



# REQUEST FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ENABLING ACTIVITY

## PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund

### PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	Third National Communication and First Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC		
Country(ies):	Yemen	GEF Project ID: <sup>1</sup>	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	5204
Other Executing Partner(s):	Environmental Protection Authority (EPA)	Submission Date:	2013-07-05
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	36
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	80,940

### A. EA FRAMEWORK\*

<b>EA Objective: To assist Yemen in the preparation of its First Biennial Update Report (BUR) and Third National Communication (TNC) for the implementation of the obligations under the United Nation Framework Convention for Climate Change</b>					
<b>EA Component</b>	<b>Grant Type</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Expected Outputs</b>	<b>Grant Amount (\$)</b>	<b>Confirmed Co-financing (\$)</b>
National circumstances	TA	1. National circumstances reviewed and updated, and national communications are promoted	<p>1.1 National circumstances in Yemen updated, and appropriate CC measures to implement the UNFCCC are redefined under specific capacity gaps, needs and emerging issues and constrains.</p> <p>1.2 Collect, analyze, and update information related to national circumstances, i.e. Yemen's geography, climate, natural resources and socio-economic conditions which may affect country's ability to deal with mitigation and adaptation to climate change.</p> <p>1.3 Analyze specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse effects of climate change, national development objectives, priorities, circumstances and programmes.</p> <p>1.4 Collect, and analyze gender disaggregated data in relation to climate change, i.e. women roles and responsibilities in the context of climate change in addition to gender inequalities in terms of</p>	13,545	

<sup>1</sup> Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

			<p>vulnerabilities, and access to modern energy, finance, and decision-making.</p> <p>1.5 Analyze specific gender empowerment needs and propose proper actions to promote women's participation in defining mitigation and adaptation strategies which contributes towards improved gender equality, MDGs achievements, and sustainable development in Yemen.</p>		
Green house gas (GHG) inventory	TA	2.The national GHG inventory 2012 produced and time-series 2010-2040 modelled for key emitting sectors	<p>2.1 Activity data, required by IPCC guidelines, collected and analyzed, data gaps filled and inventory and database improved where needed.</p> <p>2.2. Emission factors for key source categories recalculated.</p> <p>2.3. GHG inventories under the BUR, and TNC for all sectors and all gases considered in IPCC '96 guideline for the years 2010 (First BUR), and 2012 (TNC) respectively and other possible years under the thirty-year projected period prepared.</p> <p>2.4. An analysis of key GHG emitting sectors carried out , procedures and arrangements for collection and archiving of data and role of institutions involved in preparation of GHG inventory described, and uncertainty analysis conducted</p>	97,000	

Vulnerability Assessment & Adaptation to climate change (V&A)	TA	Climate change vulnerability assessment of key priority sectors extended, and those for new sectors conducted, and plans for programmes containing measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change prepared	<p>Pilot vulnerability studies using climate change scenarios and impact assessments for key sectors extended, and those for new sector carried out</p> <p>3.1 Climate change scenarios revised using appropriate models.  3.2 Vulnerability assessments of new pilot area for water, agriculture, and coastal zones including national shoreline topography mapping in addition to new thematic areas such as health and eco-tourism conducted.  3.4. Links between climate, and socio-economic baseline conditions across the pilot areas analyzed and described.  3.5. Progress in implementation of adaptation actions proposed in the INC, and SNC and detailed adaptation plan for hydrology and water resources, agriculture and coastal areas, including cost-benefit analysis, timeframes, prepared.  3.6. Frameworks for effective integration of adaptation measures into national strategies identified.  3.7. Action plans for raising awareness (workshops, booklets, leaflets) on adaptation and vulnerability prepared.</p>	187,000	
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Mitigate climate change	TA	<p>4. GHG emissions abatement measures reviewed and updated, and policy options for development of Low-Emission Development Strategy (LEDS) produced and action plans of programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change, including the analysis of mitigation options for the BUR prepared.</p>	<p>4.1 Analysis and possibilities related to mitigation presented in the INC, and SNC reviewed and upgraded, while analysis related to energy consumption in transports, industry, public sector and households extended.</p> <p>4.2. Baseline and mitigation scenarios until 2040 for abatement of GHG emissions considering socio-economic trends developed.</p> <p>4.3. A GHG emission abatement action plan until 2040 developed.</p> <p>4.4. Long-term mitigation possibilities analyzed and proposed.</p> <p>4.5 Potential for greenhouse gas emission reduction paths updated and mapped out, and forward-looking set of policy framework and recommendations is outlined</p> <p>4.6 National debate for development of Low-Emission Development Strategy (LEDS) for national context GHG mitigation activities taking into account the emerging issues, needs, gaps, constrains, and financial opportunities has been organized</p> <p>4.7 Improved assessment of GHG mitigation options, measures related to BUR and TNC</p> <p>4.8 Stakeholder consultation workshops, and awareness raising activities including seminars, booklets and more conducted</p>	205,000	
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Other relevant information	TA	5. Other relevant information is described. (e.g. research / systematic observation, technology transfer, education, public awareness, capacity building)	5.1. Technology, financial and capacity needs for mitigation and adaptation assessed. 5.2. National plans and programmes on systematic observation, climate research and forecasting capacity reviewed. 5.3. Needs, gaps and priorities for education, training and public awareness identified and programmes prepared. 5.4. Information in regard to climate change related legislation, integration of UNFCCC requirements in legislation and strategies updated. 5.5. Information on individual, community and sectoral initiatives in terms of climate change adaptation and mitigations will be explored and updated, and publicized as an in-kind contribution to the project's knowledge sharing framework.	13,000	
Description of Constrains and Gaps. Financial and capacity needs.	TA	6. Constraints & Gaps, Related Financial & capacity needs are assessed.	6.1. Information on financial, technical capacity needs and constrains associated with the implementation of the UNFCCC provided. 6.2. A list of projects with focus on barriers and opportunities for future development of inventory, and implementation of adaptation and mitigation related actions provided.	13,000	

First BUR	TA	7. The first BUR of Yemen prepared and capacity building on NAMA, MRV and national registry system	7.1 Information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the NC on a continuous basis; 7.2 The national GHG inventory , including a national inventory report for the year 2010; 7.3 Review of mitigation actions and their effects as well as options in relation to BUR 7. Existing arrangements for domestic MRV assessed and suggestions for enhancement made 7.5 Identification of gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs related to BUR and description of support needed and received 7.6 Information related to support in preparation of BUR	211,000	
Production of the TNC document, and first BUR report	TA	8. Compilation, and production of the BUR report, and the TNC including Executive Summary and a translated versions	8.1 TNC document is produced, and translated for submission in 2016.  8.1 BUR report is produced, and translated for submission in 2014.	25,000	
Monitoring and Evaluation	TA	9. Monitoring and evaluation	9.1 Monitoring conducted 9.2 Evaluation report produced 9.3 Lessons shared, and thematic studies and results disseminated	10,000	
	(select)				
Subtotal				774,545	0
EA Management Cost <sup>2</sup>				77,455	40,000
<b>Total EA Cost</b>				<b>852000</b>	<b>40000</b>

<sup>a</sup> List the \$ by EA components. Please attach a detailed project budget table that supports all the EA components in this table.

## B. CO-FINANCING FOR THE EA BY SOURCE AND BY NAME

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Environmental Protection Authority (EPA)	In-kind	40,000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>40,000</b>

<sup>2</sup> This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources.

**C. GRANT RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY**

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	EA Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) <sup>2</sup>	Total (c)=(a)+(b)
UNDP	GEF TF	Climate Change	Yemen	852,000	80,940	932,940
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>				<b>852,000</b>	<b>80,940</b>	<b>932,940</b>

**D. EA MANAGEMENT COST**

Cost Items	Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*	<b>130.00</b>	<b>72,455</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>102,455</b>
International consultants*				<b>0</b>
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*			<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>
Travel*		<b>5,000</b>		<b>5,000</b>
Others**	Specify "Others" (1)			<b>0</b>
	Specify "Others" (2)			<b>0</b>
	Specify "Others" (3)			<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>77,455</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>117,455</b>

\* Details to be provided in Annex A. \*\*For Others, to be clearly specified by overwriting fields (1)-(3)

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR TABLE D, IF APPLICABLE:**

If costs for office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications, travels are requesting for GEF financing, please provide justification here: N/A

**PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION**

<p><b>A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT</b>          (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):</p>	<p>Yemen has been a Party to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) since 21 February 1996, and to the Kyoto Protocol since 17 January 2008 as non-Annex I Party. The Environmental Protection Authority is the national focal point for the implementation of the UNFCCC and the Kyoto protocol. Since the ratification and application of the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol, considerable efforts have been made in establishing legislation, institutional and policy frameworks in order to fulfil the requirements of the Convention and the Protocol. Fundamental steps have been initiated to integrate environmental, social and economical factors at policy and legal levels. Overall regulatory and policy frameworks have been developed. Environmental protection as religious, national, and individual responsibility has been included in the constitutional amendment in 2000. Provisions have been made in the Environmental Protection Law (EPL) No. 26 for the year 1995, to enable incorporation of environmental aspects embodied in Rio principles at all stages of developmental planning. The environmental policy including the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP), and the National Strategy for Environmental Sustainability (NSES) specify the major environmental concerns and highlight constrains which include capacity building of institutions to actively implement climate protection policies and meet the obligations of international agreements such as UNFCCC. The National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) was conducted and national capacities for implementing the commitments under the UNFCCC identified. However, with external support, and as a part of its commitment under the UNFCCC, Yemen has prepared the First National Communication (INC) prepared and submitted, and the Second National Communication (SNC) was finalized for submission. Under the Kyoto Protocol, the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) has been institutionalized, and potentiality promoted. The National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) was prepared. The National Strategy for Climate Change Resilience under the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) prepared, and implementation will be initiated. Climate change was mainstreamed into key developmental and sectoral policies. The fourth National Plan for Development and Poverty Reduction (DPPR) recognizes climate change as a major threat. The following highlights outlines a number of national documents which specifies climate change as a major risk:</p> <p><b>First National Communication (INC 2001):</b> Yemen INC identified the following vulnerable sectors which include: Water resources; agriculture; and coastal zones. It should be emphasized on the conclusion made by the INC that water resources have been considered to be the most vulnerable sector to climate change impacts as compounded by the country’s severe water resource situation.</p> <p><b>Second National Communication (SNC 2011: a draft):</b> the SNC draft report indicated that water resources are considered perhaps the most vulnerable sector to climate change in Yemen. The key finding of the SNC draft report is that groundwater across the piloted aquifers which include Surdud, Sana’a, Sadah, and Aden Basins are vulnerable to climate change.</p> <p><b>National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA 2008):</b> The major impacts of climate change in Yemen, as reported in the INC 2001, represented the starting point for the NAPA policy framework which includes the following increased water scarcity and reduced water; increased drought frequency, increased temperatures, and changes in precipitation patterns; deterioration of habitats and biodiversity; reduced agricultural productivity; increased sea levels; and increased climatic variability; and impacts on coastal zones.</p> <p><b>Fourth Socio-economic Developmental Plan for Poverty Reduction (DPPR 2011-2015):</b> Climate change, under the Fourth Five-Year Developmental Plan, was identified as one of the emerging issues which require adequate adaptation measures.</p>
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	The First BUR is planned to be submitted to the UNFCCC at COP20 in 2014 and the TNC is planned to be submitted during the year 2016.
<p><b>B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES</b> (The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender dimensions are considered in project design and implementation.)</p>	<p>The key goals of the enabling projects are the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assist Yemen in meeting the reporting requirements under Article 12 of the Convention as it prepares the Third National Communication (TNC),</li> <li>2. Develop national capacities in preparing the BUR; and</li> <li>3. Strengthen the national technical and institutional capacities to address the capacity building and institutional arrangements for the TNC and BUR including data collection, processing, archiving interpretation, and dissemination for GHG inventory, and mitigation actions in a sustainable manner, as well as to assist the government to integrating climate change issues into sectoral and national development priorities.</li> </ol> <p>The project will further assist Yemen:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. update GHG inventory and emissions by sources and removals by sinks for the year 2010 (in the First BUR) and 2012 (in the TNC), and time series of 2010-2040, and bridge the gaps and reduce the uncertainties encountered in the previous inventory;</li> <li>2. update existing and developing new programmes that include mitigation measures to abate GHG emissions; conduct impact assessment of climate change on health, eco-tourism, agriculture (different pilot areas and crops compared to the SNC), water resources (different pilote areas compared to the SNC), national shoreline topography mapping;</li> <li>3. identify and update a policy framework to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change for the new pilot study areas, sectors which include health and costal topograpy;</li> <li>4. Collect, and analyze gender disaggregated data in relation to climate change;</li> <li>5. Analyze specific gender needs and propose proper actions to promote women’s participation in defining mitigation and adaptation strategies; and</li> <li>6. update the constraints, gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs, and publicize findings and promote national communication.</li> </ol> <p>The project objective will be achieved with the fulfillment of the following outcomes, which are in line with the GEF’s climate change mitigation strategic objective (SO-6) under GEF-5: Enabling Activities: Support enabling activities and capacity building under the Convention. The outcome is: Completed climate change enabling activities under the UNFCCC. The project is critical because it will touch on SNC major gaps and constrains besides taking actions to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assess climate change impact on new sectors, and areas which have not been assessed, and no proper adaptation measures proposed yet which include health, costal area shoreline topography and eco-tourism;</li> <li>2. Enhance the general awareness and knowledge on climate change related issues in Yemen at the planning and policy levels enabling Yemen’s decision makers to take such issues into account in national development agendas;</li> <li>3. Mobilize additional resources for projects related to climate change and mitigation of greenhouse gases, projects which may be eligible also for further funding or co-funding by GEF or other multilateral or bilateral organizations;</li> <li>4. Develop a popular willingness to take actions and develop public and institutional support to mainstream climate change issues into relevant social, economic and environmental policies;</li> <li>5. Organize national debate on development of Low-Emission Development Strategy (LEDS) for national context GHG mitigation activities;</li> </ol>

6. Provide guidance for assessing vulnerability to climate change as well as identifying, prioritizing, and shaping potential adaptation options into a coherent strategy that is consistent with national sustainable development and other priorities;
7. Strengthen the capacity of Yemen to contribute to the ongoing climate change international negotiations under the UNFCCC in order to analyze opportunities and obligations rising from new regional and international initiatives aimed at protecting the global climate; and
8. Ensure the implementation of actions contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation in the period after 2012

On the other hand, as GEF, following the COP decisions, encourages the non Annex-1 parties to apply for the first Biennial Update Report (BUR), Yemen takes the opportunity to include the proposal for the first BUR together with this TNC proposal. The BUR emphasizes upon related Identification of gaps, and financial, technical and capacity needs in addition to mitigation actions and measures as well as information on development of NAMA, domestic MRV and national registry system, among others.

Notably, the BUR proposal will synergize and complement some components outlined in the TNC. The preparation of BUR will follow the guidelines provided by the COP. The process of including the BUR proposal together with the TNC is technically, economically and timely feasible by ensuring effective use of resources and consistency of the methodologies and information exchange.

The long-term objective of this project is to enhance capacity building efforts, make efficient use of compiled information, and engage technical experts and institutions more effectively, as a way to ensure sustainability and continuity of the planned activities. The project outcomes will be achieved through a wide range of outputs, including:

- i) Enabling the systematic and institutional collection of data on GHG emissions, as well as preparing national inventories of greenhouse gases based on methodologies adopted from the IPCC;
- ii) An assessment of options to adapt to the impacts of climate change, with special attention to climate change impact studies on agriculture, water resources, eco-tourism, coastal areas and health;
- iii) An analysis of potential options to mitigate the increase in GHG emissions and to enhance removals by sinks, taking into account long-term projections. A necessary financial and technological needs assessments will be conducted and priorities will be identified for climate change research, monitoring, education, training and awareness raising, institutional strengthening and climate change policy development.

Without this enabling activity project, Yemen will not be able to meet its commitments under the UNFCCC and prepare and submit the BUR and TNC to the conference of parties (CoP) of the UNFCCC. This proposed project for funding under the GEF enabling activities will enable Yemen to prepare its BUR and TNC in accordance with Article 12 of the UNFCCC after the successful completion and submission of its SNC in 2011. It will assist in building further national capacities to fulfill Yemen's commitments to the Convention on a continuing

	<p>basis besides increasing the awareness on climate change issues particularly among policy-makers to take into considerations while setting out national and sectoral policies, strategies, and programmes. Similarly, the introduction of BUR will enable Yemen to effectively prepare the report in the future.</p>
<p><b>C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b> (discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A ).</p>	<p><b>Institutional framework:</b> The objectives of the Project will be achieved with in-kind support of the government through the use of office equipment, premises for conference and meetings and the provision of office space. UNDP Yemen will act as GEF Implementing Agency for the development of the Third National Communication project. This implies that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNDP will assist Yemen for the entire project length to implement the activities set forth and will monitor and supervise the project on behalf of the GEF.</li> <li>• On behalf of the Government of Yemen, the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA), in its capacity of a UNFCCC National Focal Point will act as the Executing Agency to coordinate and implement project activities.</li> <li>• A Project Implementation team will consist of a Project Manager (PM), and a Project Assistant, along with the technical team responsible for the deliverables as specified in the project proposal.</li> <li>• The UNDP Country Office will monitor and support implementation of the project in line with standard procedures.</li> </ul> <p>The overall responsibility for the project implementation by EPA implies the timely and verifiable attainment of project objectives and outcomes. EPA will provide support to, and inputs for, the implementation of all project activities. The EPA will nominate a high level official who will serve as the National Project Director (NPD) for the project implementation. The NPD will chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and other relevant stakeholder, sectoral and working groups under the project, and be responsible for providing government oversight and guidance to the project implementation. The NPD, in addition to the PSC members will not be paid from the project funds, but will represent a Government in kind contribution to the Project. In addition, the Project space should be allocated within the EPA premise as an in-kind Government's contributions</p> <p><b>Activities for project implementation:</b> Information on the national circumstances provided in the SNC will be updated, considering the new emerging issues, realities on the ground and the recent socio-economic assessment facilitated by donor community in the country. Data generated within, in mean time finalized and ongoing projects as well as national documents will be used. Climate conditions of Yemen, geography, population, natural resources and relevant socio/economic parameters will be considered and reported within the Yemen's National circumstances section of the TNC. To this end, review of existing and ongoing international, regional, national projects, legislation and strategic documents will be undertaken in close cooperation with different governmental institutions/agencies and NGOs. Socio-economic parameters and their relation to climate change will be deeply analyzed, since this link was largely inadequate in the SNC. Special attention will be paid to new information and data related to especially vulnerable sectors, and those that are largest contributors to the GHG emissions. In addition, gender-disaggregated data in relations to climate change vulnerability, and adaptation as well as mitigation actions will be prepared (for more details, see below).</p>

Furthermore, weak governance and institutional structures are among the key constraints that impede Yemen from achieving its commitment under the UNFCCC convention. Low quality GHG emission inventories due to lack of data collection, processing, archiving, and mitigation action in addition to lack of funding for addressing vulnerabilities are among the key capacity gaps to implement climate change adaptation, and mitigation measures in Yemen. Therefore, strengthening the institutional and technical capacities in addition to promoting and enforcing of renewable energy strategy and energy efficiency in addition to promoting key priority adaptation measures are among the major capacity development activities of the TNC and BUR to ensure enhanced implementation of climate change adaptation, and mitigation strategies in Yemen on a sustainable manner.

Under the INC and SNC **GHG inventories of emissions by sources and removals by sinks** were prepared for the years 1995, as the base year, and 2000, covering GHG emissions from the energy sector, industrial processes, waste, agriculture, land–use change and forestry. During preparation of the TNC, input data from the initial GHG inventory will be revised and recalculated in order to reduce uncertainty. Update of GHG inventory and emissions by sources and removals by sinks for the year 2012, and time series of 2010-2040 will be conducted, and the gaps and the uncertainties encountered in the previous inventory will be reduced and brodged; and programmes that include mitigation measures to abate GHG emissions will be updated and revised.

In addition, the intention is to prepare GHG inventory for the twelve-year period 2000-2012 in order to obtain clear overview of national conditions regarding the GHG emissions since last recorded inventory. However, the TNC will include GHG inventories for the ten-year period for which there will be available and appropriate data. Although the national inventory in the SNC was prepared according to the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, appropriate methods will be applied in the TNC for all sectors where applicable, according to availability and quality of data. The validation of the input data as well as the output documents will be performed using appropriate methods and tools.

To this end, the following methodological guidance will be used: Revised IPCC 1996 Guidelines; the IPCC Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. The Handbook developed by UNDP on “Managing the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory” will be followed while conducting the national inventory in order to identify recommendations for the design of an inventory management system. Finally, the software and GHG reporting tables developed by the UNFCCC Secretariat (Decision 17/CP.8) for archiving data and data reporting of inventory results will be used.

On **vulnerability and adaptation assessments**, the TNC will pay special attention to extreme weather events. Future climate change will be investigated using more parameters based on availability of data. Also, more direct links between the climate change scenarios and their socio-economic impacts will be analyzed during the TNC. Based on key biophysical impacts and relevant socio-economic variables, the studies will analyze direct and combined climate change impacts on socio-economic changes, demographic trends, etc. The TNC will focus on vulnerability and adaptation of new pilot areas of water resources, agriculture, and coastal areas besides introducing new sectors which include health, and eco-tourism.

Therefore, the TNC will analyze the impacts of climate change on agriculture (i.e. different pilot areas and crops compared to the INC, and SNC) and water resources (i.e. different pilot wadies, and water basins compared to the SNC). Although pilot crops were studied in the INC, and SNC, the TNC will analyze the impacts of climate change on new agricultural crops at different areas in Yemen. In addition, with regards to the water sector, although the INC, and SNC covered some of the wadies or valleys under the V&A thematic studies, the TNC will study new pilot wadies and water basins in Yemen.

Furthermore, the TNC will analyze the impacts of climate change on new thematic areas which have not been explored in the INC, and SNC which includes the health, and eco-tourism sector. These two sectors have not been studied in the previous national communications. Additionally, the National Shoreline Topography Mapping will be introduced under the TNC V&A to explore the entire coastal vulnerability in Yemen. The TNC project will analyze the coastal area topography in order to allow and facilitate climate change scenario building and adaptation planning for any point across the shoreline with respect to potential impacts of Sea-level Rise (SLR). This has not yet been studied in the previous national communications, and it will be very critical for effective and efficient coastal area adaptation planning.

Since the agriculture sector is exceptionally vulnerable to extreme weather, special attention will be devoted to expected changes in extreme weather events frequency, intensity and distribution and its impact on agro-climatic conditions of the new pilot areas. Therefore, vulnerability assessment in sector of agriculture within the TNC will be extended in order to more precisely determine the climate change influence on agricultural production and the links with water resources in the new pilot areas which are highly vulnerable to climate change. These synergetic potentials between the two sectors which are the most vulnerable to climate change will contribute to better adaptation of agricultural production in the pilot area and those with similar characteristics, and to propose the most suitable farming systems for actual and expected agro-ecological conditions. Finally, analysis related to food security will be addressed.

The **mitigation analysis** will build on the results obtained in previous national communications. In the INC, and SNC mitigation related measures were proposed in which substantial emphasis was put on the energy, in particular, power generation sector, the largest contributor to the total GHG emissions in Yemen. In the TNC, more in depth analysis will be carried out as well as a basis for long-term mitigation strategy will be conducted with major emphasis on the energy sector.

Analysis and results existing in the SNC will be revised, and mitigation options will be analyzed. Essential analysis of energy consumption will be further extended, including energy consumption in the transportation, commercial, industry, and in the public sector and in the households. Beside energy sector, appropriate attention will be given to transportation and household sectors. Mitigation assessment will be extended and will include relevant information on the barriers and opportunities for implementation of the proposed measures. The main implementation requirements will be identified, including: cost-benefit analysis, timeframe, assessment of technology options for the different mitigation options in various sectors, institutional capacity-building needs to sustain mitigation work and the related legal and institutional frameworks. Appropriate methods and tools will be applied in analysis in the TNC for the mitigation options.

The mitigation analysis will be carried out in the context of Yemen's development priorities in order to ensure that the mitigation options proposed are aligned with development needs. This is especially important given that GHG emissions in Yemen are not significant in terms of contribution to global GHG emissions being a Least Developed Country (LDC). With regards to the **Other information considered relevant to the achievement of the objective of the UNFCCC**, the unavailability of financial resources and absence of systematic approach are considered as the main barriers to strengthen capacity and ensure sustainability of implementation of various programmes related to climate change. Therefore, activities related to provisions under Article 6 of the UNFCCC, as well as needs assessment for systematic observation and climate change research and technology needs assessment for various sectors in relation to mitigation and adaptation are among priority areas. The detailed assessments related to these priorities will be launched during the TNC inception workshop.

A great number of activities have been planned under this component, covering areas of technology and technology transfer, climate research and systematic observation, research programmes, education, training and public awareness as well as capacity building. Some information will be updated as compared to the INC. Analysis of national and regional institutional frameworks, projects, programmes and documents related to climate change; Collection of relevant information through close cooperation with different governmental institutions, agencies, academia, NGOs and individual interviews.

National institutional arrangements for initiation and coordination of activities for implementation of the UNFCCC, coordinated by Yemen UNFCCC National Focal Point, are generally functioning. The capacity needs and gaps for fulfilling the Convention will be updated. The results of this project will be used as well as the results of other relevant projects that have been implemented by different stakeholders. Update of financial, technical and capacity needs and constraints of institutions responsible for activities related to climate change will be conducted through the collection, synthesis and analysis of existing information, individual interviews or group discussions, site visits, among others. As indicated in the SNC report, several capacity constrains and gaps (i.e. technical, institutional, and financial) have been identified which would impede an effective climate change action in Yemen. In brief, weak governance and institutional structures are among the key constrains that impedes Yemen from achieving its commitment under the UNFCCC convention.

The TNC will assess and identify cost-effective technologies to implement priority mitigation options which was lacking in the INC, and SNC. Furthermore, plans for addressing technical and institutional gaps, and needs for enhancing GHG inventory data collection, processing, archiving, and adoption of mitigation action in Yemen will be prepared. Promoting of renewable energy strategy and energy efficiency will be carried out in consultations with stakeholders and partners. In addition, socio-economic consequences of different mitigation options in Yemen will be assessed, and proper measured to be identified. Economic analysis including cost-effectiveness analysis of the various mitigation options will be carried out. Task force on climate change knowledge sharing and awareness raising will be established. Climate change information sharing will be enhanced.

As for the **BUR**, appropriate institutional arrangement and capacities for BUR will be enhanced. BUR ad-hoc working group will be established. BUR guidelines on mitigation actions will be prepared for the ad-hoc BUR national working group. Also, related financial, technical and capacity BUR gaps and needs will be identified, and reported. Methodologies used for GHG data collection, analysis, and dissemination in the INC, and SNC will facilitate subsequent BUR reporting. Road map for the LEDS will be developed. Mitigation options identified in the INC and SNC will be assessed and reported by the BUR. Mitigation interventions like LPG power station; power transmission energy efficiencies, renewable energy farms- solar and winds will be identified and reported on. The BUR will report on the assessment made of existing arrangements for domestic monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) and indicate ways for improvement for organizational and institutional arrangements, cross-sectoral approaches, technical and institutional capacity-building needs. The current gaps, barriers (including but not exclusively legal and institutional) and needs for improvement will be identified. A stakeholder analysis will be conducted and their capacities mapped out, based on which trainings, workshops, and seminars may be organized.

**On stakeholder involvement in the implementation of the project:** Effective stakeholder's participation, line ministries, and agencies, in addition to local communities, local authorities and NGOs, Civil Society Organizations (CSO), media, research institutions, private sector in the planning, monitoring, evaluation of the project is essential. The project proposal intends to strengthen stakeholder's participation including local community engagement, and women empowerment to collectively participate in addressing climate change issues and challenges in Yemen. The stakeholders of the project are expected to come from a range of backgrounds, with particular emphasis on related sectors.

These will include the Ministry of Water and Environment, Environment Protection Authority, Ministry of Information, Ministry of Oil, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Electricity. Public Electricity Corporation, Ministry of Fish Wealth, Ministry of Education, Civil Defense Authority, and Governors' Offices in Aden and Hodeidah, Ministry of Agriculture. National Water Resources Authority, Sana'a University, Taiz Research Centre, Ministry of Fishery Resources, the Climate Change Department of the EPA, Yemen Environment & Sustainable Development Society, Woman & Environment Development Association and Yemen Association for Awareness and Environment Protection. In addition, the team will continue partnerships that it established as part of its "Pro-Poor" economic growth team, including partnerships with women's groups, youth groups and CSOs, NGOs.

**On Gender mainstreaming:** Although the Government of Yemen has made positive moves towards eliminating gender inequality by ratifying the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and developing a National Women Development Strategy, in practice the status of women in Yemen still needs further enhancement to ensure that they enjoy the same access to human rights as men.

Women fall short of men on many development indicators including access to education, participation in the workforce, political participation and access to the law. In addition, the UNDP's Country Office Yemen, in collaboration with the Government of Yemen, has identified the following priority areas for intervention that was clearly listed in Country Office Gender Strategy, which is aligned with the UNDAF for Yemen:

- Improving the institutional framework to ensure that women and girls have full access to their rights, mainly political ones.
- Increased consideration of gender concerns in the allocation of public financial resources
- Improving social perceptions and attitudes towards gender roles

However, the aforementioned considerations are generic but instead powerful guidelines will serve to orient project activities with respect to gender.

It is worth noting that persistent gender inequalities are seen as a major impediment to Yemen's development as they effectively limit the productive potential of half the population. More specifically, rural women in Yemen contribute to the household by taking on productive (agriculture, and collection of firewood, grilling, and fetching water) and reproductive chores (cooking and cleaning, and looking after the children). Some of these activities have an impact in the GHG emissions due to lack of access to clean and efficient energy sources. The previous NCs had not dealt with gender mainstreaming issues, leaving room for improvement in the new TNC. Mitigation actions have largely focused on reduction of industrial greenhouse gas emissions, but also include the practice of energy efficiency and the application of renewable energy in commercial and residential sectors. The role of women in such climate change mitigation strategies has received little attention in previous NCs, as actions have been perceived to be either technical or scientific in nature. However, as climate change is partly the result of human behavior and affects all people, mitigation strategies in the TNC will consider the gendered patterns of energy use in order to be effective.

In this sense, the project will incorporate a gender perspective in the identification, description and preparation of mitigation actions when relevant. Also, the gender dimension in the TNC as women will be meaningfully involved, not only as beneficiaries but also in the decision-making process of climate change related activities. Moreover, understanding how the different social roles and economic status of men and women affect, and are affected differently by climate change will be considered for appropriate adaptation and mitigation actions. In this sense, and for this specific project, the update of the national circumstances chapter of this Biennial Update Report will consider this gender dimension in order to better understand how the different roles of men and women in Yemen social and economic circumstances may affect Yemen's ability to deal with mitigating and adapting to climate change.



Additionally, the project coordination will ensure that gender considerations become part and parcel of the TNC. Training Manuals on Gender and Climate Change will be followed. During the project inception the mandatory UNDP gender marker will be applied. This requires that each project in UNDP's ATLAS system be rated for gender relevance. This will for example include a brief analysis of how the project plans to achieve its environmental objective by addressing the differences in the roles and needs of women and men. On this regards, the project will give special attention to gender as one of the key stakeholders and beneficiaries from climate change adaptation and mitigation.

The project intends to empower gender either by identifying appropriate female local consultants if available. In addition, workshops will be conducted in which gender balance will be ensured. Furthermore, gender will be mainstreamed into the TNC in a way that ensures that equitable participation of women in the decision-making process of climate change adaptation and mitigation. With regard to the technical team to be hired to implement the enabling activity, gender balance will also be considered.

Furthermore, gender marking implies the production of the following data by the project's year 2 and by its end:

- Total number of full-time project staff that are women
- Total number of full-time project staff that are men
- Total number of Project Board members that are women
- Total number of project Board members that are men
- The number jobs created by the project that are held by women
- The number jobs created by the project that are held by men

<p><b>D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:</b></p>	<p>The TNC enabling activity project contributes indirectly to Yemen’s commitments under the UNFCCC to enable Yemen address climate change considerations (reductions of CO<sub>2</sub> emission, energy savings and reduction of vulnerability to climate change). By increasing Yemen’s capacity ability to measure and forecast its GHG emissions and an evaluation of the most vulnerable sectors the requested funding will thus be applied in a cost-effective way. The preparation of work programmes on capacity building and awareness rising for climate change is an essential step for strengthening national capacity to implement measures for climate protection, sustainable use of resources and climate resilience. The preparation of work programmes on capacity building ensures the cost-efficiency of the GEF Funds. On the other hand, the design of the TNC draws on the experiences and results of the previous NCs; in particular, activities are focused on areas and sectors that have been identified as most relevant for the GHG balance in Yemen. A central element of the strategy to enhance the cost effectiveness of the TNC Project is the capitalization on working relations built during the INC, and SNC, and on existing experience with climate change within national institutions, donor agencies, and other related UNDP projects. The total project enabling cost is estimated to be about US\$ 220,000. When all components of the project are implemented, the Yemen's capacity to meet its obligations under the UNFCCC will be strengthened on a continuous basis. In addition, the TNC Report will be produced, and the vulnerability and adaptation measures will be updated, and the GHG emission estimates over a longer period will be modeled, and appropriate mitigation measures will be proposed. The project will also ensure socio-economic benefits through integrating gender, and livelihoods, health considerations into biodiversity interventions. The project will liaise with other UNDP interventions such as the Economic Diversification Support Programme (EDSP).</p> <p>Additionally, stocktaking exercise and national multi-sectoral stakeholder’s consultations such as national counterparts, local authorities, CBOs, NGOs, local communities, and other related partners will be further facilitated given the good impression and relations built up and strengthened through the INC, and SNC projects which in turns creates broader national ownership of the enabling activities on the climate change project’s results. Te UNDP CO is supporting the EDSP which includes fishery, agriculture, trade and eco-tourism as promising economic sectors in Yemen. Although, the Second National Communication Project (SNC) has implemented some polite climate change vulnerability assessment for agriculture, water, and fishery across specific governorates and coastal areas, there are still a lot to be assessed under the Third National Communication (TNC) project. For instance, the SNC project carried out pilot agricultural climate vulnerability assessment focusing on two main rain-fed crops which includes Wheat and Sorghum grown across the pilot areas representing the agro-climatic zones in the rain-fed highland regions of Yemen. These areas were Wadi Hadramout in the Hadramut governorate, the Bajil district in the El Hodeidah governorate along the Red Sea, and the Shibam district of the Al Mahweet governorate in the central highlands. The vulnerability studies have yet identified the most viable adaptation strategies to cope with potential declines in future yields for subsistence farmers in Yemen, one of the largest and most vulnerable communities. Therefore, consultations with EDSP team on agriculture will focus on identifying new areas and crops for assessment under the TNC with respect to EDSP agriculture. Also, the links and synergies between the proposed TNC project and the EDSP will be further explored in relations to fisheries in consultations with EDSP fisheries team. This will be helpful in the sense that allows for better synergies and co-financing opportunities making advantage of such links between the EDSP programme and the proposed TNC project in relation to agriculture and eco-tourism and coastal areas and fisheries. The project will also carry out vulnerability and adaptation (studies) on new sectors including health and eco-tourism which have not yet assessed by the previous national communications. Communication and consultations with UNICEF, WHO, and other agencies including UNDP related projects will be carried out to explore synergetic links with</p>
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	respect to climate-induced diseases under changing climate.
<b>E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&amp;E PLAN:</b>	<p>The project will be monitored through the following M&amp;E activities.</p> <p><b>Project start:</b> An Inception Workshop will be held within the first 2 months of project start to allow for a multi-stakeholders consultations and discussions to ensure adequate ownership, and commitments towards the project. The Inception Workshop will aim at addressing a number of key issues which includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Assist all partners to fully understand the project approach, goals, and implementation strategy and take ownership of the programme.</li> <li>— Provide clear picture about the roles of project partners, project board, project manager, and technical support teams. Additionally, the roles, functions, and responsibilities within the programme's decision-making structures will be discussed, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms. The Terms of Reference for programme staff will be discussed again as needed.</li> <li>— Provide a detailed overview of reporting, monitoring and evaluation (M&amp;E) requirements. The Monitoring and Evaluation work plan and budget will be discussed and agreed upon and scheduled.</li> <li>— Discuss financial reporting procedures and obligations, and arrangements for annual audit.</li> <li>— Plan and schedule the project Board meetings. Roles and responsibilities of all programme organization structures will be clarified and meetings planned.</li> </ul> <p><b>Quarterly:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Progress made shall be monitored in the UNDP Enhanced Results Based Management Platform.</li> <li>— Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, the risk log shall be regularly updated in ATLAS. Risks become critical when the impact and probability are high.</li> <li>— Based on the information recorded in Atlas, a Programme Progress Reports (PPR) can be generated in the Executive Snapshot.</li> <li>— Other ATLAS logs can be used to monitor issues, and lessons learned. The use of these functions is a key indicator in the UNDP Executive Balanced Scorecard.</li> </ul> <p><b>Bi-annually:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Status Survey Questionnaires to indicate progress and identify bottlenecks as well as technical support needs will be carried out twice a year.</li> </ul> <p><b>Periodic Monitoring:</b></p> <p>A detailed schedule of project reviews meetings will be developed by the project management, in consultation with project implementation partners and stakeholder representatives and incorporated in the Project Inception Report. Such a schedule will include: (i) tentative time frames for Steering Committee Meetings, (or relevant advisory and/or coordination mechanisms) and (ii) project related Monitoring and Evaluation activities.</p>

	<p><u>Day to day monitoring of implementation progress</u> will be the responsibility of the Project Coordinator, Director or CTA (depending on the established project structure) based on the project's Annual Workplan and its indicators. The Project Team will inform the UNDP-CO of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion.</p> <p><u>Periodic monitoring of implementation progress</u> will be undertaken by the UNDP-CO through quarterly meetings with the project proponent, or more frequently as deemed necessary. This will allow parties to take stock and to troubleshoot any problems pertaining to the project in a timely fashion to ensure smooth implementation of project activities.</p> <p><b>End of Project:</b> During the last three months, the project team will prepare a brief terminal report. This brief report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results.</p> <p><b>Learning and Knowledge Sharing:</b> Results from the programme will be disseminated within and beyond the programme intervention zone through existing information sharing networks and forums. The programme will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to programme implementation though lessons learned. The programme will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future programmes. Finally, there will be a two-way flow of information between this programme and other projects of a similar focus.</p> <p>Audit on project will follow UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable Audit policies.</p>
<p><b>F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):</b></p>	<p>N/A</p>

**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 [country endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template).


NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Khalid Al-Shaibani	GEF Operational Focal Point	MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONEMNT	07/01/2013

**B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION**

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNFCCC	1996	MAHMOUD SHIDIWA

**B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for Climate Change Enabling Activity approval.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date <i>(Month, day, year)</i>	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Adriana Dinu, Officer in Charge and Deputy Executive Coordinator UNDP/GEF		July, 5, 2013	Yamil Bonduki, Sr. Programme Manager, UNDP (Green- LECRDs)	+1 212 906 6659	Yamil.bonduki@undp.org

## CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
<b>For EA Management</b>			
Local			
National Project Manager	600	129	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Day to day management of the project and delivery of project results</li> <li>- Ensure consistency of submitted plans with the project outputs and their contribution to the intended outcome.</li> <li>- Maintain records of the project outputs.</li> <li>- Prepare and consolidate quarterly work plans, progress reports and financial reports prepared and submitted them to the Steering Committee and UNDP.</li> <li>- Consolidate and prepare the Annual Progress Reports and present them to the Steering Committee and UNDP.</li> <li>- Provide with the assigned accountant support to prepare financial reports and other budgetary issues.</li> <li>- Assist the EPA Chairman in preparing the Steering Committee meetings to enhance coordination between different actors.</li> <li>- Propose appropriate modifications to the scope of work, and accordingly budget revisions of the initial budget plan, to be agreed in the steering committee.</li> <li>- Seek consensus over the proposed modifications from all partners e.g. the EPA and UNDP. However, any revisions proposed should not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the programme.</li> <li>- Prepare for evaluation and review missions and annual audits.</li> <li>- Perform other duties as deemed necessary of more technical nature within the context of the technical components of the project.</li> </ul>

Admin/Finance Assistant	250	100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Report and presentation production.</li> <li>- Screening and administering all incoming and outgoing correspondence addressed to SNRMP.</li> <li>- Checking outgoing correspondence for conformity with established procedures and accuracy of statements before being signed by the NPC</li> <li>- Meeting arrangements and minute taking.</li> <li>- Office administration.</li> <li>- Preparing correspondence in Arabic/English related to protocol /administrative issues.</li> <li>- Maintaining the filing system on general operations matters.</li> <li>- Screen telephone calls, answer routine queries with discretion, route phone calls to appropriate colleagues while applying services oriented approach.</li> <li>- Providing assistance to the NPC and Project Accountant as requested.</li> <li>- Providing assistance to the Project Technical Coordinator and Project Board</li> <li>- Preparing and maintaining project document templates and forms.</li> <li>- Supporting the NPC by prepare the regular financial reports for presentation to the Project Board.</li> <li>- Maintain and keep all financial records of the project</li> <li>- Maintain and administer the project assets</li> <li>- Provide all needed information to the project auditors and implement the audit recommendations</li> <li>- Ensuring financial reports are transparent, accurate and representative.</li> <li>- Report any unplanned or unaccounted for expenditures to both the NPM.</li> <li>- Taking responsibility for the veracity of the project financial records.</li> <li>- Ensuring that government and UNDP accounting procedures are followed.</li> <li>- Assist NPC with financial plans for programme activities.</li> <li>- Perform other duties as deemed necessary.</li> </ul>
International			

<b>For Technical Assistance</b>			
<b>Local</b>			
National GHG Inventory team leader	700	60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Revision of the existing information on the GHG inventory in the SNC and identify key sources of emissions explicitly.</li> <li>- Analyze and collect activity data, required by IPCC guidelines, fill data gaps in inventory and improve database where needed;</li> <li>- Describe the contribution of different sectors to GHG emissions, procedures and arrangements for collection and activation of data and role of institutions involved in preparation of GHG inventory.</li> <li>- Provide an overall technical review of the draft chapter on inventories to be used in the TNC.</li> <li>- With the PM, identify specific training needs for enterprises or government agencies in data collection (particularly for identified key sources) and provide recommendations on training in data collection.</li> </ul>
National GHG mitigation team leader	700	60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Performance of an upgrade of the analysis and opportunities related to mitigation presented in the INC,</li> <li>- Extend the analysis from the INC related to energy consumption in industry, public sector and households;</li> <li>- Development of an GHG emission abatement action plan until 2020</li> <li>- Analysis and Provision of long term mitigation opportunities;</li> <li>- Provide an overall technical review of the draft chapter on mitigation to be used in the SNC.</li> <li>- Provide recommendations on the development of the briefing papers for policy makers if necessary.</li> <li>- Realization of awareness rising activities, especially among decision-makers (workshops, seminars, booklets, etc).</li> </ul> <p>Production of mitigation reports.</p>
BUR team leader	600	60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Carry out analysis of BUR institutional and technical capacities</li> <li>- Coordinate and develop necessary framework for enhancing BUR institutional and technical capacity</li> <li>- Establish adhoc BUR task force</li> <li>- Prepare first BUR report</li> <li>- Prepare, review and submit progress GHG report</li> <li>- Advice project team and stakeholders on approach to BUR as per UNFCCC outcomes</li> </ul>



Climate change V&A team leader	750	120	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preparation of a detailed work-plan for programs/action plans containing measures to facilitate adequate adaptation on the basis of the overall project work plan.</li> <li>- Provision of periodic progress report to the PM on the V&amp;A thematic area</li> <li>- Leading of the data and information collection process for performing the Programmes/action plan plans containing measures to facilitate adequate adaptation.</li> <li>- Revision of climate change scenarios by using a regional model;</li> <li>- Lead vulnerability assessments of: hydrology and water resources, agriculture and health, eco-tourism, including identification of level of vulnerability and the most vulnerable areas reviewed;</li> <li>- Analysis and description of links between climate and socio-economic baseline conditions in the most vulnerable sectors;</li> <li>- Ensure progress in implementation of adaptation actions proposed in the SNC and prepares detailed adaptation plans for hydrology and water resources, agriculture and, including cost-benefit analysis, timeframes, etc.;</li> <li>- Identification of ways for effective integration of adaptation measures into national strategies;</li> <li>- Activities for awareness-raising (workshops, booklets, leaflets) on adaptation and vulnerability realized.</li> <li>- Ensures synergy with other relevant projects</li> <li>- Ensure the timely and effective management of the activities as scheduled;</li> <li>- Drafts the V&amp;A Report and respective chapter of Yemen’s SNC along with the respective part of executive summary.</li> <li>- Oversees the documentation of the studies made and archiving.</li> </ul>
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Expert on capacity building in climate change	500	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assessment of technology, financial and capacity needs for mitigation and adaptation assessed;</li> <li>- Update information in regard to climate change related legislation, integration of UNFCCC requirements in legislation and strategies;</li> <li>- Identification of needs gaps and priorities for education, training and public awareness and preparation of related programmes;</li> <li>- Revision of national plans and programmes on systematic observation, climate research and forecasting capacity;</li> <li>- Organization of training for the project personnel in using selected software tools and electronic networks</li> <li>- Preparation of work programmes on capacity building and raising awareness activities;</li> <li>- Preparation of documentation in advance of and following all capacity building and awareness-raising related activities;</li> <li>- Organization of seminars, training, and workshops for stakeholders;</li> <li>- Organization and coordination of information exchanges internationally and between participating institutions;</li> </ul>
Climate change policy expert	700	60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provision of leadership for development of the LED</li> <li>- Provision of Information on financial, technical, capacity needs and constrains associated with the implementation of the UNFCCC;</li> <li>- Development of a list of projects with focus on barriers and opportunities for future development of the GHG inventory, and implementation of adaptation and mitigation related actions.</li> </ul>
Socio-economic development expert	650	60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Collection and analysis of information related to national circumstances per UNFCCC Guidelines</li> <li>- Prepare the report on the National Circumstances</li> <li>- Collect, and analyze gender disaggregated data in relation to climate change</li> <li>- Analyze specific gender needs and propose proper actions to promote women's participation in defining mitigation and adaptation strategies</li> </ul>
Editor	750	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Editing and proofreading.</li> </ul>
International			

International climate change vulnerability and adaptation expert	1,500	45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Analysis of produced adaptation and vulnerability reports; and</li> <li>- Production and revision of climate change scenarios by using a regional model for the thematic areas of studies.</li> </ul>
International climate change mitigation, and BUR expert	1,500	40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Analysis of activity data, required by IPCC guidelines, fill data gaps in inventory and improve database where needed;</li> <li>- Support the GHG inventory team as necessary in utilizing IPCC Good Practice Guidelines to fill in data gaps;</li> <li>- Provision of input and technical reviews of the measurement system that will be developed by the GHG inventory team;</li> <li>- Preparation of a series of recommendations for institutionalizing the data collection process and for harmonizing the process with national statistical data collection processes;</li> <li>- Provide input and technical review of the proposed emission factors to be utilized.</li> <li>- Provide input and technical review of the uncertainty assessment for the TNC;</li> <li>- Provide an overall technical review of the BUR analysis, and chapter on inventories to be used in the TNC, and BUR report;</li> <li>- Identify specific training needs for enterprises or government agencies in data collection (particularly for identified key sources) and provide recommendations on training in data collection, analysis, and BUR reporting; and</li> <li>- Analyze recalculated emission factors for key source categories.</li> </ul>

## OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE TO FOCAL AREA ENABLING ACTIVITIES

### Biodiversity

- [GEF/C.7/Inf.11, June 30, 1997, Revised Operational Criteria for Enabling Activities](#)
- [GEF/C.14/11, December 1999, An Interim Assessment of Biodiversity Enabling Activities](#)
- [October 2000, Revised Guidelines for Additional Funding of Biodiversity Enabling Activities \(Expedited Procedures\)](#)

### Climate Change

- [GEF/C.9/Inf.5, February 1997, Operational Guidelines for Expedited Financing of Initial Communications from Non-Annex 1 Parties](#)
- [October 1999, Guidelines for Expedited Financing of Climate Change Enabling Activities – Part II, Expedited Financing for \(Interim\) Measures for Capacity Building in Priority Areas](#)
- [GEF/C.15/Inf.12, April 7, 2000, Information Note on the Financing of Second National Communications to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change](#)
- [GEF/C.22/Inf.15/Rev.1, November 30, 2007, Updated Operational Procedures for the Expedited Financing of National Communications from Non-Annex 1 Parties](#)

### Persistent Organic Pollutants

- [GEF/C.17/4, April 6, 2001, Initial Guidelines for Enabling Activities for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants](#)
- [GEF/C.39/Inf.5, October 19, 2010, Guidelines for Reviewing and Updating the NIP under the Stockholm Convention on POPs](#)

### Land Degradation

- [\(ICCD/CRIC\(5\)/Inf.3, December 23, 2005, National Reporting Process of Affected Country Parties: Explanatory Note and Help Guide](#)

### National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)

- [Operational Guidelines for Expedited Funding of National Self Assessments of Capacity Building Needs, September 2001](#)
- [A Guide for Self-Assessment of Country Capacity Needs for Global Environmental Management, September 2001](#)

### National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA)

- [GEF/C.19/Inf.7, May 8, 2002, Notes on GEF Support for National Adaptation Plan of Action,](#)

**Environmental and Social Screening Summary**

## ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING SUMMARY

Name of Proposed Project: Third National Communication and First Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC from Yemen

### A. Environmental and Social Screening Outcome

Category 1. No further action is needed

Category 2. Further review and management is needed. There are possible environmental and social benefits, impacts, and/or risks associated with the project (or specific project component), but these are predominantly indirect or very long-term and so extremely difficult or impossible to directly identify and assess.

Category 3. Further review and management is needed, and it is possible to identify these with a reasonable degree of certainty. If Category 3, select one or more of the following sub-categories:

Category 3a: Impacts and risks are limited in scale and can be identified with a reasonable degree of certainty and can often be handled through application of standard best practice, but require some minimal or targeted further review and assessment to identify and evaluate whether there is a need for a full environmental and social assessment (in which case the project would move to Category 3b). See Section 3 of the Review and Management Guidance.

Category 3b: Impacts and risks may well be significant, and so full environmental and social assessment is required. In these cases, a scoping exercise will need to be conducted to identify the level and approach of assessment that is most appropriate. See Section 3 of Review and Management Guidance.

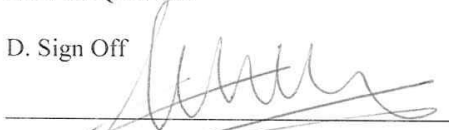
### B. Environmental and Social Issues (for projects requiring further environmental and social review and management)

NOT REQUIRED

### C. Next Steps (for projects requiring further environmental and social review and management):

NOT REQUIRED

D. Sign Off



Project Manager: maude.veyret-picot

Signed Date: 2013-07-01

## ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING CHECKLIST

Name of Proposed Project: Third National Communication and First Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC from Yemen

### QUESTION 1

Has a combined environmental and social assessment/review that covers the proposed project already been completed by implementing partners or donor(s)?

**Answer to Question 1:** . . . . .No

### QUESTION 2

Do ALL outputs and activities described ONLY fall in the Project Document fall within the following categories?

1. Procurement (in which case UNDP's Procurement Ethics and Environmental Procurement Guide need to be complied with)
2. Report preparation
3. Training
4. Event/workshop/meeting/conference (refer to Green Meeting Guide)
5. Communication and dissemination of results

**Answer to Question 2:** . . . . .Yes