



US Development Objectives in Yemen Transitional Program for Stabilization and Development

Support actions to:

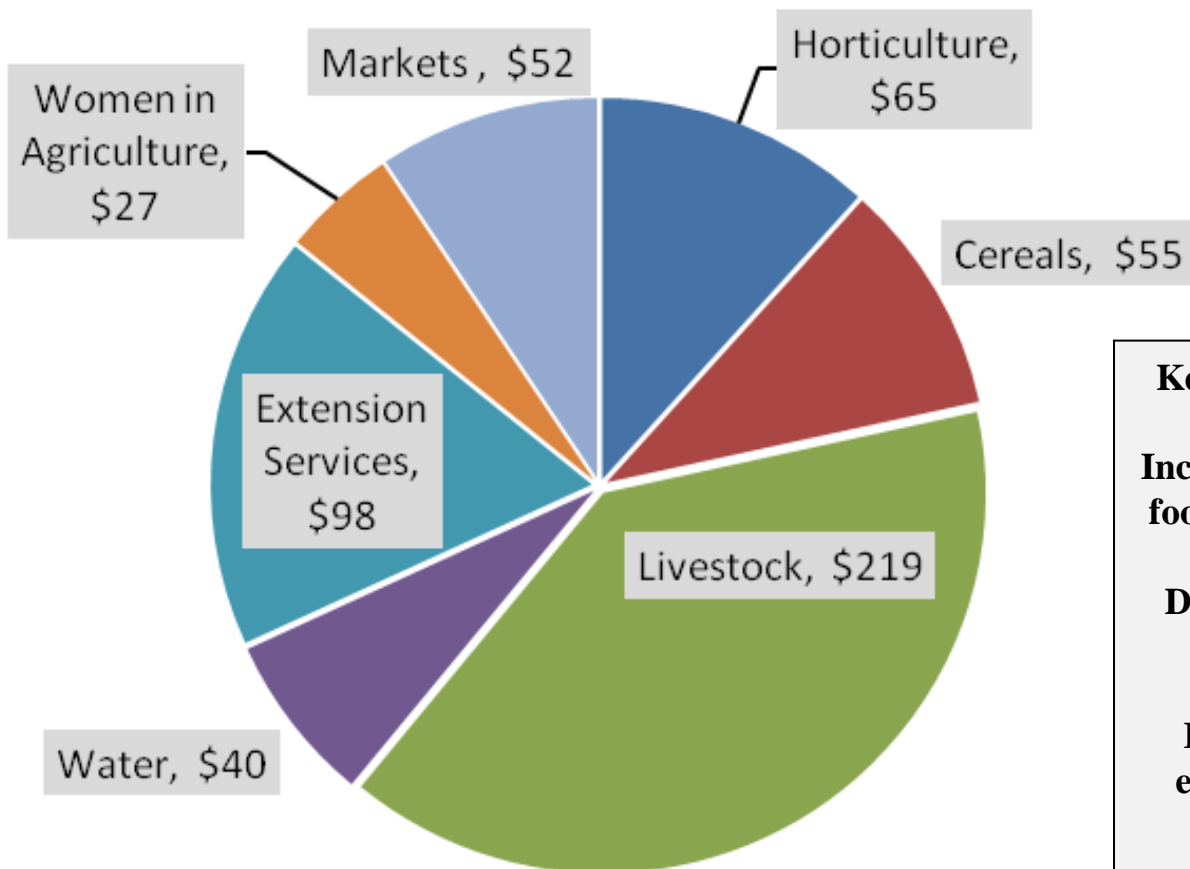
- **Promote macro-economic stability;**
- **Meet urgent humanitarian needs;**
- **Increase security and rule of law; and**
- **Promote a peaceful transfer of power.**



National Agriculture Sector Strategy

Allocation of Resources

US\$ millions



Focus on:

Increasing agricultural productivity;

Improving water use efficiency;

Expanding rain-fed agriculture;

Increasing the role of women; and

Improving natural resource management.

Key Objectives:

Increase domestic food production;

Decrease rural poverty;

Preserve the environment;

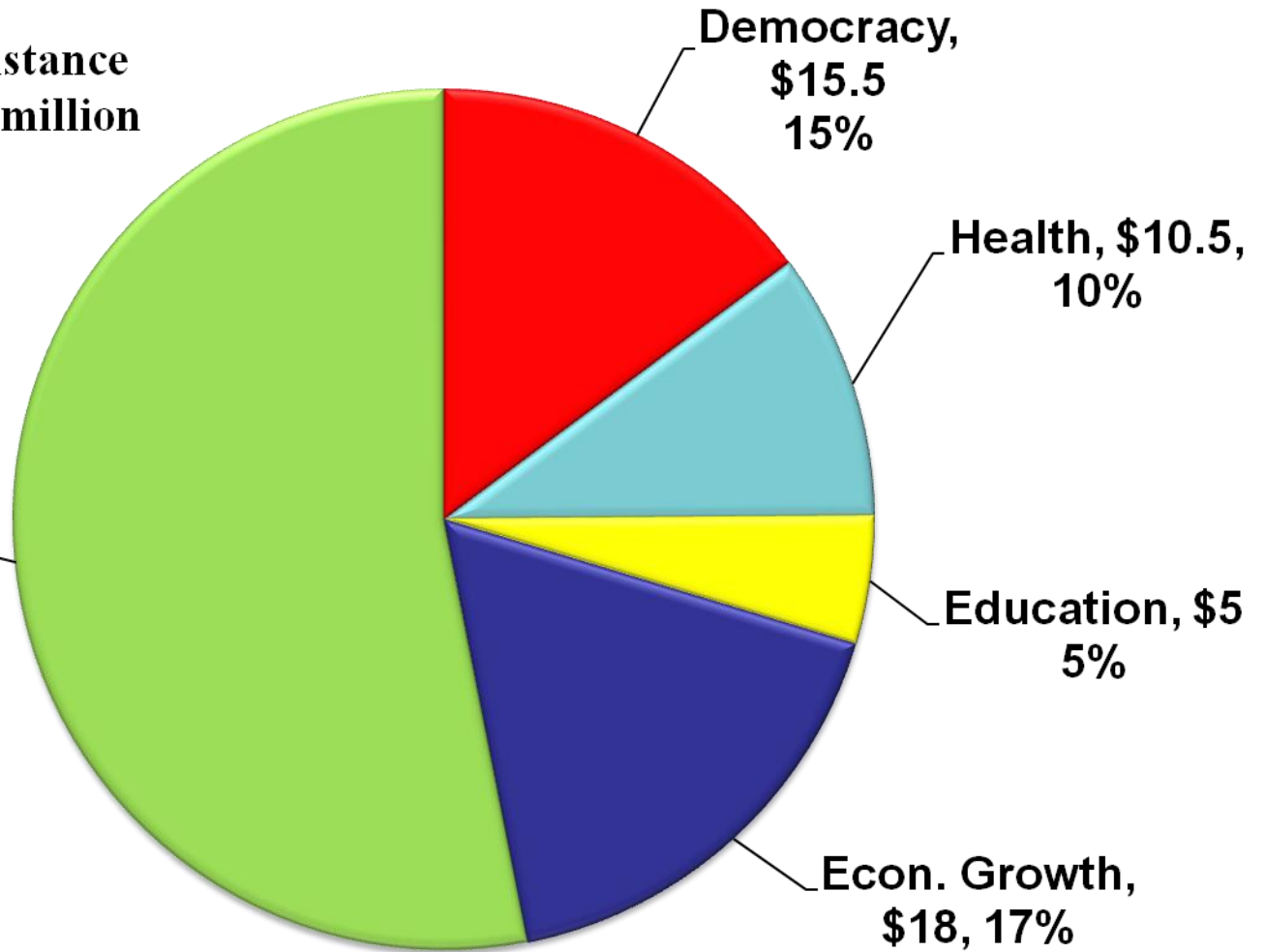
Improve marketing efficiency.



Projected US Development & Humanitarian Assistance to Yemen 2014

**Total USAID Assistance
Projected at \$105 million**

**Humanitarian
Assist., \$55.5
53%**



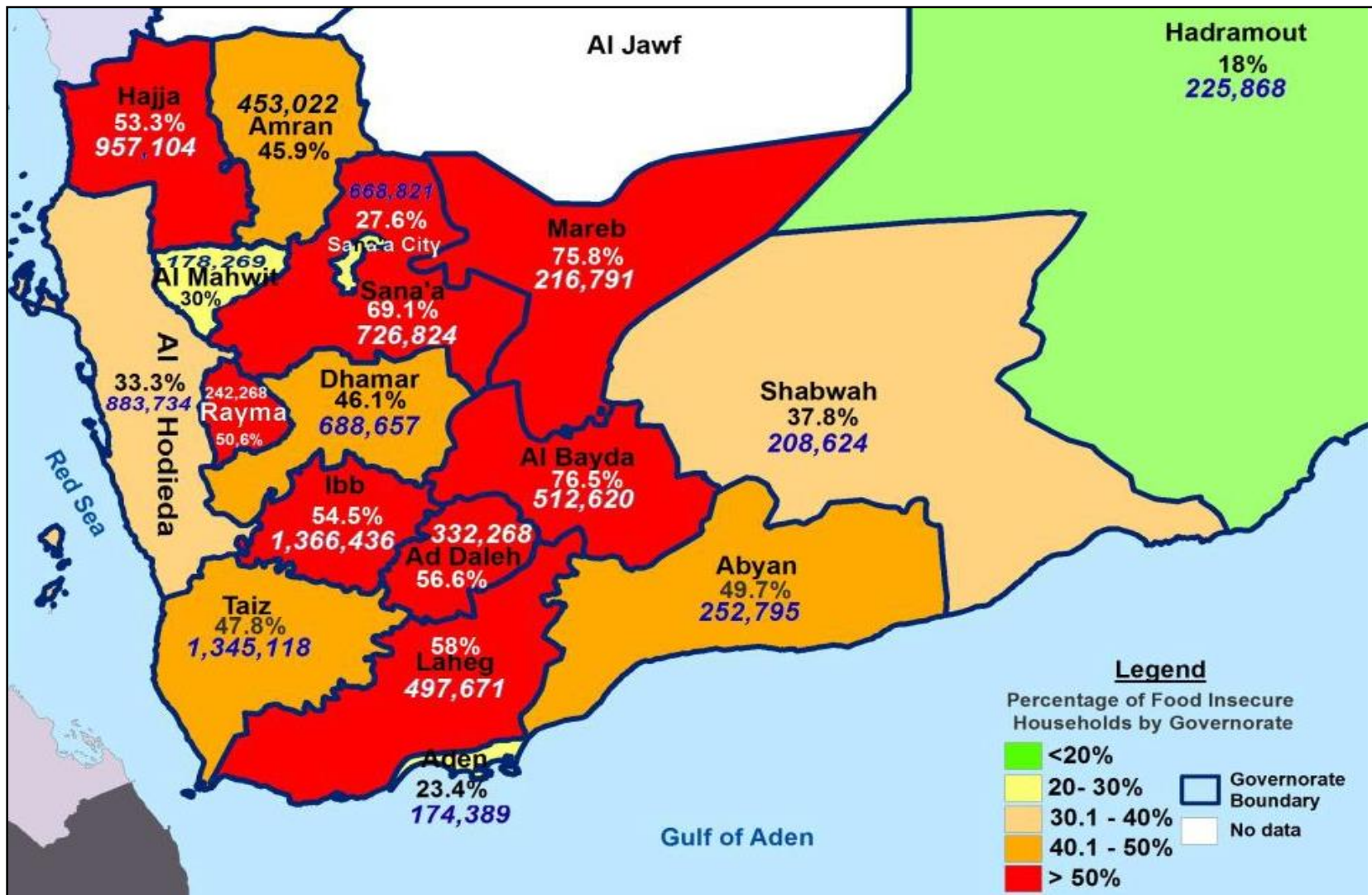
International Assistance to Yemen Agriculture Sector

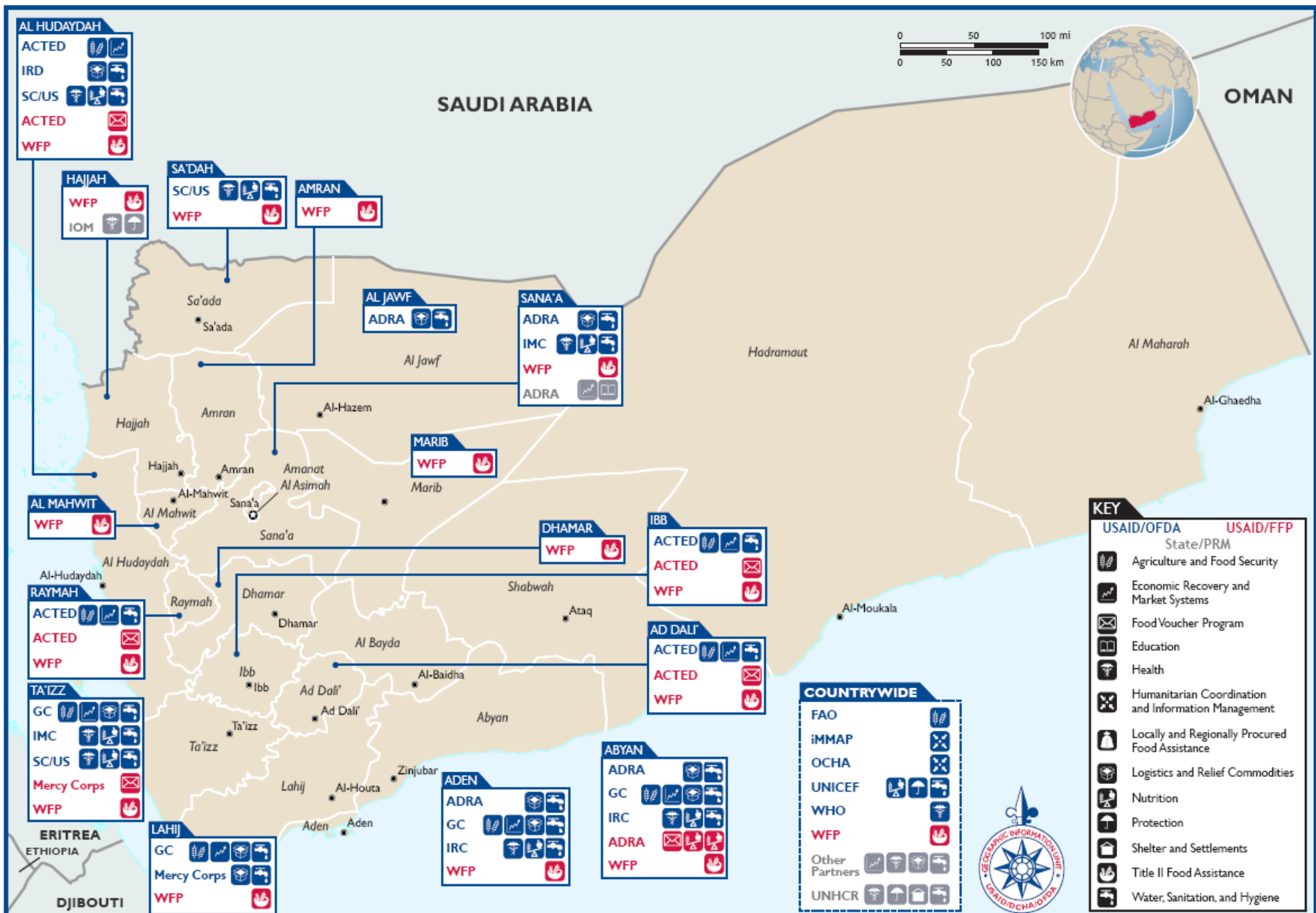
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) – (a) Economic Opportunities Program – \$39 million initiative aimed at increasing rural incomes through support to agriculture value chains; and (b) Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Program (ASAP) - \$41 million new financing instrument established to scale up and integrate climate change adaptation in smallholder development projects.

World Bank – The WB has implemented a series of programs that impact the rural sector, with \$745 million in overall funding to Yemen during 2008 to 2012. Key support to the agriculture sector has focused on agro-biodiversity, water management, adaptation to climate change and rural roads projects. Planned WB activities will focus on climate change, water management, market access and rural livelihoods.



Food Insecurity





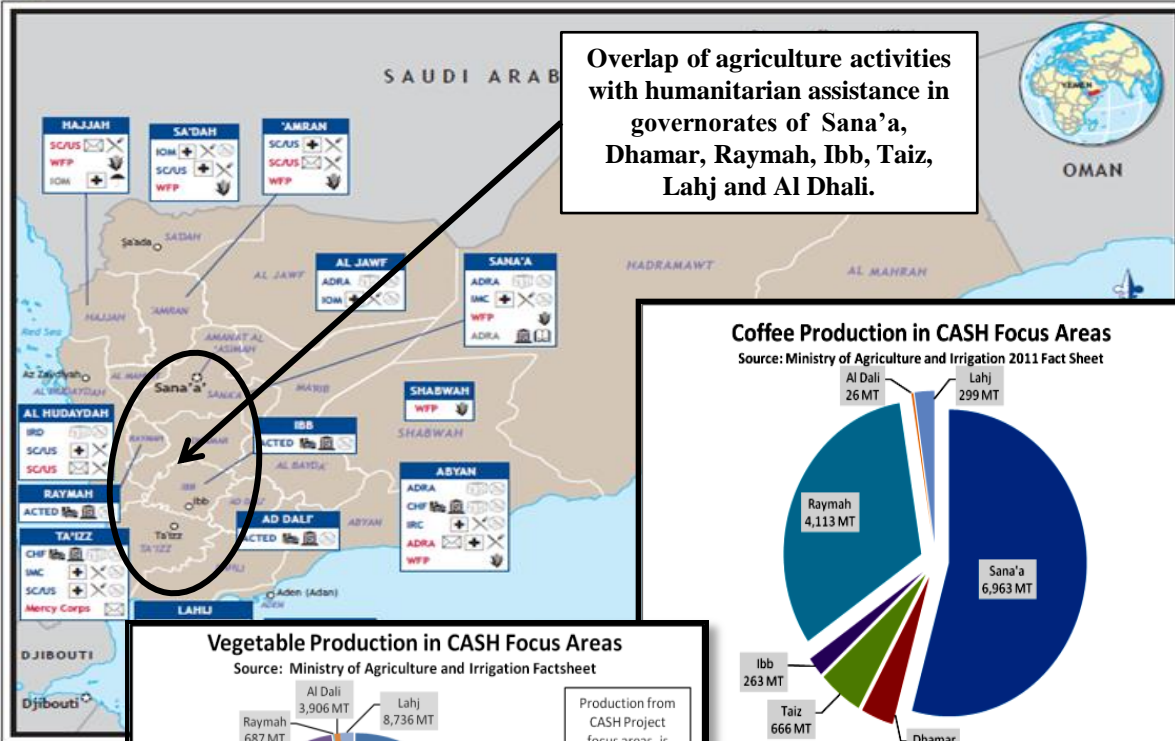


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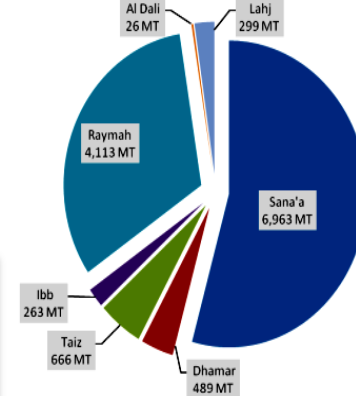
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ACTIVE USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN

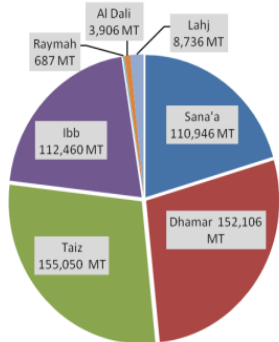


Coffee Production in CASH Focus Areas
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation 2011 Fact Sheet

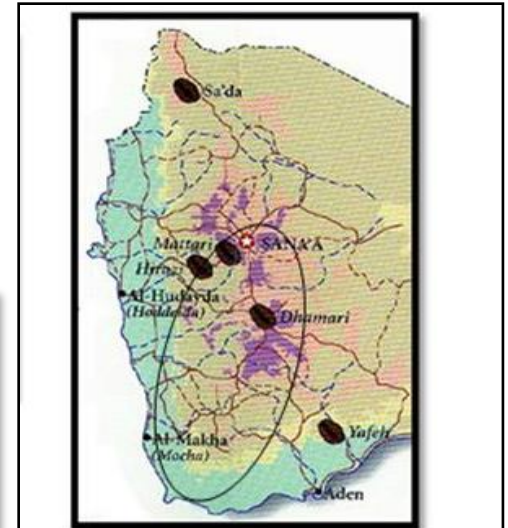


Vegetable Production in CASH Focus Areas

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Factsheet



Production from CASH Project focus areas is 543,891 MT which represents 55 percent of total national vegetable



Yemen's coffee ancient coffee corridor Sana'a, Raymah, Dhamar, Ibb down to Taiz and the port of Al-Makha (Mocha) has the potential to be revitalized, to create sustainable livelihoods for more than 90,000 rural smallholder coffee farmers.



Water Scarcity

Freshwater availability is 115 m³/citizen/year – this is equivalent to 10% of Middle East North Africa availability and only 2% of the world average.

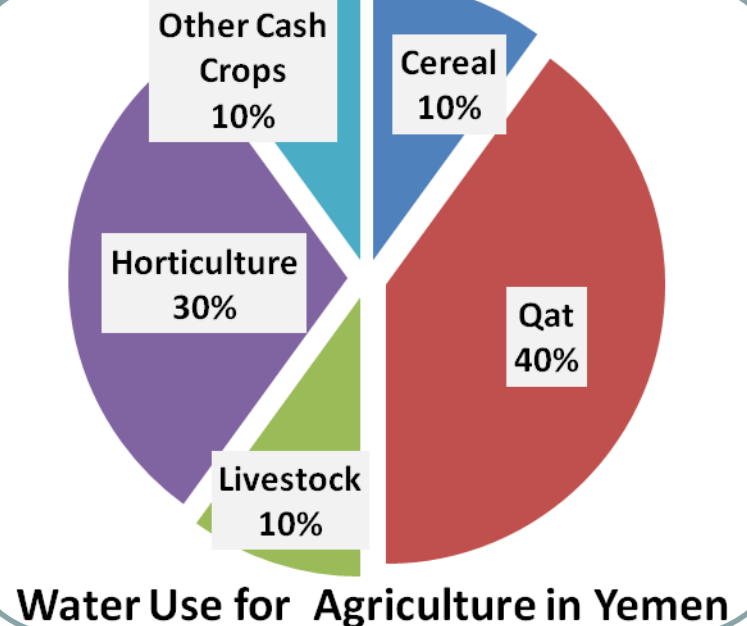
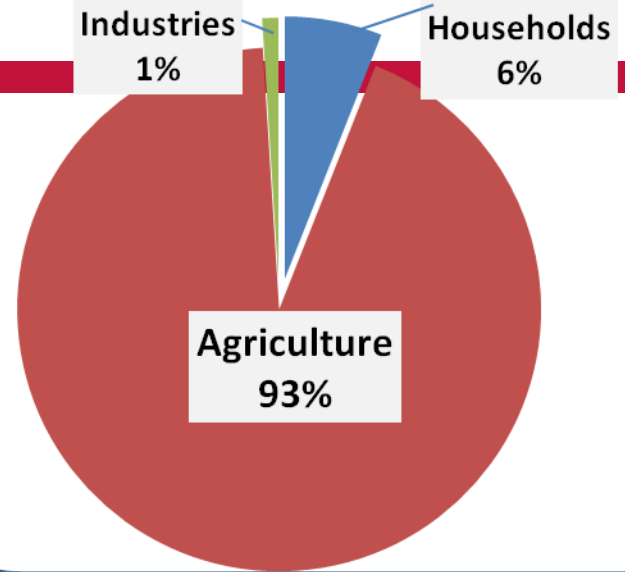
There are 55,000 operational wells in Yemen and about 800 rigs. Water table drops by 1 to 7 meters in many basins. Fossil groundwater is fast depleting.

Wells are going dry in bulk increasing the possibility of conflict. In the rural sector, 50% to 60% of investments have no sustainability beyond 5 years.

Source: World Bank Water Presentation, Sana'a Yemen – September 2012

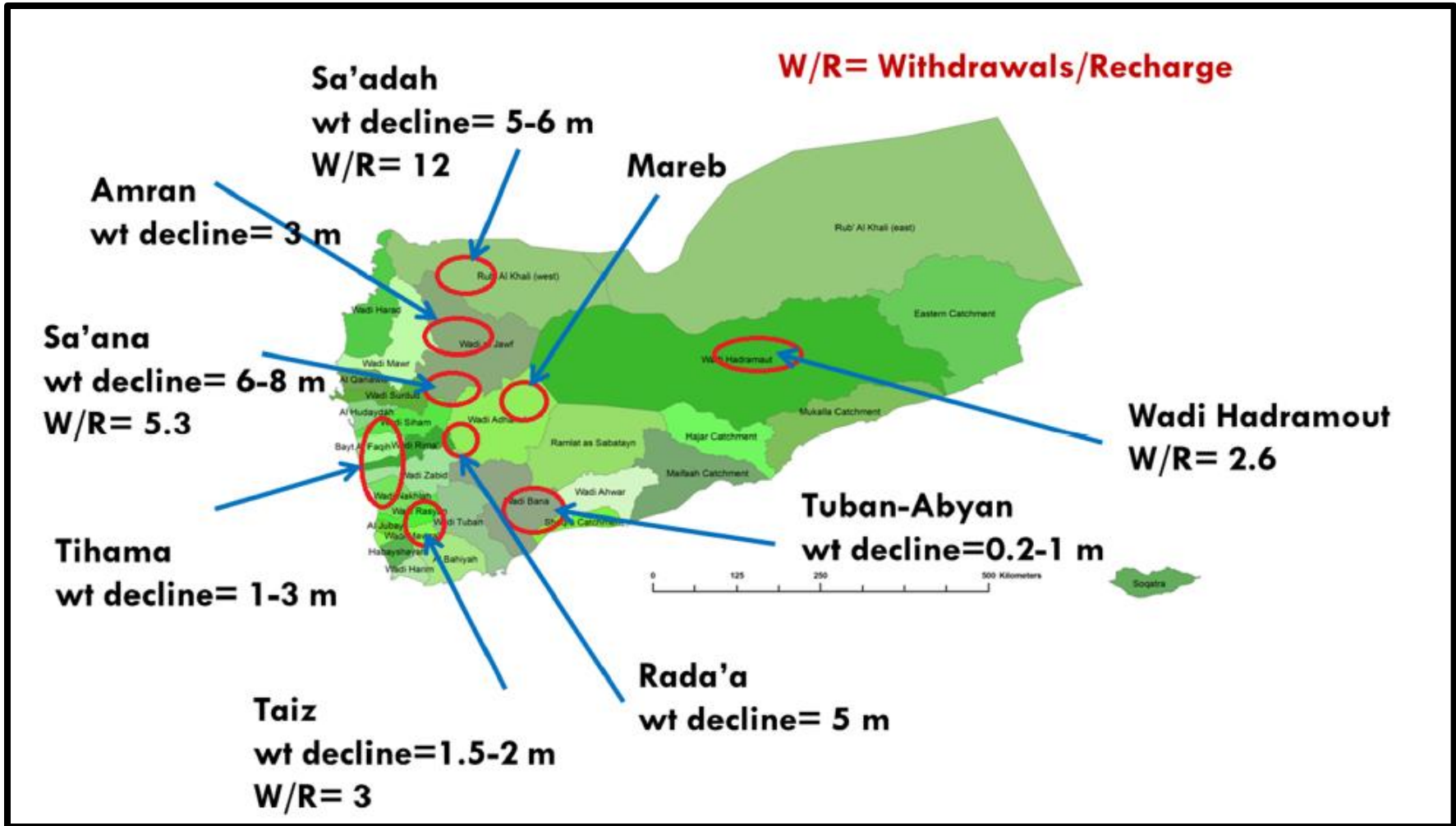
Water Consumption in Yemen

Source: Sheba Research Center

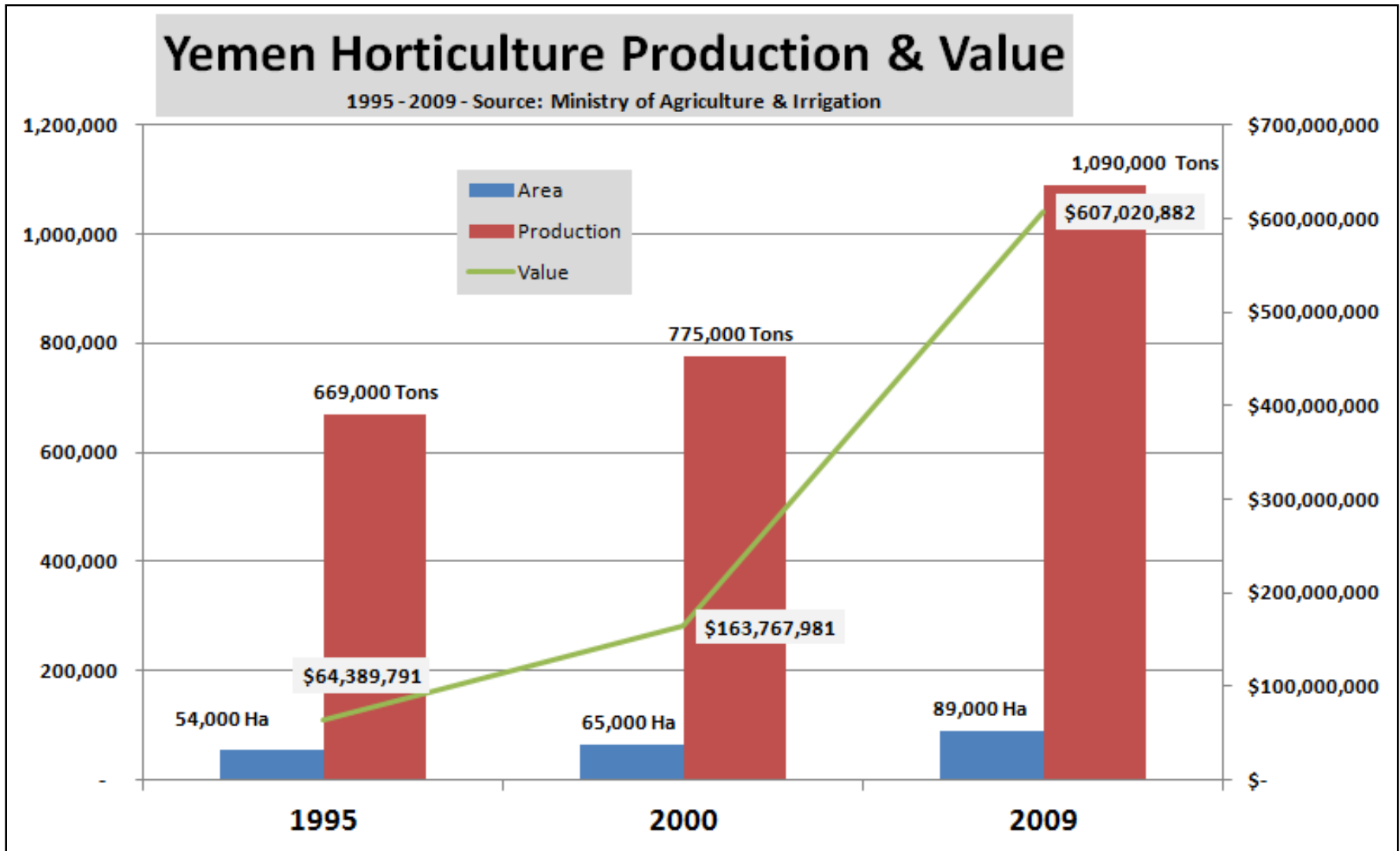




Water Withdrawal in Yemen



Source: Dutch International Assistance Agency, Job Kleijn, Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN), Sana'a Yemen. Email: job.kleijn@minbuza.nl





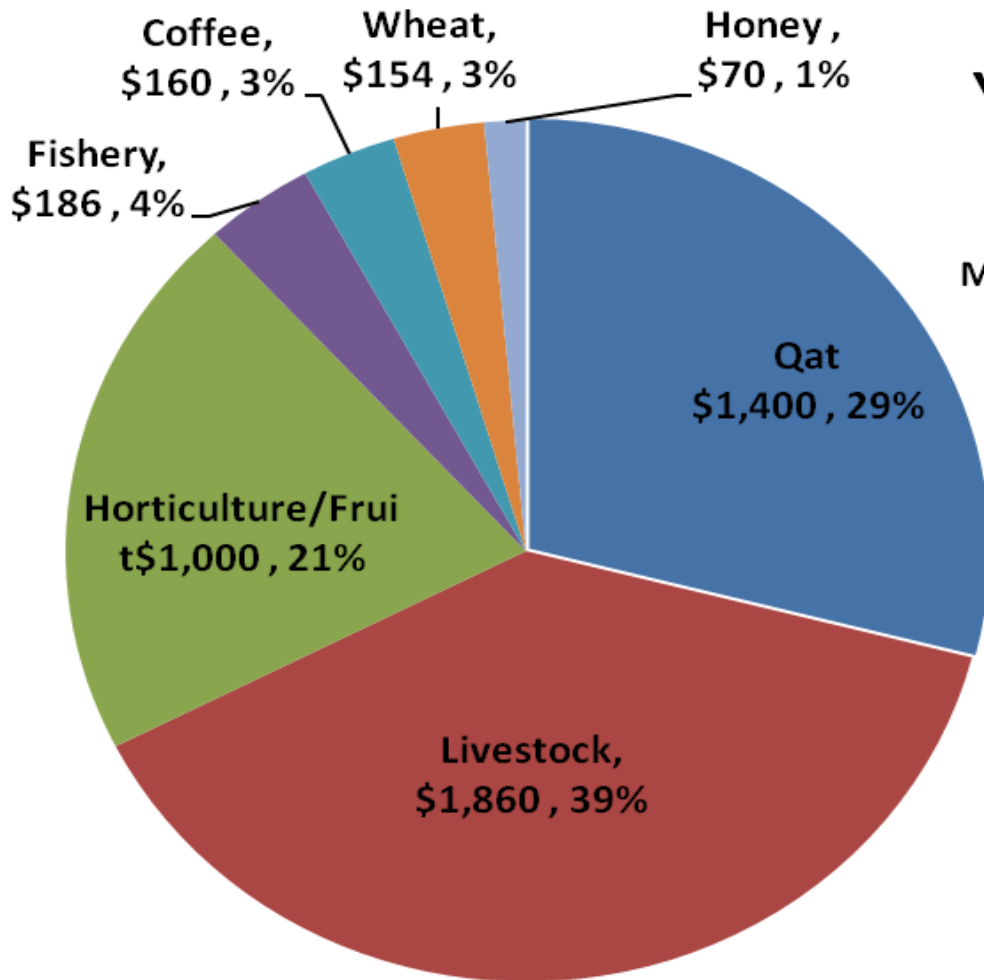
Agriculture Sector

- Agriculture Workforce – More than half of national workforce is employed in the agriculture sector. Two thirds of the population is rural – 16 million people.
- Agriculture Area - Cultivated area is 1.4 million hectares, 2 - 3 percent of total land area with more than 1.2 million farmers. Less than 50% of crop area is dependent upon rainfall (most agriculture production is groundwater dependent).
- Agriculture Constraints - Water Scarcity, Qat Competition, Lack of Access to Markets, Low Agricultural Productivity and Limited Investment Capital.



Agriculture Strategy

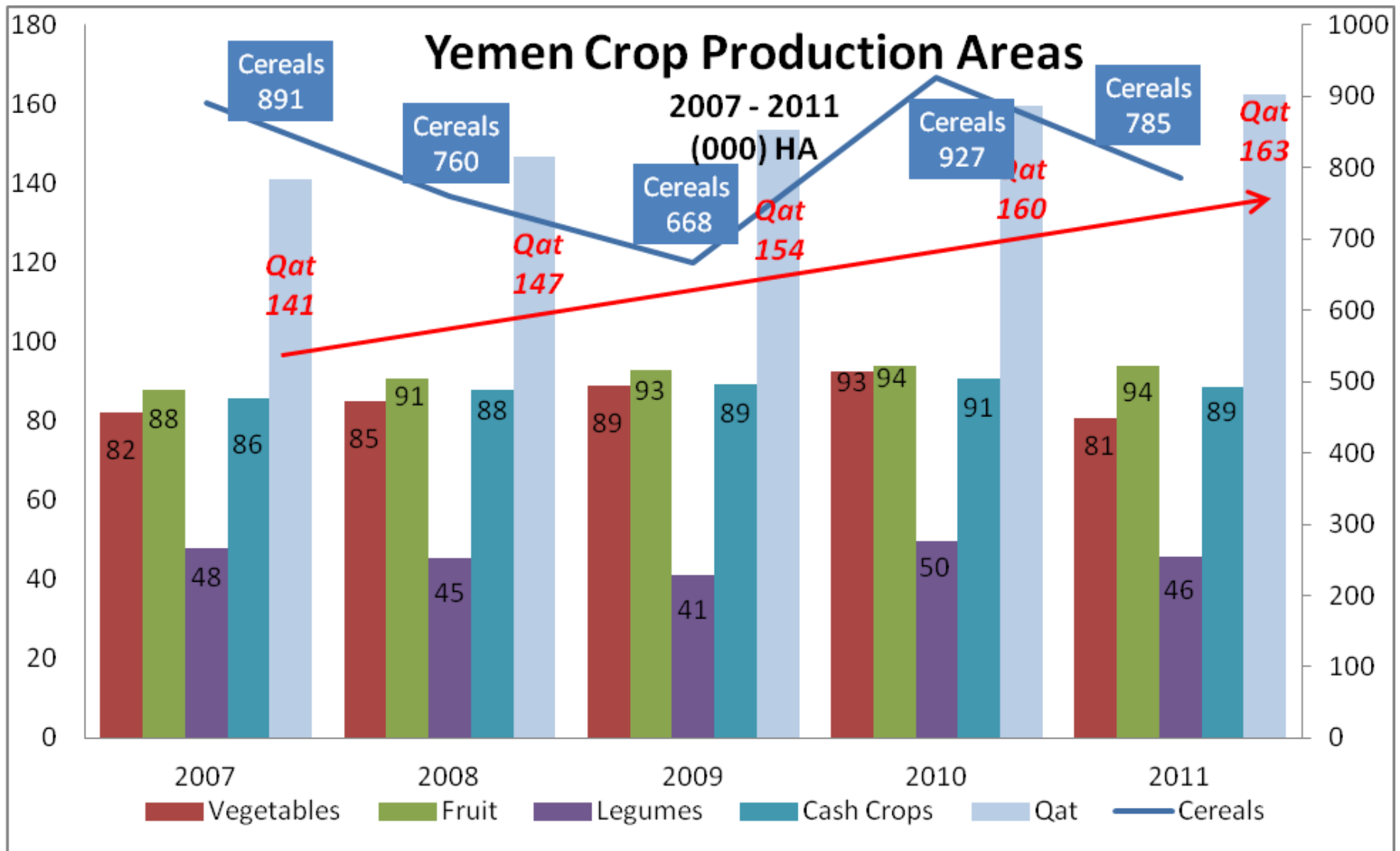
- Strategic focus on value chain approach -- linking producers with other players in the market. Potential emphasis on honey, coffee & horticulture. Rainwater harvesting and more efficient water use is key to sustainable production.
- Targeted focus on value chains is expected to improve market access, increase productivity and quality, strengthen small-scale farmer opportunities, and empower women producers through partnerships with the private sector.
- Value chain approach seeks to reduce private sector risk thus encouraging greater private investment in the sector. Overall goal is to promote resilient agriculture based on a market-driven approach using sustainable production, processing and marketing mechanisms promoting broad-based economic growth.



Yemen Agriculture Sector by Commodity Area

Source: 2010 Min. of Ag. & Irrigation
Marketing Department "Facts and Figures"

US\$ millions

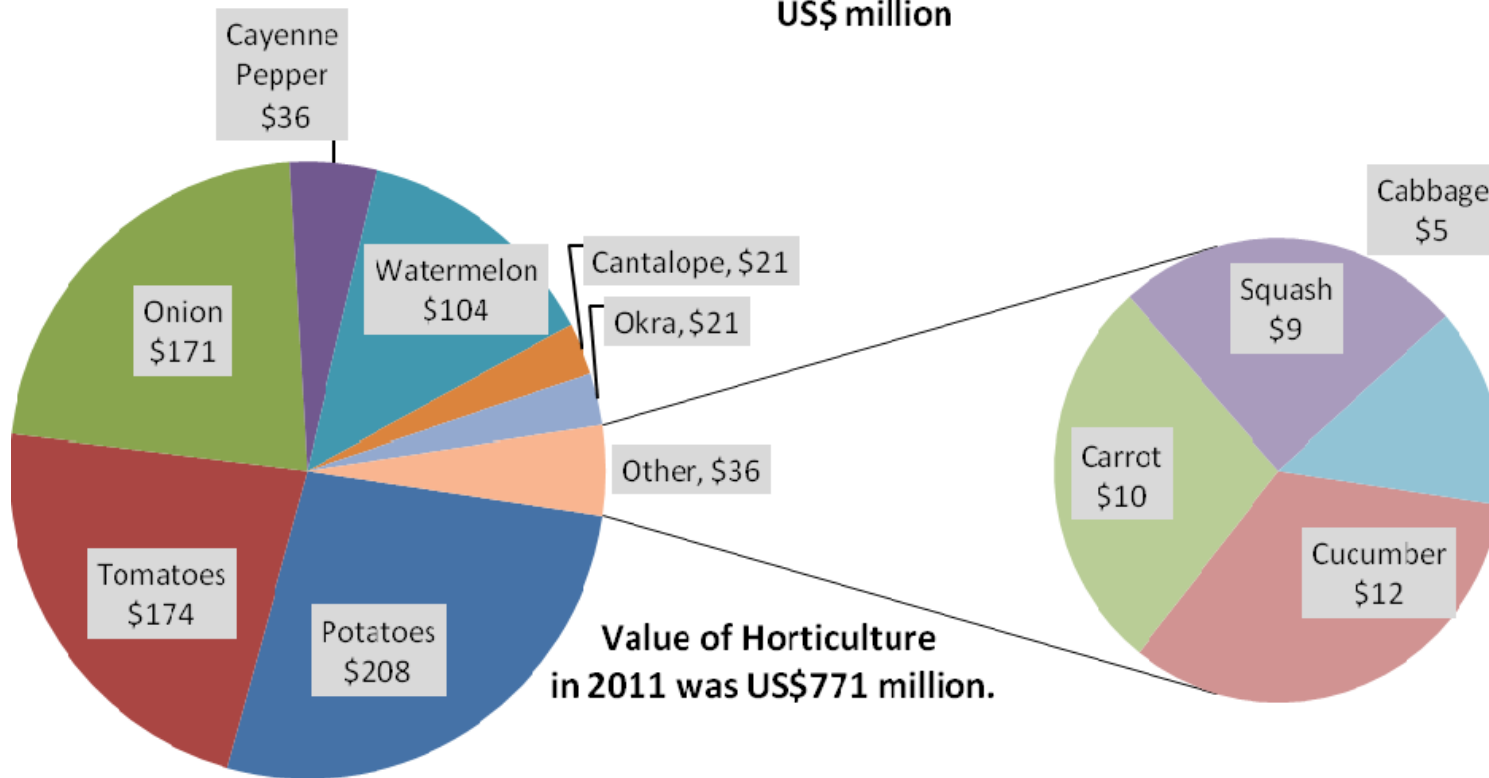




Tuta absoluta (Tomato Leaf Miner)
\$300 million pest

Yemen Value of Vegetable Production - 2011

US\$ million



Tuta absoluta (Tomato Leaf Miner).

Lack of efficient irrigation.

Weak market structures.

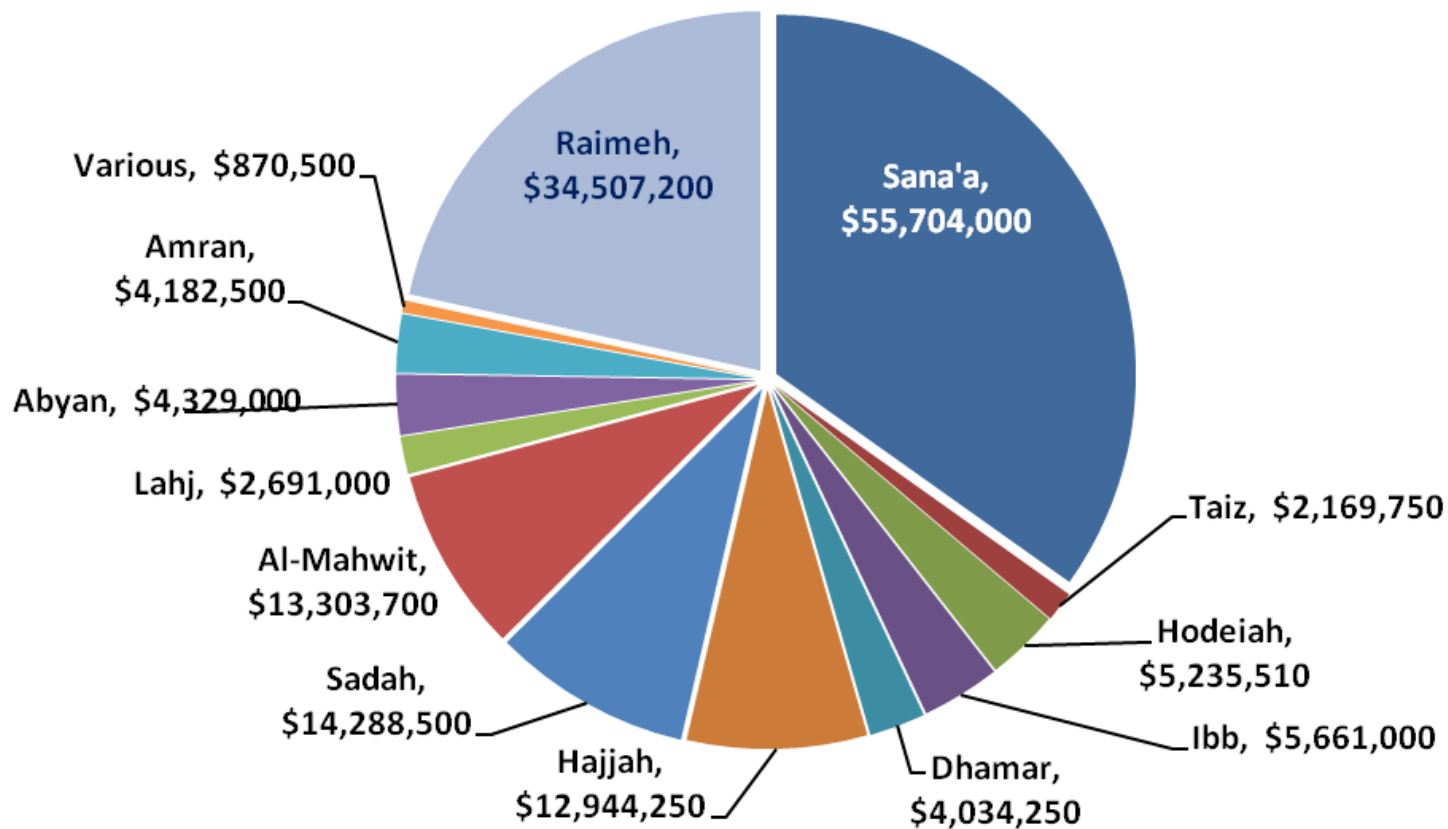
Low productivity.

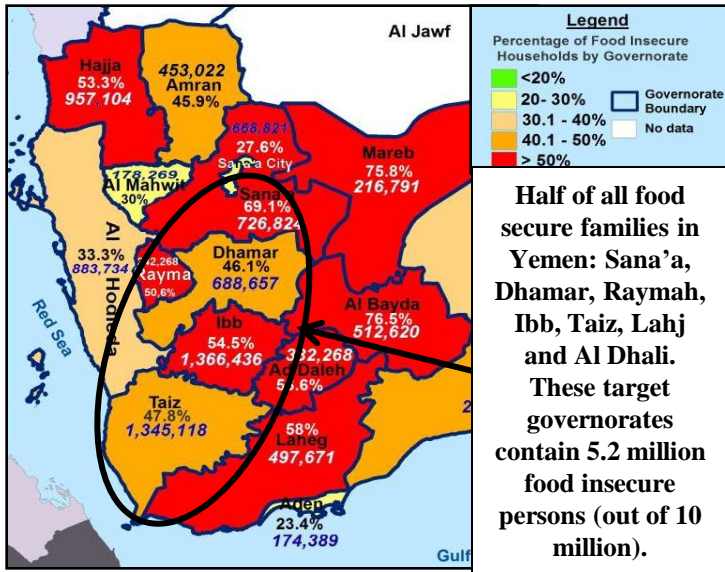


Yemen Coffee Sector 2011 Production Value by Province (US\$)

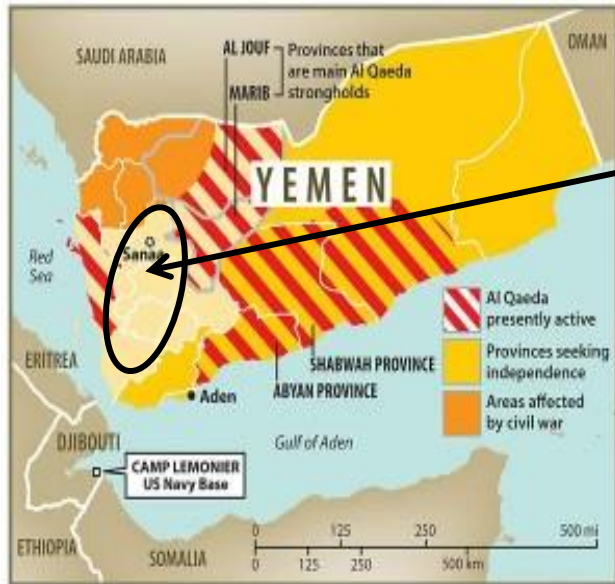
\$160 million

*Source: Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation Marketing Department

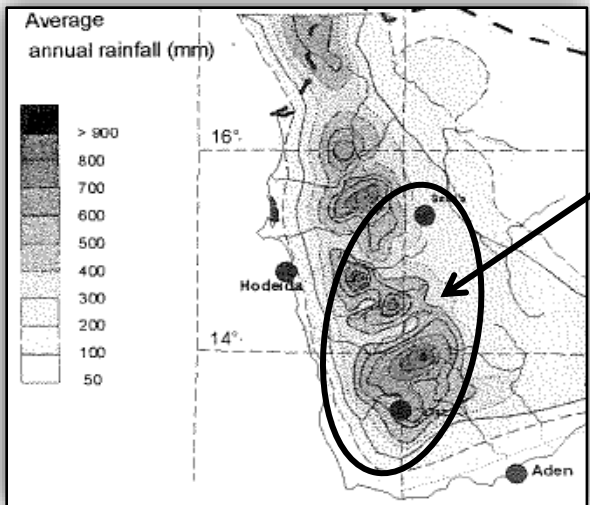




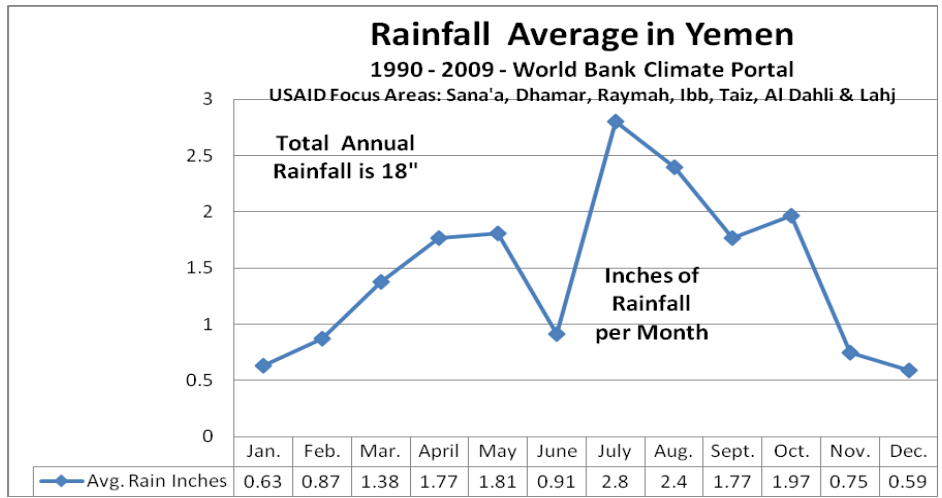
Half of all food secure families in Yemen: Sana'a, Dhamar, Raymah, Ibb, Taiz, Lahj and Al Dhali. These target governorates contain 5.2 million food insecure persons (out of 10 million).



Insecurity from tribal conflict, separatist movements in both the North and South, and a growing terrorist threat from Al Qaeda create insecurity and limit access. A relatively secure area is found in the governorates of Sana'a, Dhamar, Raymah, Ibb, Taiz, Lahj and Al Dhali.



Highest rainfall area in Yemen is found in the governorates of Sana'a, Dhamar, Raymah, Ibb, Taiz, Lahj and Al Dhali.



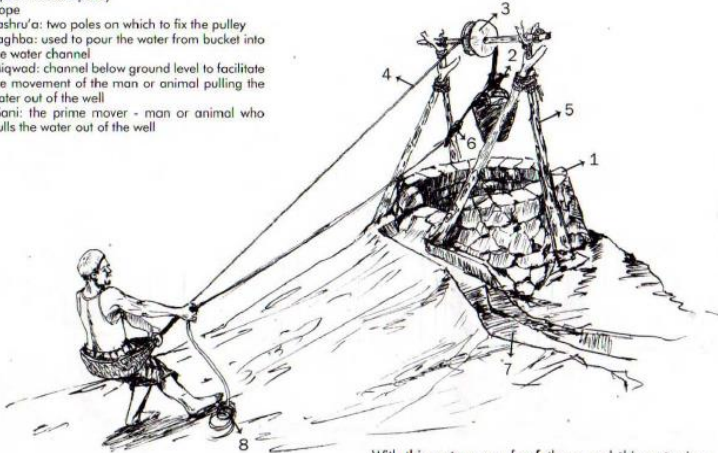


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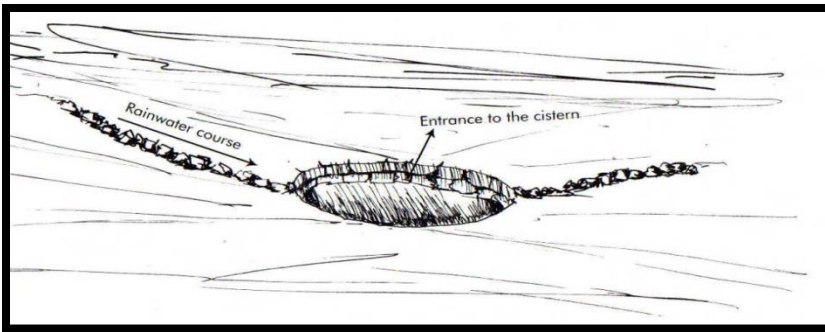
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Traditional Irrigation & Water Harvesting in Yemen

- 1 - Well
- 2 - Gharab: leather receptacle similar to a bucket
- 3 - Ajala: wooden pulley
- 4 - Rope
- 5 - Tashru'a: two poles on which to fix the pulley
- 6 - Laghba: used to pour the water from bucket into the water channel
- 7 - Miqwad: channel below ground level to facilitate the movement of the man or animal pulling the water out of the well
- 8 - Sani: the prime mover - man or animal who pulls the water out of the well



With this system, our forefathers used this water in a sustainable way, using every single drop whether on the farm, in the mosque, in the house or in the school in view of the effort exerted to obtain this water. No drop was wasted.



Irrigation water distribution system based on the changing location of stars and planets examples of old documents

الاسنوي على قديم الاسداس في الربع فيه
على سبعة اقدام الانثى في منتصفه
الاسنوي على قديم ان نصف السداس في
والربع في في سبعة اقدام الانثى في
(وفي اول يوم من الزيات)

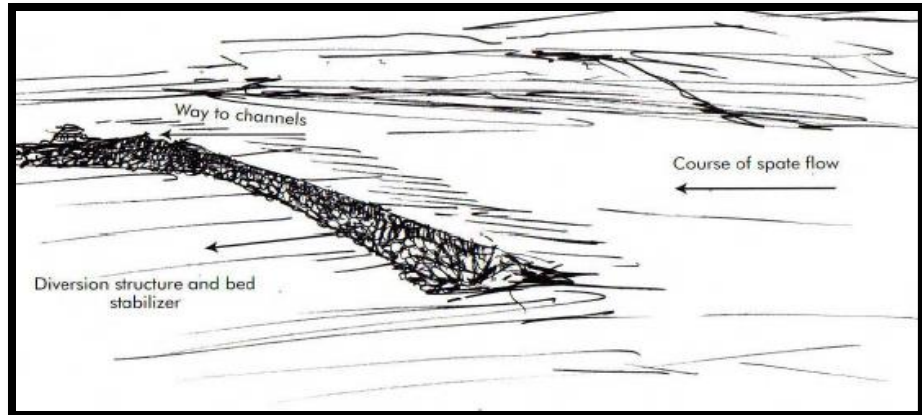
الاسنوي على قديم الانثى عشر اقدام في
والربع على سبعة اقدام الاربع في وفي
منتوسطه الاسنوي على قديم في الربع فيه
على سبعة اقدام الاربع وعشر في
(وفي اول يوم من الخايم)

(مثل السول اولها بالقرها)

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
هذا سر قديم الاسنوي والربع في كل شهر من
(وفي اول يوم من الزيات)

الاسنوي على ربع اقدام في الربع على ستة
اقدام ونصف في وفي منتصف الزيات
الاسنوي على نصف اقدام في والربع على
ستة اقدام ونصف وثلاث عشر اقدام في
(وفي اول يوم من الكابل)

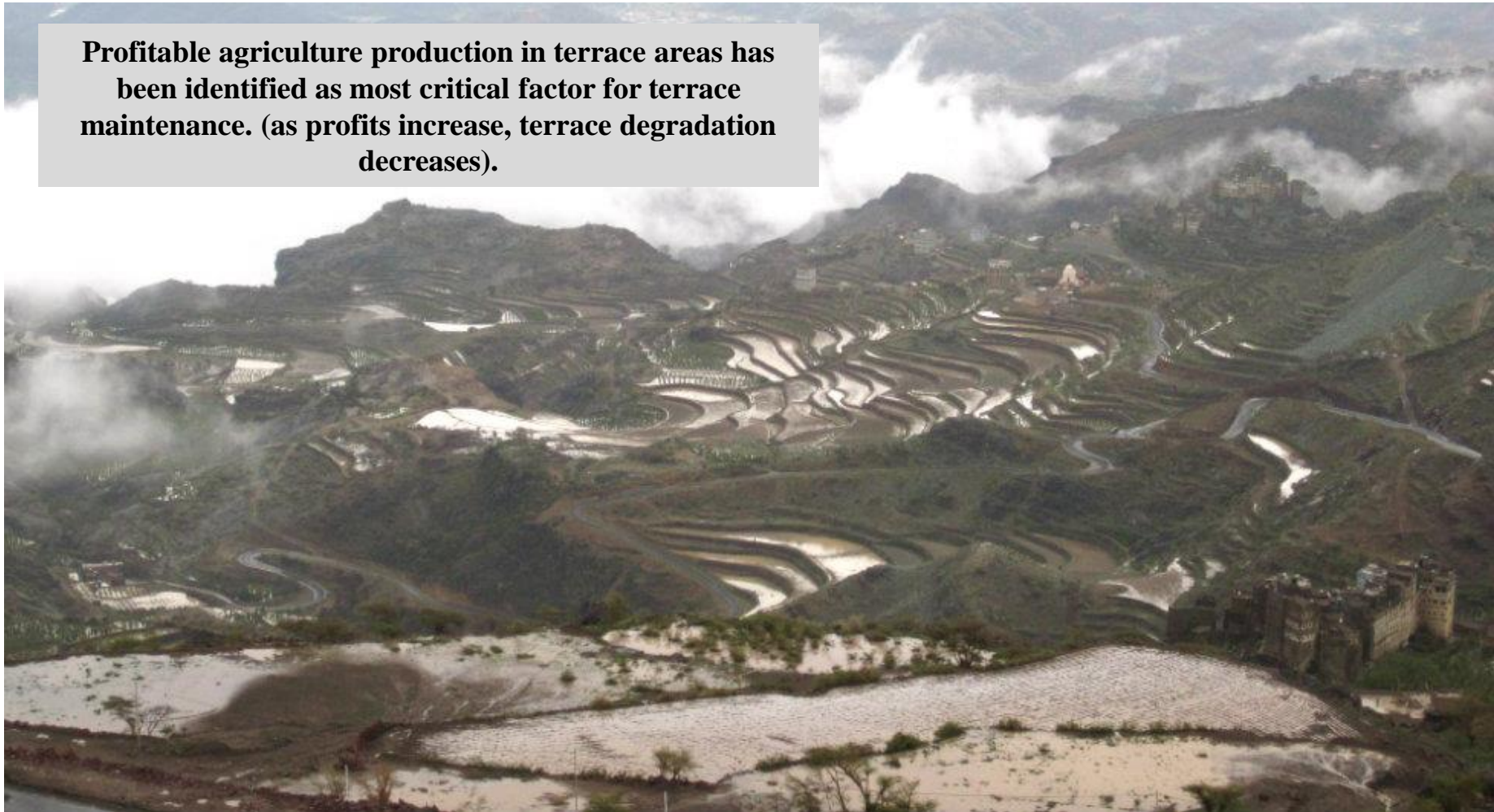
الاسنوي على ثلث اقدام في والربع فيه على
ستة اقدام ونصف ونصف السداس
في وفي منتصف الاسنوي على اقدام الاربع
في والربع على سبعة اقدام الانثى في
(وفي اول يوم من الفلب)



“Traditional Irrigation Systems and Methods of Water Harvesting in Yemen,” Dutch Technical Assistance Program, Sana’a, Yemen



Profitable agriculture production in terrace areas has been identified as most critical factor for terrace maintenance. (as profits increase, terrace degradation decreases).



Terraces in the Haraz District of Yemen



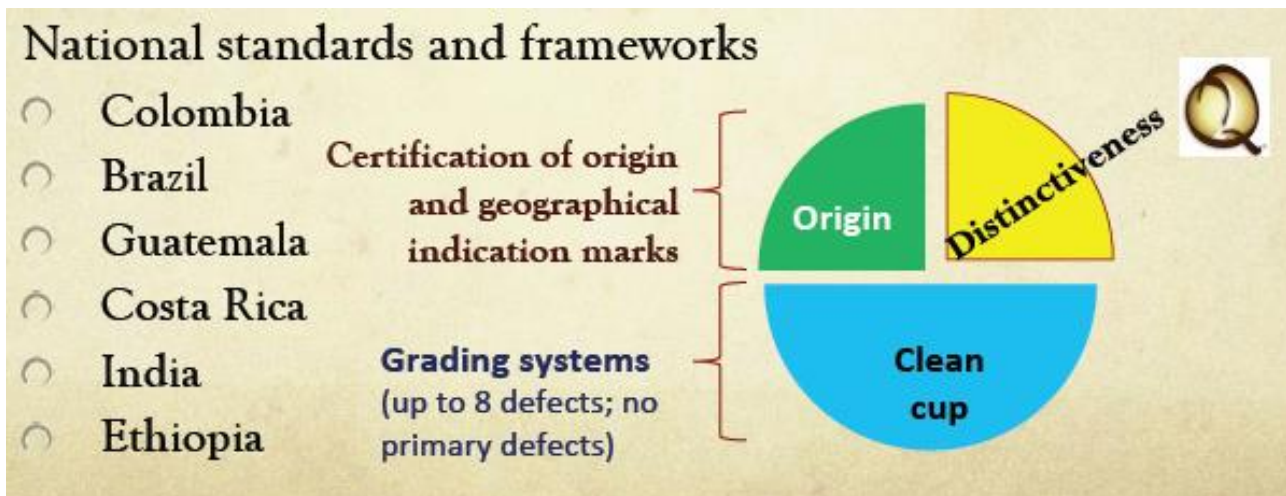
Shared Value Partnership Concept: Creating a Unique Market Segment for Yemen Premium Coffee



Michael Maxey
Senior Agriculture Advisor, USAID Yemen



Yemen's coffee production is constrained by inconsistent quality, low productivity, and lack of traceability.



Creating a system that certifies origin and distinctiveness could contribute 50% of the increased value of its specialty coffee. Increase market price could create the incentives to improve quality and traceability.



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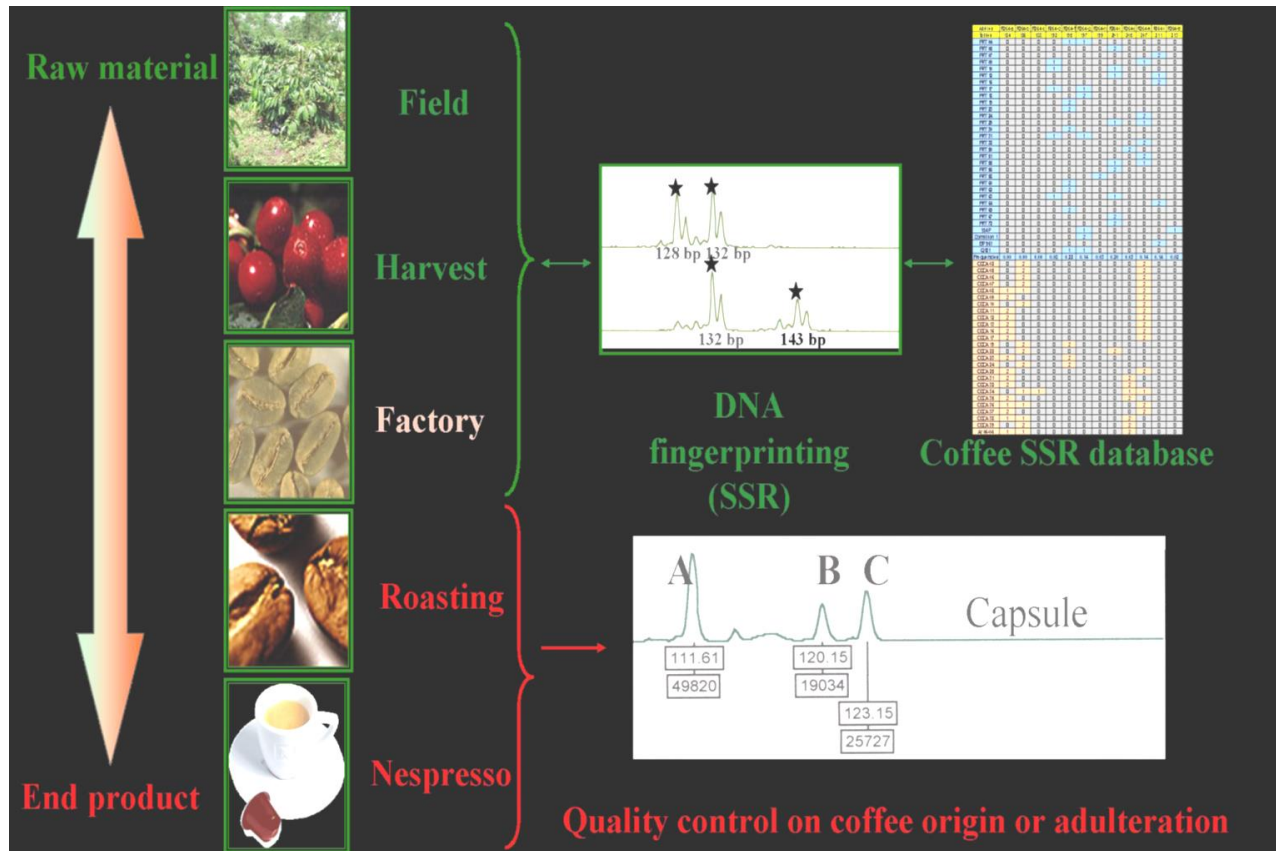
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GOVERNORATE	VARIETIES AND LOCAL TYPE NAMES
Sana'a	Mattari, Dawairi, Dawarani, Tufahi, Shubriqi, Harazi, Ismaili, Ja'adi, Hawri, Hubriqik, Shubrizi, Haimi, Sanani
Sada	Dawairi, Tufahi, Udaini, Kholani
Mahweet	Mahwaiti, Tufahi, Burrai, Udaini, Dawarani, Melhani, Hufashi
Hajah	Shani, Safi, Masrahi, Shami, Bazi, Methani, Jua'ari
Amran	Udaini, Tufahi, Ismaeli, Dawairi, Gu'adi
Dhamar	Dawarani, Ja'adi, Tufahi, Udaini, Fadli, Ja'adi, Sharafi,
Ibb	Udaini, Sa'afani
Taiz	Hammadi, Udaini, Tufahi, Dawairi, Melhani, Hufashi
Hodeidah	Dawairi, Tufahi, Sughari, Kubari, Udaini, Ja'adi, Jadi Shubriqi, Bura'ai, Bura'i Hufaini, Hufashi, Jabal Rass
Lahj	Yafei'
Abyan	Essai, Qudi, Banan and Tasawai, Yafei
Dhale'	Yafei', Lodeas Madhghood and Hawla Madhghood
Raymah	Raymi, Dawairi, Bura'ae, Kubari, Tufahi, Udaini
Al Bayda	Yafei'
Marib	Essaei



Why Not Starbucks?

Methodology for DNA Mapping & Certification of Coffee Origin System



Support to ROYG to establish an origin certification system.

Financed by fees paid for the DNA mapping services by specialty coffee market.

Specific production areas and coffee genotypes differentiated and marketed as unique products.

Source: “DNA Traceability for Variety Purity in Nespresso Product,” Morel, E., Bellanger L., Lefebvre-Pautigny F., Lambot C., and Cruzillat D., Nestle Research Center, France



Strategic Focus in Agriculture

USAID will support efforts to promote sustainable agricultural development under a five year program in order to create market systems that increase rural incomes, empower women to more equitably participate in agriculture value chains, and enable poor residents to purchase the food necessary to meet their daily nutrition needs.

Finding ways to increase resilience of the agriculture sector through improved natural resource management, improved water use efficiency, and protection of traditional farming systems will be a key aspect of USAID Yemen agriculture programs.



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Questions