

# The Third International Conference on Climate Services

December 4-6, 2013



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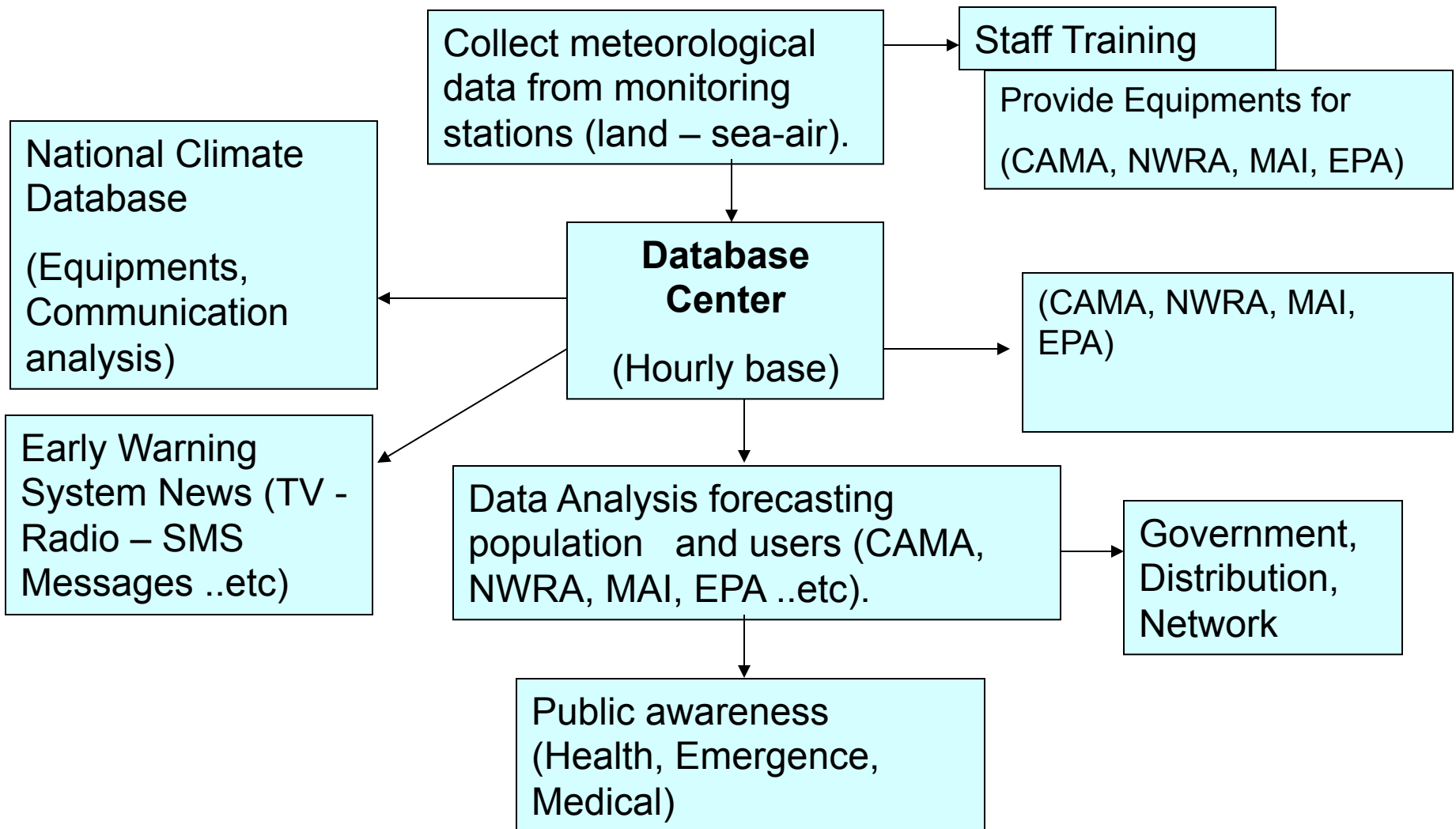
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**PPCR Session: Linking Climate Services to Resilience Building  
–The PPCR Experience**

**Pilot Country: Yemen**

**December 4, 2013**

# Project Context - Yemen - Climate Information System and PPCR Coordination Project



# Key Challenges and Lessons Learnt

## **Key Challenges:**

- Yemen particularly exposed to the risks of climate change.
  - Rainfall does not fall on a regular basis .
  - Increased rates of evaporation and transpiration.
  - Flash floods and droughts.
- Current cooperation for data services only exists mainly within the ministries.
- There is no coordination or co operation or exchange of data widely between the authorities.
- The absence of a good organization for the exchange of data and interconnected services between authorities, due to the loss of binding agreements so.
- Lack of modern technology for monitor and predict climate change disasters before they occur.
- The lack of a unified information center for climate services and early warning.
- Failure to provide possibilities for data collection and maintenance of the stations.
- The need for a comprehensive network to monitor rainfall and temperatures to assess climate impacts on agriculture and water resources.
- The lack of long-term records and regular rainfall patterns and temperatures.
- Operation of the climate monitoring networks and water dilapidated or obsolete.
- Lack of trained staff capable of dealing with climate change.

# Key Challenges and Lessons Learnt

## **Lessons Learnt :**

- Placement a map the institutions – data providers, any potential providers, and users and potential users.
- Assessment execution a detailed institutional analysis was carried out among the data providers:
- Institutional analysis execution for data providers / stakeholders by using structured questionnaire survey.
- Assessment execution of User Needs.
- The Government of Yemen (GoY) has established the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Climate Change (IMCCC) in the year 2009 in an effort to strengthen institutional capacity related to climate change.
- The ministries was signed into an MoU for data sharing and services on January 2013.

# Practical Solutions Being Pursued by the Project

- Development objective of the project is to improve the quality of meteorological, hydrological and climate services provided to end-users.
- Strengthening the institutions primarily responsible for monitoring and evaluation of weather, climate and water; and increase their ability to monitor and analyze this information.
- Strengthen the partnership between the main authorities in the collection and submission of data and information on weather, climate and water (**CAM, NWRA, MAI, EPA**).
- Contribute unification of monitoring network equipments between the main authorities, and the introduction of modern technologies, in improving the accuracy of data and information air and water monitoring.
- Contribute climate monitoring, which includes maritime monitoring in understanding the implications of climate change on natural habitats and biodiversity and coastal areas.
- Improve the accuracy of data and information on air and water monitoring and forecasting of meteorological and hydrological, events to manage the risk of severe floods, droughts and reduce them.
- Improve Information weather Services, climate and water and associated procedures to stabilize the wheel of social and economic development.
- Improve weather, climate and water in Yemen on building the capacity and flexibility to address climate change and reduce vulnerabilities.
- Improve collect and process and provide data and information on weather, climate and water to cope with climate change and extreme weather fluctuations caused by that.
- The establishment a comprehensive network to monitor rainfall and temperatures will help accurate assessment of climate impacts on agriculture and water resources.
- Create a data bank and a unified national meteorological and water.
- Create a database system to save and archive data of climate change and water.
- A mechanism for the distribution of data between the official authorities and the public.  
An early warning mechanism for all users of climate data.
- A network between providers and users of services.
- Training for both service providers and users to be able to tailor information more effectively to the needs of users.
- Community awareness of the importance of water and climate data and the ability to cope with climate change.
- Ensure the continuity of the program.