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2007-2010**

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REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

PUBLIC INVESTMENT PROGRAM 2007-2010

To join the countries with middle human development level—a goal of Vision 2025, Yemen would need a large volume of investment in many areas. The MDG Needs Assessment (2005) estimates the investment needs at around US\$ 49 billion over 10 years; and the Third Five Year Development Plan puts the figure at about half that level over 5 years. The present Public Investment Program (PIP) trims down the Plan figure (by way of prioritization) to US\$ 12.6 billion over four years (2007-2010).

*Presented in terms of full cost of projects and not just investment over the four-year period, the total cost of projects associated with the PIP (ongoing plus 85 new projects) is estimated at US\$ 16.8 billion. The total external funding requirements of all these projects is estimated US\$ 8.6 billion, with US\$ 1.8 billion is either committed or programmed, thus leaving an **unfilled gap of US\$ 6.8 billion (of which US\$ 5.5 billion is needed over the period 2007-2010 and the rest beyond that).***

I. Introduction

1. This is the Government's first public investment program. It has been prepared by the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MPIC) to set out the detailed investment needs and related financing requirements of the recently approved Third Five-Year Plan (TFYP) which covers the period 2006-2010. A main purpose of the PIP is to seek commitments at the forthcoming Consultative Group meeting to help meet the financing needs of investments that are not yet fully funded. The PIP is as comprehensive as possible, covering both ongoing projects and new projects. It provides details on individual projects and their financing needs.

2. The PIP is closely linked to the TFYP. It is designed to support the achievement of the Plan's growth and poverty reduction objectives and is guided by the broad thrust of the Plan's development effort as well as by the detailed strategies and priorities for individual sectors. As the implementation of the Plan will require a substantial inflow of foreign aid, the PIP enables the Government to manage and coordinate the preparation and implementation of the many investment projects and make effective use of foreign resources. By identifying the needed contribution from the Government's own resources, the PIP provides necessary inputs for medium term fiscal planning as well.

3. A major problem facing the preparation of this PIP is the uncertainty about its funding. Typically, PIPs are prepared within a financial framework based on funds that either have been committed or are likely to be available from identified sources, with a relatively small financing gap still to be filled. In the case of Yemen, considerable uncertainty exists regarding both domestic (i.e. budgetary) allocations in view of the dependence of revenue on volatile income from the oil sector, and of likely foreign aid flows, notably contributions from GCC countries.

4. In view of the uncertain resources envelope for public investment, the present PIP should be considered a 'work in progress'. Once a clearer picture emerges during the forthcoming CG meeting

of likely ODA for Yemen, it will be possible to present a more definite version of the investment program. Depending on the level of ODA commitments made at the meeting, this may require a further process of prioritization of planned investments. The Government intends to complete a final version of the PIP by June, 2007, and subsequently to roll it over annually. The PIP will be tied closely to the preparation of the MTEF, which is currently being established.

Country profile and recent developments.

5. Yemen is a least developed country, with about 40% of the population living below the poverty level. Though its Human Development Index has been rising, the country still ranks 151st out of 177 countries. Its current population of over 20 million is young – almost half are under 15 – and growing at 3% a year due to a high fertility rate. Water is scarce: the water availability rate is among the lowest in the world. Yemen is a multi-party democracy and enjoys a relatively free press. Following the stresses of unification and civil war, the country embarked on a period of rapid development in the mid 1990s, with GDP growth averaging around 7%.

6. Starting in the late 1990s, a combination of external and internal factors negatively affected the country's performance. Between 2000 and 2005, GDP grew on average by 4.1%, with crude oil production falling. Factors responsible for this include a decline in private investment, a slowdown in the implementation of structural reforms and modest external assistance. This occurred against the backdrop of terrorist incidents in Yemen, the events of 9/11 and the war in Iraq, which affected investor confidence. The situation has been improving since July, 2005 with the resumption of reforms in the areas of macroeconomic management, public finance management and the civil service. The recently completed Third Five –Year Plan was prepared as part of the effort to regain the development momentum.

II. The Third Five-Year Plan, 2006-2010

7. The Yemen Strategic Vision 2025 sets out the country's long term aspirations in terms of its economic, social, cultural and political development. It was prepared in consultation with civil society and reflects a national consensus. The TFYP – following its predecessor, the Second Five-Year Plan (2001-2005) – represents the second stage in the effort to achieve the Vision 2025's aims. Another framework for the TFYP has been the set of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 2015, in particular with respect to human resources development and poverty alleviation, which the Government has committed itself to achieve. A further starting point for the TFYP is the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS), 2003-2005. The Third Plan is also Yemen's second PRSP. The goals of the PRS – achieving growth, improving human development, developing infrastructure, providing social protection and ensuring good governance – are also those of the TFYP.

Development challenges

8. Achieving the objectives of the TFYP faces a number of challenges. The most serious of these are: achieving good governance, reducing the rate of population growth, preventing severe water stress, and diversification of the economy. There are other major obstacles as well, including low rates of educational achievement, unsatisfactory health indicators, and international competition.

a. Good governance.

Good governance is the basis for an efficient use of national resources and for attracting foreign investment. Its concept has many aspects, including political participation and ensuring human

rights, efficient delivery of public services, absence of corruption, and application of the rule of law. The National Agenda for Reform, adopted in January, 2006, includes actions to strengthen governance in many areas. A list of reforms is presented in Annex A.

b. *Population growth*

At the present rate of growth the population will double to 40 million over the next twenty years. While the growth rate has dropped over the past decade, the decline in fertility rate has leveled off in recent years. The high rate of population growth reduces the effect of GDP growth on the standard of living. It increases pressure on public services, housing, and scarce water supplies as well as competition for jobs. The Government has adopted a National Population Action Program.

c. *Water resources*

Groundwater extraction exceeds the recharge rate by a large margin, resulting in depletion of available water resources at an alarming rate. As agriculture is the principal water user, this is particularly serious for people in rural areas, whose livelihood depends on availability of water. A National Water Sector Strategic Investment Plan was prepared in 2004. It focuses on improved groundwater management.

d. *Diversification of the economy*

The projected decline in the oil sector by an annual 1.8% on average over the plan period has major implications for overall growth of GDP, exports and government revenue. It underlines the crucial need for economic diversification. The growth in non-oil activity will in large part depend on private initiative. Actions aimed at creating an attractive investment environment, ensuring availability of credit for investment, and encouraging labor-intensive small scale enterprises are among the Plan's top priorities. Planned reform of the tax system and its administration is expected to compensate for the decline in oil revenue.

Development Strategy

9. The main components of the TFYP's strategy for achieving the growth and poverty reduction objectives are ¹:

- (i) Implementation of a range of reforms covering fiscal management and the banking sector, specific actions to improve the investment climate, and measures to improve public sector performance by raising the quality of the civil service and bringing about changes in the structure of government administration. Many of these actions are part of the National Agenda for Reform (NAR). Details of the NAR are presented in matrix format in Annex B. A progress report on the implementation of the NAR has been prepared separately.
- (ii) Improving governance; this covers, amongst others, continued efforts at fighting corruption, strengthening the rule of law and ensuring independence of the judiciary, as well as bringing about greater participation at grassroots level.
- (iii) Developing human resources; the focus will be on raising awareness of the importance of curbing population growth, on girls' education and reducing illiteracy, on primary health care and on building up rural infrastructure. Empowerment of women is also strongly emphasized.

¹ For details see the Executive Summary of the Plan

- (iv) Measures in the area of social protection, including expanding and better targeting the Social Safety Net, and supporting the creation of economic opportunities for the poor.

The Plan stresses the Government's wish to work closely with the private sector, civil society and donors and encourages the private sector to take the lead in the development process.

The Macroeconomic Framework

10. The Government has set for itself, and the country, ambitious targets in its efforts to achieve the MDGs and the goals of the Vision 2025 and to qualify Yemen for integration with the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). This is reflected in the macroeconomic framework, which targets an average 7.1% growth of GDP over the period 2006-10. With the oil sector accounting for around 28% of GDP, over 70% of government revenue and over 90% of export earnings, an average growth of 10.1% a year in non-oil GDP is expected to compensate for the average annual decline of 1.8% in oil output. The latter occurs despite the start of LNG production in 2009. Realizing the growth in non-oil output requires a strong performance by the private sector, including a significant increase in agricultural activity.

11. Realization of the Plan's growth targets assumes implementation of a number of far-reaching reforms, a substantial public investment effort, and a leading role being played by the private sector. The level of public investment is expected to double (in real terms) over the Plan period. Success in reaching the Plan's targets, and in particular implementing the ambitious investment program, depends crucially on strong financial support from donors, notably from GCC countries.²

Table 1: Selected macroeconomic indicators

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006-10 average
GDP % growth	4.9	5.5	6.7	9.9	8.8	7.1
- oil and gas sector	-2.8	-3.7	-2.7	5.5 *	-5.6	-1.8
- non-oil sector	7.9	8.8	9.7	11.2	12.6	10.1
Government expenditure - % of GDP	38.0	36.7	34.7	31.9	28.7	34.0
Public investment – as % of Govt.exp.	25.0	27.2	30.4	32.4	33.6	29.4
– as % of GDP	9.5	10.0	10.5	10.3	9.7	10.0

Source: TFYP 2006-2010

* Reflects the coming on stream of the LNG plant

12. The major investment effort needed to achieve the Plan's growth targets has implications for the composition of government spending. The share of expenditures going to public investment is projected to increase from 20.4% in 2006 to 33.2% in 2010. As the size of the budget relative to GDP is declining as a result of developments in the oil sector, there will be strong pressure to contain the growth of recurrent expenditures.

III. The Public Investment Program

² Further details of the TFYP and of the assumptions underlying the Plan's projections are presented in the Plan's Executive Summary.

Size of the PIP

13. The first phase of the PIP preparation process consisted of the preparation and submission by all Ministries and government agencies of investment projects for the period 2006-2010 that were not fully funded. The project selection criteria used were derived from the priorities set out in the TFYP. Altogether around 180 new projects were submitted. Added to the ongoing and planned projects that had committed domestic or foreign financing, the resulting total of public investment proved to be in excess of the level demanded by the TFYP. The financing gap for the new projects also exceeded the additional external assistance it was thought Yemen might be able to attract.

14. During the next phase, priority new investments were selected from the original set of projects. The resulting set of priority new projects is substantially smaller than the original set, both in number of projects (85) and in total cost. When added to the projects with assured funding, the overall size of the investment program is roughly in line with the public investment projections in the Plan. Taking the period 2007-2010, the Plan projects total public investment of US\$ 12.8 billion against a PIP total for that period of \$ 12.6 billion. Table 2 presents the projected expenditures of the PIP by year, including projected sources of funding.

Table 2: PIP expenditures for the period of the TFYP, with source of funds (US\$ million)

Source of funds	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006-10	2007-10
Government	688	994	1,375	1,385	1,311	5,753	5,064
Foreign	420	479	450	337	233	1,920	1,501
Own resources	149	136	135	129	88	637	488
Local loans	13	23	13	12	12	73	60
Financing gap	0	328	1,634	1,766	1,759	5,487	5,487
Gap as % of GDP		1.4	5.3	4.9	4.0		4.1
Total	1,270	1,960	3,606	3,629	3,403	13,870	12,600

15. The Plan projects a doubling of the level of public investment by 2010. This will, by the time investments have been completed, sharply raise the need for funds to pay for the running and maintenance costs of the newly created facilities. These operation and maintenance (O&M) costs can sometimes be passed on to project beneficiaries through user fees. If not, they will lead to increased claims on the government's budget. The Government realizes that the large PIP is likely to have implications for the budget in the future. In order to assess possible future demands for O&M financing, agencies have been asked to submit for each project an estimate of the expected future annual O&M costs, and to state how these are expected to be covered, i.e. from beneficiaries or the budget. This information is included in the project profiles. This is only a first step, however. Once a Medium Term Expenditure Framework is in place – and its preparation is part of PFM reform – this information on recurrent cost implications of the PIP can be used in budget planning and the design of cost recovery policies.

Project selection criteria

16. For the preparation and submission of projects during the initial phase of PIP preparation, agencies were asked to use both general criteria that applied to all projects, and more specific sectoral

criteria based on the sector development priorities set out in the Plan. In terms of the general criteria, the selection process had to:

- ensure an egalitarian distribution among sectors and regions, taking into account population size, relative backwardness of areas and poverty incidence.
- Take into account the technical, human resource and management capacity of the implementing agency;
- Use a measure of economic efficiency, such as rate of return, whenever possible.

17. In addition, projects were assessed in terms of the extent to which they were expected to contribute to the achievement of specific objectives, such as: increasing output and jobs; encouragement of promising sectors and attention to backward and poor areas; fair distribution among governorates; increasing education enrollment rates, especially among girls, and increasing the capacity of technical and vocational education; providing primary health care throughout the country; and increasing the provision of transport and public utility services (water and electricity). In addition to the general criteria and objectives, the selection of projects also took into account specific sector objectives. A matrix setting out strategy, policies and priorities for each subsector is attached (Attachment I). A list of sector specific criteria is presented in Annex C.

18. To arrive at a slimmed-down priority PIP, the selection criteria used in the second phase of PIP preparation process were:

- The source of financing; several projects relying entirely on funding from the government budget were dropped;
- The existence of feasibility studies: priority was given to projects that could be implemented at short notice; and
- Development priorities: particular attention was paid to the extent to which projects were encouraging development of rural areas.

The composition of investment

19. The PIP is divided into two main groups of projects, depending on their financing: (i) projects that are fully funded, i.e. that have no financing gap (34%). This group includes projects entirely funded by the Government itself (7%), as well as so-called 'ongoing projects' (27%), which are in part foreign financed to the extent they rely on committed, or firmly programed, external assistance. And (ii) so-called new projects that are not yet fully financed and require additional financing, i.e. that have a 'gap' (66%). Some of the projects in the latter category may have received foreign aid commitments, but require additional funds for their completion (see table 4).

20. In terms of the PIP's sector classification, projects are spread among six major sectors and a large number of subsectors. The breakdown between the full PIP and the part for which additional funds are sought is shown in table 3.

21. The bulk of the financing to fill the gap is for projects in infrastructure (48%) and human resources development (26%). In contrast, a relatively modest amount appears to be needed for the good governance and government services sectors (table 3). Many projects in these two main sectors are funded by the Government from its own resources. Moreover, there are institution building and restructuring components in many projects in other sectors, notably in the infrastructure and human resources development sectors. One large project in the 'good governance' sector, which is central to

the desired improvement in public sector performance, is the civil service reform program. It includes rationalizing the size and capacity of the civil service, improving the management of human resources, capacity building, and restructuring of the administration. This sector also includes projects supporting an independent judiciary and women empowerment.

Table 3: Allocation of investment by main sector 2007-2010 (US\$ million)

Sector	Full PIP	%	Projects w/gap	%
Productive sectors	1,525	12	1,202	14
Infrastructure	6,153	49	3,993	48
Human resources development	2,584	20	2,179	26
Good governance	616	5	436	5
Government services	593	5	0	0
Social protection	1,128	9	560	7
Total	12,600	100	8,371	100

22. The strong emphasis on human resources development in projects showing a gap is in line with the findings of the MDG Needs Assessment in 2005. (Annex A table 3). Table 4 does not reflect the effort being made to address the crucial issue of slowing population growth. A fully funded population project is included among the projects in the public health subsector, while several other projects in the public health and education sectors also aim at reducing the high fertility rate. Among the proposed investments requiring additional funds are a large number of rural development projects (20). They account for 12% of the requested gap financing.

Table 4: Projects with financing gap, by subsector and source of financing (US\$ million)

Sector/subsector	Source of finance, 2007-10					
	Govt	Foreign	Other	Gap	Total	%
Productive sectors	214	14	0	975	1,202	14
Agriculture/irrigation	123	14	0	677	814	
Fisheries	8	0	0	36	45	
Petroleum/minerals	83	0	0	261	343	
Infrastructure	920	486	0	2,587	3,993	48
Water supply/sanitation	79	51	0	215	345	
Energy	220	288	0	647	1,155	
Public works (roads)	515	72	0	1,407	1,995	
Capita Secretariat	15	39	0	47	102	
Transport (air and ports)	91	35	0	270	396	
Human resources development	732	139	0	1,308	2,179	26
Illiteracy/adult education	1	0	0	4	5	
Basic/secondary education	427	62	0	554	1,044	
Technical/vocational education	148	35	0	326	509	
Higher education	12	0	0	36	48	
Public health	144	42		388	574	
Good governance	57	63	0	316	436	5
Of which: Civil service reform program	30	50	0	274	354	
Support for Judiciary and gender	5	0	0	36	41	
Social safety net	157	81	22	301	560	7
TOTAL	2,080	783	22	5,487	8,371	100

Source: Annex A table 1.

Sector objectives and priorities

23. Attachment I presents for many subsectors a summary, in the form of a matrix, of the Government's objectives, strategy, policies and priorities for the sectors. The following highlights the Government's objectives and priorities that have influenced the selection of investment projects in several of the sectors.

Productive sectors

Agriculture/irrigation

24. With more than half the cultivated area depending on rainfall, and given the serious depletion of groundwater resources, the government's strategy for the sector focuses on raising productivity in rainfed agriculture and on increasing the efficiency of irrigation. Modernizing traditional agricultural practices with the help of a strengthened extension service, improvement in input supply and increased availability of credit will be the principal means of achieving growth in output. Priority will be given to supporting small farms and women.

Fisheries

25. Developing the potential of the promising fisheries sector will require modernizing the traditional production processing and marketing of fish. The Government will rehabilitate and develop infrastructure, protect fish stocks and strengthen research, while encouraging domestic and foreign investment in the sector.

Tourism

26. Yemen offers many tourist attractions. A main constraint to realizing the sector's potential has been the lack of security, in particular the threat of kidnapping. Apart from providing a secure environment for tourists, the Government will encourage private activity through legislative action and institutional measures, tourist promotion, and conservation of historic sites.

Infrastructure

Water/environment

27. To deal with the problems of depletion of water resources, increasing competition for water, and growing pollution, the Government established the Ministry for Water and Environment to improve coordination between the many actors and ensure an integrated management of the two sectors. With regard to water, the challenge facing the Government is how best to control and manage the replenishment and depletion of groundwater resources. The main elements of the adopted strategy include improved water harvesting and greater efficiency in water use, while stressing the equal right of people to this scarce resource. This will require a stronger institutional and legislative framework for water management and, with regard to water supply, greater financial sustainability of service provision. A larger role is seen for local communities in providing services. With regard to environmental protection, key elements of the strategy include institutional and legislative development, efforts to increase environmental awareness among the people, and encouragement of the involvement of civil society.

Electric power

28. The main objective in the power sector is to raise the share of the population that has access to electricity from the national grid from the present low level of 42%. To achieve this the strategy focuses on transforming the role of the state from an operator to a regulator and policy maker. The emphasis will be on involving the private sector in the various phases of power generation, transmission and distribution through the use of management and operating contracts or partnership contracts. Changes in the legal and regulatory framework are intended to create a competitive environment. Expansion of the capacity of the system is to be achieved through the installation of gas-run plants and the rehabilitation of existing facilities. Development of new and renewable energy sources should benefit in particular remote areas.

Transport

29. In the roads subsector, the aim is to develop the road network with an emphasis on rural roads. The intention is to complete the ongoing construction of both main roads and gravel roads, and to ensure adequate routine and periodic maintenance. The Road Maintenance Fund is to be activated and a system of cost recovery introduced through a tariff on load and a road tax. As regards ports, given Yemen's natural advantages, the objective is to raise the level of international competitiveness by increasing capacity and improving services. The private sector is to be encouraged to provide port services. The Government will focus on institutional strengthening and creating a better legislative and regulatory framework. A similar strategy is to be pursued regarding air transport. Here also greater involvement of the private sector is to be encouraged. To increase the efficiency of management and operation of airports and airline, there will be more training of staff and establishment of an appropriate institutional framework.

Human Resources Development

Population

30. The high rate of population growth increases the pressure on the country's resources. The demographic dimension should be integrated into development policies and programs. Improving the living standard of households, empowering women, and greater gender equity are key elements in the approach to reduce population growth. Increasing awareness of the population issue and expanding the partnership between government, CSOs and the private sector are also emphasized. The regulation of domestic migration to achieve sustainable urban development is a central point in the National Population Action Program.

Education

31. Efforts will continue to reduce the high rate of illiteracy (45%), especially among women, through the illiteracy and adult education program. Enrollment rates in primary education have been rising, but are still low, especially for girls. Secondary education suffers from a high drop-out rate of 35%. Rapid population growth and the dispersed population pose special challenges for education policy. In addition to new construction and rehabilitation of schools, GOY will pay particular attention to ensuring that schools are equipped with necessary facilities and adequate school supplies. The Government's program for education includes the training of teachers and increasing the number of female teachers. The development of schools by the private sector and NGOs is encouraged. Technical and vocational education suffers from a lack of facilities, programs that do not meet changing needs, and poorly qualified teaching staff. In addition to increasing the capacity of the

system, it will be important to ensure that curricula reflect the changing needs resulting from scientific and technological development. An effort is to be made to encourage female participation in order to counter the growing gender disparity. In higher education, admissions have been falling, but growing in the private universities. There is a mismatch between courses offered and the needs of society that has resulted in a surplus of humanities graduates. A university of technology is to be established. A restructuring of the higher education sector, both of the Ministry and institutions, is planned.

Public Health

32. There has been strong growth in health facilities at all levels, and there has been a major increase in immunization. However, several health indicators have worsened. Access to health care services is 58% (20%) in rural areas. Problems in improving access include the high rate of population growth and the distribution of health facilities, a lack of medical supplies and drugs, and underqualified staff. The strategy for increasing access to health care includes a restructuring of the Ministry of Health and Population, and development of the management and planning capacity in the sector, in addition to moving to a decentralized health care system. The construction and rehabilitation of health facilities will be guided by new health mapping.

Good Governance

33. The TFYP gives absolute priority to establishing a more efficient and effective public administration, covering areas such as the judiciary, public financial management, the civil service, security and others. Improving the way government operates is essential not only to better use public resources, but also to attract vital domestic and foreign private investment. Moreover, it is a prerequisite for integration with the GCC countries. In addition to the ongoing program of strengthening public financial management, the Government has prepared a program for reform of the civil service and structure of public administration. This has four main components: (a) rationalization of the size and capacity of the civil service, aimed at establishing a leaner and more effective civil service; (b) improvement in personnel management, including changes in the payroll system; (c) developing skills required in a modern civil service; and (d) reform of the structure of the government administration, including a review of the role of government, and of the mandates and responsibilities of public agencies.

Social Safety Net

34. The Social Safety Net aims at protecting those who cannot make a living. It provides direct cash assistance, provides physical and social infrastructure for the poor, and creates job opportunities. It also helps putting in place mechanisms for financing small enterprises, supports agricultural and fisheries production, and builds capacity through training. It does this through various agencies, including the Social Fund for Development (SFD), the Public Works Project (PWP), the Agricultural and Fisheries Promotion Fund, the Social Welfare Fund, the Small Enterprise Financing Fund, and the National Program for Development of Society and Productive Households. The largest of these, the SFD and PWP are considered to have been particularly successful. Greater awareness among the poor of SSN programs, better information on the poor, and research on the impact of activities would increase the effectiveness of SSN programs. GOY intends to enhance the role of the SSN, building on lessons learned from the SFD and PWP.

Table 5: Financing the PIP
(US\$ million)

Source of finance	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006-10	% PIP	2007-10	% PIP	Total cost 2007- end
Fully funded Projects	1,270	1,369	1,135	966	757	5,499	40	4,229	34	6,675
Government	688	843	794	724	623	3,673		2,984		4,554
Foreign (committed)	420	370	200	107	40	1,137		718		811
Own funds	149	133	128	123	82	615		466		1,250
Local credit	13	23	13	12	12	73		61		61
a. <u>Government funded</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>189</u>	<u>220</u>	<u>228</u>	<u>202</u>	<u>929</u>	7	<u>840</u>	7	<u>1,224</u>
Government	89	189	220	228	202	929		840		1,224
b. <u>Projects with foreign funding</u>	<u>1,181</u>	<u>1,180</u>	<u>915</u>	<u>738</u>	<u>555</u>	<u>4,570</u>	33	<u>3,389</u>	27	<u>5,451</u>
Government	599	654	574	496	421	2,744		2,144		3,330
Foreign	420	370	200	107	40	1,137		718		811
Own funds	149	133	128	123	82	615		466		1,250
Local credit	13	23	13	12	12	74		61		61
Projects with financing gap		591	2,471	2,663	2,646	8,371	60	8,371	66	10,173
Government		151	581	661	688	2,080		2,080		2,303
Foreign (programmed)		109	250	230	193	783		783		1,000
Own funds		3	7	6	6	22		22		32
Local credit		0	0	0	0	0		0		0
Gap		328	1,634	1,766	1,759	5,487		5,487		6,837
Total PIP	1,270	1,960	3,606	3,629	3,403	13,870	100	12,600	100	16,848
Government	688	994	1,375	1,385	1,311	5,753		5,064	39	6,857
Foreign	420	479	450	337	233	1,920		1,501	11	1,811
Own funds	149	136	135	129	88	637		488	4	1,282
Local credit	13	23	13	12	12	73		60	0.5	61
Gap		328	1,634	1,766	1,759	5,487		5,487	45	6,837

Financing the PIP

35. There are four sources of finance for the PIP: the government budget, ODA, project agencies themselves using their own resources, and local borrowing. This leaves a financing gap, a large part of which is expected to be covered from additional external funds (table 5). The PIP covers the period 2007-2010. However, many projects started during this period will not be completed by 2010, and require financing in subsequent years. The total cost, and projected financing, of all PIP projects up to the moment of their completion is shown in the last column of table 5. Thus while the financing gap for the four years of this PIP is US\$ 5,487 million, the total additional funds needed to complete all projects is US\$ 6,837 million. The following section deals only with the financing for the years 2007-2010.

(a) Government budget.

36. Leaving out the current year 2006, the Government is expecting to finance from its own resources about 40% of planned investment over the period 2007-2010. About one fifth of this is to be allocated to projects financed entirely from the budget, with the remainder shared more or less equally by ongoing and new projects, with financing of ongoing projects gradually declining. As shown in the TFYP, the share of investment expenditure in the total budget is set to rise from a quarter to a third between 2006 and 2010. One of the components of the planned reform of public sector financial management is the preparation of a multi-year public expenditure framework. This will be the instrument through which to translate the Plan's intentions into annual budgetary allocations.

(b) Foreign funds.

37. Foreign funds are resources committed to investment projects by donor agencies or, while not yet committed, are included in their lending program for specific projects (i.e. projects included in the World Bank's CAS through 2009).³ Such firm and project specific foreign financing accounts for over 11% of the full PIP, and 17% of all fully funded investment projects, i.e. excluding projects with a financing gap. Of the latter, less than 9% can currently count on ODA funding (table 5). The current level of external assistance commitments is around US\$ 400m a year. A significant increase in lending to Yemen by the regional funds and possibly other donors is expected and to be confirmed at the CG meeting. This may raise total annual commitments to close to US\$ 700 million.

(c) Own resources and local borrowing.

38. Enterprises and agencies contributing to the investment cost of their projects include some in the productive and infrastructure sectors. The Social Fund for Development and the Public Works project also provide some funds from their own resources. Own resources are projected to finance 4% of the 2007-10 PIP. Local borrowing is minimal.

(d) Financing gap.

39. The projected financing gap of US\$ 5.4 billion over four years is large: 44% of the entire 2007-10 PIP. Two thirds of the cost of projects seeking funding is expected to be financed from as yet unidentified sources. While some of this might be provided from the budget if actual revenue collected exceeds the projected level, most of it is expected in the form of ODA in addition to known commitments. Taking into account possible new ODA commitments, its level could rise to US\$ 700 million annually. Even then, the gap remains large. However, there are indications that GCC governments may be willing to offer substantial support for the PIP, apart from the resources directed through the regional funds. They would need assurances that such resources can be effectively used, and that Yemen's reform program remains on track.

(e) Private finance

40. The Third Plan strongly encourages the private sector to play a bigger role in the development of the country. In many areas – e.g. education, health, fisheries, the provision

³ In the case of Yemen, only projects in the World Bank's lending program are considered as firm financing. Programed financing from other donors is either not for specific projects or considered subject to change.

of port services and others – increased private activity would reduce the demand for public services and thus for public funding. The Government is committed to creating an attractive environment for private initiative.

IV Justification of the financing gap

There are several reasons why the Government is presenting an investment program showing a financing gap that may appear unrealistic. They include the following:

(i) Investment needs are large

41. There is little doubt that for Yemen to join the countries with a middle human development level – a goal of Vision 2025 – requires a large volume of investment in many areas. The MDG Needs Assessment of 2005 estimates investment needs to be around US\$ 49 billion over ten years, or almost US\$ 5 billion a year. The initial submission of investment projects by government agencies totaled over US\$ 26 billion over five years. This was subsequently sharply trimmed down to the present PIP of US\$12.6 billion over four years, or around US\$ 3 billion annually.

(ii) Low per capita aid

42. Yemen is currently receiving annual aid commitments of less than US\$20 per capita, while aid disbursement per head in 2005 is estimated at US\$13. This compares with \$33.4 (in 2003) for the group of least developed countries. Provided the country can meet certain performance criteria, a substantial rise in aid flows appears justified.

(iii) Considerable uncertainty about available resources for investment

43. There is much uncertainty surrounding the two main sources of funding of the PIP: the budget and donors. With regard to the budget, with over 70% of revenue derived from oil, the assumptions about oil output and price are critical in projecting future revenue. The Plan has been assuming an average price of US\$ 59 for the five-year period and projecting a decline in oil production of 4.8 % per year. The latest information, taking into account increased exploration activity, suggests that there may not be a fall in oil output in 2006 or 2007, with a decline not starting until 2008. Thus, given possible higher than planned revenues, actual budget allocations for investment may well exceed those projected in the Plan. Uncertainty with regard to the resource envelope for public investment also extends to foreign aid. As mentioned above, there are indications that GCC governments may considerably step up their lending to Yemen. In view of the uncertain resource envelope for investment, and in anticipation of additional funds from GCC governments, an ambitious investment program appears warranted.

(iv) Improved absorptive capacity

44. Several factors suggest that Yemen is in a position to make effective use of a sharp increase in aid flows:

- Given the modest amount of aid Yemen has been receiving, a recent study argues that there is little reason to be concerned about the macroeconomic impact, in terms of

affecting the country’s competitiveness and indebtedness, of increased aid flows.⁴ However, a recent debt sustainability analysis by the World Bank/IMF concludes that “while Yemen faces a moderate risk of debt distress, its external debt sustainability is vulnerable to shocks to the country’s weak and barely diversified export base. Lower than anticipated future oil prices would lead to a rapid deterioration in Yemen’s external debt sustainability”.⁵ This underlines the importance of ODA being also provided as grants.

- The reform program is back on track. A progress report on the National Agenda for Reform (NAR) provides details on ongoing actions.⁶ A matrix listing ongoing and planned reforms is attached as Annex B. Key elements of the NAR, such as the modernization of the civil service and reform of public financial management (PFM) are being actively implemented. The PFM reform plan was approved by Cabinet and is supported by several donors. The first phase of PFM reform includes the preparation of a medium term expenditure framework. A recent overhaul of the public procurement system, now following international best practice, is designed to increase the system’s transparency and effectiveness.
- An Aid Harmonization and Alignment unit was established within MPIC. Its main purpose is to improve the allocation and utilization of aid by helping to direct such resources to priority areas.⁷
- Clear statements of government policies and investment strategies have been prepared covering several sectors and priority areas. These include among others (a) a National Water Sector Strategic Investment Program (NWSSIP); (b) a National Basic Education Development Strategy (NBEDS); a 10-year plan for the modernization of the judicial system; and a 10-year Population Action Program. Such statements of priorities and actions have proved to be central to effective aid utilization.
- To ensure that donor-funded investment projects can start with minimum delay, many feasibility studies for PIP projects have been prepared (table 6).

Table 6: Project Feasibility Studies Per Sector - June 2006 *

Sector	Number of Studies	Investment cost (US\$ M.)
Roads	24	3,642
Education	8	1,269
Water and Sanitation	11	543
Agriculture	8	701
Fisheries	2	26
Energy	22	1,470
Transportation	4	330
Minerals & Petroleum	2	340
Social Security Network	2	1,427
Municipality Improvement	2	90
Total	81	9,838

* Some of these will have to be updated.

⁴ See “Draft Aid Absorptive Capacity Study”, Aid Harmonization and Alignment Unit, MPIC.

⁵ Development Policy Review, para 3.27. World Bank, 2006.

⁶ Draft Reform Progress Report, MPIC

⁷ An Aid Policy Paper has been prepared and the Aid Absorption Capacity Study has been completed.

(v) Ways to facilitate aid delivery

46. While many donor agencies have a well-established capacity for identifying, preparing and monitoring assistance activities, and are able to accommodate increased allocations to Yemen within their existing operations, this may not be so for the large increase in ODA expected from GCC governments directly, as distinct from their assistance channeled through regional funds. Committing several hundred millions of dollars annually to projects in Yemen's PIP, and ensuring that such funds are efficiently and effectively used, may make significant additional claims on those governments' capacity to manage aid flows. However, the choice of vehicle for delivering these additional resources will affect the extent of involvement demanded of the donors. The following suggests ways in which the new assistance by GCC governments might be delivered that would reduce their involvement in details of the various phases of the project cycle.

- Parallel financing of projects with other donors; several projects in the PIP are supported by ODA commitments, but require additional funds. These projects have often already been prepared and appraised and would require limited inputs from new donors;
- Directing funds to specialized agencies that have proved to be well managed, such as the Social Fund for Development and the Public Works Project. Projects financed by these agencies have been particularly well-designed and implemented. Both agencies have underutilized capacity and have identified projects for US\$500 million each in addition to already identified financing;
- Use of 'turn-key' projects, usually for large civil works contracts. Contractors are responsible for the construction phase and turn over the project at completion. Such projects can be contracted through International Competitive Bidding following Yemeni procurement law and applying the newly-developed Procurement Manual, which reflects common international practice. The High Tender Board will monitor the process with the help of international procurement experts.
- Channeling resources through the Arab Fund, which has well-established capacity for project preparation and supervision;
- Making use of existing Project Implementation Units that are managing ongoing projects. Their responsibilities and capacities could be expanded to take on additional projects;
- Taking part in program/sector lending operations; this will require improvements in fiduciary risks. Efforts to reduce these risks – e.g. procurement and public financial management reform – are currently being implemented. It may still take a while before the conditions for program or sector-wide lending are in place. However, some sectors, e.g. education, have approved multi-year development programs that, following initial support from donors, require follow-up projects. These can be designed and implemented within an agreed policy framework and using the experience gained from the earlier projects.
- The establishment of donor development offices, which will undertake and supervise directly the implementation of selected projects.

5. **Next Steps**

47. Following the meeting with donors in November, the Government intends to take several actions:

- (i) It will review the PIP 2007-2010 in the light of the pledges made at the meeting and, in particular, of information on likely assistance to Yemen from GCC countries. The revised PIP will include projects in the early years with more or less assured financing, while those starting in later years may show a financing gap, but one reflecting a more realistic outlook for future levels of ODA. A revised PIP should be ready by June, 2007.
- (ii) If the outlook for ODA does not justify the financing gap shown in the present PIP, the Government will, as part of the PIP revision, establish priorities among the proposed investments, taking care to ensure that the development challenges – good governance, population growth and scarce water resources – are adequately addressed.
- (iii) In revising the PIP, the Government will pay particular attention to ensuring that the claim of the investment program on the government budget is broadly in line with the the medium term outlook for the budget, and in particular the availability of budgetary resources for investment.

ANNEX A

Annex A Table 1: PIP (2007-2010) by subsector and source of financing (US\$ million)

Sector/subsector	Source of finance					
	Govt	Foreign	Own funds	Local credit	Gap	Total
Productive sectors	300	118	130	3	975	1,525
Agriculture/irrigation	148	86	2	2	677	915
Fisheries	16	28	0	0	36	80
Petroleum/minerals	89	0	116	0	261	466
Other	47	4	12	1	0	64
Infrastructure	2,420	894	194	58	2,587	6,153
Water/sanitation/environment	603	233	2	0	215	1,053
Electricity	518	368	58	0	647	1,591
Public works (roads)	1,090	161	21	0	1,407	2,680
Capital Secretariat	19	49	0	0	47	115
Transport: air and ports	187	83	9	0	270	549
Communication and IT	3	0	104	58	0	165
Human resources development	1,081	195	0	0	1,308	2,584
Illiteracy/adult education	1	0	0	0	4	5
Primary/secondary education	508	66	0	0	554	1,128
Technical/vocational education	220	57	0	0	326	603
Higher education	102	11	0	0	36	149
Public health	191	60	0	0	388	639
Other	60	1	0	0	0	61
Good governance	226	73	0	0	316	616
Civil service (incl. reform program)	33	60	0	0	274	367
Judiciary, gender support	51	0	0	0	36	87
Interior and security	133	13	0	0	6	152
COCA	9	1	0	0	0	10
Government services	540	15	38	0	0	593
Social safety net	495	205	127	0	301	1,128
TOTAL	5,064	1,501	488	61	5,487	12,600

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding

Annex A Table 2: PIP (2007-2010) by subsector and year, (US\$ m)

Sector	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007-10
Productive sectors	250	463	475	406	1,525
Agriculture/irrigation	182	244	270	219	915
Fisheries	11	36	22	12	81
Petroleum/minerals	34	146	148	138	466
Other	24	14	12	15	65
Infrastructure	848	1,807	1,844	1,888	6,153
Water/sanitation/environment	237	298	270	249	1,054
Electricity	253	463	444	431	1,591
Public works (roads)	236	792	816	835	2,680
Capital Secretariat	5	30	38	42	115
Transport: air and ports	63	147	165	175	549
Communication and IT	54	50	44	18	166
Human resources development	438	716	729	701	2,584
Illiteracy/adult education	1	2	1		4
Primary/secondary education	251	279	288	311	1,128
Technical/vocational education	80	205	192	126	603
Higher education	44	38	36	32	150
Public health	49	178	196	216	639
Other	14	15	16	16	61
Good governance	63	186	185	182	616
Civil service (incl. reform program)	8	107	124	124	367
Judiciary, gender support	10	26	27	24	87
Interior and security	37	50	33	32	152
COCA	4	3	2	1	10
Government services	154	157	149	133	593
Social safety net	209	327	338	254	1,128
TOTAL	1,960	3,606	3,629	3,403	12,600

Annex A Table 3: Investment plan to achieve the MDGs by 2015
(US\$ million)

Sector	Investment needs	Annual Average
Food security	2,130	213
Agriculture	1,904	
Fisheries	226	
Education	22,268	2,227
Preschool	867	
Basic education	13,121	
Secondary education	2,321	
Vocational education	3,995	
Higher education	1,964	
Health	14,131	1,413
Child health	1,324	
Maternal health	755	
Malaria	621	
T.B.	93	
HIV/AIDS	364	
Infrastructure (facilities and staffing)	7,457	
Health system strengthening	3,517	
Sustainable environment	4,210	421
Environment	530	
Water/sanitation	3,677	
Infrastructure	6,146	615
Roads	3,614	
Electricity	2,532	
TOTAL	48,935	4,894

Source: MDGs Needs Assessment; Yemen Country Report, 2005.

ANNEX B

B 1: National Agenda of Reform: Matrix

	Measure	Government Agency
1	Submit to and approve by the Cabinet of the National Procurement Manual and Standardized Bidding Documents	Cabinet
		Ministry of Finance
		Assigned Task Force
2	Establish (both in the HTB and line ministries) a monitoring and tracking system for transactions. Complement utilization of this monitoring capability to strengthen the performance of the public procurement function by having international experts, and local external observers (civil society and/or Chamber of Commerce representatives), sitting as “observers” in HTB proceedings	HTB
3	Amend Public Tenders Law in order to:	Assigned Task Force
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restructure the Higher Tender Board (HTB) with the aim to redefine its role as an independent entity and separate the HTB policy and regulatory functions from its oversight role. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disclose all information on public procurement i.e. bidding opportunities, as well as contract awards and the like on Ministry of Finance website as well the websites of HTB and on the websites of each concerned agencies 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require disclosure of income and assets of individuals who have any role to play in Yemen's public procurement by using standardized forms to be archived and made available to auditors. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require all bidders to disclose existing relationship with any decision-makers in public procurement process who are likely to be involved in the procurement or payment phase of a certain contract. 	
4	dependence from Executive Branch Amend the law of COCA in order to achieve in Establish mechanisms in order to publish reports for the public	Ministry of Legal Affairs
		COCA
5	Take necessary actions for Yemen to join the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
		Ministry of Finance
		Ministry of Foreign Affairs
		Ministry of Industry and Trade
		Ministry of Oil and Minerals
6	Expedite the passage of Financial Disclosure Bill by the Parliament.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
		Minister of State for the Parliament and Shoura Council Affairs
7	Expedite the passage of public debt management	Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
		Minister of State for the Parliament and Shoura Council Affairs
8	Central Bank to enforce compliance of Basel prudential	Central Bank
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start implementation of Public Finance Management strategy 	Ministry of Finance

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Complete work on Accounting and Financial Management Information System (AFMIS) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Design a system for a simple publication of the budget 	
10	o Revise laws and regulations to reduce cost and time required to establish a new business	Ministry of Industry and Trade
	o Prepare a comprehensive report which includes all changes required to improve government services provided to applicants for new businesses	coordination with all concerned agencies at the central and local levels
11	o Take actions required to cut in half the time taken for customs clearance and inspection, i.e. from 8 to 4 days	Customs Authority
12	Review and amend tax code to be in conformity with international norms and the outcomes of adopted relevant studies	Ministry of Legal Affairs
		Tax Authority
13	Develop information system to automate transactions of the Tax and Customs Authorities according to systems designed by the contracted consultants.	Ministry of Finance
		Tax Authority
		Customs Authority
14	o Complete the preparation of the new draft Press Law aimed at protecting rights and public liberties.	Ministry of Information
	o Government takes action to those who harass or physically abuse journalists	Ministry of Legal Affairs.
		Minister of State for the Parliament and Shoura Council Affairs
15	Amend the Law of the Judicial Authority in order to ensure:	Ministry of Legal Affairs
	o Separation of powers and putting to force the Constitutional Amendment pertaining to the administrative, financial and judicial autonomy of the Justice System.	Ministry of Justice
	o Independence of Supreme Judicial Council from Executive branch of government	
	o Judges Independence from the Executive branch of government in terms of wages, rights, as well as hiring, promotion, secondment, discipline and transfers.	
	o Developing sound and transparent criteria for judicial rotation	
	o Consolidation of the two judicial inspection authorities into one new authority affiliated to the Professional Judicial Council	
16	Introduce law on anti-corruption. The law should include the setting up of an independent national entity which is empowered to:	Cabinet
	o Reduce conflict of interest, ban simultaneous private business and public service and incriminate the use of public post to make financial and non-financial gains.	Minister of State for the Parliament and Shoura Council Affairs
	o Put to force commitments included in the UN Convention Against Corruption.	
	o Introduce National Corruption Record that lists the names of corrupt institutions and officials and implement a special information system aimed at protecting public funds and reducing corruption.	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a special "Hot Line" to report cases of corruption and provide protection for "whistle blowers". 	
17	Develop an action plan with the aim to achieve improved performance of courts, increase courts transparency to ensure more public access to justice services and boost public confidence in courts through the following:	Ministry of Justice
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure smooth flow of the case file to increase work efficiency and transparency inside courts, provide and publish the necessary guidelines and introduce information systems 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a formal mechanism to facilitate access to information by the citizens about the courts efficiency and ability to resolve disputes and disclose information about cases that are being administered by courts. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare a strategy aimed at promoting judges' professional specialization in the areas of public funds and commercial courts. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accept female instructors in the HJI 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female judges are recruited to work in Yemeni courts as assistant judges for one year in preparation to join the HJI in a year. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female judges currently working in the MoJ, in the courts or with the Attorney General's office are assigned case portfolios for their adjudication. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase level of transparency when dealing with cases of public funds 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide training for judges and courts staff in basic computer skills, English Language, and automated information systems. 	
18	Publish manuals/guides for government services and fees related to these services through the different means of publication including the websites of each government agency.	Ministry of Civil Service
		Ministry of Industry and Trade
		Tax Authority
		Customs Authority
19	Prepare an action plan that aims to:	Ministry of Civil Service
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fight against the trade and sale of civil service jobs, put and place well-defined and challenging requirements for public posts and increase focus on performance evaluation 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue civil service modernization according to adopted strategies. 	
20	Follow up the passage of Regulation of Weapons Possession Bill through the Parliament	Minister of State for the Parliament and Shoura Council Affairs.

B 2: National Reform Agenda – Update

Judiciary

- A key article in the law of Judicial Authority was amended to replace the President of Republic as head of Supreme Judicial Council (SJC). The draft law was ratified by parliament last month, and President signed it into law.
- The SJC was restructured and is now headed by the head of the Yemeni Supreme Court, and resumed its weekly (as well as almost-daily informal) meetings after long period of inactivity.
- Admission of women into the Higher Judicial Institute has started this academic session for the first time ever, 12 female candidates applied out of 152 total candidates. 91 were accepted including 5 females.
- 4 Judges were referred to the Accountability Board (internal) for various charges of misconduct, and immunity was lifted from 3 judges and are now being tried in courts of law.
- Discussions underway in SJC focus on future of ministry of justice in view of separation of powers and current reform.

Business Environment

- In April 2006 Procurement Manual and Standard Bidding Documents were approved by cabinet, thus putting them into effect. Training on these documents has begun in July 2006.
- Procurement law draft was amended to include a new set of institutional arrangements for the public procurement system. These set of modifications were approved by the ministerial committee in charge of amending the law after careful consultation with the assistance of experts from Crown Agents as well as Booz Allen Hamilton that took place during the month of May 2006. Cabinet will vote on these amendments and the draft law will be referred to parliament. The major highlights of the proposed procurement structure, as it stands now, include the following major issues: (a) No ministerial representation at the High Tender Board (HTB), (b) HTB to be staffed with full-time technical personnel, (c) HTB decisions to be final, (d) no tender value ceiling above which tenders would be referred to cabinet for approval and (e) establishing an independent board made up of members of civil society, MP's, members of professional associations and technical experts whose tasks include: monitoring procurement process, setting policies, building capacities and receiving complaints, including referring cases to prosecuting bodies.
- On 18th July 2006, the government signed an agreement with International Financing Corporation (IFC) establishing a project that aims to simplify business startup procedures.

Transparency and Anti-corruption

- On July 16th 2006, The parliament ratified the Financial Disclosure Law.
- Manuals of Government Services were published. These manuals include a list of services provided by 23 government agencies including requirements to obtain those services, procedures involved, length of processing time and required fees. The manuals were approved by Cabinet in May 2006, and an electronic version was published on the website of Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation while other government agencies complete their websites. The Ministry of Civil Service is in the process of publishing booklets of these manuals, to be distributed free of charge at all agencies, the first government agency is slated to be the Ministry of Tourism.
- In the final week of May 2006, the Ministry of Civil Service started implementation of the Biometric ID system, which aims to eliminate "ghost workers" and "double dippers". The first phase started in Hodeidah and Aden and will continue throughout 2006.
- The government inaugurated the first National Anti-Corruption Awareness Campaign: a comprehensive media campaign to last 35 days started on June 6th 2006 in all major cities in Yemen. Signs, Billboards and Posters are posted in over 700 locations in 6 cities with over 300 in Sana'a city alone. Newspaper Ad campaign on all government, independent and opposition newspapers, as well as radio and TV commercials. The aim of the campaign, the largest of its kind in the region, is to raise awareness on the effects of corruption on development, and to start popular momentum in support of upcoming anti-corruption measures.
- The government drafted and approved an anti-corruption law in 2005 and referred it to parliament. The draft law included chapters to establish and outline the mission of a National Anti-Corruption Board (NACB). However, government felt, after consultation with civil society (including Yemen Chapter of Parliamentarians Against Corruption YemenPAC) and donor community, that draft law had room for improvement. In May 2006 the government initiated contact with Transparency International (TI) to solicit their help in reviewing the draft law and to provide feedback on necessary improvements. Dr. Michael Wiehen of TI visited Yemen during 15-21 May 2006 and met with key government officials and received briefing on the status of anti-corruption reform. He also reviewed draft law and made recommendations, especially on the three specific issues related to: (a) removing clauses within draft law specifying that NACB should directly report to president of republic; (b) appointment of executive director to be made by NACB board of directors as opposed to president of republic, and (c) that reports of NACB should concurrently be sent to president of republic, presidium and members of parliament and members of the Supreme Judicial Council. These recommendations were discussed and approved. The amendments were presented to the financial committee in parliament and was discussed 3 days ago.
- On July 10 the president of the republic issued a directive to the cabinet approving recommendations proposed jointly from MPIC and COCA for measures to increase the independence of the Central Organization for Control and Audit (COCA). The aim of the measures is to amend clauses within the law of COCA related to COCA's reporting directly to president of republic, as well as recipients of COCA's reports.

- Yemen also aims to join the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and has taken several steps towards that goal. The ministerial committee (Finance, Planning, Oil, Foreign Affairs and Industry) in charge of studying the issue approved the measure after internal consultations as well as meetings with experts from the World Bank and UK's DFID. The committee submitted a report to cabinet, which requested clarification on two specific issues related to scope of initiative as well as member countries.
- In May 2006, the Ministry of Finance inaugurated the first phase of the Public Finance Management Strategy. An Action Plan and Partnership Agreement were signed between government and donors outlining clear agenda forward and specific requirements for full implementation.
- Health reform also witnessed progress, with considerable improvement in implementation of the World Bank's Health Reform Support Project. Eight out of nine targets that were defined in February 2006 were achieved, rating of implementation to be improved to 'moderately satisfactory' after 26 months of an unsatisfactory rating.
- In the oil exploration, substantial improvements to transparency were introduced with the aim of achieving fairness amongst companies competing for new oil sectors and increasing government revenue from the assignment process. Clear and transparent guidelines for competition were designed and announced to representatives of oil companies as well as members of parliament and government officials in a workshop inaugurated last month by minister of oil and minerals. Large amounts of data and reports on the oil sector and oil production, as well as detailed announcements on bids and guidelines were made available, and updated continuously, through the website of PEPA: <http://www.pepa.com.ye>

Press Freedom

Several steps were taken to set the stage for proposing a draft law that would be acceptable to all parties, based on building confidence.

- The president's speech on 22nd May highlighted the important role of a free press and the need for journalists to assist the government in fighting corruption and raising transparency. This was also reflected in the editorials of Al Thawra and 26 September Newspapers on International Press Day (May 3rd).
- The Prime Minister announced the suspension of draft press law, and the initiation of full partnership between government and journalists in drafting a new law.
- The Prime Minister announced the lifting of suspension of three suspended newspapers further highlighting this shift in policy.
- The Yemen Syndicate of Journalists elected a new president in public and transparent elections.

Project Selection Criteria: sectoral objectives

Agricultural Sector:

1. Implement projects that conserve water (surface water projects).
2. Reduce agricultural land erosion and desertification.
3. Increase production.
4. Replace traditional technologies with more efficient production methods.
5. Support activities that have sufficient inputs and use fertilizers and pesticides, while preserving bio-diversity.
6. Support agricultural financial services (micro-finance lending)
7. Provide agricultural extension and veterinary services.
8. Strengthen quality control especially on exports.
9. Develop channels for marketing exports.
10. Support best practice export packaging.
11. Provide agricultural market intelligence (local and foreign).
12. Provide information on agricultural products.
13. Develop organization of markets and setting legislation on wholesale trade.
14. Improve animal husbandry.
15. Improve animal hygiene and fodder quality.

Fisheries Sector:

1. Assess fish stocks .
2. Develop fish exports
3. Resolve issues of legislation.
4. Strengthen the monitoring and inspection of industrial fishing vessels.
5. Prevent overfishing
6. Strengthen fish cooperatives that contribute to fish exports.
7. Restructure the Ministry.
8. Establish a public institution that demonstrates efficient business practices.
9. Strengthen the Fish Association.
10. Encourage production of handicrafts.
11. Improve fishing technology.
12. Meet local demand for fish.
13. Improve the infrastructure for fisheries.
14. Develop fish storage facilities.
15. Develop ice making facilities.

Water Sector

1. Develop water resources and contingency schemes for populated cities that have a water crisis, such as Sana'a and Taiz.
2. Develop water conservation schemes for sectors that consume water.
3. Encourage efficient use of water resources and replenishment of water basins through studies and workplans.
4. Develop traditional water resources
5. Identify contingency schemes for water resources on a country wide level.
6. Develop capacities for water resource planning and use in the NWRA.
7. Strengthen relevant authorities in the water sector.
8. Develop a database and information system on water sources.
9. Provide guidance on water use in priority areas.
10. Expand the sanitation service in densely populated urban centers.
11. Encourage private sector participation in water supply services.
12. Expand waste water treatment.
13. Establish a rural water supply and sanitation authority.
14. Expand water services in populated rural areas.
15. Encourage projects with community participation.
16. Establish well-prepared projects that can be maintained and operated efficiently by the local authorities to ensure cost-effective investment and sustainability.

Electricity Sector

1. Encourage efficient operation and rehabilitation of power stations within a defined timeframe.
2. Eliminate and reduce electricity loss in the main network and transmission lines.
3. Develop natural gas power stations
4. Develop an integrated system of power supply instead of separate networks.
5. Develop power plants based new and renewable sources of energy.
6. Encourage community participation in rural electrification
7. Encourage private sector involvement in both rural and urban areas.
8. Prepare studies on institutional and sector capacity building studies and on private electricity generation (rural electrification).

Roads Sector

1. Ensure adequate resources for operation and maintenance of priority roads to prevent the deterioration of road assets.
2. Encourage donor-funded projects.
3. Reclassify gravel and asphalt roads as: high, urgent and maximum priority; and take into account the availability of budget resources and implementation capability in the current work plan.
4. Focus on asphalt and gravel roads.

Oil Sector

1. Expand exploration and operations in new areas.
2. Encourage links of oil projects with other services and manufacturing activities.
3. Develop oil refinery capacity for local markets and export production.
4. Train Yemeni personnel.

5. Develop natural gas exports.
5. Encourage industries that use oil derivatives.

Education Sector

The priority in this sector is to expand basic education opportunities in rural areas. This involves reallocating financial resources based on egalitarian geographic distribution to achieve basic education access and an increase in girls' enrollment.

1. Give priority to school maintenance followed by construction of new buildings.
2. Expand teacher training at the various grade levels.
3. Equip and furnish schools with the necessary items based on a needs assessment that reflects the results of the education sector reform. Review and develop the curricula.

Vocational and Technical Education

1. Give priorities to technical education institutions following a labor market skills needs assessment and an assessment and rehabilitation of qualified trainers. Review current curricula and develop proper legislation for technical education.
2. Equip institutions with the required scientific and practical tools considering the above mentioned criteria.
3. Organize an awareness campaign to stress the importance of technical education.

Other projects that will indirectly enhance technical education include the study of the correlation between informal and formal technical education.

Social Security and Protection Network

- Create job opportunities
- Contribute to poverty and unemployment reduction.
- Encourage local community infrastructure projects (water, health, education,, roads, electricity, sanitation).
- Develop and protect those of special needs (handicaped).
- Improve the standard of living of those in deprived and poorest areas.
- Improve environmental conditions.
- Train and build the skills of productive families.
- Support the productive family centers.
- Develop marketing channels for the products of these families to expose them to competition.

Public Health

Selection based on the Public Health Reform Program.

- Give maximum priority to those projects that will expand the provision of primary health care.
- Expand immunization activities .
- Expand vaccination treatment services
- Develop programs for preventing epidemics.
- Organize health awareness programs.

- Use the concept of economic opportunity cost.

Projects of a maximum priority status

- Projects that the government will fund and implement; provided that they are infrastructure projects or services that contribute to poverty alleviation.
- Projects that have been assessed both technically and economically; which are economically and social feasible and considered to be a paramount necessity.
- Projects that will directly or indirectly contribute to the achievement of sector objectives.

These projects are also directly linked to the following:

- Improvement of environment conditions (Sanitation, natural gas electricity stations, asphalted dirt roads, poverty reduction).
- Achievement of indicators such as an increase in education enrollment and addressing issues dealing with the absorption of graduates of basic and secondary education.
- Increases in water supply, sanitation and electricity coverage.
- Bridging the isolation between urban and rural areas.
- Provide an enabling business environment and encourage private sector support in infrastructure, roads, electricity, communication, water, good governance, and poverty alleviation.

Projects that are considered to be of an urgent priority status are those projects that address issues of urban and rural water and sanitation supply.

Attachment I

Sector Strategies

1. Economic Sectors

Background	Overall and Specific Objectives	Policies and Procedures	Program Priorities
<p>Agriculture</p> <p>The sector provides a livelihood to 75% of the population. It accounts for over 20% of GDP and employs more than half of the labor force. 54% of the cultivated area is rainfed, with a third relying on groundwater sources. Growth in recent years has been below 3%, partly weather related. Land and water are scarce and private investment has been in decline. Cultivation of qat, on 11% of area, has been rising. Irrigation uses 90% of available water, much of it for qat.</p>	<p>Overall objective</p> <p>The government seeks to achieve sustainable and equitable growth of agriculture, with a focus on raising rural incomes, reducing rural poverty and enhancing the role of women.</p> <p>Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing rain-fed agriculture. • Modernizing traditional farming practices to raise productivity. • Increasing the efficiency of water use in irrigation. • Diversifying production, including for export and of alternatives to qat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restructuring the sector and completing the regulatory framework. • Training programs for agricultural staff. • Strengthening the link between research and agricultural extension. • Study ways to reduce post-harvest losses. • Make agricultural credit more widely available. • Involve rural women in the planning and implementation of projects. • Conservation of the livestock and development of local breeds. • Support for research on disease prevention and agricultural pests. • Continued support for the privatization program; and settling the issue of ownership of agricultural land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural Rainfed and livestock project • Agricultural and Rural Development Program. • Irrigation and soil conservation program • Agricultural Research Extension and Agro support services program. • Livestock Program. • Cash Crop program. • Cooperative Association Program.
<p>Fisheries</p> <p>Fisheries is a promising sector with excellent investment potential in fishing, processing and export; it accounts for 38% of non-oil exports and is major source of income in the coastal areas. It is hampered by weak management, traditional fishing methods and poor infrastructure and basic utilities.</p>	<p>Overall objective</p> <p>To achieve an optimal and sustainable use of fish resources and reduce poverty in coastal areas.</p> <p>Strategy</p> <p>Improving the fish catch efficiency and increase the added value in fishing. The Government sees its role as creating needed infrastructure, protecting the marine habitat, and providing training and research. Investment by the private sector is encouraged.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the sector's institutions. • Conducting an assessment s of fish resources. • Constructing modern fishing ports and road network. • Rehabilitating the center for marine science.. • Encouraging the cooperative fish associations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional capacity building and management of the sector • State-of-the-art Research vessels. • Conduct a stock assessment survey of the fish resources. • Promote the construction of small fish vessels with modern facilities. • Complete and maintain of the main fish facilities infrastructure.
<p>Oil Sector</p> <p>Accounting for 90% of export earnings and over 70% of government revenue, the oil sector is vital to the economy. While the price of oil has been high, output has been</p>	<p>Overall objective</p> <p>To exploit oil resources at an optimal level from a technical and economic viewpoint and to increase refining capacity.</p> <p>Strategy</p> <p>Expanding oil exploration to slow down the decline in production. Increasing refining capacity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue oil exploration. • Strengthen Yemeni management of its oil wealth through strengthening its capacity for supervision, regulation and control. • Encourage local private companies to establish and provide oil service and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oil exploration in potential areas and sectors including open, border and sea areas. • Construction of strategic storage tanks. • Improve the distribution services of oil-derived products.

Background	Overall and Specific Objectives	Policies and Procedures	Program Priorities
declining. Oil refining is still at an early stage.	Encouraging efficient use of oil products by removing domestic price distortions.	<p>exploration companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and market the governments share of crude oil. • Increase strategic storage capacity. 	
<p>Gas Sector</p> <p>Yemen has an abundant reserve of natural gas estimated at about (16.34) trillion cubic feet, which is still untouched. Currently, gas derived from petroleum is used in Mareb.</p>	<p>Overall Objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To start using natural gas for local consumption and initiate export activities. • Meet the growing demand for petroleum gas in the local market. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attract foreign investors specialized in the exploration and extraction of natural gas. • Formulate a clear strategy for the economic benefit of natural gas in the country. • Support the private sector in activities related to marketing natural gas in the local market. • Establish the proper infrastructure for the flow and export of natural gas. • Increase the storage capacity of natural gas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a fifth production unit for LPG. • Construct natural gas stations and storage capacities in the governorates. • Project for liquifying and export of LNG. • Conclude the study of a gas pipeline (Mareb-Aden).
<p>Mineral Resource Sector</p> <p>The mining sector is small, but there are abundant mineral resources in the country that might be exploited.</p>	<p>Overall objective</p> <p>To develop the country's mineral potential where economically feasible.</p> <p>Strategy</p> <p>Complete the geological survey of Yemen, establish an appropriate legal and regulatory framework for the development of mineral resources and attract local and foreign investment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete the legislative and institutional structure of the mineral sector management and train staff in the executing bodies. • Provide infrastructural facilities and services in the areas with mineral potential. • Set forth procedures to attract national and international investors.. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete the legislative and institutional structure of the mineral sector. • Complete the surveys and establish a GIS mineral map of Yemen. • Conduct a study in utilizing industrial and construction materials.

2- Infrastructure

Background	Overall and Specific Objectives	Policies and Procedures	Programme Priorities
<p>Environment</p> <p>Yemen faces serious environmental problems as a result of scarce water resources, desertification, shrinking forests and pollution of the marine environment. Desertification annually affects 3-5% of scarce agricultural land. Despite efforts to strengthen institutions and legislation dealing with the environment, many challenges remain. They include weaknesses in coordination between agencies, a lack of regulations and ability to enforce them, and insufficient environmental awareness and involvement of civil society. The environmental database is weak and resources needed to implement environmental policies, plans and programs are scarce.</p>	<p>Overall objective</p> <p>To protect, safeguard and balance the environmental systems and natural resources taking into consideration the need to sustain these resources for future generations.</p> <p>Strategy</p> <p>Strengthen the institutional and regulatory framework dealing with the environment, including enforcement. Develop the management and technical capacity of agencies in terms of planning, follow-up and assessment. Enhance environmental awareness and education.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a modern environmental information system; • Complete the legal and regulatory framework related to environmental protection. • Update the national environmental action Plan. • Implement the Basel conventions in terms of safe management of hazardous waste • Applying the standards and specifications system that guides the discharge of solid, liquid, radioactive and thermal waste and oils etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop environmental management and technical capacity • Complete legal and regulatory framework • Set up an environmental information system
<p>Water Resources</p> <p>Estimated annual renewable water resources cover less than three quarters of water used. Yet, per capita water consumption, at 150 cu.m a year, is among the lowest in the world. Only 7% of water consumption is for domestic purposes, with agriculture using 90%. Almost a third of that is for qat.</p> <p>The challenges to management of water resources include the replenishment and control over the depletion and management of groundwater resources in the face of strong growth in demand for water; and enhancing the weak administrative and legislative systems related to the protection and management of these resources.</p> <p>The Ministry of Water Resources and Environment was established to improve coordination between the many actors and ensure an</p>	<p>Overall objective</p> <p>To achieve a balance between limited resources and the increasing needs for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes while taking into consideration the need to sustain these resources for a fast growing population.</p> <p>Strategy</p> <p>The strategy combines efforts towards greater efficiency of water use and water conservation, with stronger institutions and legislation, and greater financial sustainability of water utilities.</p> <p>A National Water Sector Strategic Investment Program was approved in 2006.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the national strategy for water, the Water Act, by-laws/regulations and other measures to conserve water; • Enhance the institutional structure of the Ministry of Water and Environment and its affiliated agencies and enterprises • Setting a clear definition of the foundations and standards of using water and clearly differentiating between water resources management and water provision services • Rationalizing the use of water resources and improving the water allocation for the various sectors; changing patterns of use and recovering costs; preserving those resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing the institutional structure of the Ministry of Water and Environment and its affiliated agencies • Development of water resources.

Background	Overall and Specific Objectives	Policies and Procedures	Programme Priorities
<p>integrated management of the two sectors.</p>		<p>from pollution, waste and depletion and identifying the priorities of investment;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • control ground water use and modify the economic incentive structure. 	
<p>Water Supply and Sanitation</p> <p>The country's safe drinking water coverage is 20% - 60% in urban and 7% in rural areas. Sanitation service coverage is 9%, almost entirely in urban areas.</p> <p>Providing potable water faces several obstacles, of which the most significant are the drop in ground water levels and dealing with exposed and untreated surface water. A third of the water in the public networks is lost as a result of the poor state of facilities and lack of maintenance.</p>	<p>Overall objective</p> <p>To expand the provision of safe water and sanitation services throughout the country.</p> <p>Strategy</p> <p>Investment in rehabilitation of the public network and construction of new facilities, and increased maintenance to reduce water loss. Improving the financial sustainability of service provision through cost recovery. Encouraging the private sector and local authorities to play a greater role in the operation and supervision of water and sanitation services provision.</p>	<p>Urban</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rationalizing the use of water and ensuring financial sustainability by charging fees while achieving social justice; • Removing overlap and institutional duplication and expanding the application of decentralization. • Construction and rehabilitation of water supply and sanitation plants. <p>Rural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restructuring the general authority for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation. projects • Developing a rural water and sanitation strategy • Encouraging the private sector and local communities to implement and fund projects. • Encouraging the use of low-cost technology to deliver water and sanitation services to rural areas. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restructuring and Institution Building of Rural Water and Sanitation Supply Authority 2. Complete ongoing projects 3. Build wastewater treatment stations in some the main cities 4. Urban water supply and sanitation project 5. Reduce network water loss 6. Developing a rural water and sanitation strategy

Background	Overall and Specific Objectives	Policies and Procedures	Programme Priorities
<p>Land Transport and Roads</p> <p>Following the rapid expansion of the road network during the SFYP, connections between different parts of the country and with neighboring states have much improved. However, the road system still compares unfavorably internationally or with that in the region. A lack of road maintenance has resulted in a deterioration in the condition of many roads. A Road Maintenance Fund has been established and the Public Commission for the Construction of Roads and Bridges (PCRB) has been transformed into a commercial entity to allow it to compete with the private sector. <u>Rural roads</u>. The Program for the Development of Rural Roads is designed to end the isolation of rural areas.</p>	<p>Overall objective</p> <p>To expand and modernize the road network, improve the condition of the road system through regular maintenance, and strengthen road safety. Connect rural roads to the major road network</p> <p>Strategy</p> <p>Complete ongoing construction projects for both asphalt and gravel roads. Provide adequate resources for road maintenance. Select new road projects using appropriate economic and technical criteria. Strengthen the PCRB. Strengthen capacity for road maintenance at governorate and directorate level.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activating the Law for the Road Maintenance Fund and its amendments, to obtain 5% of the value of every liter of gasoline and diesel; • Start implementation of the system of cost recovery from road users (toll roads) and impose a tariff on load and a road tax; • Reducing traffic inside cities by completing the circular/ring roads • Supporting the Public Corporation for Roads and Bridges and focusing on training and rehabilitating its staff; • Modernizing the road management regime and safety means/measures, • In selecting and implementing new road projects, use standards for the road network to become consistent with the convention on International Roadways in the Arab Mashreq; • Give local authorities greater role, and improve their capacity, in setting priorities and monitoring implementation of <u>rural road</u> projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular and special Maintenance of Roads • Completion of ongoing road projects particularly the ring roads within the cities. • Rural Access Programme II • Procurement of 60 new modern transport buses.
<p>Sea Transport and Sea Ports</p> <p>The importance of sea transport stems from Yemen's strategic location on the sea passage between southwest Asia and east Africa with more than 2000km of navigable shores, in addition to the natural privileges that Yemeni ports enjoy such as protection from the wind and deep waters. Apart from a number of capes and sea platforms/rigs, there are seven commercial ports along the Yemeni shores: Aden, Al-</p>	<p>Overall objective</p> <p>Developing and improving the capacities, services and safety measures of Ports in Yemen to increase their regional and international competitiveness;</p> <p>Strategy</p> <p>Invest in port infrastructure; finalize laws and regulations dealing with port activities and ensure legislation is in line with regional and international laws. Complete privatization of maritime agencies and facilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop the financial and administrative performance to improve productivity and accommodate the modern mechanisms and systems of ports and marine services; • Restructuring the National Navigation Company and Yemen Marine Lines; • Complete the program of privatizing marine institutions and facilities according to sound foundations and work to 	<p>Ship</p>

Background	Overall and Specific Objectives	Policies and Procedures	Programme Priorities
Hodiedah, Al-Mukha, Al-Saleif, Al-Mukallah,, Nashtoon. And Ras Eissa.		attract strategic partners for the National Company for Shipyards;	

3. Human Resource Development

Background	Overall and Specific Objectives	Policies and Procedures	Programme Priorities
<p>Population Over 20 million people live in Yemen and at the current growth rate of 3% a year the population would double in 24 years. This is putting much pressure on the country's resources and is reflected in the demand for public services and jobs. Limited use of family planning methods and a young age of marriage are contributing to the high fertility rate. Government policy on population is set out in the National Population Strategy (2001-2020) and more recently in the 10-year Population Action Program.</p>	<p>Overall objective To reduce the population growth rate to 2.9% by 2010.</p> <p>Strategy Integrate the demographic dimension in the policies and programs of development; improve the economic and social condition of households, empower women and enhance gender equity; redirect the movement of people from rural to urban areas towards promising coastal regions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance women's and youth's rights and providing for their needs through increased investment in health and education; • Encourage and intensify public communication and information to raise awareness about population and gender issues; • Expand the partnership between government, CSOs and the private sector in dealing with population issues. • Expanding the public awareness programs about population issues in the rural areas; 	
<p>Illiteracy/Adult Education The illiteracy rate in the 10+ age group is 45%, with a large disparity between males (29%) and females (62%). Many children in the 6-14 year age group remain outside school or drop out of school, especially girls. The National Strategy on Literacy and Adult Education sets out the Government's views and proposed action on this issue.</p>	<p>Overall objective To reduce illiteracy by 20% among 10+ age group;</p> <p>Strategy Emphasize the compulsory nature of education; expand the scope of, and resources for, literacy and adult education programs; involve local councils, CSOs and local communities in providing literacy and adult education classes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer literacy and adult education programs through opening new centers in rural and urban communities; • Offer incentives to encourage enrollment in literacy and adult education programs and increase the number of enrollments in rural and urban areas with emphasis on women; • Developing the alphabetical and functional dimensions of the literacy and adult education programs curricula and carrying out training programs for workers in the teaching and training field; • Diversify and modernize the programs for basic and women training that would enable them to acquire technical knowledge and life skills to help integrate rural women in the labor market. • activate the role of mass media in raising public awareness of the dangers of illiteracy; • Provide more teachers and trainers, particularly women, and improve their wages; 	

Background	Overall and Specific Objectives	Policies and Procedures	Programme Priorities
<p>Primary and Secondary Education</p> <p>The enrollment rate for primary school was 64% in 2005 (54% for girls), and 40% for secondary school (20% for girls), with significant disparities between urban and rural areas. Key challenges include demographic dispersal that limits access to all communities, high population growth and the young structure of population, which increases the demand on educational services. Lack of financial resources to meet education requirements is also another challenge - the lack of educational facilities, libraries, labs, curricula development and operation, maintenance and renovation costs help to make the educational system inefficient. Although the private sector's role in public education is increasing, it falls short of desired levels. The Basic Education Expansion Program aims at reaching out to poor and underprivileged communities, implementing the government's decentralization policy, and increasing the efficiency of public spending on basic education.</p>	<p>Overall objective Achieve universal primary education and introduce a structural transformation in public education to keep up with scientific and technical developments.</p> <p>Strategy Expand public education by constructing new schools, rehabilitating existing ones, and equipping them with the necessary facilities and supplies. Encourage the private sector to expand pre-school and basic education. Encourage female enrollment by increasing the number of female teachers. And encourage financial and administrative decentralization within a framework of transparency and accountability.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing and improving the efficiency of public education; putting quality controls to match its output with the public policies, goals and objectives of the educational process; • Diversifying the tracks secondary education offers in order to adapt its outputs to admission standards of technical and undergraduate/university education; • Improving teachers performance, focusing on training and qualification programs; • Increasing the number of female school teachers in the rural areas and encouraging female graduates from schools/faculties of education to work in the rural areas. • Separating the budgets of primary and secondary schooling and redistributing financial resources between governorates and directorates according to objective standards; • Ensuring operation and maintenance costs and setting up complete systems for school maintenance and rehabilitation; • Raising public awareness about the importance of education for all in general, and for girls in particular. 	
<p>Technical Education and Vocational Training</p> <p>The government is increasing emphasis on this type of education as set out in the National Strategy for Technical Education and Vocational Training and its action program. Female enrollment, though increasing, remains below the needed level. Constraints on the system include the limited capacity of training institutes, traditional nature of programs and poorly qualified teachers. Public awareness about the significance</p>	<p>Overall objective Establish a better balance between secondary and university education on the one hand and technical and vocational training on the other. Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of technical and vocational training programs and curricula, including in meeting the needs of society.</p> <p>Strategy Expand the number of technical and vocational</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct and rehabilitate schools. • Encourage the private sector to establish and equip quality institutes; • Continue development of the technical education and vocational training curricula to keep up with the scientific and technological developments; • Establish quality institutes that encourage young girls to enroll in technical education and vocational training; • Establish specialized vocational training 	

Background	Overall and Specific Objectives	Policies and Procedures	Programme Priorities
<p>of these types of education training and about the role women can play is low.</p>	<p>institutes and rehabilitate existing ones. Increase the institutional and regulatory capacity of the sector. Strengthen the partnership with productive sectors to adapt the system to society's needs.</p>	<p>institutes to help people in the rural areas acquire skills that will enable them to join the labor market;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the professional level and scientific capacity of the training cadre through specialized programs. Coordinate with universities to qualify teachers; • Encourage the private sector to fund the training of job-seekers to enable them acquire the skills that improve their chances of employment; 	
<p>Higher Education and Scientific Research</p> <p>The most important difficulty that the higher education and scientific research faces is the absence of a clear philosophy that keeps pace with the developments in knowledge, accreditation and quality control standards, and the predominance of theoretical and humanities majors. Other difficulties include the outdated curricula, weak admission policy that does not correspond to market needs, and weak scientific research. The latter itself suffers from a lack of a national strategy for scientific research, deficient institutional regulation and limited infrastructure needed for its development. The weak human cadre working in scientific research, its tenuous link with society, and meager funding are further obstacles.</p>	<p>Overall objective To create an efficient and effective higher education system characterized by quality, large participation, and various well-integrated tracks;</p> <p>Strategy Restructure the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research and its affiliated academic institutions. Develop legislation necessary for reform of the educational process, development of institutional capacities, and diversification of funding sources. Provide adequate financing for higher education, while increasing the ability of institutions to develop their own sources of funds.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restructure the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research and its affiliated academic institutions. • Activate the role of the higher councils for education in policy design, supervision and follow up mechanisms; • Enhance the capacity of university management to improve the education process and strengthen the mechanisms of planning, statistics and follow up ; • Expand the establishment of quality new faculties/schools and majors and increase capacity, particularly in science; • Restructure the faculties of education ; • Provide enough resources for universities and rationalize their use ; • Focus on enhancing the ability of higher education institutions to develop their own resources; • Deepen the partnership with the private sector in developing higher education, • Establish an information system to link higher education institutions with each other and with institutions at the national, 	

Background	Overall and Specific Objectives	Policies and Procedures	Programme Priorities
		regional and international level; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand the graduate studies programs, vertically and horizontally, and establish mechanisms to develop scientific research • Prepare a national strategy for scientific research; • Build up an active partnership among universities, research centers and private sector institutions to fund research projects • Develop and update the university and college libraries and introduce the electronic library system; • Provide necessary equipment/supplies, workshops and labs; • Expand opportunities for poor students to enroll in university education. 	
<p>Health Sector</p> <p>The period of the SFYP saw remarkable growth in some areas of health care: at the primary level, health units increased by 45% and maternity and childhood centers by 90%. Nevertheless, availability of health care services remains limited. Only 58% of the population has access to care (20% in rural areas). Health services have difficulty keeping up with the growth in population and suffer from a lack of funds, underqualified staff and the dispersed nature of health facilities.</p>	<p>Overall objective To expand access to preventive and curative health care.</p> <p>Strategy Undertake structural and legislative reforms in the sector; seek to integrate the role of government, CSOs and the private sector in offering health services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restructure the Ministry of Public Health and Population and its affiliated institutions; • Remove overlaps in laws that regulate the practice of medicine and promulgate the (Practice of) Pharmacy Law; • Develop management and planning at the local and central levels, institutionalize administrative, technical and financial work and develop a system for monitoring and evaluating the health system; • Establish a database and develop a human resources information system at the local and central levels; • Expand the involvement of the local communities and CSOs. • Reform the financial management system and ensure the financial sustainability of the health systems; • Emphasize primary health care, immunization and 	

Background	Overall and Specific Objectives	Policies and Procedures	Programme Priorities
		<p>school health;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broaden the coverage of basic health services through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construct new health facilities using health mapping - Develop the referral and oversight system ; • Integrate the roles of the State, private sector and CSOs in providing health services; • Contract the private sector to operate and manage public health facilities • Set up mechanisms that enable the poor to access medicines for free ; • Provide family planning services in the health centers; 	

4. Social Safety Net

Background	Overall and Specific Objectives	Policies and Procedures	Programme Priorities
<p>Social Safety Net</p> <p>The Social Safety Net aims at helping those who cannot make a living. It offers direct cash assistance, provides social infrastructure for the poor, and creates job opportunities. It also helps provide credit for small enterprises, supports farmers and fishermen, and offers training. It does this through a number of institutions: the Social Fund for Development (SFD), the Public Works Project (PWP), the Agriculture and Fisheries Promotion Fund, the Social Welfare Fund, the Small Enterprise Financing Fund, and the National Program for Development of Society and Productive Households. The largest of these – the SFD and PWP – are considered to have been particularly successful.</p>	<p>-Social Fund for Development</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To implement about 7,710 projects in the area of developing the basic physical and social structure ; 2. To implement the Labor-intensive Works Program to curb unemployment, including projects like paving/asphalting roads, constructing bridges, rainwater harvesting, erecting dams and dikes, maintaining the terraces and protecting valleys. 3. To offer micro-credits to startup small and micro enterprises. <p>- Public Works Projects (PWP) To implement about 1,900 projects in various economic sectors to create 3.7 million job opportunities.</p> <p>- The Agricultural Production and Fisheries Promotion Fund (APFPF) To implement projects and programs in animal and plant agriculture, irrigation, water facilities.</p> <p>- Social Welfare Fund (SWF) To increase the Fund's caseload to 1,002 thousands beneficiaries in 2010, up from 752 thousands in 2005, through increasing its appropriations from YR13,179 million to about YR17,679 million for the same period, with an average growth of 6.1%.</p> <p>- Small Enterprises Financing Fund (SEFF)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To provide financing for small enterprises to 	<p>1. General Interventions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updating the database on poverty and the poor; • Providing additional resources for the SSN to reduce poverty and unemployment; • Increasing the <i>Awqaf</i> (Endowments) and <i>Zakat</i> (Alms Giving) resources and directing them for the benefit of the SSN, and delegating some of their activities to the local authorities; • Expanding the SSN programs to enhance human and capital resources of the poor, particularly in the rural areas; • Enhancing partnership with the civil society, private sector and international agencies to promote the levels of social protection and safety, particularly for the most underprivileged groups, and to enhance their capabilities and capacities; • Enhancing the mechanisms of follow up and evaluation of the SNN performance. 	

Background	Overall and Specific Objectives	Policies and Procedures	Programme Priorities
	<p>help create job opportunities</p> <p>- The National Program for the Development of Society and Productive Households (NPDS PH)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To start up and run new centers to train and rehabilitate productive households in various governorates, particularly in the rural areas 2. To establish one mobile training unit in each governorate to outreach the targeted households in remote areas. 		

Attachment II
Profile of Projects with Financing Gap

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[1/1/1]

GFS-7042

1. **Sector:** Agriculture & Irrigation.
2. **Programme Name:** Agricultural & Rural Development.
3. **Project Name:** Al-Hodeidah Agricultural & Rural Development Project.
4. **Project Location:** Al-Hodeidah Governorate.
5. **Project Objectives:** Improving and increasing agricultural production (plant & livestock)and strengthening & rehabilitating infrastructure to improve the living condition of local communities in Tihama region.
6. **Project Components:**
 - a. Water management through irrigation structures (Dams, Barriers....ect.).
 - b. Development of livestock practices and rangeland and honey production.
 - c. Increase agricultural production by providing support to households (extension and veterinary services).
 - d. Promotion of women oriented activities.
 - e. Development of infrastructure.
 - f. Human Resources Development (Capacity building, Training, Technical Assistance).
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - a. *Consulting firm:* Tihama Development Authority
 - b. *Type of Study:* Initial.
 - c. *Date of Completion:* 2005.

8. **Project Cost:** 32.5 Million Dollars.

9. Cost distribution by years of PIP according to source of funding: Million US \$

Funding Sources		Expected Investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
Government	6.5	0.00	0.00	1.6	1.9	1.9	5.4	1.1
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gap	26	0.00	0.15	6.5	7.8	7.8	22.25	3.8
Total Cost	32.5	0.00	0.15	8.1	9.7	9.7	27.65	4.9

A technical assistance around (150) thousand US Dollars is needed in 2007 to undertake the project feasibility study

10. **operation and Maintenance** cost is about 65000 Dollar per year.

11. Project Benefits:

- In general the project will increase irrigated areas of about 35-50 thousand Hectare cultivated with cereals, vegetables, fruits, cash crops and fodder.
- Increase of irrigated production (6-8% for plant production and 12% for livestock production).
- Increase of irrigated yield through better management.

The feasibility study will cover the project objectives and main disciplines in order to formulate technically sound and economically feasible project which can't be determined at the moment. Therefore testing (EIRR) and NPV will be calculated and determined later on.

12. Beneficiary: Rural population (of about 1.2 million inhabitants) on which agricultural activity represents their source of income.

13. Period of Implementation: (2008-2012).

14. Implementing Agency: Tihama Development Authority (TDA)/ Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (MAI).

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[1/1/2]

GFS-7042

1. **Sector:** Agriculture & Irrigation.
2. **Programme Name:** Agricultural & Rural Development.
3. **Project Name:** Eastern Region Integrated Rural Development Programme – Phase II.
4. **Project Location:** Mareb / Al-Jawf Governorates.
5. **Project Objectives:**
 - Improve living standards and incomes of small farmers.
 - Attain integrated rural development to increase agricultural production.

6. Project Components:

The project consists of five components as follows:-

- Rural infrastructure.
- Irrigation structures.
- Sand dune fixation.
- Agricultural & extension services.
- Studies, training and capacity building.

7. Project Study Status:

- *Consulting firm:* Eastern Region Agriculture Development Authority (ERADA).
- *Type of Study:* Initial.
- *Date of Completion:* 2003.

8. Project Cost: 25.1 Million Dollars.

9. Cost distribution by years of PIP according to source of funding : Million US \$

Funding Sources		Expected Investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
Government	4.3	0.00	0.00	1.1	1.3	1.3	3.7	0.6
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gap	20.8	0.00	0.39	4.3	5.1	5.1	14.89	6
Total Cost	25.1	0.00	0.39	5.4	6.4	6.4	18.59	6.6

A technical assistance around (390) thousand US Dollars is needed in 2007 to undertake the project feasibility study.

10. Operation and Maintenance cost is about 50.200 Dollar per year.

11. Project Benefits:

- Promotion of agricultural production (quantitatively and qualitively).
- Increase of farmers income.
- Conservation of agricultural environment.

The feasibility study will cover the project objectives and main disciplines in order to formulate technically sound and economically feasible project which can't be determined at the moment. Therefore testing (EIRR) and NPV will be calculated and determined later on.

12. **Beneficiary:** Rural Population (of about 682000 inhabitants) in Mareb and Al-Jawf Governorates on which agricultural activity represent their source of income.
13. **Period of Implementation:** (2008 – 2012).
14. **Implementing Agency:** Eastern Region Agricultural Development Authority (ERADA) / Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (MAI).

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[1/1/3]

GFS-7042

1. **Sector:** Agriculture & Irrigation.
2. **Programme Name:** Agricultural & Rural Development.
3. **Project Name:** The Northern Region Integrated Rural Development Programme (Phase II).
4. **Project Location:** Sana'a, Sa'adah, Hajjah and Amran Governorates.
5. **Project Objectives:** increasing agricultural production & productivity and farmers incomes and enhancing the sustainability of natural resources and improving the services with the emphasis on the needs of women.
6. **Project Components:**
 - Construction of dams and protection works.
 - Rehabilitation of extension centers and blocks and nurseries.
 - Supporting services;-
 - Establish veterinary centers.
 - Developing Mango Plantation.
 - Credit facilities.
 - Developing marketing strategy.
 - Human resources development (capacity building, training and technical assistance).
 - Dissemination of marketing information.
 - Strengthening basic infrastructure & facilities.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting firm:* Khatib & Alami in association with AWM (Associated Water Management Consultants).
 - *Type of Study:* feasibility study.
 - *Date of Completion:* (March 2006).
8. **Project Cost:** 41 Million Dollar (excluding water supply projects with a total cost of 30 million US\$ which transferred to Ministry of Water & Environment (MWE).

9. Cost distribution by years of PIP according to source of funding : Million US \$

Funding Sources		Expected Investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
Government	8.2	0.00	0.00	2	2.5	2.5	7	1.2
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gap	32.8	0.00	0.00	8.2	9.8	9.8	27.8	5
Total Cost	41	0.00	0.00	10.2	12.3	12.3	34.8	6.2

10. **Operation and Maintenance** cost is about 82000 Dollar per year.

11. Project Benefits: The approach adopted for economic analysis of phase II has considered the situation with and without projects included. The agricultural production with the project will increase by means of construction of dams and protection works which will provide reliable water resources may result in the irrigation of a total area of 3000 ha. Another benefits resulting from impounding the dams which is the increase of the surrounding aquifers and possibly raise the water level in the existing wells.

The project will help also to bring about improvements and increase the productivity of the agricultural crops downstreams and the livestock in the project area.

Extension services and the rehabilitation of the nurseries and demonstration farms, together with the strengthening of veterinary services, are essential for the adoption of modern irrigation systems.

The economic analysis has shown that the Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of 6.6%.

12. Beneficiary: Total inhabitants which will benefit from the project about 3.9 million persons whom live in the rural areas.

13. Period of Implementation: (2008 – 2012)

14. Implementing Agency: Sana'a, Sa'adah, Hajah and Amran Rural Development Authority (SSHARDA) / Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (MAI).

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[1/1/4]

GFS-7042

1. **Sector:** Agriculture & Irrigation.
2. **Programme Name:** Agricultural & Rural Development.
3. **Project Name:** Agricultural Development in Abyan Governorate (Phase II).
4. **Project Location:** Different sites in Abyan Governorate (11 Districts).
5. **Project Objectives:** the overall objectives of Abyan Agricultural Development Project is developing and demonstrating sustainable improved irrigation water management and associated practices that increase agricultural production and improve the social and economic condition of small farmers.
6. **Project Components:**
 - Providing irrigation structures (Dams, Barriers, Dykes and Cisterns) and wadi protection works.
 - Small individual enterprises (sheep and goats breeding and honey production) to small framers.
 - Studies and technical supervision.
 - Training.
 - Project management support.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting firm:* Misr Consulting Engineers (MCE).
 - *Type of Study:* feasibility study.
 - *Date of Completion:* Draft Final Report (June 2006).

8. **Project Cost:** 35 Million Dollars.

9. **Cost distribution by years of PIP according to source of funding :** Million US \$

Funding Sources		Expected Investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
Government	7	0.00	0.00	1.6	2.1	2.1	5.8	1.2
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gap	28	0.00	0.00	7	8.4	8.4	23.8	4.2
Total Cost	35	0.00	0.00	8.6	10.5	10.5	29.6	5.4

10. **Operation and Maintenance** cost is about 70000 Dollar.

11. **Project Benefits:** Benefits are occurred from the increased irrigation area of about 419 hectare (area added), increase in animal production and increase in yield crops of cereals (sorghum and millet) and cash crops (cotton, sesame, and coffee), watermelon and fooder with timely watering and good management. While the benefits of small farm enterprises are arising from increase in farm income. Annual project benefits are totaling 438 (million YR.)

Project economic evaluation has been conducted using the economic (Internal Rate of Return) with a satisfactory rate of (IRR) of 8.7%.

12. **Beneficiary:** 433810 inhabitants will benefit from the project. The beneficiaries of animal breeding are estimated by 13500 families with low income while the bee hives enterprises will benefit about 13000 families directly.
13. **Period of Implementation:** (2008 – 2012).
14. **Implementing Agency:** Project Management Unit - Loder / Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (MAI).

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[1/1/5]

GFS-7042

1. **Sector:** Agriculture & Irrigation.
2. **Programme Name:** Agricultural & Rural Development.
3. **Project Name:** Wadi Hajer and Coastal Hadramout Districts Rural Development Project (Phase II).
4. **Project Location** Hadramout Governorate.
5. **Project Objectives:** Increase agricultural production and developing livestock and honey production.
6. **Project Components:**
 - Improving water management through construction of dams.
 - Modern irrigation system.
 - Providing extension services, credit line and veterinary services.
 - Capacity building, institutional support, women economic activities.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting firm:* Khatib & Alami in association with AWM (Associated Water Management Consultants).
 - *Type of Study:* feasibility study.
 - *Date of Completion:* January 2006.

8. **Project Cost:** 30.6 Million Dollars.

9. **Cost distribution by years of PIP according to source of funding :** **Million US \$**

Funding Sources		Expected Investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
Government	5.3	0.00	0.00	1.3	1.6	1.6	4.5	0.8
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gap	25.3	0.00	0.00	6.3	7.5	7.5	21.3	4
Total Cost	30.6	0.00	0.00	7.6	9.1	9.1	25.8	4.8

10. **Operation and Maintenance** cost is about 61.200 Dollar per year.

11. **Project Benefits:** The project economic analysis shows that the project is technically feasible and economically viable. Benefits of the project as follows:-
- The project is expected to have an Economic Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of 15%.
 - The project will contribute increasing cultivated land and agricultural productivity by new command areas of 9450 (ha) through construction of new dams, and distributing new irrigation systems.
 - The project will also contribute in increasing date palm and honey production.
 - The project will also contribute in bringing about rural development in the project area that will contribute to improving the health of the rural population, generating job opportunities, and increasing the recharge of groundwater by utilizing the run- off, which would otherwise be wasted by being discharged to the sea.

12. **Beneficiary:** Are coastal Hadramout families working in agriculture, shepherding, livestock and bee keeping, totaling around 430668 person.
13. **Period of Implementation:** (2008 – 2012).
14. **Implementing Agency:** Project Support Unit (PSU) at Wadi Hajer/ Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (MAI).

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[1/1/6]

GFS-7042

1. **Sector:** Agriculture & Irrigation.
2. **Programme Name:** Agricultural & Rural Development.
3. **Project Name:** Taiz Integrated Rural Development Project.
4. **Project Location:** Taiz Governorate (18 Districts).
5. **Project Objectives:** Improve the agricultural development in order to increase the incomes of farmers and enhance their living standards through improvement of both plant and livestock agricultural production base.
6. **Project Components:**
 - Land & water:
 - Including dams, barriers, dykes, modern irrigation networks,(drip and sprinkler).
 - Agricultural Support & extension services:
 - Including agricultural and veterinary inputs and services, plant protection, horticulture, rural women activities, marketing, extension centers and capacity building activities.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting firm:* MAI/ Taiz office
 - *Type of Study:* Initial.
 - *Date of Completion:* 2004.
8. **Project Cost:** 24 Million Dollars.

9. Cost distribution by years of PIP according to source of funding : Million US \$

Funding Sources		Expected Investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
Government	4.8	0.00	0.00	1.2	1.4	1.4	4	0.8
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gap	19.2	0.00	0.15	4.8	5.6	5.6	16.15	3.05 Proposed pipeline project with IFAD.
Total Cost	24	0.00	0.15	6	7	7	20.15	3.85

A technical assistance around (150) thousand US Dollars is needed in 2007 to undertake the project feasibility study.

10. **Operation and Maintenance** cost is about 65000 Dollar per year.
11. **Project Benefits:** Taiz governorate is characterizes by poverty with a ratio of 14% of total population. Households living under poverty line reach 16%, ranked at the fourth place according to poverty Index after Hadramout, Al-Beidah and Hajja Governorates respectively. In spite of its relatively large

cultivated area, the governorate face depletion of groundwater, low productivity of food crops (especially cereals) and lack of adequate infrastructure. All these factors led to a proposed intervention of integrated agricultural and rural development project to increase production and improve food supply and incomes of rural poor families.

It is expected that the production will increase due to extension of cultivated area which will reach 77000 (ha) in the future compared with 34000(ha) at present, furthermore the planned project will have positive impact and effect on the yield of cereals, vegetables, fruits and cash crops (especially coffee) which is expected to increase by 150%, 130%, 30% and 150 % respectively.

The feasibility study will cover the project objectives and main disciplines in order to formulate technically sound and economically feasible project which can't be determined at the moment. Therefore testing (EIRR) and NPV will be calculated and determined later on.

12. **Beneficiary:** 190163 households comprising 1.3 million of poor farmers in (18) districts of Taiz governorate.
13. **Period of Implementation:** (2008-2011).
14. **Implementing Agency:** PIU in coordination with MAI/Taiz office.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[1/1/7]

GFS-7042

1. **Sector:** Agriculture & Irrigation.
2. **Programme Name:** Agricultural & Rural Development.
3. **Project Name:** Al- Beidah Integrated Rural Development Project.
4. **Project Location:** Al- Beidah Governorate.
5. **Project Objectives:** Improve income of rural households through an integrated agricultural and rural development.
6. **Project Components:**
 - **Land and water:** Construction of irrigation schemes.
 - **Rural infrastructure:** Development demand- driven infrastructure projects (water and sewerage, health and education sub- projects, feeder roads).
 - Extension centers and blocks and agricultural support services.
 - Human Resources Development (Capacity building, Training, Technical Assistance).
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting firm:* Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MAI).
 - *Type of Study:* Initial Data.
 - *Date of Completion:* 2005.

8. **Project Cost:** 19 Million Dollars.

9. **Cost distribution by years of PIP according to source of funding :** Million US \$

Funding Sources		Expected Investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
Government	3.8	0.00	0.00	0.8	1.1	1.1	3	0.8
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gap	15.2	0.00	0.15	3.8	4.5	4.5	12.95	2.25
Total Cost	19	0.00	0.15	4.6	5.6	5.6	15.95	3.05

A technical assistance around (150) thousand US Dollars is needed in 2007 to undertake the project feasibility study

10. **Operation and Maintenance** cost is about 38,000 Dollar per year.

11. **Project Benefits:**

- Increase of cultivated area and improve yield of crops and livestock production through water schemes and better agricultural services.
- Contribute in poverty alleviation.

The feasibility study will cover the project objectives and main disciplines in order to formulate technically sound and economically feasible project which can't be determined at the moment. Therefore testing (EIRR) and (NPV) will be calculated and determined later on.

12. **Beneficiary:** Are about 557360 person.

13. **Period of Implementation:** (2008 – 2012).

14. **Implementing Agency:** PIU in coordination with MAI/ Al- Beidah office.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[1/1/8]

GFS-7042

1. **Sector:** Agriculture & Irrigation.
2. **Programme Name:** Agricultural & Rural Development.
3. **Project Name:** Lahej Integrated Agriculture & Rural Development project
4. **Project Location:** Different sites at Lahej Governorate (15 Districts).
5. **Project Objectives:** Development of agricultural potentials to increase crop and livestock production in order to improve the living standard and incomes of the rural households.
6. **Project Components:**
 - Land & water:
 - Studies/ surveys/ supervision of water schemes.
 - Construction of irrigation structures (dams, barriers, dykes, cisterns, irrigation canals).
 - Support services:
 - Technical assistant and provision of agricultural services and inputs (extension, livestock and veterinary, horticulture, marketing, plant protection, rural women activitiesetc.).
 - Agricultural infrastructure:
 - Agricultural centers and blocks (women and youth centers, extension blocks, seedlings).
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting firm:* MAI
 - *Type of Study:* Initial Study.
 - *Date of Completion:* April 2006.

8. **Project Cost:** 29.7 Million Dollars.

9. Cost distribution by years of PIP according to source of funding : Million US \$

Funding sources		Expected Investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
Government	5.9	0.00	0.00	0.8	1.2	1.2	3.2	2.7
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gap	23.8	0.00	0.15	3.6	4.7	4.7	13.15	10.65
Total Cost	29.7	0.00	0.15	4.4	5.9	5.9	16.35	13.35

A technical assistance around (150) thousand US Dollars is needed in 2007 to undertake the project feasibility study.

10. **Operation and Maintenance** cost is about 59.400 Dollar per year.

11. Project Benefits:

- The project initial analysis shows that it will contribute in:-
- Increasing the cultivated land with 14476 (ha) to reach 25411 (ha) in the future comparing with 10887 (ha) at present.
 - Increasing yield of agricultural crops mainly (cereals, vegetables, fruits, fooder and cash crops) by introducing high yield varieties and modern irrigation methods and extension services.

- Alleviating deterioration of groundwater and food sufficiency.
- Improving the living standards of poor households whom posses an average of 0.5 (ha) of land.

The feasibility study will cover the project objectives and main disciplines in order to formulate technically sound and economically feasible project which can't be determined at the moment. Therefore testing (EIRR) and (NPV) will be calculated and determined later on.

- 12. Beneficiary:** 727203 people of poor families, 362492 males and 364711 females
- 13. Period of Implementation:** (2008 – 2012).
- 14. Implementing Agency:** PIU in coordination with MAI/ Lahej office.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[1/1/9]

GFS-7042

1. **Sector:** Agriculture & Irrigation.
2. **Programme Name:** Irrigation & Soil Conservation.
3. **Project Name:** Dissemination of Modern and Improved Irrigation Systems (for cropped area of 11350 Hectare).
4. **Project Location:** Several Governorates.
5. **Project Objectives:**
 - Rationalizing water uses and improving irrigation efficiency for agriculture.
 - Encouraging and expansion of modern and improved irrigation systems (bubbler, drip, sprinkler) amongst farmers.
 - Poverty alleviation through improving farmers conditions by means of reducing production cost and expansion of agricultural production.
6. **Project Components:**
 - modern irrigation network:
 - Area of 600 (ha) Drip irrigation.
 - An area of 2500 (ha) of Bubbler irrigation.
 - Water conveyance systems for 8250 (ha) cropped area (cotton, coffee, mango, date, and sunflower).
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting firm:* Agricultural Cooperative Union.
 - *Type of Study:* Initial Survey.
 - *Date of Completion:* 2005.
8. **Project Cost:** 13 Million Dollars.

9. **Cost distribution by years of PIP according to source of funding : Million US \$**

Funding sources		Expected Investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
Government	2.6	0.00	0.37	0.75	0.75	0.73	2.6	
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Gap	10.4	0.00	2	3	3	2.4	10.4	
Total Cost	13	0.00	2.37	3.75	3.75	3.13	13	

10. **Operation and Maintenance** cost is about 25.000 Dollar per year.
11. **Project Benefits:** -Achieving savings:-
 - 3421 cm of water per (ha).
 - 823 liters of Diesel per (ha).
 - 126 hours per (ha).
 - Increase in productivity with in an average of 80-100%.
 - Improve value added of agricultural production.
 - Improve income of rural farmers.
 - Achieving financial revenues.

– Reducing deterioration of groundwater.

12. **Beneficiary:** Small households farmers at national level.
13. **Period of Implementation:** (2007 – 2010).
14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and other Relevant Parties.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[1/1/10]

GFS-7042

1. **Sector:** Agriculture & Irrigation.
2. **Programme Name:** Irrigation & Soil Conservation.
3. **Project Name:** Hassan Dam Project.
4. **Project Location:** Abyan Governorate.
5. **Project Objectives:** Mitigate floods and improve irrigation system for the command area of Hassan.
6. **Project Components:**
 - Concrete Gravity Dam with gross reservoir capacity of (9) million m³ per year.
 - (5) Diversion weirs and related canal systems.
 - 350 field structures (drops, off takes, cross regulators, field outlets).
 - Access roads of 10 km asphalted.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting firm:* Associated Consulting Engineers – ACE.
 - *Type of Study:* Feasibility Study & Detailed Design.
 - *Date of Completion:* Dec. 2005.
8. **Project Cost:** 95.3 Million Dollars.

9. Cost distribution by years of PIP according to source of funding : Million US \$

Funding Sources		Expected Investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
Government	7	0.00	1.7	2.1	2.1	1.1	7	
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Gap	88.3	0.00	22.17	24.28	24.28	17.58	88.3	Proposed funding by Abu-Dhabi fund (75 million US\$).
Total Cost	95.3	0.00	23.87	26.38	26.38	18.68	95.3	

10. **Operation and Maintenance** cost is about 1.45 million Dollars per year.

11. Project Benefits:

- The economic analysis of Hassan Dam Project has been done by three methods, i.e. cost/benefit ratio, net present value (NVP) and internal rate of return (IRR).
- Because main purpose of the dam is to mitigate floods and improve irrigation system, the benefits are calculated related to reduction in flood damages and increase in cultivated land because of effective and efficient distribution and use of water and increase in yield of crops with timely watering and good management, besides these there are other benefits due to increase in animal production.

- Increase in cultivated land is assumed 2000-3000 (ha) to be 8000 (ha) in the future in comparison with 5000 (ha) at present.
- Estimated annual benefits for increase in cultivated area and increase in yield are around 13.6 million US \$.
- The economic analysis has shown that the Internal Rate of Return (IRR) is feasible with ratio of 8.8%. Therefore the construction of Hassan Dam Project is profitable were the (NPV) is 46 million US\$ at 5% discount rate and 22.2 million US\$ at 7% discount rate.

12. Beneficiaries: 130 thousand person in direct way.

13. Period of Implementation: (2007-2010).

14. Implementing Agency: Large Dams Central Unit – General Directorate of Irrigation (GDI) – Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (MAI).

PROJECT PROFILES

PIP-[1/1/11]

GFS-7042

1. **Sector:** Agriculture & Irrigation.
2. **Programme Name:** Irrigation & Soil Conservation.
3. **Project Name:** A Kharid Dam Project.
4. **Project Location:** Wadi Al-Kharid about 50 km northeast of Sana'a city.
5. **Project Objectives:** Construction of a dam, well- field and other appurtenant structures to supply 20000 m³ /day of water from wadi Al-Kharid to Sana'a through conduit consists of twin pipes of 400 mm diameter for delivery of water from the treatment plant to Sana'a city.
6. **Project Components:**
 - 70 m high rock fill dam with asphalt concrete diaphragm to create a reservoir of storage capacity of 45 million m³ with associated structures including spillway, bridge type concrete structure with perforated pipe intakes and booster pumps.
 - Water treatment plant designed for a discharge capacity of 20000 m³ /day.
 - Development of well-field of 4 well clusters each of 15 wells.
 - Water conduit from the treatment plant to Sana'a consists of twin pipes 400/450 mm diameter, 44 km in length.
 - Access and connecting roads (paved 14.5 km, gravel 15.5km).
 - Power transmission line of 85 km.
 - The project consist of three contract/ tendering procedure:-
 - Kharid dam and appurtenance.
 - Well-field and treatment plant.
 - Water supply conduit to Sana'a.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting firm:* Associated Consulting Engineers – ACE.
 - *Type of Study:* Feasibility Study & Detailed Design.
 - *Date of Completion:* Dec. 2005.
8. **Project Cost:** 181.3 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost distribution by years of PIP according to source of funding :** Million US \$

Funding Sources		Expected Investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
Government	36.2	0.00	7.2	8.1	8.1	5.4	28.8	7.4
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gap	145.1	0.00	29.01	32.9	38.01	33.94	133.86	11.24
Total Cost	181.3	0.00	36.21	41	46.11	39.34	162.66	18.64

10. **Operation and Maintenance** cost is about 5.4 million Dollars per year.

11. Project Benefits: Groundwater is the existing source of water supply to the capital city which is depleting by around 4m/year. Due to scarcity of water and in comparison with other probable alternatives to supply water to Sana'a city, economic viability of the project to increase fresh water supply was studied on the basis of opportunity cost from 8 options. The economic analysis of the project has been assuming the unit cost of water from next available cheapest source (Wadi Surdud). There will be groundwater recharge due to the dam in place. The internal rate of return (IRR) was calculated and estimated as of 8.7%.

12. Beneficiaries:

- 1.9 million (Sana'a basin directly or indirectly).
- The supply of drinking water to Sana'a at 20.000m³/day which will serve 400.000 population of Sana'a city at 50liter/person/day.

13. Period of Implementation: (2007-2011).

14. Implementing Agency: Large Dams Central Unit – General Directorate of Irrigation (GDI) – Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (MAI).

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[1/1/12]

GFS-7042

1. **Sector:** Agriculture & Irrigation.
2. **Programme Name:** Irrigation & Soil Conservation.
3. **Project Name:** Surdud Dam Project.
4. **Project Location:** Wadi Surdud about 70 km Northeast of Al-Hodeidah City/ Al-Hodeidah Governorate.
5. **Project Objectives:** Regulate irrigation releases for the command area wadi Surdud and flood control.
6. **Project Components:**
 - A 51m high earth core rockfill dam with a reservoir of 32.4 million m³ capacity.
 - Two saddle dams and appurtenant structures.
 - Construction of irrigation works including weirs, offtakes, canals & field structures (119 in total) in the command area.
 - Realigned section of Sana'a – Al-Hodeidah highway.
 - Construction of (36) km gravel surface feeder roads and a total of (42) water supplies for 66 villages.
 - Relocation of power lines and other utilities out of reservoir area.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting firm:* Associated Consulting Engineers – ACE.
 - *Type of Study:* Feasibility Study & Detailed Design.
 - *Date of Completion:* Dec. 2005.
8. **Project Cost:** 129 Million Dollars.

9. **Cost distribution by years of PIP according to source of funding : Million US \$**

Funding Sources		Expected Investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
Government	14	0.00	1.12	1.28	1.28	0.66	4.34	9.66
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Gap	115	0.00	25.10	28.10	33.20	28.59	115	Proposed funding by Abu-Dhabi fund (75 million US\$).
Total Cost	129	0.00	26.22	29.38	34.48	29.26	119.34	9.66

10. **Operation and Maintenance** cost is about 1.7 million Dollars per year.

11. **Project Benefits:**

- The economic analysis of Wadi Surdud Dam Project has been done by three methods, i.e. cost /benefit ratio, net present value (NPV) and internal rate of return (IRR).
- Because main purpose of the dam is to mitigate floods and improve irrigation system the benefits are calculated related to reduction in flood damages and increase in cultivated land

because of effective and efficient distribution and use of water and increase in yield of crops with timely watering and good management. Besides these there are another benefits due to increase in animal production.

- Increase in cultivated land is assumed to be 8205 (ha) to reach 14000(ha) in future compared with 5795(ha) at present.
- Estimated annual benefits for increase in cultivated area and increase in yield would result in agricultural production of about 40.6 million US\$ per annum.
- The cost economic analysis shows that the (NPV) is 40.605 million Y.R at 5% discount rate and 26.966 million Y.R at 7% discount rate. The Economic Internal Rate of Return (IRR) would be 10.9%. In addition, improved irrigation system would result in more surface water supplies and consequently reduction in demand on groundwater resources; it is also expected to increase groundwater recharge. The standard of living of the people would be further improved by the provision of roads and village water supplies for (66) villages serving an estimated population of 64780 farmer. Also it is expected that the planned project to have positive impact and benefits to the environment through development of tourism around the dam reservoir and development of fauna by providing new habitats.

12. Beneficiaries: 130 thousand person in direct way and 2.15 million person in indirect way.

13. Period of Implementation: (2007-2011).

14. Implementing Agency: Large Dams Central Unit – General Directorate of Irrigation (GDI) – Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (MAI).

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[1/1/13]

GFS-7042

1. **Sector:** Agriculture & Irrigation.
2. **Programme Name:** Irrigation & Soil Conservation.
3. **Project Name:** Wadi Bana Dam Project.
4. **Project Location:** Abyan Governorate.
5. **Project Objectives:** Mitigate floods and improve irrigation system for the command area of Wadi Bana.
6. **Project Components:**
 - Concrete Gravity Dam with un-gated concrete ogee weir to create a reservoir of storage capacity of 39.5 million m³.
 - 9 diversion weirs and related canal system.
 - More than 650 field structures (drops, offtakes, cross regulators, field outlets).
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting firm:* Associated Consulting Engineers – ACE.
 - *Type of Study:* Feasibility Study & Detailed Design.
 - *Date of Completion:* Dec. 2005.
8. **Project Cost:** 155 Million Dollars.

9. **Cost distribution by years of PIP according to source of funding : Million US \$**

Funding Sources		Expected Investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
Government	31	0.00	7.75	9.3	9.3	4.6	31	
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Gap	124	0.00	31	37.2	37.2	18.6	124	
Total Cost	155	0.00	38.75	46.5	46.5	23.2	155	

10. **Operation and Maintenance** cost is about 1.56 million Dollars per year.

11. **Project Benefits:**

- The economic analysis of Wadi Bana Dam Project has been done by three methods, i.e. cost /benefit ratio, net present value (NPV) and internal rate of return (IRR).
- Because main purpose of the dam is to mitigate floods and improve irrigation system the benefits are calculated related to reduction in flood damages and increase in cultivated land because of effective and efficient distribution and use of water and increase in yield of crops with timely watering and good management, besides these there are another benefits due to increase in animal production.
- Increase in cultivated land is assumed 6282 (ha) to be 18820 (ha) in the future in comparison with 12538 (ha) at present.
- Estimated annual benefits for increase in cultivated area and increase in yield are around 42.8 million US \$.

- The economic analysis has shown that the Internal Rate of Return (IRR) is feasible with ratio of 13.4%. Therefore the construction of Wadi Bana Dam Project is profitable were the (NPV) is 327.3 million US\$ at 5% discount rate and 249.2 million US\$ at 7% discount rate .

12. Beneficiaries: 85000 persons.

13. Period of Implementation: (2007-2010).

14. Implementing Agency: Large Dams Central Unit – General Directorate of Irrigation (GDI) – Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (MAI).

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[1/1/14]

GFS-7042

1. **Sector:** Agriculture & Irrigation.
2. **Programme Name:** Irrigation & Soil Conservation.
3. **Project Name:** Construction and Rehabilitation of Small Dams and Irrigation Canals.
4. **Project Location:** Amran/ Dhamar /Taiz/ Sana'a/ Haja/ Sa'adah/ Shabwa/ Al-Beidah/ Hadramout-Governorates.
5. **Project Objectives:** Developing surface and groundwater resources and improving water efficiency through better utilization.
6. **Project Components:**
 - Construction of small dams, barriers, reservoirs and irrigation canals.
 - Studies and work supervision.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting firm:* General Directorate of Irrigation/MAI in collaboration with Consulting Firms.
 - *Type of Study:* Initial Feasibility Studies / detailed design for 17 Projects.
 - *Date of Completion:* Different Periods.

(Details attached).

8. **Project Cost:** 34.8 Million Dollars.

9. Cost distribution by years of PIP according to source of funding : Million US \$

Funding Sources		Expected Investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
Government	6.7	0.00	0.93	1.12	1.12	0.56	3.73	2.97
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gap	28.1	0.00	4.00	4.81	4.81	2.41	16.03	12.07
Total Cost	34.8	0.00	4.93	5.93	5.93	2.97	19.76	15.04

10. **Operation and Maintenance** cost is about 69.600 Dollar per year.
11. **Project Benefits:** Assessment has shown that the project is economically viable due to economic and social benefits for rural population especially farmers. Such benefits are summarized as follows:-
 - Increasing cultivated area about 5182 ha.
 - Increasing productivity through modern techniques and better utilization.
 - Decreasing water gap with about 13 million cm³ annually.
 - Improve the living standard of farmers.
 - Develop irrigation infrastructure base.
12. **Beneficiaries:** Small farmers and poor households nationwide.
13. **Period of Implementation:** (2007 – 2012).
14. **Implementing Agency:** General Directorate of Irrigation GDI /MAI.

Dams and irrigation channels projects.

Project name	Location Governorate	Purpose of construction				capacit y m3	Irrigated area Hectare	Status of study	Year of preparation	Cost Million \$	local 20%	Gap 80%
		protec tion	rechar ge	drinkin g	irrigati on							
Naisa Dam.	Hajja			√	√	117.600	10	Initial +design	1996	2.7	0.5	2.2
Al- wase Dam.	Amran			√	√	600.000	60	Initial +design	1996	3.0	0.6	2.4
Najwan Dam.	Sa'adah		√		√	871.000	40	Initial +design	1996	2.5	0.5	2
Ghaber Dam.	Sana'a	√	√	√	√	320.000	78	Initial +design	1986	1.7	0.3	1.4
Warazan Dam.	Taiz	√	√	√		1.719.1 14		FS+ design	1994	3	0.6	2.4
Al- Mahajer Dam.	Sana'a		√	√	√	1.610.0 00	40	Initial +design	1986	1.2	0.2	1
Sha'b Alma'adi Dam.	Sana'a		√	√	√	824.000	76	Initial +design	1986	1.2	0.2	1
A'ashar Dam.	Sana'a		√	√	√	1.100.0 00	500	Initial +design	2002	2.7	0.5	2.2
Al-Hadar Dam.	Al-Baedah			√	√	555.000	35	Initial +design	1994	1.2	0.2	1
Adhroua Dam.	Dhamar	√			√	220.000	46	Initial +design	1994	1.1	0.2	0.9
Al-Falaheen Dam.	Hadramout	√	√		√	5.000.0 00	1037	Initial+ final design	2004	1.8	0.4	1.4
Al-Rukba AlHamra Dam.	Shabwa				√		640	Initial+ final design	2004	2.4	0.5	1.9
22 May & Al-Wahda Irrigation Channel.	Shabwa				√		500	Initial +design	2002	1.6	0.3	1.3
Aum-adhat Irrigation Channel.	Shabwa				√		450	Initial +design	2002	1.6	0.3	1.3
Soh Bin mohammed Irrigation Channel.	Shabwa				√		650	Initial +design	2005	3	0.5	2.4
Aum-kayd Irrigation Channel.	Shabwa				√		380	Initial +design	2002	2	0.4	1.6
Soh Bin khaleb Irrigation Channel.	Shabwa				√		640	Initial +design	2005	2.1	0.4	1.7
Total cost						12.936. 714	5182			34.8	6.7	28.1

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[1/1/15]

GFS-7042

1. **Sector:** Agriculture & Irrigation.
2. **Programme Name:** Irrigation & Soil Conservation.
3. **Project Name:** Irrigation Improvement Programme.
4. **Project Location:** (Siham/Mawr/Rima/Ahwar / Bana) Wadies – Al-Hodeidah & Abyan Governorates.
5. **Project Objectives:**
 - Improving efficiency of irrigation schemes.
 - Improve utilization and distribution of flood irrigation schemes through new construction and rehabilitation works and better management in participation with farmers.
 - Increase yield of cultivated area and farmers incomes.
6. **Project Components:**
 - Construction and rehabilitation of irrigation schemes.
 - Flood protection works.
 - Rehabilitation of access roads.
 - Extensive demonstration farms.
 - Establishing and strengthening of water users associations.
 - Technical assistance and training.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting firm:* phase (1) is expected to be completed in 2007.
 - *Type of Study:* studies for phase (2) is expected to be completed in 2008 within CAS/PRSC.
 - *Date of Completion:* Initial rapid assessment has been undertaken by Consulting Engineering Services (CES) Indea, and submitted a draft report in June 2006.
8. **Project Cost:** 28 Million Dollars.

9. Cost distribution by years of PIP according to source of funding : Million US \$

Funding Sources		Expected Investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
Government	5.6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.76	1.39	4.21
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gap	22.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.8	3.36	6.16	16.24
Total Cost	28	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.43	4.12	7.55	20.45

10. Operation and Maintenance cost is about 56.000 Dollar per year.

- 11. Project Benefits:** Rapid assessment shows that the project is economically viable due to economic and social benefits for rural population especially farmers. Such benefits are summarized as follows:-
- Improve agricultural production and farmers incomes due to timely watering and demonstration farms.
 - Improve food security due to increase in cereals production.
 - Probable increase in groundwater recharge.
 - Mitigation of flood damages.

- Reducing conflicts on water distribution through water management participatory approach.

The feasibility study will cover the project objectives and main disciplines in order to formulate technically sound and economically feasible project which can't be determined at the moment. Therefore testing (EIRR) and (NPV) will be calculated and determined later on.

12. Beneficiaries: Local people and poor farmers in the targeted governorates.

13. Period of Implementation: (2009 – 2013).

14. Implementing Agency: Irrigation Improvement Project- Management Unit / Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (MAI).

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[1/1/16]

GFS-7042

1. **Sector:** Agriculture & Irrigation.
2. **Programme Name:** Research, Extension and Agricultural Support Services.
3. **Project Name:** Rainfed Agriculture and Livestock Project.
4. **Project Location:** Sana'a, Al-Mahweet, Lahej, Hajja and Al-Hodeidah Governorates.
5. **Project Objectives:**
 - Contributes to achieve higher development objectives of reducing poverty in rural areas and improving natural resources management. The proposed project would enable poor rural producers in rainfed areas to:-
 - Improve their production, processing and marketing systems.
 - Protect their assets: soil, water, rangeland, seeds and animals.
6. **Project Components:** The Project would have three main components; the fourth component would finance a project support unit (PSU) and social fund for development (SFD) overhead management costs.

Component 1:

- *Farmer-based system of seed improvement and management* which will allow coverage of 24,000 ha with improved landraces.

Component 2:

- *Livestock husbandry and health services* to improve livestock owners access to quality services and goods to enhance the productivity of their animals.

Component 3:

- *Productive rural development* to enhance the organizational and capacity of producers at the community and inter- community levels to improve their access to public and private services as well as input and output markets, and support rural producers to upgrade and diversify their agriculture and livestock production, processing and marketing systems and better conserve soil and harvest water and improve market information dissemination in the uplands.

Component 4:

- Project support.

7. Project Study Status:

- *Consulting firm:* World Bank.
- *Type of Study:* Feasibility Study and Appraisal Document.
- *Date of Completion:* Nov. 2005.

8. Project Cost: 33.8 Million Dollars.

9. Cost distribution by years of PIP according to source of funding : Million US \$

Funding Sources		Expected Investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
Government	3	0.00	0.36	0.46	0.46	0.27	1.55	1.45
Foreign	20	0.00	3	4.5	4.5	1.5	13.5	6.5

Gap	10.8	0.00	1.34	2.01	2.01	0.67	6.03	4.77 (possibility of funding from IFAD).
Total Cost	33.8	0.00	4.69	6.97	6.97	2.44	21.08	12.72

10. Operation and Maintenance cost is about 67.600 Dollar per year.

11. Project Benefits:

- Crop budgets of the improvement of (sorghum, mazie, wheat, barley, millet, lentils, cowpea, fenugreek, peas and broad beans) and net return per (ha) shows profitability of the project. The overall (IRR) for the project is about 17.7%.
- Use of improved seeds and seeds technology on a total of 24000 (ha) at the end of implementation period.
- Increase in annual crop productivity starting in year 3 of the project for cumulative 10% increase at the end of implementation of the project.
- Increase in meat and milk productivity of 40% by the end of project completion.
- Livestock veterinary services are expected to increase by 3% annually starting in year 2 of the project and reach 30% five years after project completion.
- At the national level, the proposed project is expected to positively impact the country's foreign exchange with an increase in selected crops production and thus, a reduction of their imports. On the other hand, there will be indirect fiscal advantages at the governorate level due to additional farm production and increased off- farm income through project support to demand – based small-scale projects to be implemented through (SFD).

12. Beneficiaries: Poor rural producers, especially women operating under rainfed conditions (including small spate irrigation systems) in the five Governorates of about 60000 small farmers.

13. Period of Implementation: (2007 –2011).

14. Implementing Agency: Project Support unit (PSU) at Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (MAI) with Social Fund for Development (SFD).

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[1/1/17]

GFS-7042

1. **Sector:** Agriculture & Irrigation.
2. **Programme Name:** Livestock.
3. **Project Name:** Farmer-Based Dairy Production, Processing and Distribution System,” A Yemeni Operation Flood”.
4. **Project Location:** Tihama plain/ Al- Hodeidah & Hajjah Governorates.
5. **Project Objectives:** To enable farmers (rural milk producers) to promote dairy development and improve milk production, processing and distribution in order to increase rural household incomes in rainfed coastal areas.
6. **Project Components:**
 - To provide inbuilt system of input services for the farmers by upgrading of dairy cattle through Artificial Insemination, cattle feed.
 - Establishing dairy plants at district level for value added products.
 - To create market for milk production through a network of market outlets to realize better price of the product.
 - Developing a basic transportation and storage network to facilitate regional and seasonal balancing of milk supply and demand.
 - Establishing an effective organizational set-up of village/ district/ Governorate/ National level to develop an economically sustainable milk industry in Yemen.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting firm:* Dr. Singh- Dairy & Livestock Consultant /World Bank and FAO.
 - *Type of Study:* Initial Survey.
 - *Date of Completion:* Sep.2005.
8. **Project Cost:** 30 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost distribution by years of PIP according to source of funding : Million US \$**

Funding Sources		Expected Investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
Government	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.68	0.81	1.49	4.51
Foreign		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gap	24	0.00	0.00	0.00	3	3.6	6.6	17.4
Total Cost	30	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.68	4.41	8.09	21.91

A technical assistance through World Bank /PHRD Grant is expected in the amount of 225thuosand US\$ to finance preparing the feasibility study.

10. Operation and Maintenance cost is about 60.000 Dollar per year.

11. Project Benefits: according to rough estimate milk consumption is 10gr. per head/day, and estimated national requirement is 1.8 million MT of milk per day, which may raise the milk consumption 100 gm per head /day in Yemen. Local demand volume increase due to population growth and covered currently through imports (about 71 million MT Imported in 2004). Therefore a detailed and comprehensive plan for dairy

development including identifying milk potential, market linkages, infrastructure requirements to make dairy sub- sector commercially viable in Yemen.

12. Beneficiaries: small and marginal farmers, animal and land holders.

13. Period of Implementation: (2009 – 2013).

14. Implementing Agency: Rainfed Agriculture and Livestock Project Support Unit in collaboration with General Directorate of Livestock, Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (MAI).

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[1/1/18]	GFS-7042
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1. **Sector:** Agriculture & Irrigation.
2. **Programme Name:** Cash Crops.
3. **Project Name:** Improvement of Mango Cultivation.
4. **Project Location:** Tihama/ Al-Hodeidah.
5. **Project Objectives:** Increasing productivity of mango cultivation by introducing new high yield varieties and improve practices to attain economic value of mango cultivation, production, processing and marketing system.

6. Project Components:

- Planning for mango production.
- Analyzing crop farming system and groundwater level.
- Strengthening research and extension.
- Improving farming practices.
- Establishing productive groups.
- Encouraging Mango manufacturing.
- Improve marketing methods .

7. Project Study Status:

- *Consulting firm:* Food & Agriculture Organization in cooperation with Local Consultant.
- *Type of Study:* Initial.
- *Date of Completion:* 2002.

8. Project Cost: 12 Million Dollars.

9. Cost distribution by years of PIP according to source of funding : : Million US \$

Funding Sources		Expected Investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
Government	2.4	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.6	0.7	1.52	0.88
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gap	9.6	0.00	0.2	0.9	2.4	2.9	6.4	3.2
Total Cost	12	0.00	0.2	1.12	3	3.6	7.92	4.08

A technical assistance around (200) thousand US Dollars is needed in 2007 to undertake the project feasibility study.

10. Operation and Maintenance cost is about 24.000 Dollar per year.

11. Project Benefits:

- Increase production and yields of the crop.
- Improve quality to attain profits and value added.
- Promotion of mango manufacturing to cope with rapidly increasing local demand of food and export the surplus.

- Create job opportunities through various stages of production, processing, distributing, and marketing which contribute to alleviation of poverty and unemployment.

12. Beneficiaries: Small farmers.

13. Period of Implementation: (2008 – 2012).

14. Implementing Agency: Tihama Development Authority (TDA) in cooperation with General Directorate of plant production at Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (MAI).

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[1/1/19]

GFS-7042

1. **Sector:** Agriculture & Irrigation.
2. **Programme Name:** Cash Crops.
3. **Project Name:** Promotion of Sunflower Cultivation and Processing System.
4. **Project Location:** The project will cover the agricultural areas of the western and southern plains (Hodeidah, Abyan, Lajeh,) northern and central highlands (Sana'a, Dhamar) southern highlands(Taiz, Ibb) and eastern plateau (Hadramout, Al- Jawf, Mareb).
5. **Project Objectives:** to achieve an optimum utilization for the available natural resource (water and land) and reduce the food gap (oil imports) and increasing agricultural production and establishing a solid foundation between the agricultural and industrial sectors and creating job opportunities.
6. **Project Components:**
 - Cultivation of sunflower crops on a total area of 11500 (ha) for developing production and manufacturing of 31000 tons of seeds.
 - Studies & research activities including breeding and improving varieties.
 - Training in seed technology and agricultural extension, seed production and oil manufacturing
 - Threshing and sowing machines.
 - Transportation and storage facilities.
 - Seed sifting machine with a capacity of 3 tons/hour.
 - Crude oil pressing unit with a capacity of 5 tons/hour.
 - Oil extraction unit with a capacity of 4.5 tons/hour.
 - Dewaxing unit with capacity of 3 tons/hours.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting firm:* General Corporation for Seed Multiplication
 - *Type of Study:* Initial.
 - *Date of Completion:* June 2005.

8. **Project Cost:** 3.5 Million Dollars.

9. **Cost distribution by years of PIP according to source of funding :** Million US \$

Funding Sources		Expected Investments 2006-2010						
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
Government	0.7	0.00	0.00	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Gap	2.8	0.00	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	2.8	
Total Cost	3.5	0.00	0.1	1.00	1.2	1.1	3.5	

A technical assistance around (100) thousand US Dollars is needed in 2007 to undertake the project feasibility study.

10. **Operation and Maintenance** cost is about 7000 Dollar per year.

11. **Project Benefits:**

- Increase the production and productivity.

- Reduce food gab.
- Creating job opportunities.

12. Beneficiaries: 50.000 small farmers.

13. Period of Implementation: (2008 – 2010).

14. Implementing Agency: General Corporation for Seed Multiplication (GCSM)/ Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (MAI).

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[1/1/20]	GFS-7042
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1. **Sector:** Agriculture & Irrigation.
2. **Programme Name:** Cash Crops.
3. **Project Name:** A Programme for the Development of Mango, Coffee, Honey, Date Palm, Olive Sub Sectors.
4. **Project Location:** Crop producing governorates (National).
5. **Project Objectives:** capacity building at national level in policy and crop production, planning and competitiveness and developing a coherent programme for the development of each sub- sector based on potentials of high – yield for these strategic crops.
6. **Project Components:**
 - Capacity building of MAI in policy and crop production planning, marketing and competitiveness.
 - Promotion of farming and irrigation system approach for the economic development of each crop.
 - Strengthening the linkage between research and extension at governorate level.
 - Integrated services for each crop farmers in production and marketing.
 - Improve specification, standardization and quality control of each crop.
 - Improving post-harvest techniques for each crop.
 - Strengthening the role of cooperative marketing and set a design of an agricultural market information service.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting firm:* Food and Agriculture Organization and Local Consultants.
 - *Type of Study:* Field Assessment surveys.
 - *Date of Completion:* 2002.
8. **Project Cost:** 18 Million Dollars.

9. Cost distribution by years of PIP according to source of funding : Million US \$

Funding Sources		Expected Investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
Government	3.6	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.9	1.08	2.34	1.26
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gap	14.40	0.00	0.7	1.4	3.6	4.3	10	4.4
Total Cost	18	0.00	0.7	1.76	4.50	5.38	12.34	5.66

10. **Operation and Maintenance** cost is about 36,000 Dollar per year.

11. Project Benefits:

- Improve farming system, reduce labor cost and give economic importance of coffee by introducing new post harvest and drying techniques.
- Improving tissue cultured seedlings for producing in tissue laboratories for high quality dates which may prove a source of income and value added to national economy.
- Improving and develop national industries base which depend on local raw materials such as dates, olive oil, mango juice, honey production.

- Improve potential crops with low water requirements in order to limit expansion of Qat cultivation.
- Development of agricultural environment and conservation of cultivated land from deterioration.
- Achieving control measures to safeguard against honey cheating which affect its purity and reputation in export market (Sidr Honey).
- Income generation.
- Food security and poverty alleviation.
- Increase foreign exchange earnings.

12. Beneficiaries: Rural poor in various governorates.

13. Period of Implementation: (2007 – 2012).

14. Implementing Agency: Plant Production Department/ Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (MAI).

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[1/2/1]

GFS-7042

1. **Sector:** Fisheries.
2. **Programme Name:** Fisheries Resource Development.
3. **Project Name:** Research Vessele.
4. **Project Location:** Whole water region of Yemen including 200 miles exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) in both Gulf of Aden and Red Sea.
5. **Project Objectives:**
 - Soundly manage fisheries resource based on the appropriate stock assessment and scientific background data for better utilization of fishery resources.
6. **Project Components:**
 - A fishery research and training vessel equipped with oceanographic machinery, navigation aids, echo- sounders, fish finders, catch monitoring equipment, water sampling system, reversing thermometers, salinometers, plankton nets, bottom samplers, oceanographic reading system.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting firm:* Marine Science Resources and Research Center (MSRRC).
 - *Type of Study:* special survey & Classification requirements.
 - *Date of Completion:* 2004.
8. **Project Cost:** 14.40 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost distribution by years of PIP according to source of funding :** Million US \$

Funding sources		Expected Investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
Government	2.4	0.00	0.00	2.4	0.00	0.00	2.4	Possible financing from "Japan's Grant Aid"
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Gap	12	0.00	0.00	12	0.00	0.00	12	
Total Cost	14.40	0.00	0.00	14.40	0.00	0.00	14.40	

10. **Operation and maintenance** cost which is about 28.800 Dollar per year.
11. **Project Benefits:** Effective utilization of fish resources contribute largely to the country's economic development and supply of animal protein. For continues utilization of fisheries resource, it is important to manage the resource in an appropriate manner based on the result of scientific surveys of stock assessment, potential yields, marine environments, and biological analysis. Therefore a new fisheries research vessel is essential to manage fisheries resource on soundly sustainable base.
12. **Beneficiaries:** The main beneficiaries will be the fishermen and their families whom depend on fishery activity as a source of income generation. However the project will have a further benefit for the whole population throughout Yemen for its contribution to food security and poverty alleviation.
13. **Period of Implementation:** (2007-2008).
14. **Implementing Agency:** Marine Science Resources and Research Center (MSRRC)/ Ministry of Fish wealth (MFW).

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[1/2/2]

GFS-7042

1. **Sector:** Fisheries.
2. **Programme Name:** Fishery Ports Development.
3. **Project Name:** Al-Shihr Fishery Port (Phase II).
4. **Project Location:** Hadramout Governorate.
5. **Project Objectives:** Improvement of fish quality, minimizing losses before and after landing and rendering various services to fishermen at both Al-Shihr and Al-Hami areas, provide protection for boats and development of coastal infrastructure required to improve the management of Al-Shihr fishing activities.
6. **Project Components:**
 - A fishery port of 350 M long length.
 - 5000 ton capacity refrigerator with its main components.
 - Auction markets.
 - Maintenance workshop.
 - A complex for fishery industries.
 - Ice plant.
 - Work shops for nets manufacturing and repairing.
 - (2) Slipways.
 - Training and rehabilitation center.
 - Water plant.
 - Sewerage treatment plant.
 - Power plant.
 - Fuel station.
 - Quality control laboratory.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting firm:* Consulting Civil Engineers (EBEIDO).
 - *Type of Study:* feasibility study & Detailed designs.
 - *Date of Completion:* Under preparation.
8. **Project Cost:** 12 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost distribution by years of PIP according to source of funding : Million US \$**

Funding Sources		Expected Investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
Government	2.4	0.00	0.6	0.72	0.72	0.36	2.4	
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Gap	9.6	0.00	2.4	2.88	2.88	1.43	9.6	Possible financing from Arab fund
Total Cost	12	0.00	3.01	3.6	3.6	1.79	12	

10. **Operation and maintenance** cost which is about 24.000 Dollar per year.

11. **Project Benefits:**

- Increase of fisheries production as fishermen will be able to use large capacity and well equipped fishing boats.
- Creation of employment opportunities through processing, freezing, and marketing services.
- Minimizing losses and delivery to the local and foreign markets in good quality.
- Attain financial returns and increase foreign exchange earnings.

12. **Beneficiaries:**

- Cooperatives and individual fishermen including Cooperative Societies of Al-Shihr, Al-Khoor and Al-Gurf and Al-Hami.

However, the designed capacity of the fishery port is approximately three times the existing capacity which is to receive enough all boats with different loading weights in the future.

13. **Period of Implementation:** (2007-2010).

14. **Implementing Agency:** PIU, Hadramout, Governorate Office, in coordination with the Ministry of Fish Wealth (MFW).

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[1/2/3]

GFS-7042

1. **Sector:** Fisheries.
2. **Programme Name:** Development of Coastal Infrastructure.
3. **Project Name:** Development of Traditional Fisheries Infrastructure.
4. **Project Location:** Different sites (around 20) at southern area of the Red Sea Coast, Gulf of Aden and the Islands.
5. **Project Objectives:**
 - Improvement of fish quality, decreasing damage before and after landing and in process of marketing.
 - Improvement of general services for fishermen.
 - Improve sanitary & marketing condition.
6. **Project Components:**
 - Construction of fishing complexes including (ice plants, auction yards, maintenance work shops, offices).
 - Construction of fish landing Jetties, shore protection breakwaters, water supply and electricity network facilities and feeder roads.
 - Provision of supporting equipments for fish marketing (insulation trucks, fish boxes, fish baskets, waste treatment plants, quality control laboratory equipment).
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting firm:* Ministry of Fish Wealth.
 - *Type of Study:* Initial.
 - *Date of Completion:* (possible financing from IFAD according to a request in August 2006)
8. **Project Cost:** 20 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost distribution by years of PIP according to source of funding :** Million US \$

Funding Sources		Expected Investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
Government	4	0.00	0.00	0.8	1.2	1.2	3.2	0.8
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gap	16	0.00	0.2	3.20	4.8	4.8	13	3
Total Cost	20	0.00	0.2	4	6	6	16.20	3.8

A technical assistance around (200) thousand US Dollars is needed in 2007 to undertake the project feasibility study.

10. **Operation and maintenance** cost is about 40.000 Dollar per year.
11. **Project Benefits:** Fishery is one of most active economic sectors in Yemen and its activity and fish consumption is rapidly expanding due to increase of population growth. Economic and social infrastructure for fishery in the areas and surrounding villages from the southern part of the Red Sea

along to Amran at the Gulf of Aden and Islands (specially Socotra) is poor and insufficient (Jetties, breakwaters, landing and marketing facilities(ice plants, cold stores, auction yards...etc.).

Developing coastal fishery infrastructure and another supporting facilities at landing sites characterized by high population and remarkable production portion of catches, will contribute to increase quantity of production and improve quality of fish to cope with rapidly increasing demand and self sufficiency of food. Moreover, the proposed project will attain value added through improvements of fish quality and improve the living conditions of the poor fishermen and contribute in poverty alleviation of artisanal fisheries.

The feasibility study will cover the project objectives and main disciplines in order to formulate technically sound and economically feasible project which can't be determined at the moment. Therefore testing (EIRR) and NPV will be calculated and determined later on.

12. **Beneficiaries:** 200.000 fishermen in coastal cooperatives sites from south of Al-Khawkhah at the Red Sea along the coast to Amran at the Gulf of Aden and Socotra island.
13. **Period of Implementation:** (2007-2011).
14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Fish Wealth.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[1/2/4]

GFS-7042

1. **Sector:** Fisheries.
2. **Programme Name:** Institutional Capacity Building.
3. **Project Name:** Rehabilitation of Aquaculture Research Center.
4. **Project Location:** Little Aden, Aden Governorate.
5. **Project Objectives:** Rehabilitation of the center to resume research and experimentation on the main species and establish the status of resources.
6. **Project Components:**
 - Spare parts, materials and equipment to be replaced.
 - Rehabilitation of external basins and feed culture tanks and ponds.
 - Short-term training courses.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting firm:* JICA expert Mr. Chikara Iioka.
 - *Type of Study:* Survey & Classification Requirement.
 - *Date of Completion:* Nov.2002.
8. **Project Cost:** 2.04 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost distribution by years of PIP according to source of funding : Million US \$**

Funding Sources		Expected Investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
Government	0.38	0.00	0.12	0.18	0.09	0.00	0.38	
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Gap	1.66	0.00	0.52	0.77	0.37	0.00	1.66	
Total Cost	2.04	0.00	0.64	0.95	0.46	0.00	2.04	

10. **Operation and maintenance** cost is about 4080 Dollar per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Fish farming development in Yemen.
 - Preservation of marine invertebrates with considerable economic revenues
 - Production of shrimp and other fish species for local and foreign markets. Successful experiments will lead to commercially base fish farming. Research projects will be converted to investments plans which would help increase the area of fish framing in Yemen and hence increase the production and realize an economic return.
 - Fish export would increase the government revenues of foreign currency.
 - Per capita share of fish and other marine invertebrates will increase.
 - The project success will attract investors for joint ventures and this will help in providing job opportunities and reducing unemployment rate.

12. **Beneficiaries:**

- Coastal fishermen in particular.
- All investors, researchers and personnel engaged in the fish farming activities.

13. **Period of Implementation:** (2007-2009).

14. **Implementing Agency:** Marine Science Resources and Research Center (MSRRC)/ Ministry of Fish Wealth (MFW).

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[1/3/1]

GFS-7043

1. **Sector:** Oil and Gas.
2. **Programme name:** Development of Oil Ports.
3. **Project name:** Construction of a Berth and Oil Storages in Ras Issa Port.
4. **Project Location:** Ras Issa Port along the Red Sea.
5. **Project Objectives:** replacing the existing floating oil storage (Safer) in order to secure the continuation of exporting oil.
6. **Project Components:** Constructing oil storages up to 3,000,000 barrel capacity in addition to the necessary services.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* VICO, USA.
 - *Type of Study:* Feasibility Study.
 - *Date of Completion:* Nov, 2003.
8. **Project Cost:** 75.77 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	15.15	0.00	0.00	5.05	5.05	5.05	15.15	
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Self	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Gap	60.61	0.00	0.00	20.20	20.20	20.20	60.61	
Total	75.77	0.00	0.00	25.26	25.26	25.25	75.77	

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 3,700,000 Dollar per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - The continuation of exporting oil in addition to storing and receiving the refined oil.
 - Increasing the revenues from exporting crude oil.
12. **Beneficiary :** National Economy.
13. **Period of Implementation:** (2008-2010).
14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Oil and Minerals.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[1/3/2]

GFS-7043

1. **Sector:** Oil and Gas.
2. **Programme name:** Development of Oil Ports.
3. **Project name:** Constructing a pipeline for the natural gas.
4. **Project Location:** Ma'ber – Hodeidah – Aden.
5. **Project Objectives:** Constructing a pipeline network for natural gas for economical uses in different fields.
6. **Project Components:** Constructing oil pipeline network in different diameters from the source to Ma'ber, Hodeidah and Aden.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Rambol, Denmark.
 - *Type of Study:* Feasibility Study.
 - *Date of Completion:* Sep. 2005.
8. **Project Cost:** 337.08 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	67.42	0.00	0.00	22.47	22.47	22.48	67.42	0
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Self	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Gap	269.66	0.00	0.00	66.67	66.67	66.66	200.00	69.66
Total	337.08	0.00	0.00	89.14	89.14	89.14	267.42	69.66

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 5.000.000 Dollars per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Constructing an integrated modern infrastructure for the needs for gas in Yemen.
 - Reducing the power cost in the local market.
 - Using gas as a fuel in different industrial fields instead of the liquid fuel.
 - Reducing the power production cost by 50%.
12. **Beneficiary :** National Economy.
13. **Period of Implementation:** 2008-2011.
14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[2/1/1]

GFS-7052

1. **Sector:** Water Supply and Sanitation.
2. **Programme name:** Urban water supply and sanitation.
3. **Project name:** Urban water supply and sanitation (Phase II).
4. **Project Location:** Ma'aber, Attaq, Al-Ghaida, Mareb, Dhamar, Al-Beidah, Al-Jawf (first group) Al-Hota, Al-Dhale, Damt, Al- Mahweet ,Shibam, Kokaban, Manakha, Khamr (second group)
5. **Project Objectives:** Provision of potable water and improve sanitary conditions by implementing sewerage schemes.
6. **Project Components:** Wells and Pumping Stations, Water Distribution Networks, Sanitation networks.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Sagdy Consultancy firm (Jordan) – ARCADIS Dutch Group.
 - *Type of Study:* Draft Feasibility Study (Sagdy Consultancy firm (Jordan)), Mid-term Report – under preparation by – ARCADIS Dutch Group.
 - *Date of Completion:* May 2006.
8. **Project Cost:** 199.80 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan.
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	39.96	0.00	0.00	13.32	13.32	13.32	39.96	
Foreign	50	0.00	0.00	20	15	15	50.00	
Gap	109.84	0.00	0.00	49.92	29.96	29.96	109,84	
Total	199.80	0.00	0.00	83.24	58.28	58.28	199.80	

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 650.000 Dollar per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Provision of water and sanitation services to the habitants of 14 urban centers.
 - It will cover over 80% of the urban centers.
 - Improve the health conditions by putting an end to the risks that accompany erupted sewage systems situated in these urban centers. Consequently, preventing the spread of diseases derived from polluted water.
 - Improve the living standards of the citizens by creating direct and indirect job opportunities.
 - Reduce water losses and increase the revenues of local institutions.
12. **Beneficiary:** 14 urban centers.
13. **Period of Implementation:** 2008-2010.
14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Water & Environment.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[2/1/2]

GFS-7052

1. **Sector:** Water and Sewerage.
2. **Programme name:** Water Sanitation Treatment.
3. **Project name:** Construction of a waste water treatment plant in the capital and connect it to the old plant.
4. **Project Location:** Sana'a About 14 km North of the current plant.
5. **Project Objectives:**
 - Waste Water Treatment.
 - Improve the environmental situation.
 - Water treatment re-uses.
6. **Project Components:**
 - Complete plant (Water Sanitation Sedimentation pools).
 - Connection that links both plants.
7. **Project Study Status:** Under Preparation.
 - *Consulting Firm:* Hydrosult and Tech Soutl.
 - *Type of Study:* Feasibility Study.
 - *Date of Completion:* August 2006 (expected).
8. **Project Cost:** 80.41 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan.
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	24.75	0.00	0.00	7.67	7.67	7.54	22.88	1.87
Foreign	0.87	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.5	0.00	0.87	
Gap	54.79	0.00	0.00	18.26	18.26	18.27	54.79	0
Total	80.41	0.00	0.00	26.30	26.43	25.81	78.54	1.87

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 800.000 Dollars per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Environmental mitigation, reuses of water treatment for irrigation.
 - Absorption of the Sanitation percentage of the implemented sewage networks in the city and reduce the pressure of the current station
 - Improve the environmental and hygienic conditions and mitigate the risk of contaminating groundwater reservoirs.
12. **Beneficiary:** The capital inhabitants + Local Communities.
13. **Period of Implementation:** (2008-2011).
14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Water & Environment.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[2/1/3]

GFS-7052

1. **Sector:** Water Supply and Sanitation.
2. **Programme name:** Urban water Supply and Sanitation.
3. **Project name:** Water supply for 6 areas in the Capital.
4. **Project Location:** Sana'a:
5. **Project Objectives:**
 - Replace the 20 year old deteriorated water network.
 - House connections to all targeted citizens.
 - Provide potable water to the citizens.
 - Prevention of water losses.
6. **Project Components:** The project comprises of a main network (Dactyl Metal) and a secondary network (Polyethylene) with valves , sewerage chamber, house connections (Galvanized metal , water meters).
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Hertz and Montgomery Watson (Jordanian Company).
 - *Type of Study:* Initial & Detailed.
 - *Date of Completion:* January 2006
8. **Project Cost:** 51.38 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan.
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	9.9	0.00	2.04	2.35	3.01	2.50	9.9	
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Gap	41.48	0.00	7.40	8.67	12.22	13.19	41.48	
Total	51.38	0.00	9.44	11.02	15.23	15.69	51.38	

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:**8.5 million Dollars per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Provision of infrastructure.
 - Reducing water losses from 43% to 3%.
 - Providing services to new beneficiaries.
12. **Beneficiary: Poor inhabitants.**
13. **Period of Implementation:** (2007-2010).
14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Water & Environment.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[2/1/4]

GFS-7052

1. **Sector:** Water Supply and Sanitation.
2. **Programme name:** Water Resources Development.
3. **Project name:** Surface Water Harvesting
4. **Project Location:** Taiz
5. **Project Objectives:** developing new water resources to satisfy the needs of Taiz inhabitants.
6. **Project Components:** Construction of dams and barriers, Water harvesting schemes and recharge groundwater aquifers.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Ghayth with Associated Consulting Engineers (ACE)
 - *Type of Study:* Feasibility Study.
 - *Date of Completion:* May 2006.
8. **Project Cost:** 66.84 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan.
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	16.84	0.00	1.28	1.43	1.76	1.76	6.23	10.61
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gap	50	0.00	0.00	3.06	3.06	3.06	9.18	40.82
Total	66.84	0.00	1.28	4.49	4.82	4.82	15.41	51.43

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 928.000Dollar per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Provide Potable water to the cities.
 - Job creation, increase revenues of the local water supply association.
 - Health safeguards, and provide better hygiene environment.
12. **Beneficiary:** Taiz Population
13. **Period of Implementation:** (2007-2012).
14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Water & Environment.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[2/2/1]

GFS-7043

1. **Sector:** Electricity
2. **Programme name:** Main and secondary generation
3. **Project name:** Construction of Mareb station (400 megawatt capacity) phase 2.
4. **Project Location:** Mareb.
5. **Project Objectives:** increasing of the generating capacity to meet the current shortage and rapidly demand increase.
6. **Project Components:** Gas-operated generators with total capacity of 400 megawatt, plus construction works.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Fitchner
 - *Type of Study:* Feasibility Study.
 - *Date of Completion:* June 2006.
8. **Project Cost:** 204.08 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Remarks
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	20.41	0.00	0.26	3.83	8.16	8.16	20.41	
Foreign	100	0.00	10	20	30	40	100	
Gap	83.67	0.00	16.58	20.36	23.23	23.50	83.67	
Total	204.08	0.00	26.84	44.19	61.39	71.66	204.08	

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 56.5 million Dollars per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Many investors have advantage of utilizing lower cost power for their projects, which in turn will create diversified employment opportunities.
 - Highly cost saving with using locally-produced gas for lower cost than diesel and fuel oil.
 - Economic Rate of return is 18%.
 - Socioeconomic development with the resulting low power price. In addition to creation of job opportunities to meet the different requirements of the labor market.
12. **Beneficiaries:** All the natives of areas connected to the integrated network
13. **Period of Implementation:** 2007 – 2010.
14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Electricity.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[2/2/2]

GFS-7043

1. **Sector:** Electricity
2. **Programme name:** Main and secondary generation.
3. **Project name:** Construction of Mabar Station (400 Megawatt).
4. **Project Location:** Mabar / Dhamar governorate.
5. **Project Objectives:** increasing power generation capacity to meet the current shortage and rapidly demand increase.
6. **Project Components:** Turbine gas with total capacity of 400 megawatt plus construction works.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Fitchner
 - *Type of Study:* Feasibility Study.
 - *Date of Completion:* June 2006.
8. **Project Cost:** 223.57 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	62.60	0.00	0.00	8.72	22.9	30.98	62.60	0.00
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gap	160.97	0.00	0.00	37.62	53.66	53.66	144.93	16.04
Total	223.57	0.00	0.00	46.34	76.56	84.64	207.53	16.04

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 56.5 million Dollars per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Many investors have advantage of utilizing lower cost power for their projects, which in turn will create diversified employment opportunities.
 - Changeover to have power generated by gas will reduce its costs.
 - Economic Rate of return: 18%.
 - The project will save the plants owners the trouble of self-generated power and help them be integrated with the national network. It also will encourage productive schemes and services.
12. **Beneficiaries:** All those connected to the national network.
13. **Period of Implementation:** 2008 –2011.
14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Electricity.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[2/2/3]

GFS-7043

1. **Sector:** Electricity
2. **Programme name:** Power transmission
3. **Project name:** Power supply transmission lines from the generators at Mareb (700 Megawatt)
4. **Project Location:** Mareb, Mabar, Dhamar, Taiz and Aden.
5. **Project Objectives** Power transmission from generators at Mareb to the demand centers.
6. **Project Components:** Transmission lines, towers and poles.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Fitchaer.
 - *Type of Study:* Feasibility study & Detailed designs.
 - *Date of Completion:* January 2006.
8. **Project Cost:** 199.29 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	52.61	0.00	0.00	12.58	17.50	22.53	52.61	
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Gap	146.68	0.00	0.00	46.68	48.90	51.10	146.68	
Total	199.29	0.00	0.00	59.26	66.40	73.63	199.29	

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 955.000 Dollars per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Providing power supply for the socioeconomic development.
 - Economic Rate of return: 25.5%.
12. **Beneficiaries:** All the natives of areas connected to the integrated network.
13. **Period of Implementation:** 2008 – 2010.
14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Electricity.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[2/2/4]

GFS-7043

1. **Sector:** Electricity
2. **Programme name:** Power transmission
3. **Project name:** Northern connection line (Northern loop).
4. **Project Location:** Ras Kateeb, Abss and Hajjah.
5. **Project Objectives:** Power transmission from generating plants to connect the northern region with the national network.
6. **Project Components:** 132 K.V. transmission line of Ras KAteeb, Abss, Al-Toor, Hajjah and Amran, three 132 K.V. substations, 33 K.V. substations and 8 Transformers.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Fitchaer
 - *Type of Study:* Feasibility study & Detailed designs.
 - *Date of Completion:* January 2006.
8. **Project Cost:** 52.38 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	12.57	0.00	0.00	0.97	5.58	6.02	12.57	0
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gap	39.81	0.00	0.00	10.20	10.60	19.01	39.81	0
Total	52.38	0.00	0.00	11.17	16.18	25.03	52.38	0

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 523 thousand Dollars per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Achieve rural development for areas through which the line passes.
 - Economic Internal Rate of Return is 25.5%.
12. **Beneficiaries:** Natives in areas through which the line passes.
13. **Period of Implementation:** 2008 – 2010.
14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Electricity.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[2/2/5]

GFS-7043

1. **Sector:** Electricity
2. **Programme name:** Power transmission
3. **Project name:** Power supply transmission lines from the power station generators at Mabar (400 Megawatt)
4. **Project Location:** Mabar / Dhamar / yarim /Bajel / Dhamar / Ibb /Al-Hodeidah.
5. **Project Objectives:** Power transmission from power station generators at Maebar to the demanding centers.
6. **Project Components:** Transmission Lines with a capacity of 132KV.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Fitchaer
 - *Type of Study:* Feasibility study & Detailed designs.
 - *Date of Completion:* January 2006.
8. **Project Cost:** 148.93 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	35.87	0.00	0.00	8.60	10.50	16.77	35.87	0.00
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gap	113.06	0.00	0.00	14.92	31.60	47.91	94.43	18.63
Total	148.93	0.00	0.00	23.52	42.10	64.68	130.30	18.63

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 745 thousand Dollars per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Power transmission through the integrated national network; power supply will be increased in different regions. This will consequently contribute to the socioeconomic development.
 - Economic Rate of Return 25.5%.
12. **Beneficiaries:** All those connected to the national network.
13. **Period of Implementation:** 2008 –2011.
14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Electricity.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[2/2/6]

GFS-7043

1. **Sector:** Electricity
2. **Programme name:** Power transmission
3. **Project name:** Main power sub-station for the distribution of electricity generated at Mareb (700 Megawatt).
4. **Project Location:** Mareb, Mabar, Dhamar, Taiz, and Aden.
5. **Project Objectives:** Construct Power transmission stations with the proper capacities from generators at Mareb to the demand centers.
6. **Project Components:** Various Capacity power stations.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Fitchaer
 - *Type of Study:* Feasibility study & Detailed designs.
 - *Date of Completion:* January 2006.
8. **Project Cost:** 66.86 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	13.37	0.00	1.42	2.40	4.41	5.14	13.37	0
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Gap	53.49	0.00	9.50	10.50	15.90	17.59	53.49	0
Total	66.86	0.00	10.92	12.90	20.31	22.73	66.86	0

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 668.6 thousand Dollars per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Provide power for cultural, social and economic purposes.
 - Economic Rate of Return: 25.5%.
12. **Beneficiaries:** All citizens connected to the national network.
13. **Period of Implementation:** 2007 – 2010.
14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Electricity.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[2/2/7]

GFS-7043

1. **Sector:** Electricity
2. **Programmer name:** Power supply.
3. **Project name:** 5th power project.
4. **Project Location:** Maber, Al-Gawf, Amran, Taiz, Dhamar, Raima, Lahje, Dhalae, Shabwa, Al-Mahrah, Saa'da and Hajjah.
5. **Project Objectives:** Supply the rural areas with electricity services.
6. **Project Components:** Distribution networks and transformers.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Nebco Co. of Jordan
 - *Type of Study:* Feasibility study & Detailed designs.
 - *Date of Completion:* April 2006.
8. **Project Cost:** 370 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	18.50	0.00	0.00	5.69	5.69	7.12	18.50	0
Foreign	153.00	0.00	0.00	51.00	51.00	51.00	153.00	0
Gap	198.50	0.00	0.00	32.83	32.83	32.84	98.50	100
Total	370	0.00	0.00	89.52	89.52	90.96	270	100

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 962.000 Dollars per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Supply the rural areas with power to improve their living standards, health and education.
 - Economic Rate of Return 15%.
12. **Beneficiaries:** Rural areas inhabitants.
13. **Period of Implementation:** 2008– 2011.
14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Electricity.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[2/2/8]

GFS-7043

1. **Sector:** Electricity
2. **Programme name:** Rural Power Supply.
3. **Project name:** Rural Energy.
4. **Project Location:** All governorates.
5. **Project Objectives:** Extension of power supply to rural areas.
6. **Project Components:** Generating plants, distribution networks and transformers.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Public Corporation for Electricity.
 - *Type of Study:* Detailed designs
 - *Date of Completion:* April 2006
8. **Project Cost:** 45.2 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	5.20	0.00	0.00	1.2	2.0	2.0	5.20	
Foreign	35	0.00	0.00	11.67	11.67	11.66	35	
Gap	5	0.00	0.00	3.0	1.0	1.0	5	
Total	45.20	0.00	0.00	15.87	14.67	14.66	45.20	

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 1175 Thousand Dollars per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - achieving rural development to contribute to improve the living standards of the remote rural areas.
 - Economic Rate of Return: Above 20%.
12. **Beneficiaries:** Rural areas inhabitants.
13. **Period of Implementation:** 2008 – 2010.
14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Electricity.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[2/3/1]

GFS-7044

1. **Sector:** Infrastructure – Roads.
2. **Programme name:** International Roads.
3. **Project name:** Al-Rayan – Sayhoot road Rehabilitation.
4. **Project Location:** Hadramout and Al-Maharah Governorates.
5. **Project Objectives:** Rehabilitate the existing road to cope with ESQWA standards.
6. **Project Components:** This road is 240 km in length and 6-7 m in width with 2.5m shoulders in both sides of the asphalt. The road is to be upgraded to a 7.5m in width and with an additional layer of asphalt with replacing the damaged parts of the road.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Rynardih Engineering Consultant.
 - *Type of Study:* Feasibility Study & Detailed Designs.
 - *Date of Completion:* Nov,2005.
8. **Project Cost:** 36.1 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	7.20	0.00	0.00	2.60	2.40	2.20	7.20	
Foreign		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Gap	28.90	0.00	0.00	10.40	9.50	9.00	28.90	
Total	36.10	0.00	0.00	13.00	11.90	11.20	36.10	

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 18.000 Dollars per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Improving the living conditions of the local people in the two governorates in addition to the trip cost reduction.
 - Reducing the transportation cost for both goods and people- reducing the operating cost for vehicle.
 - Economic Rate of Return: 33%.
 - Net Present Value: 195 million US\$.
12. **Beneficiary:** All the local people in the two Governorates and others (about 1 million inhabitants).
13. **Period of Implementation:** 2008-2010.
14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Public Works and Roads.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[2/3/2]

GFS-7044

1. **Sector:** Infrastructure – Roads.
2. **Programme name:** International Roads.
3. **Project name:** Al-Hodeidah – Al-luhayah- Midi Road.
4. **Project Location:** Al-Hodeidah & Hajjah Governorates.
5. **Project Objectives:**
 - Completing the coastal highway in order for the whole line between Saudia Arabia and Oman passing through Yemen to be in full service.
 - Activating land transportation between Yemen and the other countries.
 - Improving the commercial activities between all countries in the area.
6. **Project Components:**
 - Paving the road which is 135 km in length and 7.5m in width with 2.4m shoulders.
 - Works consist of excavation, backfilling, structure, asphaltting, environmental protection. These works are to be implemented up to the ESQUA specifications.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Reef Group.
 - *Type of Study:* Feasibility Study & Detailed Designs.
 - *Date of Completion:* Nov., 2005.
8. **Project Cost:** 19.9 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	3.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20	1.60	2.80	1.18
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Gap	15.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.80	6.40	11.20	4.72
Total	19.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	8.00	14.00	5.90

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 102.000 Dollar per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Create job opportunities in addition to other social benefits.
 - Decreasing trip time and cost- minimizing driving risks, traffic accidents and operating cost.
 - Economic Rate of Return: 27.40%.
 - Net Present Value: 56.95 million US\$.
12. **Beneficiary:** All the local people in the two Governorates and others.
13. **Period of Implementation:** 2009-2011.
14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Public Works and Roads.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[2/3/3]

GFS-7044

1. **Sector:** Infrastructure – Roads.
2. **Programme name:** International Roads.
3. **Project name:** Amran – Aden-Dual Carriage Way.
4. **Project Location:** Amran, Sana’a , Dhamar, Ebb, Taiz , Lahje , Aden Governorates.
5. **Project Objectives:** connecting those governorates with an express highway with 459 km in length in order to develop all the cities and villages and their Surroundings.
6. **Project Components:**
 - construction of an express highway with 459 km in length and 38m in width and 6 lines.
 - construction works consist of excavation , backfilling, paving, asphaltting, structure works, protection works, retaining walls and 5 tunnels with total length equals to 9 km.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Dorch & Halcrow.
 - *Type of Study:* Feasibility Study & Detailed Designs.
 - *Date of Completion:* January,2006.
8. **Project Cost:** 1300.79 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	364.22	0.00	0.00	107.92	122.85	133.45	364.22	
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Gap	936.57	0.00	0.00	283.33	283.33	283.34	850.00	86.57
Total	1300.79	0.00	0.00	391.25	406.18	416.79	1.214.22	86.57

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 1.370.000 Dollars per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Create job opportunities in addition to other social benefits.
 - Reducing the trip time and cost – reducing the traffic rate of accidents – reducing the vehicle operation cost.
 - Economic Rate of Return: 28.60%.
 - Net Present Value: 957.6 million US\$.
12. **Beneficiary:** Inhabitants of the above Governorates (around 11 million prsons).
13. **Period of Implementation:** 2008-2011.
14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Public Works and Roads.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[2/3/4]

GFS-7044

1. **Sector:** Infrastructure – Roads.
2. **Programme name:** New Main Roads.
3. **Project name:** Al Joba/ Al-Mahelyah / Al- Swadyah Road.
4. **Project Location:** Mareb & Al- Baidah Governorates.
5. **Project Objectives:**
 - Completing the main roads network.
 - Improving the living conditions of the local people in Mareb& Al-beidah governorates.
6. **Project Components:**
 - A highway with 125 km in length and 7m in width and 2m of shoulders in both sides of the road.
 - Construction works include (excavations and backfilling, structure works, protection works, masonry works, retaining walls and culverts ... etc.).
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Regional Reef Group.
 - *Type of Study:* Feasibility Study & Detailed Designs.
 - *Date of Completion:* May,2005.
8. **Project Cost:** 32 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	6.40	0.00	0.00	1.28	1.28	1.28	3.84	2.56
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gap	25.60	0.00	0.00	5.12	5.12	5.12	15.36	10.24
Total	32.0	0.00	0.00	6.40	6.40	6.40	19.20	12.80

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 95.000 Dollars per year.
11. **Project Benefit:**
 - Create job opportunities.
 - Reducing the cost of transport and operation, reducing the traffic accidents.
 - Economic Rate of Return: 19.60%.
 - Net Present Value: 21.1 million US\$.
12. **Beneficiary:** The people in the above Governorates.
13. **Period of Implementation:** 2008-2011.
14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Public Works and Roads.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[2/3/5]

GFS-7044

1. **Sector:** Infrastructure – Roads.
2. **Programme name:** New Main Roads.
3. **Project name:** Kushar – Washaha – Qarah – Bakeel – Almeer Road.
4. **Project Location:** Hajjah Governorate.
5. **Project Objectives:** completion of the main roads network by linking Haradh – Hooth and Saada roads. It also aims at bridging those isolated areas which are situated in center of Hajjah Governorate. It will enhance access to all areas of the vicinity and various regions of the country; which will revitalize both the social and economic status of the routes it passes through.
6. **Project Components:** The project is highway of 80 km in length and 7 m in width stretches north toward the starting point at Kushar region, and is divided to six cross-sections (The villages. Juhaisha Bait al-Qadi, Almiyshab, Alfajaa mountain, Sarha, and almuzaraj market.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Fertech Engineering and Contracting .
 - *Type of Study:* Feasibility Study & detailed designs.
 - *Date of Completion:* Dec.2004
8. **Project Cost:** 20.0 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	4.0	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.80	0.80	2.40	1.60
Foreign		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Gap	16.0	0.00	0.00	3.20	3.20	3.20	9.60	6.40
Total	20.0	0.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	12.00	8.00

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 160,000 Dollar per year.
11. **Project Benefit:**
 - The feasibility study was prepared based on the options of project implementation or leaving the current route as it is. A number of three indicators were used (Net Present Value and Benefit/ Costs and internal rate of return. The W.B. HDM Model was used.
 - Internal Rate of Return (IRR) 15.75%.
 - Net Present Value 60,8 million US \$.
 - The economic rate of return determines the easy access and transport of goods, and passengers; consequently allowing economic revitalization. It was also calculated by the average traffic ratio of the project and its impact on the route and reduction of time, accidents and operational costs of vehicles in transport.
 - Given that the social return of the project is linked to bringing those isolated areas; this will improve the economic activity of these areas in agriculture, animal production, health services and education.

12. **Beneficiary:** The direct and indirect beneficiaries are those that fall in area of the route pathway (about – 1.5 million person).
13. **Period of Implementation:** 2008-2012
14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Public Works and Roads.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[2/3/6]

GFS-7044

1. **Sector:** Infrastructure – Roads.
2. **Programme name:** New Main Roads.
3. **Project name:** Tarim - Al-Ghaida road.
4. **Project Location:** Hadramout – Al-mahra Governorates.
5. **Project Objectives:** Completion of the main roads network, and increasing trade activities and improving the living standards of the rural population in the said governorates.
6. **Project Components:** The project is a highway of 312 km in length and 7 m in width and 2.4m shoulders .Works include paving, asphaltting, , bridges, retaining walls, drainage facilities.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* General Corporation for Roads and Bridges (GCRB).
 - *Type of Study:* Detaild desgins.
 - *Date of Completion:*
8. **Project Cost:** 65 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.60	2.60	10.40
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gap	52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	10	42
Total	65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.60	12.60	52.40

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 130.000 Dollars per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Increasing Commercial activities.
 - Improving the living standards of the rural people in the targeted governorates.
12. **Beneficiary:** Inhabitants of the two governorates.
13. **Period of Implementation:** 2010-2012
14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Public Works and Roads.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[2/3/7]

GFS-7044

1. **Sector:** Infrastructure – Roads.
2. **Programme name:** Main Roads.
3. **Project name:** Nesab / Al- Beidha Road.
4. **Project Location:** Al- Beidha / Abyan/ Shabwa Governorates.
5. **Project Objectives:** Completing the main roads network and connecting the 3 governorates with each other in addition to their districts.
6. **Project Components:**
 - The project is a highway of 196 km in length and 7 m in width, consist of construction works (Earth works, structure works, retaining walls, protection works, culverts,...etc).
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Waleed Mekdadi Consultant.
 - *Type of Study:* Feasibility Study & Detailed Designs.
 - *Date of Completion:* Jun, 2005.
8. **Project Cost:** 42 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	8.40	0.00	0.00	1.60	1.60	1.60	4.80	3.60
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gap	33.60	0.00	0.00	6.70	6.70	6.70	20.10	13.50
Total	42.00	0.00	0.00	8.30	8.30	8.30	24.90	17.10

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 111.000 Dollars per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Reducing the goods and people transport cost- reducing the traffic accidents- reducing the operating cost, create job opportunities, ..etc .
 - Economic Rate of Return: 18.50%.
 - Net Present Value: 15.38 million US\$.
12. **Beneficiary:** The people in the above Governorates (around 1.6 million inhabitants).
13. **Period of Implementation:** 2008-2011.
14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Public Works and Roads.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[2/3/8]

GFS-7044

1. **Sector:** Infrastructure – Roads.
2. **Programme name:** Main Roads.
3. **Project name:** Al-Dhal'e, Al- Huseen, Khaloqa Road.
4. **Project Location:** Al-Dhal'e, Al- Beidha Governorates.
5. **Project Objectives:** The project is a highway of 90 km in length and 7 m in width .The project aims at completing the main roads network and connecting those governorates and their districts.
6. **Project Components:** Earth works, structure works, retaining walls, protection works, masonry works, culverts,.. etc.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Al - Samawi Consulting Firm.
 - *Type of Study:* Detailed Designs.
 - *Date of Completion:* Dec., 2005.
8. **Project Cost:** 28 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	6.0	0.00	0.00	1.2	1.2	1.2	3.6	2.4
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gap	22	0.00	0.00	4.4	4.4	4.4	13.2	8.8
Total	28	0.00	0.00	5.6	5.6	5.6	16.8	11.20

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 180.000 Dollars per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Reducing the transportation cost, operation cost, traffic accidents, poverty...etc.
 - create job opportunities.
 - Economic Rate of Return: 20.55%.
 - Net Present Value: 32.96 million US\$.
12. **Beneficiary:** The people in the above governorates(around 1 million inhabitants).
13. **Period of Implementation:** 2008-2012.
14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Public Works and Roads.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[2/3/9]

GFS-7044

1. **Sector:** Infrastructure – Roads.
2. **Programmer name:** Main Roads.
3. **Project name:** Al-Abdeyah, Abu -Algaith – Alkherfan Mountain Road.
4. **Project Location:** Al-beidha Governorate.
5. **Project Objectives:** To complete the master plan of the main roads network and bring those isolated areas which are situated on the Almakana and Ain Route of Mareb Governorate. It will enhance access to all areas of the vicinity and various regions of the country; which will revitalize both the social and economic status of the routes it passes through.
6. **Project Components:** The project is a highway of 69 km in length and 7 m in width and shoulders of 2.4m. This road is an extension to Alabdiyah road and links to the main roads of (Dhamar – Al-Baida’a – Mareb – Bayhan). The route is divided to two cross-sections, the first at 31 km which stretches from the northwest Al-Baida’a of region it continues north from the starting point until the second cross-section at Albalah and Almakana. The second cross-section is 38km and stretches from Almakana area until Ain Hareeb.
Construction consist of earthworks, structure works, environmental works, pavement and asphalt.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Fertech Engineering and Contracting
 - *Type of Study:* Feasibility Study & Detailed Designs.
 - *Date of Completion:* July 2004.
8. **Project Cost:** 18.40 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010					Total	Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010		
government	3.70	0.00	0.00	0.74	0.74	0.74	2.22	1.48
Foreign		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gap	14.70	0.00	0.00	2.90	2.90	2.90	8.70	6
Total	18.40	0.00	0.00	3.64	3.64	3.64	10.92	7.48

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 690.000 Dollars per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - The feasibility study was prepared based on the options of project implementation or leaving the current route as it is. A number of three indicators were used (Net Current Value and Benefit, Costs and internal rate of return. The W.B. HDM Model was used.
 - Internal Rate of Return (IRR) 14.5%.
 - Net Present Value (NPV) 55.5 million US \$.
 - The economic rate of return determines the easy access and transport of goods, and passengers; consequently allowing economic revitalization. It is also calculated by the

average traffic ratio of the project and its impact on the route and reduction of time, accidents and operational costs of vehicles in transport.

- The project is distinguished by the main services it will provide to the surrounding areas; in addition to the improvement of the economic activity of the population. The area suffers a great shortage from the provision of basic services (schools, clinics, and other stability factors).

12. **Beneficiary:** 2,195,133 person (direct and indirect beneficiaries of Dhamar, Al-beidha - Mareb population).
13. **Period of Implementation:** 2008-2011.
14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Public Works and Roads.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[2/3/11]

GFS-7044

1. **Sector:** Infrastructure – Roads.
2. **Programme name:** Rehabilitation & Maintenance.
3. **Project name:** Roads Maintenance
4. **Project Location:** Several Governorates
5. **Project Objectives:** The Programme aims to improve the current roads network based on the 10 years main road work plan. Fulfill the remaining requirements of the international routes based on the specification of ESCWA; through rehabilitation schemes which will cope with the increasing traffic and improve its services.
6. **Project Components:** Rehabilitation and expansion works, emergency lines. Improve the sharp curves and enhance road safety measures based on ESCWAs guidelines (These works include construction, paving, asphaltting, gravel,.....etc.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:*
 - *Type of Study:* (maintenance of roads and there is no need for studies).
 - *Date of Completion:*
8. **Project Cost:** 300 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	60	0.00	0.00	20	20	20	60	
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Gap	240	0.00	0.00	80	80	80	240	
Total	300	0.00	0.00	100	100	100	300	

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 1.000.000 Dollars per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Identification of road projects that have a high traffic rate and an increasing number of accidents based on the recommendation of the 10 year plan
12. **Beneficiary:** Total population.
13. **Period of Implementation:** 2008-2010.
14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Public Works and Roads.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[2/3/10]

GFS-7044

1. **Sector:** Infrastructure – Roads.
2. **Programme name:** Rural Access.
3. **Project name:** Rural Access Programme.
4. **Project Location:** All Governorates.
5. **Project Objectives:** Poverty alleviation and increase the living standards of the targeted rural areas.
 Improve the various economic activities by reducing the costs related to the transport of goods and passengers, and also the internal migration. It will also reduce the implementation costs of service-oriented projects in areas where the project will pass through.
6. **Project Components:** Construction of 2700km length of rural roads.
 - Consultancy Works.
 - Studies & Design (Civil Works Management).
 - Rural roads and village routes (Dirt, Construction and Environmental, Asphalt and Paving).
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Several Consultants.
 - *Type of Study:* According to Country Assistance Strategy(CAS) world bank.
 - *Date of Completion:*
8. **Project Cost:** 399 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	79.80	0.00	5.0	15.0	19.4	22.0	61.40	18.40
Foreign	72.39	0.00	10.0	15.0	20.39	27.0	72.39	0.00
Gap	246.81	0.00	0.00	60.0	65.0	75.0	200	46.81
Total	399.0	0.00	15.0	90.0	104.79	124.0	333.79	65.21

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 5.6 million Dollars per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - The projects selected based on the following criteria: (Road Category, Per capita Beneficiaries, Topography. Poverty index of target areas based on the governorate master plan.
 - The economic rate of return determines the easy access and transport of goods, and passengers; consequently allowing economic revitalization. It was also calculated by the average traffic ratio of the project and its impact on the route and reduction of time, accidents and operational costs of vehicles in transport.
 - Internal Rate of Return (IRR): 12%.
 - The social rate of return was determined by the poverty impact the road will have on the targeted areas; this will improve the provision of main services such as agriculture, animal production, health services and education. In addition to the improvement of economic activities of the direct beneficiaries.
12. **Beneficiary:** Rural population
13. **Period of Implementation:** 2007-2011
14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Public Works and Roads.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[2/4/1]

GFS-7044

1. **Sector:** City Improvements.
2. **Programme name:** Improvement and Renovation of infrastructure.
3. **Project name:** Improvement and Renovation of Sana'a City Infrastructure.
4. **Project Location:** Sana'a City.
5. **Project Objectives:** Improvement of infrastructure in the capital city in order to organize and facilitate movement and business activities.
6. **Project Components:** Eight (8) main intersections civil works including (excavation, bridges, asphaltting...etc.).
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* CEC in associate with Arab Consulting Engineers.
 - *Type of Study:* Feasibility Study & detailed designs.
 - *Date of Completion:* June 2005.
8. **Project Cost:** 50 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	5.00	0.00	0.00	1.67	1.67	1.66	5.00	0
Foreign	40.00	0.00	0.00	13.33	13.33	13.34	40.00	0
Gap	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50	2.50	5.00	0
Total	50.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	17.50	17.50	50.00	0

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 750.000 Dollars per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Improving and organizing traffic inside the capital, and facilitating business and decreasing environmental damages.
12. **Beneficiary:** 2.6 million inhabitants
13. **Period of Implementation:** 2008-2010.
14. **Implementing Agency:** Sana'a Municipal Office.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[2/4/2]

GFS-7044

1. **Sector:** City Improvements.
2. **Programme name:** Improvement and renovation of Infrastructure.
3. **Project name:** Sana'a Flood Protection Project.
4. **Project Location:** Western and Eastern Parts of Sana'a City.
5. **Project Objectives:**
 - Mitigation of flood damages to the city which affects all sectors among which housing, commerce, agriculture, public and private ownerships .
 - Improving the environment and reducing the damages.
6. **Project Components:**
 - Group I which is the western part and consists of 7 channels for discharging rain water (12630 m long).
 - Group II which is the eastern part and consists of several channels. works in both groups consist of excavation and backfilling, concrete works, masonry works, culverts, retaining walls and finishing works.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Group I: Al-Mustashar Al-Handasi Consulting Firm.
Group II: Joint Venture between Ekleel & Envesko.
 - *Type of Study:* Feasibility Study and Detailed Design.
 - *Date of Completion:* Dec, 2004.
8. **Project Cost:** 58 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
Government	11.60	0.00	0.00	2.35	3.36	4.44	10.15	1.45
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gap	46.40	0.00	0.00	9.8	13.90	18.50	42.20	4.2
Total	58.00	0.00	0.00	12.15	17.26	22.94	52.35	5.65

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 116.000 Dollars per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Protecting the city from flood damages.
 - Creating job opportunities.
 - Saving the public as well as the private ownerships from damages.
 - Economic Rate of Return: 19.90%.
 - Net Present Value: 16.3 million US\$.
12. **Beneficiary:** The inhabitants of Sana'a city and its surroundings(around 2.6 million inhabitants).
13. **Period of Implementation:** 2008-2011.
14. **Implementing Agency:** Sana'a Municipal Office

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[2/4/3]

GFS-7045

1. **Sector: City Improvements**
2. **Programme name:** Port Cities.
3. **Project name:** Port Cities Development Project (Phase II).
4. **Project Location:** Aden – Al-Hodeidah -Al-Mukalla Governorates.
5. **Project Objectives:**
 - Remove economic development constraints
 - Improve the business investment climate and economic growth within the three port cities..
6. **Project Components:**
 - Support economic revitalization of Aden.
 - Strategic and physical planning within the scope of the port cities.
 - Enhance the capacities of the local government.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* World Bank.
 - *Type of Study:* (APL) project.
 - *Date of Completion:* Expected to start in 2009.
8. **Project Cost:** 50 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50	2.50	5	
Foreign	35	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.50	17.50	35	
Gap	10	0.00	0.00	0.00	5	5	10	
Total	50	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.0	25.0	50	

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 1.25 million US \$ per year.
11. **Economic Benefits:**
 - Employment generation, enhance investment opportunities, and improved efficiency of the cities planned functions.
12. **Beneficiary:** 3.6 million people.
13. **Period of Implementation:** 2009-2010.
14. **Implementing Agency:** Project Implementation Unit (PIU).

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[2/6/1]

GFS-7045

1. **Sector:** Transport.
2. **Programme name:** Developing and Upgrading Airports, Civil Aviation and Metrology.
3. **Project name:** Construction of the new Western Runway, Taxi Way in addition to the necessary buildings in Sana'a International Airport (Phase II).
4. **Project Location:** Sana'a Municipal City.
5. **Project Objectives:** Developing the air transport services for people and goods. Developing the airport to cope with its role as a regional airport.
6. **Project Components:** Runway, ancillary buildings, equipping the airport with the necessary equipments for the civil aviation and metrological services.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Naco Consultant, Holland.
 - *Type of Study:* Feasibility Study & Detailed Designs.
 - *Date of Completion:* 28/05/2005.
8. **Project Cost:** 200.63 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	40.13	0.00	0.61	8.03	10.03	12.04	30.71	9.42
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gap	160.50	0.00	0.00	28.01	36.03	40.13	104.17	56.33
Total	200.63	0.00	0.61	36.04	46.06	52.17	134.88	65.75

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 500,000 Dollars per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Create job opportunities.
 - Bridging the contacts between Yemen and the world through transporting goods and people, also it will play a major role in the tourism and economic development.
 - Economic Rate of Return: 15 %.
12. **Beneficiary:** 2.5 million passenger/ year.
13. **Period of Implementation:** 2007-2011.
14. **Implementing Agency:** Civil Aviation and Metrology Authority.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[2/6/2]

GFS-7045

1. **Sector:** Transport.
2. **Programme name:** Developing and Upgrading Airports, Civil Aviation and Metrology.
3. **Project name:** Construction of the East-West Runway, Taiz Airport.
4. **Project Location:** Taiz Governorate.
5. **Project Objectives:** Replacing the current south- north run way which is perpendicular to Sabber Mountain and also is no longer safe for the take off and landing process. The new run way will be in parallel to Sabber Mountain and is in the east-west direction.
6. **Project Components:**
 - Construction of a runway.
 - Importing and installing the necessary equipment.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* ADP, France.
 - *Type of Study:* Preliminary Feasibility Study & Detailed Designs.
 - *Date of Completion:* 1986 & updated by the Authority April, 2006.
8. **Project Cost:** 35.20 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	7.20	0.00	0.00	1.39	2.10	2.51	6	1.20
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gap	28	0.00	0.00	5.60	6.36	7.80	19.76	8.24
Total	35.20	0.00	0.00	6.99	8.46	10.31	25.76	9.44

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 70.400 Dollars per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Create job opportunities.
 - Supporting the national economy in terms of increasing the number of flights, transportation of goods and people, in addition to the support for tourism.
 - Internal Rate of Return 13%.
12. **Beneficiary:** 50.000 passenger/ year.
13. **Period of Implementation:** (2008-2012)
14. **Implementing Agency:** Civil Aviation and Metrology Authority.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[2/6/3]

GFS-7045

1. **Sector:** Transport.
2. **Programme name:** Developing and Upgrading the Seaports and Marine Affairs.
3. **Project name:** Construction of Seaport in Dhuba, Al-Mukala.
4. **Project Location:** Hadramout Governorate.
5. **Project Objectives:**
 - Connecting Hadramout with the rest Yemeni Governorates, and with other seaports in the region.
 - Activating the fishing industry and the tourism.
6. **Project Components:**
 - Constructing breakwaters.
 - Constructing and equipping several berths.
 - Ancillary buildings.
 - Equipment & materials.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Hamza & Partners.
 - *Type of Study:* feasibility study.
 - *Date of Completion:* Feb, 2007
8. **Project Cost:** 149.24 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
Government	29.24	0.00	0.00	6	7.5	7.54	21.04	8.20
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gap	120	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	45.00	75.00
Total	149.24	0.00	0.00	21.00	22.50	22.54	66.04	83.2

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 400,000 Dollars per year.
11. **Project Benefits:** More increase in cargo capacity to and from the port.
12. **Beneficiary:** The local people in the governorate.
13. **Period of Implementation:** (2008-2012)
14. **Implementing Agency:** General Authority for Ports and Marine Affairs.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[2/6/4]

GFS-7045

1. **Sector:** Transport.
2. **Programme name:** Developing and Upgrading the Seaports and Marine Affairs.
3. **Project name:** Construction of Seaport in Kalfoot, Al-Maharah.
4. **Project Location:** Al-Maharah Governorate.
5. **Project Objectives:** Constructing a seaport in order to connect Al-Maharah Governorate with the rest governorates in addition to the seaports in the region for the purpose of activating trade, fishing and tourism.
6. **Project Components:**
 - Constructing breakwaters.
 - Constructing and equipping several Jetties.
 - Constructing and equipping the necessary ancillary buildings.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Hamaza And Partners
 - *Type of Study:* Detailed Designs & Tender Document.
 - *Date of Completion:* May, 2005.
8. **Project Cost:** 58.38 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	10.38	0.00	0.00	2.39	3.57	4.29	10.25	0.13
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Gap	48	0.00	0.00	9.60	10.20	12.76	32.56	15.44
Total	58.38	0.00	0.00	11.99	13.77	17.05	42.81	15.57

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 120,000 Dollar per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Activating tourism, fishing and exports.
 - Increasing the growth rate of the port cargo capacity to and from the port.
 - Internal Rate of Return 16%.
12. **Beneficiary :**The local people in Al-Mahrah Governorate.
13. **Period of Implementation:** (2008-2011)
14. **Implementing Agency:** General Authority for Ports and Marine Affairs.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[2/6/5]

GFS-7045

1. **Sector:** Transport.
2. **Programme name:** Developing and Upgrading the Seaports and Marine Affairs.
3. **Project name:** Construction of Seaport in Socotra Island.
4. **Project Location:** Socotra Island.
5. **Project Objectives:** The project aims at constructing and equipping a seaport in the island of Socotra for connecting the Island with other governorates and ports in the region for the purpose of activating trade, fishing and tourism.
6. **Project Components:**
 - Constructing breakwaters.
 - Constructing and equipping several Jetties.
 - Constructing and equipping the necessary ancillary buildings.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Pan Arab, Kuwait.
 - *Type of Study:* Detailed Designs & Tender Document.
 - *Date of Completion:* May, 2004.
8. **Project Cost:** 40 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
Government	8.0	0.00	0.00	1.59	2.40	3.20	7.19	0.81
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Gap	32.0	0.00	0.00	6.40	8.07	9.18	23.65	8.35
Total	40.0	0.00	0.00	7.99	10.47	12.38	30.84	9.16

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 80,000 Dollar per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Activating the trade, fishing and transportation of goods and people from and to the island.
 - Increasing the growth rate of the commercial ships capacity for transporting goods.
 - Internal Rate of Return 14%.
12. **Beneficiary:** The local people in the Island.
13. **Period of Implementation:** (2008-2011)
14. **Implementing Agency:** General Authority for Ports and Marine Affairs.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[2/6/6]

GFS-7045

1. **Sector:** Transport.
2. **Programme name:** Developing and Upgrading the Seaports and Marine Affairs.
3. **Project name:** Widening and Deeping Aden Port.
4. **Project Location:** Aden governorate.
5. **Project Objectives:**
 - Developing and upgrading the port in order to be able to receive the big ships.
 - Improving shipping and goods handling to attain competitiveness internationally.
6. **Project Components:** widening & deeping the shipping channel.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Consulting Civil Engineers (EBEIDO).
 - *Type of Study:* Feasibility study.
 - *Date of Completion:* August 2006.
8. **Project Cost:** 60 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	12.0	0.00	0.77	2.39	2.64	4.80	10.60	1.40
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gap	48.0	0.00	0.00	9.60	11.58	14.10	35.28	12.72
Total	60.0	0.00	0.77	11.99	14.22	18.9	45.88	14.12

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 120,000 Dollar per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Increasing the growth rate of goods handling capacity for both imports and exports.
 - Increasing job opportunities.
 - Internal Rate of Return 20%.
12. **Beneficiary:** The local people and the national economy.
13. **Period of Implementation:** (2007-2011)
14. **Implementing Agency:** General Authority for Ports and Marine Affairs.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[3/1/1]

GFS-7091

1. **Sector:** Education / Illiteracy.
2. **Programme name:** Illiteracy.
3. **Project name:** Illiteracy.
4. **Project Location:** All over the country.
5. **Project Objectives:**
 - Reducing the illiteracy of the 10 years age by 20% in 2010.
 - Enrolling about 30.000 of those who became non-illiterates in the vocational training centres up to the year 2010 in order to improve their living conditions.
6. **Project Components:**
 - Constructing and equipping 5 centres.
 - Constructing and equipping 13 branches for the illiteracy main office.
 - Providing computers, sewing machines and other necessary needs.
 - Capacity building.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Ministry of Education.
 - *Type of Study:* National Strategy for Illiteracy.
 - *Date of Completion:* 1998.
8. **Project Cost:** 4.62 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	0.74	0.00	0.15	0.31	0.21	0.07	0.74	
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Gap	3.88	0.00	0.89	1.36	1.22	0.42	3.88	
Total	4.62	0.00	1.04	1.66	1.43	0.49	4.62	

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 250.000 Dollar per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Enabling the illiterate people to be integrated with the labor market.
 - Improving the economical and social awareness among the people and reducing the gap especially among females.
 - Achieving the national strategy goals.
 - Improving the awareness specially among elders & young people.
12. **Beneficiary:** about 400,000 illiterates mostly females.
13. **Period of Implementation:** 2007-2010.
14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Education.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[3/2/1]

GFS-7091

1. **Sector:** General Education.
2. **Programme name:** Basic Education.
3. **Project name:** Basic Education.
4. **Project Location:** All over the Country.
5. **Project Objectives:**
 - Increasing the net enrollment in grade 1 to 71.8% in 2010.
 - Increasing the enrolment for the age from 6-14 years up to 78% in 2010.
 - Encouraging the female enrollment for the purpose of decreasing the enrollment gab between female and males.
 - Encouraging the children in the rural areas to get enrolled.
 - Improving the educational management in the schools as well as in the Ministry of Education.
6. **Project Components:**
 - Constructing and equipping 29446 class rooms.
 - Improving the quality (training the educational staff- improving the curriculum).
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Ministry of Education and Donors.
 - *Type of Study:* . : Basic Education Strategy
 - *Date of Completion:* 2004.
8. **Project Cost:** 776.49Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
Government	327.60	0.00	62.83	77.83	86.48	100.46	327.60	
Foreign	47.48	0.00	12.30	12.36	11.42	11.40	47.48	
Gap	401.41	0.00	84.71	93.75	105.87	117.07	401.41	
Total	776.49	0.00	159.84	183.94	203.77	228.93	776.49	

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 31.05 million Dollars per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Decreasing the illiteracy resources.
 - Increasing the people awareness.
 - Encouraging the female enrollment.
 - Improving the teaching environment through providing schools with furniture, equipments and educational means.
 - Improving the teaching and managing efficiency.
 - Improving the living conditions and reducing poverty.
 - Reducing the children labor force.
12. **Beneficiary:** about 2097831 students among which about 1160881 females.
13. **Period of Implementation:** 2007- 2010.
14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Education.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[3/2/2]

GFS-7092

1. **Sector:** General Education.
2. **Programme name:** Secondary Education.
3. **Project name:** secondary education.
4. **Project Location:** All over the Country.
5. **Project Objectives:**
 - Increasing the enrolment rate for the age from 15-17 years up to 50.6%.
 - Encouraging the girl's enrolment.
 - Granting the enrolment chances for the remote governorates.
 - Restructuring the Ministry of Education to cope with its obligations - decreasing the enrolment gap between rural and urban.
6. **Project Components:**
 - Constructing and equipping 8351 class rooms.
 - Improving the quality (Training and improving the curriculum).
 - Capacity building.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Ministry of Education.
 - *Type of Study:* Secondary Education Draft Strategy.
 - *Date of Completion:* 2005.
8. **Project Cost:** 272.59 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	99.67	0.00	19.10	23.23	25.98	31.36	99.67	
Foreign	15	0.00	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	15	
Gap	157.92	0.00	33.66	37.79	40.54	45.93	157.92	
Total	272.59	0.00	56.51	64.77	70.27	81.04	272.59	

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 10.32 million Dollars per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Improving the outcome quality.
 - Improving the educational environment through equipping and furnishing schools and providing them with labs.
 - Improving living conditions and reducing poverty.
 - Providing the labor market with qualified expertise.
 - Qualifying the educational and management cadar.
 - Achieving the national secondary education strategy.
 - Creating job opportunities.
 - Increasing the female enrolment chances for the remote areas.
 - Decreasing the drop out phenomenon.
12. **Beneficiary:** about 335954 students during the plan among which about 120733 females.
13. **Period of Implementation:** 2007- 2010.
14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Education.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[3/3/1]

GFS-7095

1. **Sector:** Technical Education & vocational training.
2. **Programmer name:** Training of Trainers.
3. **Project name:** Training the trainers and preparing the curriculum.
4. **Project Location:** Several Governorates.
5. **Project Objectives:**
 - Re qualifying the institutes trainers.
 - Qualifying the trainers of the institutes which are under construction (56 institutes).
 - Improving the curriculum including the curriculum for the new specializations.
6. **Project Components:-** Conducting training and preparing curriculums
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Ministry of Technical Education & vocational training.
 - *Type of Study:* Initial.
 - *Date of Completion:*
8. **Project Cost:** 19.90 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of IPI according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	2.00	0.00	0.21	0.38	0.64	0.77	2.00	
Foreign	15.90	0.00	2.55	3.15	5.10	5.10	15.90	
Gap	2.00	0.00	0.21	0.38	0.64	0.77	2.00	
Total	19.90	0.00	2.97	3.91	6.38	6.64	19.90	

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 150.000 Dollar per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Training the trainers to cover the needs in the existing and new institutes.
 - Reducing the unemployment among youth .
 - Reducing the technical staff for operating the existing and new institutes.
12. **Beneficiary:** - All trainers working in the institutes and colleges.
13. **Period of Implementation:** (2007-2010)
14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Education.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[3/3/2]

GFS-7095

1. **Sector:** Technical Education & vocational training.
2. **Programme name:** The Vocational Training (Phase II).
3. **Project name:** The Vocational Training.
4. **Project Location:** Several Governorates.
5. **Project Objectives:** Capacity building for the ministry and the institutes.
6. **Project Components:**
 - Capacity building to the ministry.
 - Constructing and equipping additional section.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Ministry of Technical Education & vocational training.
 - *Type of Study:* Initial.
 - *Date of Completion:*
8. **Project Cost:** 20 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	5.00	0.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	5.00	
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Gap	15.00	0.00	2.00	4.00	5.00	4.00	15.00	
Total	20.00	0.00	3.00	5.50	6.50	5.00	20.00	

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 150.000 Dollar per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Increasing the number of graduates from the technical education institutes.
 - Qualifying the students for the purpose of getting income sources.
12. **Beneficiary:** The trainees in the 3 years institutes system.
13. **Period of Implementation:** (2007-2010)
14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Technical Education & vocational training

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[3/3/3]

GFS-7095

1. **Sector:** Technical Education & vocational training.
2. **Programme name:** Completing Construction & Equipping the Existing Institutes.
3. **Project name:** Rehabilitation, renewing and expanding 10 existing technical institutes.
4. **Project Location:** 5 Governorates.
5. **Project Objectives:**
 - Expansion of technical education in terms of increasing specializations in addition to equipping the existing ones in order to cope with the development in technology in the labor market.
 - Providing the local and regional labor market with the trained labor force.
6. **Project Components:** Rehabilitation, renewing and expanding 10 existing technical institutes.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Ministry of Technical Education & vocational training.
 - *Type of Study:* Initial.
 - *Date of Completion:*
8. **Project Cost:** 58.35 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	7.33	0.00	1.36	1.53	1.92	2.52	7.33	0
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gap	51.02	0.00	2.04	14.67	15.31	19.00	51.02	0
Total	58.35	0.00	3.40	16.20	17.23	21.52	58.35	0

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 270.000 Dollar per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Improving the preparation quality in order to improve the human resources capacity.
 - Increasing the chance of technical education and vocational training enrollment.
 - Higher enrollment demand in the technical education and the job chances for the graduates from those institutes.
 - Coping with the technological development in the labor market.
 - Reducing the training cost.
 - Increasing the training need.
 - Increasing the enrollment chances specially for the female.
 - Reducing the unemployment which is increasing among the youth.
 - Reducing the poverty.
 - Improving the income and the living conditions through creating more job opportunities.
 - Reducing the immigration for the purpose of looking for technical education and vocational training chances.
12. **Beneficiary:**
 - The drop out students from the secondary education.
 - The graduates from the secondary schools and vocational institutes.
 - The Service and economic sectors.
13. **Period of Implementation:** 2007-2010.
14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Technical Education & vocational training.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[3/3/4]

GFS-7095

1. **Sector:** Technical Education & vocational training.
2. **Programme name:** Community colleges.
3. **Project name:** Community colleges.
4. **Project Location:** Several governorates.
5. **Project Objectives:**
 - Increasing the enrolment in the technical education to 7% from the secondary education output.
 - Improving the education quality, simplifying the acceptance for the people with special needs.
 - Increasing the enrolment percentage from 3368 students in 2005 to 21,385 students in 2010.
6. **Project Components:**
 - Constructing and equipping the already 3 Community colleges under construction, constructing and equipping 10 community colleges in different governorates.
 - Constructing and equipping 7 Institutes in different governorates.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Technical Education & vocational training
 - *Type of Study:* Initial + Technical Education Strategy.
 - *Date of Completion:* 2001.

Project Cost: 85.15 Million Dollars.

8. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	40.34	0.00	0.00	11.62	13.98	14.74	40.34	
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Gap	44.81	0.00	0.00	10.90	15.79	18.12	44.81	
Total	85.15	0.00	0.00	22.52	29.77	32.86	85.15	

9. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 454000 Dollar per year.
10. **Project Benefits:**
 - Reinforcing the human resources capabilities – Increasing the availability of the technical education and vocational training easily.
 - Creating the technical education in the governorates capital cities in addition to some of the most important geographical, populated, Social and economical districts.
 - providing the market needs in terms of quantity and quality, in addition to the reduction of the gap in the labor force.
 - Encouraging the local and international institutes in new project and the already existing one
 - decreasing the training cost.
 - Increasing enrollment chances specially among females.
 - Decreasing unemployment rate among the youth and poverty.
 - Increasing income.

– Decreasing immigration for the purpose of looking for technical education and vocational training changes.

11. **Beneficiary:** The dropout from the higher education –the graduate's students from secondary schools of technical institutes- the services and economical sectors.
12. **Period of Implementation:**(2008-2010).
13. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[3/3/5]

GFS-7095

1. **Sector:** Technical Education & Vocational Training.
2. **Programme name:** Technical Institutes.
3. **Project name:** Technical Institutes
4. **Project Location:** Several governorates.
5. **Project Objectives:**
 - Enforcing & developing the technical education for the purpose of constructing technical Institutes being able to train people in different fields to cope with the market needs locally and in the region.
 - increasing the enrolment percentage from 6505 to 16570 students in 2010.
6. **Project Components:-**
 - Constructing and equipping 14 existing Institutes in different governorates.
 - Constructing and equipping 7 new Institutes in different governorates.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Government in coordination with World Bank & EU.
 - *Type of Study:* Initial + Technical Education Strategy.
 - *Date of Completion:* 2003.
8. **Project Cost:** 162.86 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	39.05	0.00	0.00	11.39	12.40	15.26	39.05	0
Foreign	37.24	0.00	0.00	6.70	15.00	15.54	37.24	00
Gap	86.57	0.00	0.00	44.04	27.37	15.16	86.57	0.00
Total	162.86	0.00	0.00	62.13	54.77	45.96	162.86	00

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 270000 Dollars per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Enforcing human resources capabilities – making the technical education available.
 - Creating technical institutes in the governorates capital cities and districts.
 - Making available the markets needs in terms of specialist labor force and reducing gap in the labor force pyramid –encouraging the local and international institutes – decreasing the training cost.
 - Increasing enrollment chances especially among females- reducing the increasing unemployment among the youth in addition to poverty reduction – improving the income and living condition in terms of increasing the job chances – reducing the immigration for the purpose of looking for the technical education and vocational training.
12. **Beneficiary:** The dropout from the higher education –the graduates from the basic education and secondary education and technical institute the services and economical sector.
13. **Period of Implementation:** 2008- 2010.
14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Technical Education Vocational Training .

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[3/3/6]

GFS-7095

1. **Sector:** Technical Education & vocational training.
2. **Programme name:** Industrial Vocational Institutes.
3. **Project name:** Construction and equipping (28) institutes.
4. **Project Location:** Several Governorates.
5. **Project Objectives:**
 - Increasing the absorption capacity from the general education graduates to 7%.
 - Making the technical education available in order to enforce the sustainable development and spreading the institutes all over the country.
 - Taking part in reaching the national strategy for poverty reduction and resisting unemployment.
 - Fulfilling the local and regional labor market requirements.
 - Raising the envalments from 10336 in 2005 to 25478 in 2010.
6. **Project Components:**
 - Constructing and equipping 25 institutes (under construction) in several governorates.
 - Constructing and equipping 3 new institutes in several governorates.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Ministry of Technical Education & vocational training.
 - *Type of Study:* Initial+ Technical Education Strategy.
 - *Date of Completion:* 2003.
8. **Project Cost:** 121.09 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	33.77	0.00	3.98	6.14	10.04	13.61	33.77	0
Foreign	10.80	0.00	0.99	2.87	3.40	3.54	10.80	0
Gap	76.52	0.00	10.18	16.10	20.12	30.12	76.52	0.00
Total	121.09	0.00	15.15	25.11	33.56	47.27	121.09	0

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 270.000 Dollars per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Acquiring and developing knowledge and ability.
 - Providing specialist labor force to the local and regional market.
 - Developing the handcrafts.
 - Making the technical education and vocational training available and reachable easily.
 - Providing the labor market with the needed specialist labor (quantity and quality) and reducing the job in the labor force pyramid.
 - Encouraging the local and foreign investment to start new project and expanding the existing projects.
 - Reducing the training cost.
 - Increasing the enrollment chances specially for the female.
 - Reducing the unemployment which is increasing among the youth.
 - Reducing the poverty.

- Improving the income and the living conditions through creating more job opportunities.
- Reducing the immigration for the purpose of looking for technical education and vocational training chances.

12. **Beneficiary:**

- The drop out from the secondary schools.
- The basic education graduates and the vocational institutes (2-years).
- Service and economic sector.

13. **Period of Implementation:** 2007-2010.

14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Technical Education & vocational training.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[3/3/7]

GFS-7095

1. **Sector:** Technical Education & vocational training.
2. **Programme name:** Vocational and Hand Crafts (2 years).
3. **Project name:** Vocational and Hand Crafts institutes .
4. **Project Location:** Several Governorates.
5. **Project Objectives:**
 - Taking part in achieving the technical education strategy goals.
 - Introducing the training on hand crafts to the general education.
 - Absorbing the drop out in programme suitable to their abilities and practical experience.
6. **Project Components:**
 - Completing (9) under construction institutes.
 - Constructing and equipping 6 new institutes in several governorates.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Ministry of Technical Education & vocational training.
 - *Type of Study:* Initial+ Technical Education Strategy.
 - *Date of Completion:* 2003.
8. **Project Cost:** 80.76 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	25.91	0.00	5.49	5.86	6.61	7.95	25.91	0
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gap	54.85	0.00	10.00	8.50	17.85	18.50	54.85	0.00
Total	80.76	0.00	15.49	14.36	24.46	26.45	80.76	0

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 270.000 Dollars per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Acquiring and developing knowledge and abilities for the new enrolled and workers in the productive sector.
 - Providing the local and regional market with the trained labor force.
 - Improving and enforcing the hand crafts.
 - Providing the labor market with the needed specialist labor (quantity and quality) and reducing the job in the labor force pyramid.
 - Encouraging the local and foreign investment to start new project and expanding the existing projects.
 - Reducing the training cost.
 - Increasing the enrollment chances especially for the female.
 - Reducing the unemployment which is increasing among the youth.
 - Reducing the poverty.
 - Improving the income and the living conditions through creating more job opportunities.

- Reducing the immigration for the purpose of looking for technical education and vocational training chances.

12. **Beneficiary:**

- The drop out students from the secondary education.
- The basic education graduates.
- The Service and economic sectors.

13. **Period of Implementation:** 2007-2010.

14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Technical Education & vocational training.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[3/4/1]

GFS-7097

1. **Sector:** Higher Education & Scientific Research.
2. **Programme name:** Capacity Building.
3. **Project name:** Faculty of Medicine & Educational Hospital, Taiz university.
4. **Project Location:** Taiz University.
5. **Project Objectives:** Creating a suitable educational environment in addition to the medical services to the people.
6. **Project Components:** Constructing & equipping the faculty of medicine and the educational hospital.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Misr Consulting Engineers(MCE).
 - *Type of Study:* Feasibility Study & Detailed Designs.
 - *Date of Completion:* End of 2006 (expected).
- 8- Project Cost: 16.09 Million Dollars.
- 9- Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding: (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	3.21	0.00	0.00	0.72	0.72	0.72	2.17	1.04
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gap	12.88	0.00	0.00	0.51	0.77	1.02	2.30	10.58
Total	16.09	0.00	0.00	1.23	1.49	1.74	4.47	11.62

10- **Operation and Maintenance Cost 800.000 Dollars per year.**

11- **Project Benefits:**

- Achieving the national higher education strategy.
- Providing educational and health services to the faculty of medicine students as well as the local society
- Submitting the health services and participating in increasing the health services coverage.
- Granting the faculty students the chance for applying their educational knowledge.
- Improving the quality of health services

12- **Beneficiary:** the university students, and the local society.

13- **Period of Implementation:**2008-2012

14- **Implementing Agency:** Taiz University.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[3/4/2]

GFS-7097

1. **Sector:** Higher Education & Scientific Research.
2. **Programme name:** Capacity Building.
3. **Project name:** Educational Hospital, Sana'a University.
4. **Project Location:** Sana'a University.
5. **Project Objectives:** Creating a suitable educational environment in addition to the medical services to the people.
6. **Project Components:** Constructing & equipping Sana'a educational hospital.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Dar Al-Omran (Jordanian).
 - *Type of Study:* Feasibility Study & Detailed Designs.
 - *Date of Completion:* Mid of 2008 (expected).
8. **Project Cost:** 65.31 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	9.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.02	1.28	2.30	7.50
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gap	55.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.53	2.04	3.57	51.94
Total	65.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.55	3.32	5.87	59.44

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 7.000.000 Dollars per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Achieving the national higher education strategy.
 - Providing educational and health services to the faculty of medicine students as well as the local society.
 - Submitting the health services and participating in increasing the health services coverage.
 - Granting the faculty students the chance for applying their educational knowledge.
 - Improving the quality of health services
12. **Beneficiary:** The University students, and the local society.
13. **Period of Implementation:** 2009-2013.
14. **Implementing Agency:** Sana'a University.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[3/4/3]

GFS-7097

1. **Sector:** Higher Education & Scientific Research.
2. **Programme name:** Capacity Building.
3. **Project name:** Educational Hospital, Aden University.
4. **Project Location:** Aden University.
5. **Project Objectives:** Creating a suitable educational environment in addition to the medical services to the people.
6. **Project Components:** Constructing & equipping Aden educational hospital.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Arabtech , Jordan.
 - *Type of Study:* Feasibility Study & Detailed Designs.
 - *Date of Completion:* Mid of 2007(expected).
8. **Project Cost:** 62.69 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding: (Million Dollars)**

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	6.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.51	1.01	5.26
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gap	56.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.53	2.04	3.57	52.85
Total	62.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.03	2.55	4.58	58.11

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 3.000.000 Dollars per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Achieving the national higher education strategy.
 - Providing educational and health services to the faculty of medicine students as well as the local society.
 - Submitting the health services and participating in increasing the health services coverage.
 - Granting the faculty students the chance for applying their educational knowledge.
 - Improving the quality of health services
12. **Beneficiary:** the university students, and the local society.
13. **Period of Implementation:** 2009-2013.
14. **Implementing Agency:** Aden University.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[3/4/4]

GFS-7097

1. **Sector:** Higher Education & Scientific Research.
2. **Programme name:** Capacity Building.
3. **Project name:** Equipments & Labs.
4. **Project Location:** All Universities.
5. **Project Objectives:**
 - Securing the necessary equipment for lecture halls.
 - Equipping the laboratories.
 - Introducing the electronic educational system and remote teaching.
6. **Project Components:**
 - Equipping & furnishing number of faculties and lecture halls.
 - Maintaining and replacing the existing buildings.
 - Providing some of the faculties with labs.
 - Introducing the remote teaching system.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Ministry of Higher Education & Scientific Research.
 - *Type of Study:* Higher Education Strategy.
 - *Date of Completion:* 2005.
8. **Project Cost:** 33.58 Million Dollars
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	6.71	0.00	0.00	2.24	2.24	2.23	6.71	
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Gap	26.87	0.00	0.00	8.96	8.95	8.95	26.87	
Total	33.58	0.00	0.00	11.20	11.19	11.18	33.58	

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 1.000.000 Dollar per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Improving the educational environment.
 - Improving the quality of outcome.
 - Improving the universities enrollment capacity.
 - Improving the teaching quality.
 - Granting the students & researchers with the scientific tools to cope with science development.
 - Providing the market with the necessary qualified and specialized cadars.
12. **Beneficiary:** The students in the Yemeni universities.
13. **Period of Implementation:** 2008-2010.
14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Higher Education & Scientific Research.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[4/3/1]

GFS-703

1. **Sector:** Interior and Security/ Good Governance.
2. **Programme name:** Development of Coastal Guards.
3. **Project name:** Construction of Coastal Guards control centres.
4. **Project Location:** Coastal Governorates.
5. **Project Objectives:**
 - To provide the head office and branches with the proper infrastructure aiming to protect Yemen and Regional maritime borders.
 - To provide equipment device and mean of transport, and enhance its role in combating trespassers to achieve stability and security.
6. **Project Components:** Construct monitoring unit and equip it with necessary navigation equipment and materilas.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Italian Firm.
 - *Type of Study:* Technical.
 - *Date of Completion:* 2000.
8. **Project Cost:** 57.75Million Dollars
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	35.0	0.00	5.10	5.10	1.20	10.71	22.11	12.89
Foreign	12.55	0.00	6.43	6.12	0.00	0.00	12.55	0.00
Gap	10.20	0.00	0.00	1.70	2.04	2.55	6.29	3.91
Total	57.75	0.00	11.53	12.92	3.24	13.26	40.95	16.80

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 5345thousand Dollar per year.
11. **Project Benefits:** Protecting the yemeni shores and conservation of fisheries
12. **Beneficiary:** National Economy as a whole.
13. **Period of Implementation:** 2007-2011
14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Interior and Security

PROJECT SHEET

PIP-[3/5/1]

GFS-7073

1. **Sector:** Public Health and population.
2. **Programme name:** Hospitals.
3. **Project name:** 18 Hospitals.
4. **Project Location:** Several Governorates.
5. **Project Objectives:**
 - Increasing the area covered with health services.
 - Improving the health services.
6. **Project Components:**
 - Constructing and equipping 5 Governorate hospitals.
 - Constructing and equipping 13 Rural hospitals.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Ministry of Public Health of Population.
 - *Type of Study:* Detailed Design.
 - *Date of Completion:* 2005.
8. **Project Cost:** 149.30 Million Dollars
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	23.79	0.00	0.91	4.19	5.13	6.00	16.23	7.56
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gap	125.51	0.00	2.94	23.17	26.48	28.83	81.42	44.09
Total	149.30	0.00	3.85	27.36	31.60	34.83	97.65	51.65

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 1.470.000 Dollars per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Providing medical services to the people in the governorate and rural areas.
 - improve the productivity and age.
12. **Beneficiary:** population in the urban & rural areas.
13. **Period of Implementation:** 2007-2011.
14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Public Health and population

PROJECT SHEET

PIP-[3/5/2]

GFS-7071

1. **Sector:** Public Health and population.
2. **Programme name:** Health Centres & Complexes.
3. **Project name:** 101 Health Centres.
4. **Project Location:** All governorates except Al-Jawf.
5. **Project Objectives:**
 - Raising the health coverage up to 70 %.
 - Decreasing the sickness mortality rates among children.
 - Decreasing the sickness mortality rates among women at pregnancy age.
 - Decreasing the sickness mortality rates in the covered areas with health services.
6. **Project Components:**
 - Constructing and equipping 101 health centres.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Ministry of Public Health of Population.
 - *Type of Study:* Detailed Design.
 - *Date of Completion:* 2005.
8. **Project Cost:** 36.07 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	10.82	0.00	0.00	2.82	3.59	4.41	10.82	
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Gap	25.25	0.00	0.00	6.68	8.53	10.05	25.25	
Total	36.07	0.00	0.00	9.49	12.12	14.46	36.07	

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 720.000 Dollars per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Social services.
 - Providing health services to the people in their villages.
 - Reducing mortality rates among mothers and children.
12. **Beneficiary:** The local people.
13. **Period of Implementation:** 2008-2010.
14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Public Health and population

PROJECT SHEET

PIP-[3/5/3]

GFS-7074

1. **Sector:** Public Health and population.
2. **Programme name:** Health Units.
3. **Project name:** 312 Health units.
4. **Project Location:** All governorates except Sana'a, Aden & Almahra.
5. **Project Objectives:**
 - Increasing the health services by 70%.
 - Reducing the sickness of mortality rates among children.
 - Reducing the sickness of mortality rates among females in pregnancy age.
 - Reducing the sickness of mortality rates among the people in the local societies.
6. **Project Components:**
 - Constructing and equipping 312 health units.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Ministry of Public Health of Population.
 - *Type of Study:* Detailed Design.
 - *Date of Completion:*2005.
8. **Project Cost:** 23.88 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source	Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	4.78	0.00	0.00	1.15	1.64	1.99	4.78
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gap	19.10	0.00	0.00	4.5	6.59	8.01	19.10
Total	23.88	0.00	0.00	5.65	8.23	10.00	23.88

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 70.000 Dollars per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Providing the children with the needed health services for the purpose of reducing the epidemics especially among children and mothers.
 - Providing the basic health services and first aids.
12. **Beneficiary:** local people in the rural areas.
13. **Period of Implementation:**2008-2010.
14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Public Health and population

PROJECT SHEET

PIP-[3/5/4]

GFS-7071

1. **Sector:** Public Health and population.
2. **Programme name:** Hospitals and specialized Centres.
3. **Project name:** 22 hospital and Specialized Centres.
4. **Project Location:** Several governorates.
5. **Project Objectives:**
 - Reducing the mortality rates among mothers
 - Increasing the birth under medical supervision.
 - Increasing the health coverage for mother care during pregnancy.
 - Increasing the birth control usage.
6. **Project Components:**
 - Constructing and equipping 22 hospitals and specialized centres.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:*
 - *Type of Study:* (N.A) at present.
 - *Date of Completion:*
8. **Project Cost:** 222.49 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	33.38	0.00	2.53	4.65	6.56	7.08	20.82	12.56
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gap	189.11	0.00	1.45	27.21	33.00	37.00	98.66	90.45
Total	222.49	0.00	3.98	31.86	39.56	44.08	119.48	103.01

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 10.000.000 Dollars per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Improving the health service for mothers during pregnancy and delivery .
 - Reducing the mortality rates.
 - Providing health services against the most dangerous diseases in order to increase the productivity, age rate and reducing travelling overseas for medical treatment.
12. **Beneficiary:** The local people.
13. **Period of Implementation:** 2007-2012.
14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Public Health and population.

PROJECT SHEET

PIP-[3/5/5]

GFS-7074

1. **Sector:** Public Health and population.
2. **Programme name:** Primary Health Care.
3. **Project name:** primary health care and other health programs.
4. **Project Location:** All governorates.
5. **Project Objectives:**
 - Increasing the basic health services up to 70%.
6. **Project Components:**
 - Constructing and equipping 28 project for T.B, Malaria, Aides, Child health care and vaccination... etc.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:*
 - *Type of Study:* (N.A) at present.
 - *Date of Completion:*
8. **Project Cost:** 319.97Million Dollars
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	91.39	0.00	0.00	24.73	28.12	35.24	88.09	3.3
Foreign	8.98	0.00	0.00	8.98	0.00	0.00	8.98	0.00
Gap	219.60	0.00	0.00	46.75	51.96	56.89	155.60	64.00
Total	319.97	0.00	0.00	80.46	80.08	92.13	252.67	67.30

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 1.000.000Dollars per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Covering most of the population with the basic health services.
12. **Beneficiary:** The local people.
13. **Period of Implementation:** 2008-2011.
14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Public Health and population.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[3./5/6]

GFS-7073

1. **Sector:** Public Health and population.
2. **Programme Name:** Population.
3. **Project Name:** Population activities Support Project.
4. **Project Location:** Nationwide.
5. **Project Objectives:** Improving control over population growth to achieve resource sustainability through the use of a mix of instruments that over the longer term will contribute to reduction in total fertility rate through reductions in infant, child and material mortality rates.
6. **Project Components:**
 - Support to family planning & productive health programs.
 - Contraceptive commodity supply.
 - Support to basic child and maternal health programs.
 - Dissemination of population education.
 - Awareness campaign on HIV issues.
 - Different activities on gender issues.
 - Capacity building and partnership.
 - Studies and research.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting firm:* World Bank.
 - *Type of Study:* (Country Assistance Strategy).
 - *Date of Completion:*.
8. **Project Cost:** 44 Million Dollars
9. **Cost distribution by years of PIP according to source of funding : Million US \$**

Funding Sources		Expected Investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
Government	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	1.50	3.00	
Foreign	33.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	12.50	12.50	33.00	
Gap	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	8.00	
Total Cost	44.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	18.00	18.00	44.00	

10. **Operation and maintenance** cost is about 110.000 Dollar per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Improved control on population growth.
 - Reducing population pressure.
 - Increasing resource sustainability.
12. **Beneficiaries:** All population.
13. **Period of Implementation:** (2007-2010).
14. **Implementing Agency:** National Population Council - Technical Secretariat.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-4/3/2]

GFS-7011

1. **Sector:** Civil Service / Good Governance.
2. **Programme Name:** Reform Program.
3. **Project Name:** Civil Service modernization and retrenchment.
4. **Project Location:** Nationwide.
5. **Project Objectives:** Help the government to increase salaries of productive civil servants and financing retrenchment of civil servants and improve core systems and change management.
6. **Project Components:**
 - **Retrenchment of civil servants.**
 - Identification of surplus workers and transfer of these workers to the civil service fund (through the restructuring process).
 - Assistance packages compensation, and early retirements.
 - Technical assistance for monitoring and evaluation of the impact of assistance packages, and feedback of information into updating of appropriate packages.
 - **Re-structuring Government Agencies.**
 - Technical assistance to design and develop the policies, guidelines, operating practices and procedures, appropriate rules and regulations.
 - **Improve Core Systems.**
 - Human Resources Management System.
 - Personnel Information Management System.
 - Job classification system.
 - **Capacity Building and Change Management.**
 - Strengthening institutions and provide training.
 - Build program management capacity.
 - Build change management capacity
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting firm:* World Bank.
 - *Type of Study:* (Country Assistance Strategy CAS III 2006-2009)
 - *Date of Completion:* expected to start in 2008.
8. **Project Cost:** 354.60 Million Dollars .

9. Cost distribution by years of PIP according to source of funding : Million US \$

Funding Sources		Expected Investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
Government	30.46	0.00	0.00	9.14	10.66	10.66	30.46	
Foreign	50.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	17.50	17.50	50.00	

Gap	274.14	0.00	0.00	82.24	95.95	95.95	274.14	
Total Cost	354.60	0.00	0.00	106.38	124.11	124.11	354.60	

10. **Operation and maintenance** cost is about 886.500 Dollar per year.

11. **Project Benefits:**

- Remove (60000) unqualified and surplus civil servants from the payroll.
- Free up resources that can be used in part to increase the salaries of productive civil servants. Without such wage adjustments, the government will not be able to recruit, retain, nor motivate high quality staff.
- Redefine the role of state, clarify responsibilities.
- Deliver services to the public in a timely and efficient manner.
- Analyze staff requirements, introduce job descriptions and identify surplus staff.
- Remove duplications and overlaps, develop new roles and missions, realign functions and develop new policies in line with the new mandates, including decentralization initiatives.
- Reduce the size and improve organization of ministries, authorities, agencies, etc.
- Link between the personnel and financial management systems.
- Well-functioning public administration relies on a number and variety of core systems.
- Technical training program for users of new core systems.
- Implement training programs

12. **Beneficiaries:** Public and Private Sector Servants.

13. **Period of Implementation:**2008-2010.

14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Civil Services and Insurance.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-4/3/3]

GFS-7011

1. **Sector:** Judiciary / Good Governance.
2. **Programme Name:** Reform Program.
3. **Project Name:** Capacity Building & Judicial Independence Support Project.
4. **Project Location:** Nationwide.
5. **Project Objectives:** strengthening nascent democratic institutions and fighting corruption through activities aimed at expanding and supporting Judicial independence as well as strengthening the rule of law .
6. **Project Components:**
 - **Expanding Judicial independence:-**
 - Amendment of law of the Judiciary.
 - Strengthening the general secretariat of supreme judicial council SJC.
 - Strengthening Judicial Inspection Board.
 - Strengthening the High Judicial Intitute curriculum.
 - **Rule of law**
 - Development of commercial courts.
 - Development of public funds courts.
 - Strengthening the Land & Survey Authority.
 - Conducting two pilott cities on land reform.
 - **Additional – Anti- Corruption Measures.**
 - Establishment of independent Anti- Corruption Body.
 - Enhancing the Anti- Corruption coordination mechanisms.
 - Puplic awareness campaign.
 - **Project management unit support.**
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting firm:* Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation.
 - *Type of Study:* Millennium Challenge Account (MCA).
 - *Date of Completion:* expected to start in 2008.
8. **Project Cost:** 34.65 Million Dollars
9. **Cost distribution by years of PIP according to source of funding : Million US \$**

Funding Sources		Expected Investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
Government	3.15	0.00	0.00	0.95	1.10	1.10	3.15	
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Gap	31.50	0.00	0.00	9.45	11.02	11.03	31.50	
Total Cost	34.65	0.00	0.00	10.40	12.12	12.13	34.65	

10. Operation and maintenance cost is about 86.62 thousand Dollar per year.

11. Project Benefits:

Accomplishing benchmarks within this project will considerably:-

- Enhance independence of Yemeni Judiciary and enable its impartiality by targeting Judicial governance structure, Judge capacity and court administration effectiveness.
- Public awareness, respect and support for Judiciary will be improved thus improving rule of law.
- Better accountability mechanisms through the restructured bodies will reduce corruption. These actions will give more credibility to the investment environment needed for the private sector and thus creating job opportunities. Furthermore, Yemen's scores in good governance indicators will be improved.

12. Beneficiaries: The ultimate goal of this project will be directly felt by the Yemeni people through cutting levels of bureaucracy and reducing corrupt practices.

13. Period of Implementation:2008-2010.

14. Implementing Agency: Ministry of Planning &International Coopratiion in consultation with MF, COCA, Supreme Judicial Council (SJC), Land & Survy Authority (LSA).

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-4/3/4]

GFS-7011

1. **Sector:** Good Governance.
2. **Programme Name:** Capacity Building.
3. **Project Name:** Empowerment of Women (Gender Support Project).
4. **Project Location:** Nationwide.
5. **Project Objectives:** Development of institutional capacity, upgrading and empowerment of women to be more binding to economic growth and more effective in business workforce and the development process.
6. **Project Components:**
 - Enhancement of the institutional capacity:
 - Constructing & equipping of (6) new branches (Women National Committee).
 - Rehabilitation of (5) existing branches.
 - Economic empowerment of women.
 - Training in management of business enterprises.
 - Training in competitive investment practices and activities addressing growth of women entrepreneurs.
 - Undertaking specialized studies in relation to gender issues.
 - Awareness and outreach campaign.
 - Activities related to increase of girl's education.
 - Activities related to health services.
 - Activities related to gender equality in the different spheres.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting firm:* Women National Committee.
 - *Type of Study:* National Strategy for Women Development.
 - *Date of Completion:* 2005.
8. **Project Cost:** 6 Million Dollars
9. **Cost distribution by years of PIP according to source of funding : Million US \$**

Funding Sources		Expected Investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
Government	1.40	0.00	0.00	0.47	0.47	0.46	1.40	
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Gap	4.60	0.00	0.00	1.53	1.53	1.54	4.60	
Total Cost	6.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	6.00	

10. **Operation and maintenance** cost is about 15.000 Dollar per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Enabling women to be more effective in doing business.
 - Improving the living standards of households, and specially women.
 - Achieving equality in distribution of resources.
 - Increasing classrooms for girls education.
 - Increasing health services availability.

– Increasing women percentage of the workforce.

12. **Beneficiaries:** Women laborforce, poor households and Gender in general.
13. **Period of Implementation:**2008-2010.
14. **Implementing Agency:** Women National Committee in the Headquarter and branches in the different Governorates

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[6/1/]

GFS-710

1. **Sector:** Social security and protection network.
2. **Programme name:** Social Fund for Development.
3. **Project name:** Social Fund for Development (phase 3)
4. **Project Location:** All governorates.
5. **Project Objectives:**
 - Income generation through small enterprises and labor intensive projects.
 - Assist poor people to access essential social services (health, education, water, roads...etc).
 - Achieve community participation and partnership.
 - Developing skills of the beneficiaries to be able to study and execute projects.
 - Securing jobs through development projects.
6. **Project Components:**
 - Local community infrastructure.
 - Capacity building.
 - Small and micro enterprises.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Government in conjunction with international donators.
 - *Type of Study:* Social protection strategy.
 - *Date of Completion:* 2003.
8. **Project Cost:** 702.58 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	166.12	0.00	0.00	50.41	50.0	30.85	132.26	33.86
Foreign	188.69	0.00	0.00	4.02	27.94	0.00	31.96	156.73
Self	16.99	0.00	0.00	1.97	3.37	3.37	8.71	8.28
Gap	330.78	0.00	0.00	52.78	60.6	63.45	176.83	153.95
Total	702.58	0.00	0.00	109.18	142.91	97.67	349.76	352.82

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** is about 702 thousand dollars per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - achieving 7710 projects within the third plan 2006 – 2010 distributed as follows:
 - Education 23%.
 - Roads 3%.
 - Cultural Heritage 1%.
 - Water 8%.
 - Environment 2%.
 - Health 4%.
 - SNGs 4%.
 - Integrated intervention 2%.
 - Institutional training and support 8%.
 - Agriculture 2%.
 - In tensive labor projects 26%.
 - Small and micro enterprises strategy program 17%
 - 12 million temporary jobs will be available.
 - rate of enrolment in the basic education will increase by 15% among children of 6 – 14 years of age.

- Targeted groups and individuals utilize 70 – 80 % of the SFD-supported health facilities.
- Improved health conditions, access to water and increased cultivated areas.
- Creation of income in areas experiencing insufficient services.
- Making the essential services available.
- Community access to specific services in primary health care centers.
- SNGs children's protection including disabled and orphans.

12. **Beneficiaries:** 29.2 million beneficiaries.

13. **Period of Implementation:** 2008 – 2012.

14. **Implementing Agency:** Social Fund for Development.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[6/2/]

GFS-710

1. **Sector:** Social security and protection network.
2. **Programme name:** Public Works.
3. **Project name:** Public Works (phase 3)
4. **Project Location:** All governorates.
5. **Project Objectives:** improve the living standards of beneficiaries through water and sanitary, roads, agriculture and other social services projects.
6. **Project Components:**
 - Small and micro enterprises .
 - Equipment and materials.
 - Training.
7. **Project Study Status:**
 - *Consulting Firm:* Government in coordination with international donnors.
 - *Type of Study:* Social protection strategy.
 - *Date of Completion:* 2003.
8. **Project Cost:** 301.38 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	28.44	0.00	4.29	4.68	6.51	6.99	22.47	5.97
Foreign	90.22	0.00	16.14	16.93	7.76	8.00	48.84	41.38
Self	15.38	0.00	3.15	4.73	2.76	2.37	13.00	2.38
Gap	167.34	0.00	13.72	21.75	37.81	45.85	119.13	48.21
Total	301.38	0.00	37.30	48.09	54.84	63.21	203.44	97.94

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** 523 thousand Dollar per year.
11. **Project Benefits:** Achieving 4675 projects distributed within the third plan 2006-2010 as follows:
 - health 5%.
 - education 40%.
 - water and sanitary 15%.
 - roads 15%.
 - agriculture and rainwater harvesting 20.
 - social affairs, etc. 5%.
 - Securing 10 million temporary jobs.
 - Improving the living Standards of people in the remote poverty stricken areas.
 - Boosting enrolment in the basic education.
 - Improving health and environmental situation.
 - Optimum utilization of the harvested rainwater for agriculture.
12. **Beneficiaries:** The number of beneficiaries in millions by sectors are as follows:
 - Health 1.62.
 - Education 12.96.
 - Water and sanitary 4.9.
 - Roads 5.24.

- Agriculture and rainwater harvesting 6.12.
 - Social affairs 1.625.
13. **Period of Implementation:** 2007 – 2011.
 14. **Implementing Agency:** Public Works Project implementation unit.

PROJECT PROFILE

PIP-[6/3/]

GFS-710

1. **Sector:** Social security and protection network.
2. **Programme name:** Community and Productive Families Development National Program.
3. **Project name:** Productive Families.
4. **Project Location:** All governorates.
5. **Project Objectives:** Community and productive families services centers to reduce the poverty level especially among women.
6. **Project Components:**
 - Productive families centers.
 - Equipment, training the poor families covered by the social security.
7. **Project Study Status:** Social protection strategy.
 - *Consulting Firm:*
 - *Type of Study:*
 - *Date of Completion:*
8. **Project Cost:** 37.73 Million Dollars.
9. **Cost Distribution by years of PIP according to Source of Funding:** (Million Dollars)

Funding Source		Expected investments 2006-2010						Amount to be used in the next 5-year plan
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
government	8.01	0.00	0.31	0.35	0.41	0.89	1.96	6.05
Foreign		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gap	29.72	0.00	0.79	1.05	1.57	1.83	5.23	24.49
Total	37.73	0.00	1.10	1.40	1.97	2.72	7.19	30.54

10. **Operation and Maintenance Cost:** is about 28 thousand dollars per year Dollar per year.
11. **Project Benefits:**
 - Achieving goals of poverty alleviation strategy.
12. **Beneficiaries:** 56800 person.
13. **Period of Implementation:** 2007 – 2012.
14. **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Labor & Social Affairs.