policy

**Description:**
- An awareness Compiegne has been designed by EEGD in Disaster and Climate Change risk reduction targeting the official and public with special consideration for the schools and universities.
- Several campaigned in disaster response have achieved by the Civil Defense Authority considering the fire preventions safety, search and rescue, disaster response procedures targeted several schools in Sana’a City and few governorates.
- Several campaigns in health rescue providers in health emergencies have been developed by the Ministry of health and Yemen Red Crescent Society.

**Context & Constraints:**
- The available resources are very limited.
- The language barrier where most of the publication and information in DRR are only available in foreign languages which main the needs to a large translation process to Arabic.
- The lacking of experience and trained staff.
- The limited capacity of the governmental agencies.

**Core indicator 3**
*Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.*
Level of Progress achieved:
1: Minor progress with few signs of forward action in plans or policy

Description:
The is an initiative between MWE and Research Associate (Disaster Vulnerability and emergency management, Asia) Northumbria UK) University , to establish a master degree program in Yemen in cooperation with the Water and Environment Center , Sana’a University)

Context & Constraints:
The main constraints are:
• Almost the absent of the research initiations in disaster risk reduction.
• Lacking to academic expertise.
• Lacking to resources.

Core indicator 4
Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.

Level of Progress achieved:
3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:
The institutional commitments attained via several awareness departments that already part of the organizational chart of the following agencies with specific mandates and can be utilized in building the DRR resilience:
• Environmental Awareness Dep. Within the Environment Protection Authority specified on building the public awareness related to the environmental hazards and other environmental aspects.
• Agricultural Information Dep. within the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation specified on building the public awareness related to the agriculture, flash flood and veteran hazards.
• Relations and Information Dep. Within the Ministry of Interior, specified of building the public resilience related to the crime, traffic, terrorist, and other related hazards
• The Nation Center of Health Information and Culture within the Ministry of Health and Population specified on building the public health culture and awareness and reducing the related hazards. The EEGD mandated to build the resilience on reducing the environmental (natural and manmade) risks at the public and official levels.
An awareness campaign on Disasters and Climate Change Risk Reduction is already planned as one component of the MWE-GFDRR program that is already started this year (2008)

Context & Constraints:
The main constraints are:
• The available resources are very limited.
• The language barrier where most of the publication and information in DRR are only available in foreign languages which main the needs to a large translation process to Arabic.
• The lacking of experience and trained staff.
• The limited capacity of the governmental agencies

Priority for action 4
Reduce the underlying risk factors
Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:
2: Some progress, but without systematic policy and/or institutional commitment

Description:
2007, MWE has integrated several articles related to drought and flash flood risks reduction among the National Water Strategy through the coordination with EEGD. More than 10 articles related to the disasters (natural and man-made hazards) and risk reduction, has been added in the updated draft of the Environmental law No 96, 1995.

The infrastructure development is the main priority of the government (Yemen is one of LCD) that provides a good chance to introduce the term DRR as investment but, this need an extensive awareness and capacity building programs for the governmental agencies and NGOs.

Context & Constraints:
The Main constraints face EEGD and NTEDR to achieve this object are:
- Lacking to financial and human resources.
- Lacking to awareness at the official and public levels.
- Lacking for a clear legal framework.
- Other aspects

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:
1: Minor progress with few signs of forward action in plans or policy

Description:
The planned National Disaster and Climate Change Risk Assessment (MWE&GFDRR/WB project) will cover Vulnerability of the communities in the local administrations.

2007, The Yemeni Red Crescent Society (YRCS) has conducted a Community Base Vulnerability Assessment for 5 local administrations in Yemen. This assessment focused on the community adaptation abilities to adapt and recover during and after disaster.

Context & Constraints:
The Main constraints face EEGD and NTEDR to achieve this object are:
- Lacking to enough financial and human resources.
- Lacking to awareness at the official and public levels.
- Lacking for a clear legal framework.
- The tough geographical features of the Yemeni territories.

Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities
Level of Progress achieved:
1: Minor progress with few signs of forward action in plans or policy

Description:
October 2008, EEGD with cooperation with GFDRR/WB is organizing a training course on Damage and Loss Assessment for Disaster as starting point for the Capacity building at the national level. This training will introduce a national model for damage and losses assessment upon a comprehensive study was conducted earlier 2008, covers all national sectors categories.

Generally the situation in this regard is not clear yet and needs more resources and efforts to be focus at the national and local level.

Context & Constraints:
The Main constraints face EEGD and NTEDR to achieve this object are:
• Lacking to the financial resources.
• Lacking to awareness at the official and public levels.
• Lacking to the information, experience and knowledge.
• Lacking to the researches Institutes and studies.

Core indicator 4
Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:
3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:
Risk evaluation and URBAN PLANNING MUNICIPALITY OF SANAA STUDY, HAS BEEN STARTED In the context of the City Development Strategy and make recommendations for the integration of the CDS and DRM information for the Urban Master Plan, and for potential institutional capacity building needs with regards to disaster risk management (c) prepare an integrated storm water master plan (ISWMP) for the city of Sana’a, as a pilot project conducted from MWE and GFDRR/WB project. This model will be replicated for the similar cities.

MWE through NTEDR where the members from relevant agencies will assure the integration of the DRR concepts and procedures through provide the appropriate capacity to the policy maker at the central and local levels.

Context & Constraints:
The Main constraints face EEGD and NTEDR to achieve this object are:
• Lacking to the clear regulations.
• Lacking to the financial resources.
• Lacking to awareness at the official and public levels.
• Lacking to the information, experience and knowledge.
• Lacking to the researches Institutes and studies.

Core indicator 5
Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:
3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial
Description:
2006, MEW (EEGD) with NTEDR has developed a guidelines for Rapid Environmental Assessment in Disaster that include how to identify the post disaster needs.
2007, the Disaster Management Unit (DMU) with the Civil Defense Authority and through UNDP support developed a draft of National Disaster Management Plan included the role of DMU governmental members roles before, during and post disasters.

The training course on Damage and Loss Assessment for Disaster as starting point for the Capacity building at the national level.

Context & Constraints:
• Lacking to the clear regulations.
• Lacking to the financial resources.
• Lacking to awareness at the official and public levels.
• Lacking to the information, experience and knowledge.
• Lacking to the researches Institutes and studies.

Core indicator 6
Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:
3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:
2006, MEW (EEGD) with NTEDR has developed a guidelines for Rapid Environmental Assessment in Disaster that include how to identify the post disaster needs.

Context & Constraints:
The Main Challenges are:
• Lacking to the clear regulations.
• Lacking to the financial resources.
• Lacking to awareness at the official and public levels.
• Lacking to the information, experience and knowledge.
• Lacking to the researches Institutes and studies.

Priority for action 5
Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

Core indicator 1
Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:
1: Minor progress with few signs of forward action in plans or policy

Description:
MWE (EEGD through NTEDR), has planed to start developing the National DRR Strategy with support from GFDRR/WB and should be started earlier 2009.
Context & Constraints:
The Main constraints face EEGD and NTEDR to achieve this object are:
• Lacking to enough financial and human resources.
• Lacking to awareness at the official and public levels.
• Lacking for a clear legal framework
• others.

Core indicator 2
Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:
3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:
2007, the Disaster Management Unit (DMU) with the Civil Defense Authority and through UNDP support developed a draft of National Disaster Management Plan included the role of DMU governmental members roles before, during and post disasters. The next step should be developing the National Disaster Contingency Plan. A new project reach 1100000 US$ has been approved by UNDP to Civil Defense Authority to strengthening the National response Capacity.

A draft of Environmental Contingency Plan was developed in 2006 by EEGD with support from Joint UNEP-OCHA environmental Unit.
A National Contingency Plan for Marine Oil Spell was declared in April 2008, under supervision of Maritime Affairs Authority.

Context & Constraints:
the main constraints are
• Lacking to the financial resources.
• Lacking to awareness at the official and public levels.
• Lacking to the information, experience and knowledge.
• Lacking to the researches Institutes and studies
• Lacking to risk and Vulnerability maps.

Core indicator 3
Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:
3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Description:
The Civil Defense low, identify 1% of the whole budget of all governmental agencies for contingencies but there is no clear mechanism of approach how the relevant agencies can use this sources.
National Contingency Plan for Marine Oil Spell has put a mechanism that distributes the cost of implementing this plan among the stakeholders.

Context & Constraints:
The main challenges are:
• Lacking sufficient financial resources
• Lacking to the equipments and tools.
• Lacking to the information, experience and knowledge.
• Lacking to the researches Institutes and studies
• Lacking to risk and Vulnerability maps.

Core indicator 4
Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:
2: Some progress, but without systematic policy and/or institutional commitment

Description:
Just the classic and ordinary procedures.
Most of the procedures depended on the situation

Context & Constraints:
The main challenges are:
Absents of enforced national contingency plans

Drivers of Progress

a) Multi-hazard integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and development
Levels of Reliance:
No/ little reliance: no acknowledgement of the issue in policy or practice; or, there is some acknowledgement but nothing/ little done to address it

Do studies/ reports/ atlases on multi-hazard analyses exist in the country/ for the sub region?:
No

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):
The environmental low No. 96, year 1995, allocate one chapter for Environmental Impact Assessment in Development project. Most of this chapter focused in the ordinary environmental problems but no mention to DRR concept.

b) Gender perspectives on risk reduction and recovery adopted and institutionalized
Levels of Reliance:
No/ little reliance: no acknowledgement of the issue in policy or practice; or, there is some acknowledgement but nothing/ little done to address it

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):
To reach to the integration of multi-hazards in the development activities we should consider integration the DRR concepts in the following:
1. Update the EIA policies for the development.
2. Update the National Development Strategies.
3. Update the Nation 5 & 25 years development plans.
4. Update the national poverty reduction strategy.
5. Update the relevant national and local plans
c) Capacities for risk reduction and recovery identified and strengthened

Levels of Reliance:
Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):
The Ministry of Water and Environment with the guidance and support from GFDRR/WB and UN/ISDR has put this issue as a priority through establishing the NTEDR, strengthen the EEGD capacity and establishment of a Coordination Unit for Disaster and Climate Change Risk Reduction, that will play the coordination role and technical secretary for NTEDR.

d) Human security and social equity approaches integrated into disaster risk reduction and recovery activities

Levels of Reliance:
No/ little reliance: no acknowledgement of the issue in policy or practice; or, there is some acknowledgement but nothing/ little done to address it

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):
No action has been done yet,
To include this aspect there is a need to address and prioritize the strategies.

e) Engagement and partnerships with non-governmental actors; civil society, private sector, amongst others, have been fostered at all levels

Levels of Reliance:
Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):
Two Social societies has been members of NTEDR; i.e. the Yemeni Society for Environmental Science and Yemen Red Crescent Society. There is a plan to involve the international NGOs that working in the field of DRR.

f) Contextual Drivers of Progress

Levels of Reliance:
Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):
Ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with a plan to develop a coherent strategy

MWE has starting the procedure to actualize its willingness to coordinate the DRR efforts in the country with support of the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation where the start point will the GFDRR/WB (Strengthen the National DRR System) with the guidance of UNISDR.

Future outlook

Area 1
The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies,
planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

**Overall Challenges:**
Republic of Yemen suffers from several Natural and man-made hazards with high level of poverty, illiteracy, inconstant economy and quick unorganized developing.

The government aims to implement HFA as clear and practical guidance tool. To achieve that, because of the available limited resources, the government is seeking the suitable technical and financial support from the International Organizations and Donors to address:

Development of the National Strategy and Legal Framework which should be in place late 2010, with using the scientific approached and risk & vulnerability assessment outcomes.

**Future Outlook Statement:**
To strengthen the coordination mechanism and build the capacity of NTEDR (the DRR National Platform)
To build the public and official awareness and strengthen the Early warning systems and mechanisms.

**Area 2**
The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

**Overall Challenges:**
To build the capacity of the Central government and local administrations and strengthen the vulnerable communities against natural and man-made hazards.

**Future Outlook Statement:**
To integrate the conceptual of disaster and climate change risk reduction in the national strategies with special attention to gender and disaster aspects.

**Area 3**
The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

**Overall Challenges:**
To build and strengthen the disaster response and contingencies capacity with developing of a clear tools and polices for people and environmental resources.

**Future Outlook Statement:**
To develop a clear and practical coordination and enforcement mechanisms for DRR procedures and guidelines which should be developed ASAP.