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
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

- $200 Million
- 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 implementation of early warning system,
  - disaster management practice,
  - and GIS

TO MAKE the impact of all these efforts SUSTAINABLE