THE REPUBLIC OF YEMEN
STATEMENT AT
ANNUAL WORKSHOP FOR LDCS NATIONAL
FOCAL POINTS.

BY:
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Mr. Chair,
Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the European Commission and the Office of the High Representative for LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS for organizing and hosting this Workshop.

I have the honor to join this very important workshop and to deliver this statement focusing on the efforts in implementing the IPoA through national development strategies.

Mr. Chair,

Let me first talk about the period between (2011-2014).
The government of Yemen had worked very hard to mainstream the goals and targets of the IPoA in its ambitious development plans that were presented in the framework of the government’s program of work which was ratified by the Parliament on December 28, 2011.

The government of Yemen has been making substantial efforts to implement the IPoA and is committed to adopt effective measures aiming to achieve the overarching goal of overcoming structural challenges to eradicate poverty and graduating the country from the LDC status.

Yemen has taken important measures to mainstream the IPoA into the development plans and programs along with a special focus on expanding productive capacities in a sustainable manner. Although the term ‘IPoA’ is not explicit in many of these documents, the national policy frameworks consider expansion of productive capacity in all segments of the economy as an integral component of its development strategies. Within the overall framework, strategic actions have also been spelled out to address the constraints and move forward.

Yemen has adopted key strategies including; inclusive, broad-based and sustainable economic growth by enhancing the contribution of government, private and cooperative sectors; develop physical infrastructure; enhance the
access, use and quality in social service sectors; enhance good governance and economic and social empowerment of the targeted groups and areas; and implement development programs in line with climate change adaptation. Similarly, the plan has accorded energy, infrastructure, agriculture, tourism, basic education and health, drinking water and sanitation, trade and governance as priority sectors. These strategies and priorities, which are in line with the IPoA, have served as a useful basis for sectoral resources allocation decisions.

Mr. Chair,

As everyone knows, since September 2014, Yemen is passing through a very hard time due to the Hothies-Saleh military coup, which have taken over the state's institutions. This has negatively impacted the modest development process, causing a complete reverse in developmental gains achieved before the outbreak of the conflict. Yemen's economy has, consequently, shrank by 28%, causing steep decline in the standard of living and deterioration in the humanitarian situation. According to the ICRC Chief, the destruction in the physical infrastructure in 5 months of has exceeded the destruction of Syrian infrastructure in 5 years of the civil war.

Having said that, the government of Yemen is joining peace talks in Geneva and we believe that we cannot step to achieve development unless we achieve sustainable peace. We are keen to hit this in our peace engagement that is led by the UN Secretary General Special Envoy.

In our post-conflict and reconstruction plan, IPoA is in the forefront of our efforts. The government main focus is on the rehabilitation of the destroyed infrastructures, especially in the energy sector.

We are confident that we will not be left behind by our partners, whom we seek support and assistance for the most of the reconstruction efforts. IPoA will be the guiding document in our future development endeavor.

Thank you,