



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)¹

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: LDCF

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Rural Adaptation in Yemen		
Country(ies):	Yemen	GEF Project ID: ²	
GEF Agency(ies):	IFAD	GEF Agency Project ID:	
Other Executing Partner(s):	MOPIC, MAI, MWE, EPA	Submission Date:	9 January 2013
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	48 months
Name of parent program (if applicable):		Agency Fee (\$):	950,000
➤ For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/>			

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK³:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
CCA-1 (select)	Outcome 1.2: Reduce vulnerability in development sectors	Output 1.2.1: Vulnerable physical, natural and social assets strengthened to response to climate change impacts, including variability	LDCF	3,000,000	15,000,000
CCA-1 (select)	Outcome 1.3: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	Output 1.3.1: Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability.	LDCF	3,000,000	15,000,000
CCA-2 (select)	Outcome 2.1: increased knowledge and understanding of climate variability and change-induced risk at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas	Output: 2.1.2: Systems in place to disseminate timely risk information	LDCF	750,000	2,000,000
CCA-2 (select)	Outcome 2.3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level	Output 2.3.1: targeted population groups participating in risk adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities	LDCF	775,000	10,000,000
CCA-3 (select)	Outcome 3.1: Successful demonstration deployment, and transfer or relevant adaptation technology in targeted areas	Output 3.1.1: Relevant adaptation technology transferred to targeted groups	LDCF	1,000,000	5,000,000
CCA-3 (select)	Outcome 3.2: Enhanced enabling environment to support adaptation-related technology transfer	Output 3.2.1: Skills increased for relevant individuals in transfer of adaptation technology	LDCF	1,000,000	5,000,000
Sub-Total				9,525,000	52,000,000
Project Management Cost ⁴			LDCF	475,000	3,000,000
Total Project Cost				10,000,000	55,000,000

¹ It is very important to consult the PIF preparation guidelines when completing this template.

² Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

³ Refer to the reference attached on the [Focal Area Results Framework](#) when filling up the table in item A.

⁴ GEF will finance management cost that is solely linked to GEF financing of the project. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project grant amount.

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: Enhanced resilience and adaptation to climate change in rural Yemen						
Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
Community Resilience	TA	<p>1.1 The capacity of community associations is built on land planning and sustainable adaptive management of natural resources with a focus on climate-smart water and soil conservation.</p> <p>1.2 Awareness programme on mainstreaming climate adaptation knowledge in decision making and planning processes developed and implemented, targeting administration and community leaders.</p> <p>1.3 Programme on climate change adaptation and risk management in farming practices developed and implemented, targeting rural households in all target watersheds.</p> <p>1.4 Education programme on climate change adaptation and the sustainable use of natural resources developed and implemented, targeting students and youth in all target watersheds.</p>	<p>1.1.1 Adaptation capacity building programme for the new PMUs designed and implemented involving transfer of knowledge from existing PMUs</p> <p>1.1.2 Full, gender-balanced adaptation capacity building programme designed through participatory process led by existing PMUs</p> <p>1.1.3 At least 500 community association members undergo 4 annual training sessions on climate, adaptation and natural resource management</p> <p>1.1.4 A study tour is organised for local women to learn about local success story of women-led micro-enterprises, adaptation and restoration work.</p> <p>1.1.5 Four regional study tours (10 people each) organised to learn existing best practices in adaptation</p> <p>1.2.1 Decision makers and community leaders trained on climate proofing development policies (6 sessions).</p>	LDCF	1,375,000	20,000,000

			<p>1.3.1 At least 500 households in each target watershed are targeted by adaptation and risk management awareness raising campaign and empowered to enhance their resilience.</p> <p>1.4.1 At least 50% of all the students and 10% of youth in each target watershed are reached by the project's education programme.</p> <p>1.4.2 Training materials on adaptation to climate change is produced for both literate and illiterate audiences.</p>			
Water Resources	Inv	<p>2.1 Four Community Action Plans (CAP) at the watershed level produced that are gender balanced and climate change smart, with focus on innovative and sustainable land and water management measures.</p> <p>2.2 Water harvesting and storage improved through the implementation of a mix of measures combining innovative technology and traditional knowledge</p> <p>2.3 Water efficiency in agriculture irrigation and domestic use improved</p> <p>2.4 Action plans developed and implemented to restore and upgrade traditional terrace systems</p> <p>2.5 Pilot actions implemented to stop/reverse soil erosion and loss of fertility, integrating agriculture, rangeland, and forest restoration</p>	<p>2.1.1 Community Action Plans designed and finalised for four pilot watersheds with the full participation of community associations and under the leadership of the PMUs.</p> <p>2.2.1 Traditional knowledge on water harvesting and storage compiled through rural appraisal process in target watersheds</p> <p>2.2.2 Set of innovative and traditional water harvesting and storage techniques addressing rain, run-off and fog collection selected and put in practice in the framework of the watershed management plans.</p> <p>2.2.3 20% increase in the surface treated for water harvesting in all target watersheds.</p> <p>2.2.4 Water harvesting and storage increased by 30% in all target watersheds.</p>	LDCF	7,150,000	30,000,000

			<p>2.3.1 20% increase in water efficiency for combined domestic and agriculture use compared to baseline situation in all target watersheds</p> <p>2.4.1 120 hectares of degraded terraces are restored in each target watershed</p> <p>2.5.1 At least 25% of each watershed is under integrated agriculture, rangeland and forest management</p> <p>2.5.2 Innovative actions integrating agriculture production, sustainable resource management and restoration of the four watershed management plans are selected and implemented by the local communities, with a special focus on women and unemployed youth.</p>			
Climate Change Downscaling	TA	<p>3.1 Climate and meteorological data and information is mainstreamed and improved through the empowerment of a centralised Climate Change Unit within the Environmental Protection Agency.</p> <p>3.2 Climate change downscaling modelling applied in the four target watersheds of the project.</p> <p>3.3 Mechanism developed and created to transfer meteorological data to land users and farmers of all target watersheds</p>	<p>3.1.1 The Climate Change Unit of the EPA becomes the recognised focal point and clearinghouse for the collection and dissemination of meteorological data and information</p> <p>3.1.2 The Climate Change Unit of EPA is adequately staffed and its capacity built to perform its new tasks.</p> <p>3.2.1 Climate change downscaling models developed and disseminated in all target watersheds.</p> <p>3.2.2 Base maps/sensitivity maps for climate hazards developed to guide implementation</p> <p>3.3.1 Modalities developed and implemented within at least 2 Governorates for the provision of climate data to users</p>	LDCF	1,000,000	2,000,000

	Sub-Total		9,525,000	52,000,000
	Project Management Cost ⁵	LDCF	475,000	3,000,000
	Total Project Costs		10,000,000	55,000,000

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	IFAD	Grant	22,000,000
Bilateral Aid Agency (ies)	TBC	Soft Loan	20,000,000
Government	Government of Yemen	NA	7,000,000
Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries		6,000,000
Total Cofinancing			55,000,000

D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) ²	Total c=a+b
Total Grant Resources						

¹ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table

² Please indicate fees related to this project.

⁵ Same as footnote #3.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

A.1.1 the [GEF focal area/LDCF/SCCF](#) strategies /[NPIF](#) Initiative:

This project is responsive to the Climate Change Strategy for GEF-5 in terms of the CAA 1: Reduce vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level, Outcome 1.2: Reduce vulnerability in development sectors and Outcome 1.3: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas; CCA 2: Increase adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level, Outcome 2.1: Increased knowledge and understanding of climate change and climate-induced risks at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas, and Outcome 2.3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level; and CCA 3: Promote transfer and adoption of adaptation technology, Outcome 3.1: Successful demonstration, deployment, and transfer of relevant adaptation technology in targeted areas, and Outcome 3.2: Enhanced enabling environment to support adaptation-related technology transfer.

The project which will build on the successful activities and the patrimony of trust, knowledge and capacity of past and on-going IFAD projects in the country, and LDCF funds will be utilized to substantially expand the scope of the work with regards to investment in adaptation activities such as mountain terrace rehabilitation, sustainable land management, rainwater harvesting and storage, water conservation, and increased water use efficiency through better irrigation technologies. An integrated watershed development approach will be introduced in target areas of Al Dhala and Dhamar Governorates, while the ground will be set to expand the work in the Governorates of Lahej, Hodeidah and Al Baida (to be confirmed during design). The watershed development projects in Al Dhala and Dhamar would become models for replication and scaling-up across Yemen and in similar social and agro-ecological contexts elsewhere.

A.1.2. For projects funded from LDCF/SCCF: the LDCF/SCCF eligibility criteria and priorities:

This project has been developed in conformity with the LDCF eligibility criteria. The project proposal respects the principle of country ownership having been developed in consultation with national stakeholders, as well as by taking into account all the latest and relevant studies and reports available on climate change adaptation requirements in Yemen. Also, the project has been designed to fully address the priority activities identified by the Government of Yemen in the NAPA and it has been developed with the aim of ensuring sustainability and replicability beyond project completion.

The project design criteria have been respected by including a list and description of the project components as well as by describing the added value of the GEF intervention (additionality). The GEF component will build directly on three ongoing IFAD rural development projects and will complement activities and achievements in light of the expected impact of climate change. Co-financing requirements are satisfied and cost-effectiveness aspects have been carefully considered. The project will be mainly investment-oriented, leveraging past investments in building the capacity of project management units and in the mobilization and capacity building of community organizations, which means a higher percentage of spending on physical works and tangible assets, and efforts aimed at encouraging replication and scaling-up at national level.

A.1.3 For projects funded from NPIF, relevant eligibility criteria and priorities of the Fund:

A.2. National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, etc.:

The activities included in the proposal are in line with Yemen's National Adaptation Program of Action, and are coherent with the priority adaptation options identified by the NAPA. The project is in line with the recommendations and guidelines of the National Water Sector Strategy and Investment Program (NWSSIP) adopted in 2005, the National Food Security Strategy, and Yemen's Development Plan for Poverty Reduction 2011-2015. The Project is in line with the NASS (National Agriculture Sector Strategy 2012-2016) issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, which supports the development of integrated multi-sectoral initiatives in the areas of food security, climate change and poverty reduction. The Project was designed taking into account the findings, conclusions and recommendations of relevant reports and paper, such as WB's "Assessing the Impacts of Climate Change and Variability on the Water and Agricultural Sectors and the Policy Implications" (2010), "Coping Strategies in Rural Yemen and Policy Implications" (2010), "An Evaluation of Climate Data and Downscaling Options for Yemen" (2009), the IFPRI discussion paper "Climate Change and Floods in Yemen: Impacts on Food Security and Options for Adaptation" (2011), and the working paper "Climate Change, Agricultural Production and Food Security: Evidence from Yemen" of the Kiel Institute for Economy (2011).

B. PROJECT OVERVIEW:

B.1. Describe the baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address:

The Republic of Yemen is an arid Middle Eastern country, occupying an area of 527,970 square kilometres at the southern end of the Arabian Peninsula. Yemen is one of the driest, poorest and least developed countries in the world. Factors such as adult literacy (at 46% of the general population; significantly higher for women), GDP per capita (US\$2,700 at the 2010 estimate), and total fertility rate (at 4.6% according to the latest data) combine to place Yemen near the bottom of the Human Development Index. Oil and agriculture are the two mainstays of the Yemeni economy, but both are under threat, thereby increasing the country's vulnerability to the actual trend of global commodity price increase. Yemen's highlands are the most densely populated part of the country - 70% of the Yemeni population and 66% of the food insecure live in this region. Planning and international support are needed to help Yemen adapt to the further stress caused by climate change.

Poverty affects nearly 42% of the country's population and is mainly a rural phenomenon. The Yemen Poverty Assessment (2007) shows evidence that the rural economy is stagnating and the rural-urban gap is widening. Women are also particularly disadvantaged. In addition to their heavy domestic workload, they provide 60% of the labour in crop cultivation and more than 90% in tending livestock. Despite their vital contributions to the rural economy, women have very limited access to economic, social and political opportunities. Female education levels are noticeably lower than that of men: 1.3 years of schooling versus 5.9 for male adults. Education and awareness raising with a gender focus have been identified by policy makers and experts as high-priority measures for the successful adaptation of rural poor communities.

Although only about 2.5% of Yemen's land is arable, agriculture is the backbone of the rural economy, with around 90% of rural households involved in crop or livestock production. However, due to low productivity, few households can support themselves on agriculture alone and most rely on income from employment or remittances. Yemen produces a limited variety

of crops, including coffee, fruit, and vegetables. Cereals occupy the main share of the cultivated area (58%). The surface planted in Qat, a controversial mild stimulant drug, represents about 11% of total cultivable land, and it has been steadily expanding at the expense of traditional crops. The main agricultural areas are the terraced, mostly rainfed highland zones and irrigated lowlands in the centre and along the coasts of the Red and Arabian Seas. Yemen imports between 70-90% of cereals and is a net importer of many other food items, and it is among the most food-insecure countries in the world, with 32% of the population without access to enough food. The number of food-insecure people living in rural areas, at 37.3%, is more than five times higher than in urban areas. Most projection and studies point out that food-insecure, rural poor communities will be most affected by climate change and its socio-economic impacts over the next decades.

Agriculture accounts for over 90% of water usage in Yemen. The expansion of groundwater irrigation has contributed to a rapid growth of commercial agriculture and now accounts for two thirds of the value of crop irrigation. Traditional water harvesting systems cannot compete with pump irrigation and have declined steadily. However, Yemen is suffering growing water stress and groundwater reserves are likely to be mostly depleted in the next three decades, irrespective of climate change, with a forecasted reduction of agricultural output of up to 40%. In 1990, Yemen's per capita water availability was 460 cubic meters, and is projected to drop to 150 by 2025. Poverty and food insecurity are strongly linked with the depletion and degradation of land and water resources, and addressing the severe water constraint becomes imperative for Yemen's agricultural sector as well as its economy as a whole.

Although there is wide divergence in climate change predictions for Yemen, there is general agreement amongst models that: (i) temperatures will steadily rise, most likely at a faster rate than the global average (by between 1 and 4,5 °C by 2100); (ii) there is likely to be an increase in variability and intensity of rainfall, and (iii) there will probably be an increased frequency of intense rainfall events, and therefore possibility of increased risk of floods. Yemen is particularly vulnerable to climate change and variability impacts because of its water dependence and current high level of water stress. As a Least Developed Country (LDC), Yemen is highly vulnerable to climate change-related impacts such as drought, extreme flooding, pests, sudden disease outbreaks, change in rainfall patterns, increased storm frequency/severity and sea level rise. The results of the CGE simulations suggest that climate change-induced higher global prices for food will lower Yemen's overall GDP growth, raise agricultural GDP, decrease real household incomes, and increase the number of hungry people.

The Government of Yemen requested IFAD to scale up its interventions in the country, and in May 2012 IFAD and the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation agreed that this would be pursued through a new Rural Growth Programme (RGP), which will scale up, to incremental communities and governorates, the successful approaches, methodologies, and activities of on-going IFAD projects that are expected to be completed by early 2013, namely the Dhamar Participatory Rural Development Project (DRPD); the Community-Based Rural Infrastructure Project (CBRIP), and the Al-Dhala Community Resource Management Project (ADCRMP).

The RGP, which is the baseline for the LDCF intervention, has the objective of stimulating sustainable rural economic growth to improve food security and reduce rural poverty. Its outcomes will be to enhance household and community resilience, upgrade agricultural technologies, develop rural infrastructure, and empower rural women and men to access economic opportunities. The programme will be built around four components, which will reflect the scaling up of IFAD's ongoing projects: (i); community resilience (ii) water

resources; (iii) infrastructure and energy; and, (iv) agriculture. The RGP is a seven-year program with a total budget of 70 million US\$, which is scheduled to start in 2013. At full development, the RGP is expected to reach up to 1.1 million rural people, of whom about 0.8 million are living below the poverty line.

B. 2. [incremental /Additional cost reasoning](#): describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF financing and the associated [global environmental benefits](#) (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:

The GEF’s LDCF funding represents an opportunity to increase the scope of the rural development objectives pursued through the RGP in light of the expected negative impact of climate change on the already fragile water sector in Yemen. Without the LDCF funding, the baseline intervention could turn out to be a “business-as-usual” agricultural development project, and not tackle the root of the most important constraints facing agriculture and rural development in Yemen. The LDCF financing will aim at enhancing the adaptive capacity of rural people to address climate change and its potential impact on the agriculture sector. This will be done mainly by focusing on measures that promote the improved management of scarce/threatened key resources such as water and soil fertility, and by empowering key stakeholders with a thorough, gender-balanced capacity building programme. Building on the activities carried out in the baseline, the GEF alternative will aim at covering the additional costs associated with supplemental water and soil management infrastructures, support to innovative work integrating agriculture and nature resource management/restoration, training in improved agricultural practices, and capacity-building in response to climate change impact. A synergistic and complementary approach will be adopted in linking the GEF activities to the baseline in particular with reference to the water resources component, intensifying and expanding the work on community identified water management/conservation/irrigation schemes as well as terrace rehabilitation, and on the community resilience component by investing in focused capacity building.

The incremental value of the GEF/LDCF funding will be utilized to substantially expand the scope of the project with regards to investment in NAPA priority activities such as mountain terrace rehabilitation, sustainable land management, rainwater harvesting and storage, water conservation, increased water use efficiency through better irrigation technologies, and awareness raising and education to adaptation. An integrated watershed development approach will ensure a coordinated approach within each watershed. The watershed development projects in the Al Dhala and Dhamar governorates will become models for replication and scaling-up across Yemen and in similar social and agro-ecological contexts elsewhere.

The table below summarizes the added value of the GEF intervention in comparison to the baseline.

BASELINE PROJECT	The baseline program will support the establishment and/or strengthening of community associations to advocate and negotiate for investment resources, plan and implement their own development, and provide services to their members. However, it will not build the capacity of local stakeholders and decision makers to produce	The baseline programme will support investment to improve the supply and management of domestic and agricultural water. It will also support the construction or upgrading of earth/gravel roads serving highland communities, rural electrification and access to
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	<p>climate-smart action plans to articulate their development needs, and it will not support the formulation of integrated watershed management plans that can combine rural development and climate adaptation needs. Also, the baseline will not support the mainstreaming of climate adaptation knowledge in decision making and planning processes, and it will not promote broader awareness on climate change adaptation needs among rural communities.</p>	<p>cooking gas, and innovative actions integrating agriculture and sustainable resource use, stemming from the watershed management plans. The baseline will also improve smallholders' access to modern agriculture inputs, technology and advisory services. However, support is not envisaged to enhance the adaptive capacities of smallholders and increase their resilience to climatic variability, as it does not take into consideration the increased unpredictability of rainfall and the expected increase in extreme weather events, which may affect soil erosion levels leading to damages and failures in crop yields.</p>
<p>ADDITIONALITY OF LDCF INTERVENTION</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training sessions to smallholder farmers on integrated land planning and adaptive management of natural resources (soil, water). • Study tours for local women to learn about successful adaptation and small scale agro-business led by women in Lebanon. • Decision makers, community leaders and Project Management Units will receive extensive training on mainstreaming of CC adaptation and climate proofing of national/local policies. • Climate-smart watershed management plans will be produced with the full participation of community associations, and innovative, grassroots-led actions stemming from them will be implemented. • Awareness and education programmes on risk management, adaptation and sustainable use of natural resources will reach households, students and youth in the target watershed. These actions will be carried out with ad-hoc materials that can eventually be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability to climate change impact on agricultural production systems will be reduced as adaptation-smart management plans will be successfully implemented in target watersheds and an enabling environment will be prepared for scaling them up. • A mix of innovative and traditional water harvesting and storage techniques will be put in place and water use efficiency improved. The LDCF intervention will increase by 30% the water harvesting and storage capacity in the target watersheds, compared to the baseline. • Reduction of soil erosion and fertility loss, thanks to the restoration of traditional terraces and the adoption of integrated measures of agriculture, rangeland and forest management in target watersheds. • Adaptive capacity to face irrigation water shortage

	<p>used in other parts of the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The empowerment and enhanced capacity of the Climate Change unit of EPA will generate knowledge on climate downscaling for the target watershed that will feed and drive future adaptation work. • The collaboration framework that will be developed and put in place between EPA, local authorities and PMUs in the target watersheds will stand as a model example of governance on adaptation for other watersheds and regions of the country. 	<p>enhanced through approaches that conserve soil moisture and decrease vulnerability to unpredictable rainfall.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The decreased pressure on natural resources derived by improved water and soil management will reduce the workload of rural communities (especially women), enabling them to devote more time to adaptation-friendly work and to diversify their economy.
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B.3. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF). As a background information, read [Mainstreaming Gender at the GEF.](#)":

The project will be mainly investment-oriented, leveraging past investments in building the capacity of project management units and in the mobilization and capacity building of community organizations. This will lead to a higher percentage of spending on physical works and in the implementation of tangible water and soil conservation/management measures that are most likely to enhance the socio-economic benefits of the target beneficiaries. The trust and relationships built with communities in the target areas during the early phases of the IFAD interventions will increase the likelihood of success in achieving the project's goal and objectives, and the strong focus on education, awareness raising and capacity building (all of which will have a strong gender balance focus) will magnify the social impact.

Climate change and livelihoods are not linked together in a simple cause-and-effect relationship, but in interactive ways through mediating factors such as access to land, water, and appropriate knowledge and technology, income inequality, gender etc. All these factors have major importance in configuring the "platform" on which adaptation is constructed. By tackling these issues, and by building capacity, spreading awareness and enhancing extension support, targeted communities will be empowered to make adequate choices that would reduce their vulnerability to climate changes and enhance their adaptation capacity.

The promotion of agriculture practices based on the sustainable use of natural resources (especially soil, fertility, and water) will have a positive impact on all the participants in the system, and holds adaptation benefits through its contribution to reducing energy input, water consumption, and labor power. The benefits will be especially high for women, who are traditionally engaged in rural work and in water collection

B.4 Indicate risks, including climate change risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design:

The participatory development approaches that are driving this operation are highly dependent on the quality of the staff deployed in the field teams, the provision of adequate incentives and the participation of women in the process. Cultural traditions may prejudice the project's attempts to give women a greater voice, while landowners may resist to diversification of crops or the promotion of new irrigation and land management techniques. These risks will be mitigated by the existence of effective and efficient project management units established during the previous IFAD projects, which will continue to be responsible for implementation under the new project. The trust and relationships built with communities in the target areas during the early phases of these projects would increase the likelihood of success in achieving the project's goal and objectives.

Some risks could be related to the willingness of communities to contribute as required to the cost of the investment with a sustained involvement of farmer groups in the implementation of the activities. Risks will be mitigated through the project approach itself, based on participatory criteria and empowerment of local activities (women and marginal groups in particular) coupled with a strong effort on awareness raising and capacity building that would help in initiating and sustaining farmer's interest in the proposed adaptation activities. Some forms of incentives could be developed by the project to encourage highly performing farmers or successful implementation of innovations in relation to water resource management, sustainable land management or pertinent local knowledge.

Although the current political situation in Yemen entails some security risks for programme implementation, IFAD's experience has generated important lessons for project implementation in areas with severe security issues. This is reflected by the fact that – even during the political crisis of 2011 - all IFAD projects continued implementation though many other agencies were forced to cancel or suspend operations. These lessons will be fully integrated within the programme implementation arrangements.

Full assessment of risks will be undertaken during project preparation.

B.5. Identify key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable:

Multiple ministries of the Yemenite Government (MOPIC, MOF, MAI, MPWH, Governors of the target Governorates) will be involved in the implementation of the project, as members of the steering committee and as service providers or beneficiaries of capacity building actions. The Climate Change Unit of EPA will participate in the Project Steering Committee and will take full responsibility for the implementation of relevant aspects of the project.

The project's target group will consist of poor food insecure rural women and men living in the participating communities. Specific sub-groups will include women, youth, the unemployed, and the economically active poor. Transparent targeting procedures, based on mechanisms applied by the on-going IFAD operations, will be defined during design. Efforts will be made to ensure the involvement of women in decision-making and in leadership of community operations, through specific training/learning visits and the support to women-led small and medium projects stemming from the watershed management plans. The target groups will have a multiple role in the project: while at the early stages they will be actively involved in the formulation of community action plans, the identification of priorities for investment and the creation of new community associations, at a later stage they will become the direct and indirect beneficiaries of the investments identified through the watershed management plans – including assets, technology, and equipment. Throughout the project, rural individuals and households will

be the target of awareness and education actions that will complement/enhance the investments and the implementation of the watershed management plans.

The existing Project Management Units from previous IFAD projects in Dhamar and Al Dhala will have a leading role in the set up and management of the new project, and in facilitating the establishment of the new PMUs and the needed transfer of knowledge.

B.6. Outline the coordination with other related initiatives:

Due to the nature of IFAD's work in Yemen that has stressed on smallholder rain-fed farmer's needs, many synergies are retraceable between the Yemeni NAPA adaptation priorities and the IFAD supported projects in the country. Increasing the scope work in the areas of rainwater use, irrigation, and watershed management is a priority need in all of the IFAD on-going projects.

The present proposal will complement other adaptation to climate change initiatives in the country supported by other donors. As an example, the GEF/IFAD initiative would complement the GEF/SPA funded project "Adaptation to Climate Change Using Agro-biodiversity Resources in the Rainfed Highlands of Yemen" under the leadership of the World Bank. This project has been developed taking into account the indications contained in the Yemeni NAPA, but does not support directly the implementation of the NAPA project profiles. The IFAD/GEF project would complement in particular the WB/GEF component aiming at documenting and disseminating local knowledge on the traditional farming system by including also local and traditional knowledge on water management.

Other relevant development initiatives focusing on water resources are the Social Fund for Development aiming at providing communities with infrastructures; the Public Works Project (PWP) established in 1996 to alleviate the negative impact of the structural reform program on the most vulnerable population; the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (RWSSP); the General Authority for Rural Water Supply Projects (GARWS); the Groundwater and Soil Conservation Project (GWSCP). Also, the proposed IFAD/GEF intervention is in line with the framework of the MENARID programme and would contribute at feeding, while at the same time learning from, the knowledge sharing mechanism included in the programme. Finally, the objectives of the project are aligned with the indications provided by the UNFCCC Bali Action Plan under the Adaptation pillar.

C. DESCRIBE THE GEF AGENCY'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROJECT:

Environmental threats such as climate change are inseparable from IFAD's mission of helping poor smallholders. Climate change is multiplying the existing risks of IFAD's target group and IFAD is keen of turning these into opportunities. IFAD, through the implementation of its climate change strategy, is maximizing its impact on rural poverty in a changing climate. IFAD has been successful in doing so through supporting innovative approaches to helping smallholder producers – both women and men – build their resilience to climate change; helping smallholder farmers take advantage of available adaptation incentives and funding; informing a more coherent dialogue on climate change, rural development, agriculture and food security, as well as influencing relevant policies. Moreover, IFAD brings a good knowledge of natural resource management and a significant pool of knowledge and experience in capacity building and the empowerment and sustainable agricultural production. The Fund's comparative advantage also lies in its ability to work at the grassroots, community level. The Yemenite Government recognizes IFAD as a leader in participatory rural development. IFAD has recently approved a Climate Change Strategy (2010) and Environment and Natural Resources Policy (2012).

C.1 Indicate the co-financing amount the GEF agency is bringing to the project:

The GEF resources will be co-financed through the IFAD Rural Growth Programme (RGP) which will provide the Republic of Yemen which will be financed by IFAD (US \$22 million), external cofinanciers (TBC – US\$ 20 million), the Government of Yemen (US \$7,000,000) and beneficiaries (US \$6,000,000) for the implementation of baseline activities. The proposed GEF funding is justified to pay for the incremental cost in building adaptive capacity and reducing vulnerability of the rural populations to the predicted impacts of climate change in Yemen.

Project implementation / execution arrangement: The programme would be coordinated by IFAD through the Programme Coordination Unit (PCU) in Sana'a. It would be managed by programme management units (PMUs) in the different governorates. Fiduciary management would be decentralised to these PMUs. In each governorate, communities would be identified in phases and intensively supported; support would then be scaled back, and the focus shifted to institutional sustainability. Implementation of activities would be supported by service providers from public and private sectors.

C.2 How does the project fit into the GEF agency's program (reflected in documents such as UNDAF, CAS, etc.) and staff capacity in the country to follow up project implementation:

IFAD is currently one of the two largest donors supporting Yemen's rural agricultural sector. IFAD has worked in the country since the Fund's creation, and has acquired a wealth of experience and knowledge of the economy and society, and developed a wide network of partners in the country. IFAD's goal in Yemen is to achieve improved, diversified and sustainable livelihoods for poor rural women, men and young people, especially those who depend on rainfed agriculture and livestock production systems in the poorest areas. In recent years IFAD's approach in Yemen has focused increasingly on the creation of economic and employment opportunities for poor rural people. We have recently supported the establishment of the Economic Opportunities Fund (EOF), a sustainable public-private partnership that provides investments in rural financial services, economic infrastructure and value chain development.

Overall, since the start of its operations in Yemen, IFAD has implemented 21 programmes and projects with a total cost of US\$ 668.3 million. The active portfolio consists of 7 projects worth US\$ 223 million, with IFAD investment of US\$ 93 million, which will reach an estimated 1.5 million beneficiaries at maturity. IFAD has established a Country Office in Yemen to ensure close follow-up and facilitate the provision of regular implementation support for the entire country programme.

IFAD's overall country programme is considered by Government and private sector partners to be highly relevant and important for Yemen's current needs. The country programme is closely aligned with key Government strategies, particularly the Development Plan for Poverty Reduction 2011-2015 and the new National Food Security Strategy and importantly the Government's Transition Programme for Stability and Development 2012-2014. IFAD's programmes are fully incorporated in the current Yemen UNDAF.

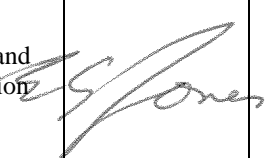
The importance and relevance of IFAD's country programme has not been reduced, and has likely been significantly increased, by the events and the political crisis of 2011. Despite the current crisis, IFAD-financed projects continue to be implemented in rural areas. In particular, the Dhamar and Al Dhala projects are performing well in physical, financial and impact terms. They are strengthening the resilience and social and economic conditions of poor households and communities. Emerging evidence from the field suggests that achievements made in recent years in terms of boosting household physical and financial assets have increased resilience of rural communities by providing a vitally important buffer against the impacts of the current crisis.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Mr. Mahmoud M. SHIDIWAH	Chairman	Environment Protection Authority (EPA)	

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Elwyn Grainger-Jones Director, Environment and Climate Division IFAD		JAN 09 2013	Rami Abu Salman, Regional Climate and Environment Specialist, Environment and Climate Division IFAD	+39 06 5459 2291	r.salman@ifad.org