Republic Of Yemen
Presidency Of Council Of Ministers
Reconstruction Fund
For Hadramout & AL-Mahara



الجمهورية اليمنية رئاسة مجلس الوزراء صندوق إعادة إعمار المناطق المتضررة لمحافظتي حضرموت و المهرة

Experience of the Fund of Reconstruction for Hadhramout and Al-Mahrah After the Rain and Flood Disaster of October 2008

Republic of Yemen

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Agenda

- Natural Hazard and Risk in Yemen
- Short Clip on 2008 Flood Disaster
- Why this cyclone became a Disaster?
- Successful Experience of the Reconstruction Fund
- Yemen Probabilistic Multi Hazard Risk Assessment
- Next Steps for the Government
- Concluding Points

Natural Hazard and Risk in Yemen

One disaster Per year in past 20yrs

An estimate annual loss averaging US\$70 million

Natural Hazard and Risk in Yemen

The 2008 floods in Hadramout and Al-Mahara alone cost US\$1.6 billion

The equivalent of 6 percent of the country's GDP.

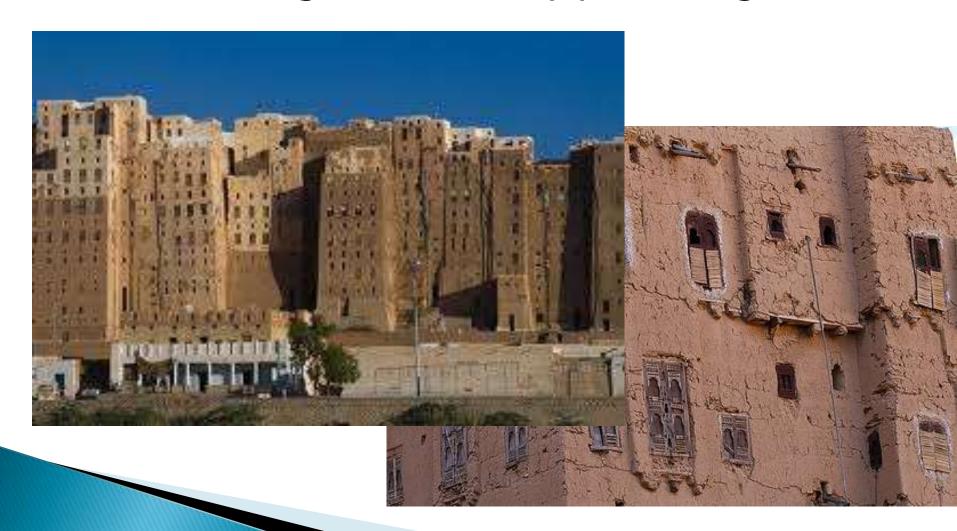


Short Clip on 2008 Flood Disaster

Why this cyclone became a Disaster?

- Extreme Event but there was a historical record
- Negligence of clearing of natural course of flood from debris, and trees
- Failure in applying strict regulations
- Lack of maintenance of detour courses
- The low or the inexistence of the basic stone foundation structure of the mud houses
- Lack of Early Warning System

Inexistence of proper protection for the mud houses such as the roof insulation and walls being naked of any plastering



Why this cyclone became a Disaster?

▶ The **Mesquite** Trees



Successful Experience of the Reconstruction Fund

- \$200Million
- Spent %75 of the funds since March 2009
- Strategies to fight corruption

Yemen Probabilistic Multi Hazard Risk Assessment

Task 5- Hadramout & Al Mahra Probabilistic Risk Assessment (& Establishing Flood Resistance Design Criteria for Infrastructure Investments); and

Task 6- Feasibility Study for Flood Mitigation through Water Management Alternatives for Hadramout & Al Mahra

Governorates

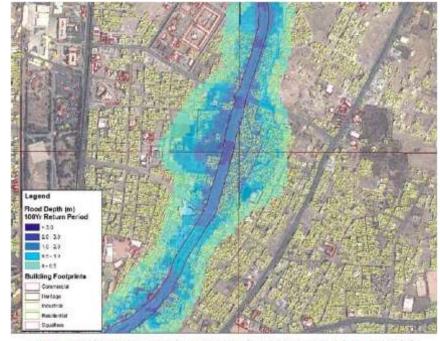


Figure 2: Close-up View of Flood Hazard Map Depicting 100-year Flood Event Affecting Sana'a Buildings

Next Steps for the Government

Government is going to take some measures learned from historical practice and also some modern practice.

To design and construct many of these measures, more accurate studies based on better quality data is required. And Funds from GFDRR and donor countries

Concluding Points

- Government needs funding, and transfer of technical expertise
- Unique characteristics (heritage, mud houses, mesquite trees) need special studies
- Capacity building:
 - in using the risk data and assessments ,
 - design and implemnetaiton of early warning system,
 - disaster managemnet practice ,
 - and GIS

TO MAKE the impact of all these efforts SUSTAINABLE