



Reforestation in Yemen: Combating Climate Change and Enhancing Food Security Yemen

Ongoing since 1975

Nutrition, Climate & Food
Systems Transformation

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What is it about?

In Yemen, reforestation is more than planting trees – it's a lifeline for communities. Since 1975, Yemen has been reshaping its landscapes to combat climate change, restore ecosystems and strengthen food security. This story highlights the innovative and community-driven efforts that have not only revitalized agriculture but also promoted long-term sustainability. Reforestation is a critical tool to restore degraded land, prevent soil erosion and shield food crops from wind, sandstorms and other environmental threats, ensuring environmental resilience and improved nutrition.



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FAO emergencies and resilience

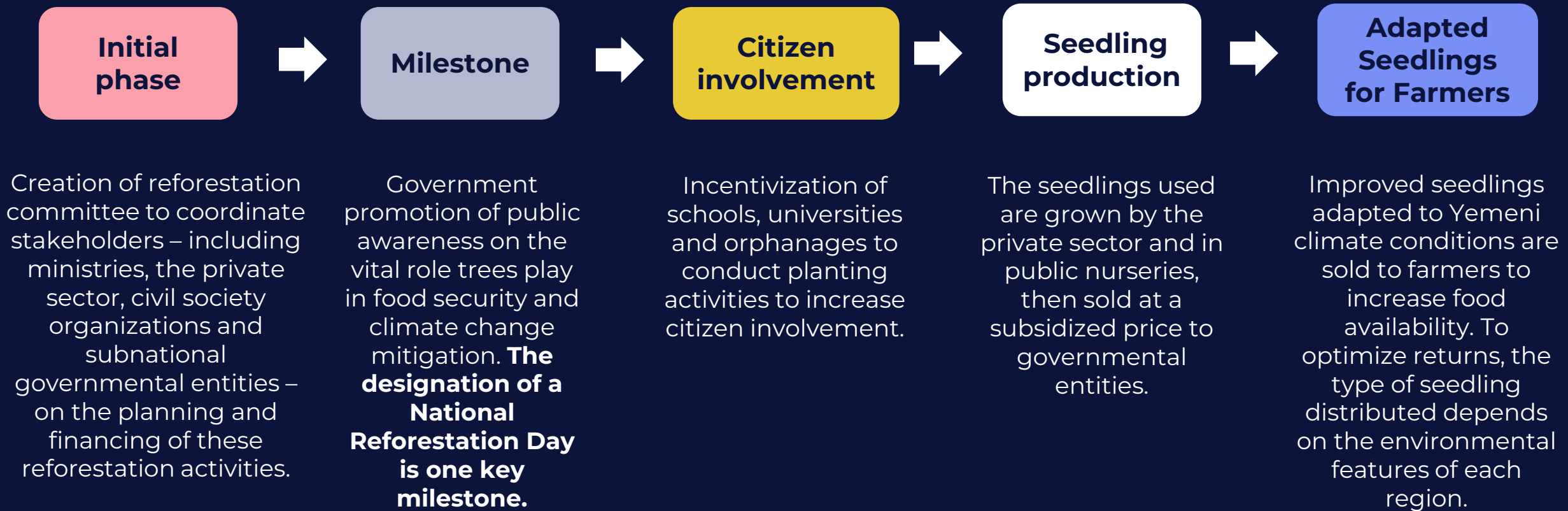
What are the objectives of the success story?

- **Revitalize agriculture:** Demonstrate how reforestation combats climate change and enhances food production and consumption.
- **Empower communities:** Showcase how local engagement in tree planting can drive agricultural resilience.
- **Strengthen sustainability:** Highlight effective strategies for government and community collaboration in environmental stewardship.

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How did it happen?



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Stakeholders



Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Fisheries

Spearheaded planning and funding



Private sector

Supplied and distributed seedlings



Media

Amplified the message and engaged the public



FAO

Provided financial support and technical assistance

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What is the outcome of the success story?

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The reforestation initiative has led to a surge in coffee, almond and Sidr honey production, enhancing food availability and affordability.



Farmers' incomes have risen, and the country has reduced its reliance on imports.



The nutritional status of both farmers and their communities have likely improved, as part of the harvest is used for personal consumption.



Improved irrigation patterns and environmental protection have safeguarded water resources and boosted Yemen's agricultural yields.



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Challenges and solutions

- Challenges included inadequate public nursery infrastructure and inconsistent domestic and external funding.
- Solutions involved allocating ministry funding and strengthening partnerships with international and local stakeholders to support agricultural cooperatives, bolster seedling production, and secure required operational costs.

Recommendations

- **Secure funding:** Allocate dedicated budget lines for reforestation.
- **Collaborate globally:** Partner with international organizations for support.
- **Adapt locally:** Customize seedling types based on regional environmental condition.
- **Provide technical training** to extension officers on climate change and sustainable forest management.
- **Boost awareness:** Launch media campaigns to galvanize public support.

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MORE INFORMATION

This is a country-led submission, not originally drafted by the SUN Movement Secretariat.
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