

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in partnership with the Small and Micro Enterprise Promotion Service (SMEPS), and the Public Works Project (PWP)

[Sustainable Fishery Development in Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (SFISH) (P178143)]

Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

Updated on 2 April 2023

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Acronyms

| | |
|----------|---|
| CHM | Complaint Handling Mechanism |
| COVID-19 | Corona Virus Disease 19 |
| CT | Cash Transfer |
| ECRP | Emergency Crisis Response Project |
| ESAP | Environmental and Social Action Plan |
| ESMP | Environmental and Social Management Plan |
| ESS | Environmental and Social Standard |
| FAQ | Frequently Asked Questions |
| FGD | Focus Group Discussion |
| GBV | Gender Based Violence |
| GM | Grievance Mechanism |
| IDP | Internally Displaced Person |
| KII | Key Informant Interview |
| PME | Planning Monitoring and Evaluation |
| PMU | Project Management Unit |
| PSEA | Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse |
| PWP | Public Works Project |
| SMEPS | Small and Micro Enterprise Promotion Service |
| SOPs | Standard Operating Procedures |
| SWF | Social Welfare Fund |
| TPM | Third Party Monitoring |
| UASC | Unaccompanied or Separated Children |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Program |
| UNESCO | United Nations Education, Science and Cultural Organization |
| UNFPA | United Nations Fund for Population Activities |
| WFP | World Food Programme |
| WG | Working Group |

1. Introduction/Project Description

Funded and supported by the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA), the Development Objective of the Project is to strengthen regional fishery information management and improve capacity for sustainable production and economic opportunities for beneficiaries across the fishery value chain in Yemen.

The SFISH Project is an Investment Project Finance (IPF) with the option for additional resources and countries based on the demand and readiness. The Project's investments of goods, works, services for physical investments, operating costs and technical assistance. Most of the physical investments would be made at the national level, while technical assistance would be implemented at both the national and regional level. Financing agreement was signed on 21/June/2022

The Project will achieve theory of change with an integrated approach that combines: (i) supports to strengthen institutional capacity and data systems of PERSGA at the regional level, Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Fish Wealth's MAIFW in Yemen, (ii) investment in critical infrastructure related to fish production, processing, cold storage and marketing in participating countries ensuring disability mobility and energy efficiency related to infrastructure ; (iii) supports for the (refugee and host community) beneficiaries (micro and small enterprises of fishermen) in Yemen in terms of training and capacity development related to sustainable fishing practices and improving access to finance for to access critical inputs and upgrade fishing crafts and gears; (iv) a flexible design approach, which (a) adapts to the changing needs resulting from the ongoing conflict in Yemen and other risks in the region, (b) incorporates feedback from stakeholder engagement, and (c) creates opportunities for other countries in the region to participate in the future; and (v) reduce vulnerability of fisheries sector to climate change impacts. The Project also promotes improved governance and institutional capacity for sustainable growth of the fishery sector and regional integration. It takes the following assumptions which are external to the Project into consideration: (i) security in the region and countries will not deteriorate; (ii) inputs necessary for the project activities can be accessed by the countries and implementing agencies; (iii) local governments and communities support the Project; and (iv) COVID-19 restrictions will ease up.

UNDP is managing the Component 2 related to investments in Yemen and sub-component 3.2

1. **Component 1: Strengthening regional collaboration in management of marine fisheries and aquaculture in the RSGA region (approximately US\$3.5 million).** This component aims to strengthen and sustain regional collaboration through further development of PERSGA's data center for monitoring, assessment, knowledge management and sharing to support science-based management of fisheries in the RSGA, develop a regional platform for coordination of policies, legislation, management plans and measures for responsible fisheries and aquaculture and use of ecosystems approaches, and support to regional level capacity building and technical assistance program on management of living marine resources responding to both anthropogenic and climate induced changes including training, providing technical guidelines, support the development of policies, legislation, management plans and completion, ratification and implementation of relevant regional conventions, action plans and protocols.
2. **Component 2: Improving Economic Opportunities, Food Security and Effective Management of Fishery Production in Yemen (approximately US\$35.80 million).** This component includes two sub-components.¹

Sub-component 2.1. Improving the resilience of the fishery value chain for sustained livelihoods (approximately US\$35.7 million). This sub-component primarily aims to support actions to improve fishery production and quality by reducing post-harvest losses and by improving climate resilience and access to markets, thus contributing to restoring fishery sector related livelihoods and create economic opportunities by

¹ UNDP is currently undertaking an assessment and consultations with stakeholders that would provide inputs to further define areas such as beneficiary and other targets, implementing partners for different activities, scope of micro grants and call for proposals, etc.

providing technical assistance, goods, works, services and operating costs. Improving economic opportunities, this sub-component will contribute to the food security agenda by increasing household income of the beneficiaries to purchase food items. Through improved access to inputs (e.g., ice, fish-finding technology) for fishing, infrastructure and logistics support (e.g., refurbishing the damaged landing sites, improvement in storing and preservation, better processing facilities) and access to market, this sub-component aims to promote increased availability and better quality of fish products for local consumption and exports. Raising awareness of the nutritional benefits of fish and/or guidance on utilization including diversification of diets, this sub-component also aims to boost the local demand and consumption of fish products. The sub-component will develop key infrastructure including improved landing and auction sites, cold chain, and promote interaction and networks between fishers, micro and small fish processors, wholesalers, and retailers to improve access to markets in targeted coastal areas. It will also support the development and enhancement of a digital information management system to provide real time pricing information in different markets for fish products and to transmit early weather warnings to the fishers and fishing communities to improve climate resilience in the coastal communities. This sub-component will also facilitate the partnership with the relevant business associations and chambers in designing market-relevant training and capacity development programs for the fishers and micro and small businesses (with a focus on female-led businesses) in the fishery sector to enhance their economic opportunities.

Selection of targeted areas: The project is being implemented in coastal areas that are considered to be a priority for humanitarian food security/fisheries actions as the following:

- IPC phase 4 Governorates/districts/sub-districts - high priority; IPC phase 3 governorates - priority (kindly note that for certain kinds of activities e.g. emergency food assistance the target is all severely food insecure populations whether in IPC phase 4 or IPC phase 3 Governorates/districts/sub-districts)
 - Governorates/districts/sub-districts with high caseload of IDPs.
 - Districts with few Partners operational or present and/or districts with unmet needs/response gaps in sustainable fishery production interventions.
 - Governorates/districts/sub-districts meeting other vulnerability criteria as identified by authorities, community, or pertinent stakeholders.
 - Accessible governorates/districts. It's should eb accessible with no security concerns of clashes.
 - Number of fishermen, boats, fishermen associations and cooperatives.
 - Number of landing sites, status of infrastructure and needs.
 - Private sector, potentiality of value chain development, and access to markets including exports.
- For the proposed project funds under subcomponents 2.1 and 2.2, the governorate targeting analysis is based on intensity of people with food insecurity applying Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) 2 distress index areas classified as either Phase3, phase 4, and people in urgent needs (PIN) for Nutrition distress index phases 3,4 and or 5(Number of food insecure people in the governorate/district and their share of the total population of same area); Severity index which is composed of the indicator of the of people with food insecurity phases 3,4 and or 5 (Number of food insecure people in the governorate/district and their share of the total number of food insecurity people) with taken in mind the average of both. For PIN Nutrition distress index which is composed of the level and intensity of population in urgent need for assistance. Within targeted government/districts (population in urgent need for assistance in the governorate/district and their share of the total

² The food insecurity index is from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)-IPC; and the population in needs index is from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

population of same area), and Severity index which is composed of the indicator (Number of people in urgent need for assistance in the governorate/district and their share of the total population in urgent need for assistance) with taken in mind the average of both Severity & intensity. Additionally, other criteria were also included in the analysis, including accessibility, number of fisheries communities and landing sites, availability of private sector/value chain development, etc.

- Yemen coastal governorates include Hajjah, Taiz, Hudaydah, Aden, Lahj, Abyan, Shabwah, Hadramout, Socotra and Al-Mahrah. Applying security and accessibility risks, Hajjah, Hudayadah and Abyan governorates has been excluded as the project is not undertaken on emergency conditions. Private sector including operating of factories and companies are limited in Abyan and Socotra. In addition, linking and mobilizing private sector investment into the private sector required strong political to be at the highest level of the government and strong coordination of the implementing partner with other key government ministries and agencies in charge of private sector development and export promotion as this would impede entire implementation. IPC data review on feed security intensity (3 and 4 categories), nutrition severity as well as impact on productivity potential (the number of fisheries communities and landing sites, availability of private sector/value chain development) it is recommended to narrow the targeting to Aden, Hadramout, Shabwah and Al-Mahrah governorates. However, it was also recommended to include Lahj where the fisheries committees are very much close to Aden as well as include districts of Shabwa with Hadhramout, which could be linked with bundling exercise linking with FSSRP interventions in these governorates. Following are key aspects related to the selected governorates:
 - Aden, and Taiz (and Lahj) governorates: Aden Governorate is located on the coast of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden region, while Taiz and Larhj governorates in the western coastal areas, those areas included due to having the most severe needs across multiple sectors. Additionally, the is considerable existence of fisheries associations, societies, exporters agents. Furthermore, these areas have unique coastal and marine biodiversity, and its economic, historical, and social values, like Bab-Almandab strait, Alboriqah, Khour Omeirah and Raas-Al-Aerah, etc.
 - Hadramout and Al-Mahrah (and Shabwah) governorates: These areas have the most severe needs across multiple sectors, most of the fishermen's associations\Societies, private sectors are concentrated in these areas. Shabwah is targeted under the FSRRP, and these would create synergy of the different WB interventions.

(a) **Micro grants support** to fisher households and micro and small enterprises engaged in the fishing value chain on activities such as restoring artisanal fishery production, boat and engine rehabilitation, developing on-boat better storage facilities for fresh catches and to reduce post-harvest losses, purchase of modern fishing technologies (e.g. GPS navigation units and fish finder devices), provision of lifejackets (to increase the safety at sea of targeted fishermen), and fish processing, packaging, preservation, and marketing. The support will be only provided for fishing activities that do not contribute to destructive fishing practices, illegal fishing and fishing of protected species. This activity will target 9,000 direct beneficiaries and 52,000 indirect beneficiaries. This activity will be led by the implementing partner, Small Micro Enterprise Promotion Service (SMEP).

(b) **Entrepreneurship and business development opportunities for women** in the fishery value chain aimed at restoring or establishing their livelihoods and developing and strengthening their own enterprises especially in fish processing, packaging, and marketing to improve income generation and livelihoods, and to maximize their benefits within the value chain. This activity will consultatively identify socially acceptable entrepreneurship opportunities for females in the project target areas and have measures to address potential gender-based violence associated with women participating in a male-dominated sector. This activity will target 4,000 women. This activity will be led by the implementing partner, SMEP with training provided through Technical Vocational Education Training (TVET) centers. Relevant business associations and

chambers at the local and national level will also be engaged in developing and delivering training and capacity development modules and to create business to business networks for accessing markets, improving quality and value of the fish products, and information sharing on good fishing practices, accessing relevant inputs, pricing of fish products in different markets, and to establish business linkages between these MSEs and larger wholesalers and retailers. The private sector, including fish exporters expressed their interests to partner with the project on these aspects as they benefit from fish produced sustainably and ensuring quality of fish that are critical for export

- (c) **Restore and develop key fishery assets (infrastructure and technologies)** including improving landing sites, supplying fixed and mobile cold storage facilities, use of clean technologies such as solar or wind energy for ice production and for energy generation for cold-storage facilities, and digital information system on pricing in different markets and capability to transmit early weather warnings to fishing communities. This activity will ensure opportunities for beneficiaries to participate in the civil works that would provide them with additional short-term income. The designs of the infrastructure will be climate resilient especially from potential flooding, inundation and sand accumulation and have provisions for differently abled beneficiaries to access them. They will also ensure gender-sensitive sanitary facilities and facility level solid and liquid waste management systems. This activity will develop at least 10 integrated facilities and will benefit 10,000 fishers and 1,400 auctioneers, traders and buyers directly and 69,000 indirect beneficiaries. This activity will be led by the implementing partner, Public Works Project (PWP). The digital information system will be hosted and maintained by the General Authority of Fishing (GAF). The system will (i) provide pricing information in different markets to the fishers and other economic actors along the value chain to improve access to information to all economic actors in the fishery sector; and (ii) transmit early weather warnings to the fishers and fishing communities to improve climate resilience in the coastal communities.
- (d) **Capacity building and training.** This include three sub activities and will target both men and women:
- (i) **Building capacity of fishery associations and cooperatives for improved services.** This activity provide technical and financial support to improve the service provision and management of a selected number of fishery associations and cooperatives in the target project governorates. The training will include management of the fishery associations/cooperative, sustainable capture fishery production, fish processing and storing including management of post-harvest losses, marketing, equipment supplies and services, credit and financial schemes, and social services, management of fishing grounds and quotas. Training will be led by TVET centers but will also include fisheries experts from academia and private sector (such as from financial institutions, fish exporters, etc.). This will target 175 persons.
 - (ii) **Training fishers and other relevant coastal community members on sustainable fishing practices and related aspects.** This activity strengthen the knowledge of fishers on long-term impacts of climate change and related potential adjustment to their livelihood, sustainable fishing practices so that marine ecosystem can withstand climate related shocks, use of advanced technologies (e.g. GPS), boat and equipment maintenance, handling and quality control of fresh catches, preservation of key habitats important for maintain fish diversity and fish breeding grounds, training in upstream and downstream activities of the fishery value chain, such as maintaining fishing nets, cleaning, processing, and handling fish products using appropriate health and sanitary measures, proper methods for drying and packaging fish. This will target 14,000 beneficiaries. Relevant local and national level business associations and chambers will be engaged in developing and delivering some of the trainings related to sustainable fishing practices, maintaining hygiene and sanitary aspects of handling, processing, and packaging fish products to maximize their market values. As mentioned above, Yemeni Fishery Exporters' Association expressed their interests to partner with the project on these aspects as their exports are affected by many of these factors related to sustainable fishing practices and preserving the quality of the catches.
 - (iii) **Awareness creation on the nutritional benefits of fish and guidance on utilization of fish as a key protein source.** This activity supports the development of awareness creation material and undertake

awareness creation campaigns targeting 87,500 engaged in the fishery value chain and an additional 500,000 persons targeted through awareness raising through various remote media such as radio and social media.

Sub-component 2.2. Governance systems and knowledge developed for effective management and climate resilience of fisheries (approximately US\$0.34 million). This sub-component aims at developing local governance systems and knowledge to effectively manage fisheries and ensure climate resilience that aligns with the fishery sector strategy of Yemen and will contribute to the implementation of the Protocol concerning fisheries and aquaculture for the RSGA. It will provide technical assistance, goods, services and operating costs in setting up and improving local systems and capacity of local authorities, fishery associations and cooperatives and other community-based groups that have a role in the management of fisheries and creating partnerships with private sector. This sub-component will be closely linked with fishery information management system at the RSGA level under Component 1 and related capacity building. It is expected that 270 staff from cooperatives, associations, local authorities and General Authority of Fisheries (GAF) that will be involved in the fisheries management planning process, 20 staff from GAF related to data collection, 30 staff from cooperatives on extension services and 90 staff from cooperatives and associations on related capacity building will be directly involved. This sub-component will support:

(a) Setting up of local fishery governance committees led by GAF that complements the implementation fishery strategies and regulations related to management of fisheries and other marine resources.

These local governance committees act as coordinating and consultative platforms for stakeholders (that included representatives from fishery authorities, fishers and other involved in the value chain, academia, and business chambers and associations) and will monitor the adherence of key principles important for effective management of fisheries such as regulating the fishery associations and cooperatives to provide equitable services to their membership, responsible fishing practices and community-based fishery management. The membership of the representatives for the committee and key management principles will be identified through a citizen engagement process and will be included in the POM.

(b) Establishing approaches for regular fishery data collection and reporting under limited capacity setting.

Regular collection of fishery data are important for local level governance decision making and also to contribute to regional reporting. Given the capacity and access limitations, utilization of a simplified fishery data indicators will assist to assess challenges that impacts the sector and proxy status of fish stocks. Community members will be trained to collect the data and compensated further contributing to their income.

(c) Study on fishery sector diversification and development of a business model.

Fishery sector diversification addresses challenges such as the over-exploitation of capture fishery, current limitations of accessing fishing areas due to high risk of conflict and piracy and respond to climate shocks. The project will undertake a study to assess the past efforts, opportunities, feasibility and inputs needed to diversify the sector and develop a business model for medium to long-term investments. The findings of the study will also contribute to fishery management plan.

(d) Developing local-level fishery management plans that will respond to short-term needs of the sector and beneficiaries under the current humanitarian context and to develop the medium to long-term needs of the sector.

These management plans also ensures the scarce resources to the fishery sector is better utilized and targeted reducing potential overlap of interventions and investments and create complementarity. It utilize evidence from fishery stock assessment that is conducted by FAO and other related studies undertaken recently including fishery value chain studies of United Nation Development Program (UNDP) and International Finance Corporation (IFC) and sector diagnostic by FAO and recently concluded, on-going and planned investments of various development partners. The project supports developing and piloting two management plans and will ensure they are climate informed. It will be developed using participatory approaches, especially consulting relevant line ministries and departments,

development partners, academia and think tanks, civil society organizations, international and local non-governmental organizations and private sector chambers and associations and utilizing the local fishery governance committees which monitorz the implementation of the plan, coordinate the support to effectively develop the fishery sector in targeted areas, make updates to respond to changing circumstances and needs and share knowledge.

3. **Component 3. Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation and Reporting (approximately US\$3.64 million).** This include two sub-components:

Sub-component 3.1. Project management, monitoring and evaluation and reporting by PERSGA (approximately US\$0.35). This sub-component component includes technical assistance, training, operating costs, and goods for PERSGA for management of the regional component ensuring technical, fiduciary, environmental and social, parameters. This also include implementation of the ongoing communication activities to raise awareness about the SFISH Program and implementation progress, ensure effective engagement of stakeholders at the RSGA level and develop and maintain a maintain a grievance mechanism (GM). PERSGA also closely coordinate with UNDP to ensure joint implementation of fishery data collection and reporting and related capacity building at the country level. It also support the implementation of ongoing communication activities to raise awareness about the Program and implementation progress.

Sub-component 3.2. Project management, monitoring and evaluation and reporting by UNDP (approximately US\$3,29). This component includes technical assistance, training, operating costs, and goods for UNDP for national implementation of the Yemen component ensuring technical, fiduciary, environmental and social, parameters. This also include implementation of the ongoing communication activities to raise awareness about the project and implementation progress and to ensure effective citizen engagement. This sub-component develop, conduct, and manage country-level monitoring and evaluation of investments, share information and results throughout the region. It also support the implementation of ongoing communication activities to raise awareness about the Program and implementation progress. This component also finance the setting up of a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system and Management Information System (MIS), and a third-party monitoring (TPM) mechanism and establish and maintain a GM. The M&E is expected to be strengthened by using the Geo-Enabling initiative for Monitoring and Supervision (GEMS)³ for real time data collection and reporting and feed into the M&E and MIS systems and by carrying out an additional rigorous impact evaluation to assess the suitability and impact of project interventions.

The project across all components also integrate COVID-19 awareness and preventive measures in the training events and awareness campaigns planned for beneficiaries, as well as provide necessary consumables such as masks and hand sanitizers. Awareness raising and training events follow precautionary measures described in workshop/training protocols and national guidelines including enforcing and maintaining adequate distancing during project activities. Activities that require presence of project beneficiaries such as consultations, training, etc. are being held in locations and during times that are convenient for both men and women.

2. Key Project Risks

³ The GEMS method enables project teams to use open-source tools for in-field collection of structured digital data that automatically feeds into a centralized M&E system and Management Information System (MIS). GEMS will also allow for establishing a digital platform for remote supervision, real-time environmental and social monitoring, and portfolio mapping for coordination with other relevant operations in the region.

Key project risks under **component 2**, include Substantial environmental and social” risks - particularly the worldwide outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and flooding in western parts of the country; and exchange rate volatility and increases in fuel prices / shortages across the country. Political and security risks include potential interference in project related activities which can result in project delays. Moreover, security and political tensions as well as armed conflict may result in the temporary suspension or reallocation of project activities. The recipient agencies (UNDP) and implementing partners (SMEPS and PWP) continue to monitor the situation and follow appropriate mitigation measures. Macroeconomic risks include the shortage of fuel along with the potential depreciation of the Yemeni Rial. This can lead to an increase to food prices and raised concerns that key services including medical efforts to combat COVID-19 are at risk. Operational risks include the global outbreak of COVID-19, and its effects on project activities including conducting wide public consultations for risk of infection.

Each infrastructure (sub project)’s ESMP/ESAP will be assessed and screened for potential social, environmental and OHS risks, developing required activities for mitigating such risks via a Mitigation Plan in line with updated WB ESF and UNDP’s Social and environmental safeguard policies and standards.

UNDP is committed to ensuring meaningful, effective, and informed participation of stakeholders and partners according to the program or project cycle which include early planning, problem identification and project or program design. Effective stakeholder engagement and participation enable easy project acceptance and local community ownership and empowerment of the social, environmental, OHS sustainability and benefit-sharing. This will lead to full participation and achieving the project’s outcomes and outputs with support of all stakeholders and reduce disagreement and conflict and support human rights and social and environmental protection at the same time. UNDP and its partners ensure the stakeholder analysis, stakeholder consultation with affected and interested groups and engagement plan are effectively and sufficiently implemented in the project cycles.

SEP is aimed at ensuring stakeholder engagement, full participation, leaving no one behind and information disclosure to all project activities to successfully address any potential risks, comprising and not limited to:

I- Impacts related to the social risks, cover:

- impacts relating to mistargeting and the lack of transparency and discrimination marginalised groups; and corruption in selection of the project recipients;
- Effects of gender blindness, gender based violence, sexual abuse and exploitation typically associated with catastrophic events;
- Negative impacts related to discrimination against women and children elderly and persons with disabilities during project beneficiarie selection;
- Impact related to land acquisition, impacts on use of land, or restrictions of land use and access
- Impacts associated with labor influx;
- Impact related to lack of consultations with beneficiaries, affected and interested people;
- Impacts related to lack of the protection of the labor force (i.e. child and/or forced labor), as children children in Yemen may work due to high need of money among poor families; and
- Impacts related to conflict eruption and social disputes due to lack of consideration to the different stakeholders’ needs and interests and mishandling water owernship, use and property rights.
- Impacts associated with unequal benefit-sharing from improved fisheries or sustainable resource management among members of coastal communities

II- Environmental risks, incorporating.

- (a) Impacts of overuse, mismanagment deterioration to soils and land resource;
- (b) Impacts related to solid waste produced by workers (trash and plastic bags) accumulating and polluting the environment; and
- (c) Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)
- (d) Security risks and risk of explosive remnants of war (ERW)

III-Occupational and community Health and Safety risks, including:

- (a) Community health and safety impacts relating to project activities during the implementation, COVID-19 and possible explosion due to remnants of war;
- (b) Impacts related to occupational health and safety for community such as accidents during excavation including ERW associated risks, cutting, breaking, quarrying, and transferring of stones...etc.;

To mitigate potential environmental, social and OHS risks and impacts, site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) and Environmental and Social Action plans (ESAP) will be prepared including contract clauses for contractors.

In conclusion, this project builds on the previous experience from YECRP, SPCERP ,FSRRP and renovates SEP according to updated WB and UNDP, to utilize the existed experience and improve consultation engagement with different beneficiaries as CBOs, NGOs, and other relevant stakeholders, to reduce the social, environmental and OHS risks; and enhance continues consultations with community committees and affected groups during all project cycles.

The principles for sub-project cycle identification, development, and management specify that communities are involved from the outset in the selection and design phases, through project closure with disseminating hard copies for ESMF, GM and others. To engage communities and reduce potential risks of conflicts between stakeholders over sub-projects a careful selection criterion was developed by UNDP and Responsible Parties. While laying out an objective set of criteria, and national data-based distress index, communities are also called upon to participate at the municipal level to engage in prioritization of community projects and identification of beneficiaries.

Subprojects must meet the basic needs according to poverty and service needs provided in national indicators. Priority is given to poorer communities. In addition to data provided through national indicators, community groups are consulted to identify who will benefit from sub-projects, in this way stakeholders themselves are involved in the selection and decision of who benefits from sub-projects.

3. POLICY AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

World Bank Requirements for Stakeholder Engagement:

The World Bank’s Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) includes Environmental and Social Standard [\(ESS\)](#) - “Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure” (ESS10), which recognizes “the importance of open and transparent engagement between the Borrower and project stakeholders as an essential element of good international practice”. ESS10 emphasizes that effective stakeholder engagement can significantly improve the environmental and social sustainability of projects, enhance project acceptance, and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation.

The objectives of ESS10 are:

- To establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help Borrowers identify stakeholders and build and maintain a constructive relationship with them, in particular project-affected parties.
- To assess the level of stakeholder interest and support for the project and to enable stakeholders’ views to be considered in project design and environmental and social performance.

- To promote and provide means for effective and inclusive engagement with project affected parties throughout the project life cycle on issues that could potentially affect them.
- To ensure that appropriate project information on environmental and social risks and impacts is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible, and appropriate manner and format.
- To provide project-affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances and allow Borrowers to respond to and manage such grievances.

Scope of application:

ESS10 applies to all projects supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing.

For the purpose of this ESS, “stakeholder” refers to individuals or groups who: (a) are affected or likely to be affected by the project (project-affected parties); and (b) may have an interest in the project (other interested parties).

Requirements:

The Bank standard on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure (ESS10) requires that the project implementing agency engages with stakeholders throughout the project life cycle, commencing such engagement as early as possible in the project development process and in a timeframe that enables meaningful consultations with stakeholders on project design. The nature, scope and frequency of stakeholder engagement will be proportionate to the nature and scale of the project and its potential risks and impacts. The project will engage in meaningful consultations with all stakeholders. It will provide stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable, and accessible information, and consult with them in a culturally appropriate manner, free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination, and intimidation. The project implementing agency will maintain and disclose as part of the environmental and social assessment, a documented record of stakeholder engagement, including a description of the stakeholders consulted, a summary of the feedback received and a brief explanation of how the feedback was taken into account, or the reasons why it was not. The ESS10 also requires the development and implementation of a grievance redress mechanism that allows project-affected parties and others to raise concerns and provide feedback related to the environmental and social performance of the project and to have those concerns addressed in a timely manner.

4. Brief Summary of Stakeholder Engagement Activities

The SEP was developed and disclosed prior to project appraisal, as the starting point of an iterative process to develop a more comprehensive stakeholder engagement strategy and plan. This document is the first update to SEP is submitted in 2nd April,2023, to include some public and community consultations conducted since the inception of the project. Further updates with more details provided will continue to be added to SEP during the project implementation.

4.1 Updates on Public and Community Consultations

Inception period of the project:

During the stakeholder consultations conducted on the **16th of March 2022** for the SEP, the consultants provided overall information about the project (objective, components, project footprint, potential risks/impacts, funding source, implementation arrangement). The new applicable World Bank’s ESF and its E&S standards and requirements were also oriented to the participants. The aim of the consultation was to familiarize the stakeholders with the scope of the project and identify appropriate mechanisms for communication and consultation throughout the life of the project. In particular, the required E&S documents prepared for the project such as ESMF, SEP, LMP and ESCP was also consulted to get feedbacks from the

participants for further improvement. Details of the workshop can be found in annex 1 of this document. During the next stage of project preparation, various consultation activities with the local community will be carried out by various modalities (focus group discussions, in-depth interview). Group discussion is an effective means of consultations because it encourages the sharing and discussion of views and ideas related to the proposed project to get feedbacks and comments.

Updated Consultations (updates until 2nd April 2023)

Since the project has started some consultations and meetings were taken place as following below

UNDP:

UNDP conducted several meetings with local authorities in Aden, and implementing partners (PWP and SMEPs to discuss on the project's implementation, selection criteria, challenges and proposed solutions, and continuous involvement with stakeholder.

SMEPS:

Two meetings were conducted, one in Hadramout and once in Aden with the government representatives and



local authorities to discuss the project activities, the targeted beneficiaries, challenges and the facilitation and support that the government can provide to the stakeholders. Further consultations are planned to be conducted with the direct beneficiaries, community committees, and key stakeholders in the next period when field visits start

PWP:

PWP conducted several consultations covering Taiz, Hadramout, and Mahrah governorates, targeting the stakeholders of the seven landing sites. A total of 683 persons participated in the consultation (114 were female and 569 were male) in PWP's consultations involved local authorities, community committees, direct beneficiaries, and fishermen. The consultations were focused on the project activities, and identified some environmental, social and OHS expected risks and their mitigation measures, GM system and its channels to receive complains, and discussions with beneficiaries to define their concerns and issues regarding the project.

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The main concerns of the stakeholders were:

- The absence of a sea tongue (breakwater) that protects centers and boats from damage and cracking during the annual wind season (autumn season).
- The lack of a berth for boats and a protection barrier in the centers, the inadequacy of the current berth to accommodate all the boats, and the low level of safety from the windy season in some other centers, forcing the fisherman to search for berths far from the citizens' area, which causes additional costs for the fishermen in terms of transportation, loss of time and hardship.
- The absence of a fish landing platform for fishermen in some centers, which causes suffering to fishermen in transporting fish from boats to the landing center through the sand dunes and ascending against the inclination of the beach.

- Pollution resulting from sewage waste that pours into the land surrounding the centers, and some centers pass inside the land of the landing center and pollute the fish during the fishermen's ascent from the boats to the landing center.

Women consulted have also stated their concerns that are summarized as below:

- Lack of fisherwomen at the targeted areas given the difficulty of the job itself and the society they live in , however some women showed interest in become fisherwomen themselves if they get the support and training
- Need for suitable work environment isolated from men, and they suggested to do some activities in which they can work, such as establishing a special hall for women in which the work of preparing, salting and cutting fish is practiced, or establishing a fish canning factory to provide them with job opportunities while providing a suitable work environment.
- While the rest of the women demanded the provision of training courses and job opportunities in other professional fields of life other than the fish field, such as sewing, henna, hairdressing, and other crafts.

A detailed report founds in annex 3 and table below table with the stakeholder participation lists.

| Gov | Project Name | local Authorities | | | Community committees | | | direct beneficiaries | | | Fishermen | | | Supported Fishermen communities under SFISH | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|---|-------|----------------------|----|-------|----------------------|-----|-------|-----------|---|-------|---|---|-------|
| | | M | F | Total | M | F | Total | M | F | Total | M | F | Total | M | F | Total |
| Taiz | Bab Al-Mandab Landing site | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 29 | 18 | 47 | 28 | 0 | 28 | 300 | 0 | 300 |
| Hadramout | Ash Shihr - Al-Hami Landing site | 3 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 35 | 21 | 56 | 25 | 0 | 25 | 1200 | 0 | 1200 |
| | Al Mukalla City - Rokab Landing site | 3 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 27 | 23 | 50 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 557 | 0 | 557 |
| | Ad Dis -Al-Qarn landing site | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 48 | 10 | 58 | 30 | 0 | 30 | 950 | 0 | 950 |
| | Ar Raydah wa Qussay'ar landing site | 5 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 60 | 12 | 72 | 33 | 0 | 33 | 955 | 0 | 955 |
| Almaharah | Al Masilah- Rakhot landing site | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 62 | 10 | 72 | 55 | 0 | 55 | 300 | 0 | 300 |
| | Haswin-Saqr landing site | 4 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 60 | 7 | 67 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 700 | 0 | 700 |
| Totals | | 22 | 1 | 23 | 31 | 12 | 43 | 321 | 101 | 422 | 195 | 0 | 195 | 4,962 | 0 | 4,962 |

5. Stakeholder identification and analysis

The project aims to provide stakeholder consultations and involve all targeted groups, through identifying individuals, groups, local communities, and other stakeholders that may be directly or indirectly affected by

the project. The SEP focuses particularly on those directly and indirectly adversely affected by project activities as well as individuals, groups, communities that have interest in the project.

In accordance with best practice approaches, the implementing agencies are applying the following principles to their stakeholder engagement activities:

- *Openness.* Public consultations throughout Project preparation and implementation Project lifecycle will be carried out in an open manner, free of external manipulation, interference, coercion, or intimidation. Venues will be easily reachable, and not require long commutes, entrance fees, or preliminary access authorization.
- *Cultural appropriateness.* The format, timing and venue will respect local customs and norms.
- *Conflict sensitivity.* Considering the complex context of Yemen and referring to the humanitarian principles of neutrality and impartiality.
- *Informed participation and feedback:* Information will be provided and widely distributed to all stakeholders in an appropriate format, and provide opportunities to stakeholders provide feedback, and will analyse and address stakeholder comments and concerns.
- *Inclusivity.* Consultations will engage all segments of the local society, including disabled persons, the elderly, minorities, and other vulnerable individuals. If necessary, the implementing agencies, will provide logistical assistance to enable participants with limited physical abilities and those with insufficient financial or limited transportation means to attend public meetings organized by the Project.
- *Gender sensitivity.* Consultations will be organized to ensure that both women and men have equal access to them. As necessary, the implementing agencies will organize separate meetings and focus group discussions for women, girls, and boys, engage facilitators of the same gender as the participants, and provide additional support to facilitate access of caregivers

The SEP focuses on:

- Identifying direct and indirect adversely affected or may be affected, and who will need additional information to understand the limits of project impacts.
- Mapping the project impact zones and locating the affected communities within a specific geographic area can help define or refine the project's area of influence.
- Engaging and consulting the project's beneficiaries in the planning, implementation, monitoring, and reporting process.
- Enhancing participatory approaches in all project cycles by each selected community with SWF families, and other families with pregnant and lactating women and children.
- Ensuring confidentiality and social protection to the disadvantaged, IDPs and marginalized groups using Grievance Mechanism (GM) that provides an opportunity for the affected people to report any problems and concerns in confidentiality and anonymity.
- Mainstreaming human rights, women empowerment, full participation, transparency, information disclosure, and environmental sustainability in all project's actions; and
- Building robust, innovative, and transparent Information Management System (MIS) that reflect all activities, and which are implemented in accordance with the project identification and proposal.

6. Affected parties

Affected parties who are directly affected by project activities should be closely engaged in identifying risks as well as in the decision-making on the mitigation measures. The direct affected parties include but are not limited to:

- Fishermen/fishing vessel owners.
- Seafood purchasing/processing facilities/fisheries services.

- Management agencies of public fishery utilities.
- Women (including women workers/businesswomen in the fishing ports; female workers in aquaculture farms/aquaculture households; female members of the affected households).
- Fishing communities.
- Other vulnerable groups who are engaged in business activities at fishing ports, working on aquaculture farms and community member living nearby the project area (disabled, poor/near poor, landless households, ethnic minority people).
- Coastal communities who mainly are depended their livelihoods on the fishery and marine environment and natural resource.
- Internally displaced people (IDPs).
- Community Workers.
- Contracted contractors and employees, consultants, workers, and site technicians.
- Field staff directly involved in supervision and monitoring.
- Residents living in and/or around the proposed project area.
-

Project-affected parties include those likely to be affected by the Project because of actual impacts or potential risks to their physical environment, health, security, cultural practices, well-being, or livelihoods. The Table 1 below indicates potential project-affected parties of the (SFISH) project.

Table 1 Potential project-affected parties of the (SFISH) project.

| Project-affected parties | Indicative description | Identified groups of projects affected parties | Relevance to the Project | Impacts | Engagement methods |
|---|--|--|---|--|---|
| Project beneficiaries | -Implementing agencies, relevant governates/ district's agencies. -Local administrative authorities at all levels. - Local community residing within and/or around the sub-projects areas. - People who will benefit from project related employment or business opportunities. - Disadvantaged/ vulnerable groups | -Local residents. - Fisherman/fishing boats owner. - Seafood purchasing/processing facilities/ fisheries service - Management agency of fishery utilities. - Workers of the enterprise in aquaculture and processing seafood - Public service utilities (tele-communication, power, water supply, wastewater treatment, traffic management); - Non-skilled workers who will be engaged by the project. - Professional associations. | - Legislative and executive/ implementing authorities. -Functions of supervision and monitoring - The project is expected to bring about environmental and social benefits in the long term from: i) improve fishery infrastructure to increase the efficiency of fishing and processing seafood; ii) expand access to technical fishery infrastructure; and iii) improve product quality. - The project will generate employment or business opportunities for the community through participation in the construction activities of the project. | -Positively affected. - Moderate impacts. | - Should be informed on the progress of the project, schedule of civil works through meetings and progress reports. - Should be informed on the progress of the project and schedule of civil works through public meetings and information posted at local levels. - Should be informed on the works opportunities under the project through information posted at local levels. |
| -Local community residing around the project areas. | - Local community who are exposed to pollution, traffic safety risks, gender risks, among others. | - Residents living in and/or around the proposed project area. - Workers of the contractors. - Fisherman/fishing boats owners. | - The project is likely to cause adverse environmental and social impacts on the local community in the project areas. | - Negatively affected. - Low to moderate impacts. | - Should be informed on the progress of the project, schedule of civil works, mitigations measures and GRM through public meetings and |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seafood purchasing/processing facilities/ fisheries service - Women. - Other vulnerable groups (disabled, poor, landless households). | | | information posted at local levels and conduct the Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with women and vulnerable groups. |
|--|--|---|--|--|---|

7. Other interested parties

Other interested parties may not experience direct impacts from the Project. However, they may consider or perceive their interests as being affected by the Project, and thus may affect the Project’s implementation. They include:

- Local authorities including Local councils.
- Other surrounding and ongoing projects in the subproject location.
- Other local national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs).

8. Disadvantaged / vulnerable individuals or groups

It is particularly important to understand project impacts and whether it may disproportionately fall on disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups. Each sub-project has screening process to identify and rank the most vulnerable groups who should be the first beneficiaries according to stakeholder criteria and directly affected by the sub-project. UNDP anchors its overarching principles of environmental and social standards not only on human rights, DO NO Harm, leaving no one behind and women empowerment, social inclusion, but also to include the vulnerable and minority groups in the Community Committee to ensure all affected people have voices and participated equally. UNDP with its partners work closely with the community committees to ensure the involvement in stakeholder engagement is inclusive of the following groups:

- The most vulnerable and poor groups who are facing food insecurity and poverty.
- Manual/traditional small-scale fishers.
- Internally displaced People.
- Persons with disabilities and their caretakers.
- Minority groups and tribes.
- Elderly people.
- People with disabilities.
- Poor families; and
- Female, youth, and children headed of household.
- Women, particularly women-headed households, or single mothers with underage/dependent children.

9. Stakeholder Engagement Program

10. Purpose and timing of stakeholder engagement program

UNDP is committed to ensuring meaningful, effective, and informed participation of stakeholders and partners according to the program or project cycle which includes early planning, problem identification and project or program design. Effective stakeholder engagement and participation enable easy project acceptance and local community ownership and empowerment of the social, environmental, OHS sustainability and benefit-sharing.

These will lead to full participation and achieving the project's outcomes and outputs with support of all stakeholders and reduce disagreement and conflict and support human rights and social and environmental protection at the same time.

UNDP and its partners have ensured the stakeholder analysis and engagement plan are effectively and sufficiently implemented in the project cycles.

11. UNDP Stakeholder Engagement Components:

- A. Stakeholder Engagement Analysis:** requires involving and full participation of key stakeholder groups and communities from the project planning till the monitoring and evaluation phases. The identification of stakeholders and early consultations with primary target groups help to identify the various stakeholder representatives for the community committees in future. Also, this process covers consultation with all stakeholder groups interests and needs with consideration to the gender, ethnicity, and direct and indirect affected groups by the project or intervention.
- B. Stakeholder Engagement Plan:** is dependent upon the findings of the stakeholder engagement analysis and consultations during the need assessment and planning phase which was already done for some locations and will be carried out at target groups' location at the need assessment for the remaining areas, aligned to the human rights-based and inclusive approaches, social-related issues, disability, age, ethnicity. The Stakeholder engagement methodology and plan and approaches is sensitive and adaptable to the different target groups or local communities involve in the project, to ensure their active participation and consultations. Besides gender related issues should be mainstreamed and centralized such as Gender, youth, elderly, marginalized/ IDPs/migrant groups, and people with disability.

Different project components and implementation activities, potential risks and monitoring issues are discussed transparently and involved the participation of identified stakeholder groups. The community committee are elected with consideration to diversity inclusion of men, women, children, and marginalized groups.

- C. Stakeholder Grievance Mechanism (GM):** UNDP is committed to strong stakeholder engagement and accountable to stakeholder Response Mechanism (GM) that supports the project-affected people and UNDP's partners and others to collaboratively address grievance, risks complaints and disagreements related to social, environmental and OHS impacts and standards. UNDP with its partners adhere to follow-up and respond immediately to any complaints within an agreed time between 15-30 days by SMEPS and PWP. The project partners have designated staff with expertise in safeguard, gender, GBV and confidentiality, in addition to the Third Monitor Party (TMP) who conducts its quarterly report from the local communities.

UNDP with its implementing partners have designated gender and GBV focal points to follow-up and monitor the project impacts and safeguard the community and affected groups from gender discrimination and GBV risks. The implementing partners have a separate reporting system for GM issues that are used to capture all sorts of complaints while handling complaints are going through different channel depending on the type, and sensitivity of the complaint. All complaints and/or grievances regarding social and environmental issues are received either orally (to the field staff), by phone, in complaints box or in writing to the UNDP, PWP or SMEPS. A key part of the grievance mechanism is the requirement for the Project Management Team and construction contractor to maintain a register of complaints and/or grievances received at the respective project site offices, this includes grievances from workers.

UNDP and its partners are keen to ensure GBV and SH prevention, mitigation measures are well addressed and prepare referral pathways to handle GBV and SH cases through Women Protection working groups in the North and GBV Working Group in the South (leads by UNFPA in collaboration with Yemen's Women

Unions, UNDP is a member of the women protection and GBV Working groups. As part of the GBV and SH plan, UNDP and its partners agreed on procedures and guidelines required to provide support to the GBV and SH survivors including through liaising with relevant agencies/sub-clusters (e.g. UNICEF, UNFPA) taking into consideration the sensitivity of the context of each case. Further details are mentioned in the GBV action plan

Diagram 1: Stakeholder Grievance Mechanism and Closure



12. SFISH Systems in Place for Stakeholder Engagement

UNDP has an existing stakeholder engagement system which will continue to be implemented in the SFISH project. Engagement with beneficiaries and communities are conducted on an ongoing basis, through the GM functional all year round, and every payment cycle, through facilitation and TPM mechanisms.⁴

Meaningful stakeholder engagement is required by PWP and SMEPS to ensure full participation in project intervention by all communities and individuals. The updated Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) of both Responsible Parties include procedures for community and stakeholder engagement within their project cycles as a key component of project identification, design, and implementation, and describe a key component of the longer-term sustainability strategy for operations and maintenance.

Community committees are set up at the onset of project at the identification and design phase and play a key role in supporting field teams, facilitating implementation and in the sustainability of community assets that are built through subprojects, after project closure. To sustain such community participation and engagement,

⁴ Labor arrangements are covered in the Labor Management Plan.

subprojects include provisions to set up such community committees and provide resources for training whenever required.

UNDP has an existing system that will utilize and improve the SEP with below mentioned:

- Community committees are set up at the onset of project at the identification and design phase and play a key role in supporting field teams, facilitating implementation and in the sustainability of community assets that are built through subprojects, after project closure. To sustain such community participation and engagement, subprojects include provisions to set up such community committees and provide resources for training whenever required.
- The principles for sub-project cycle identification, development, and management specify that communities are involved from the outset in the selection and design phases, through project closure.
- Engage communities earlier and reduce potential risks of conflicts between stakeholders over sub-projects a careful selection criterion was developed by UNDP and Responsible Parties. While laying out an objective set of criteria, and national data-based distress index, communities are also called upon to participate at the municipal level to engage in prioritization of community projects and identification of beneficiaries.
- Subprojects must meet the basic needs according to poverty and service needs provided in national indicators. Priority is given to poorer communities. Data provided through national indicators, community groups are consulted to identify who will benefit from sub-projects, in this way stakeholders themselves are involved in the selection and decision of who benefits from sub-projects.
- Both institutions (SMEPS and PWP) include gender mainstreaming, GBV and SEA/SH provisions as a mean to ensuring equal participation of all stakeholders in subprojects and provide opportunities to improve women's participation in decision-making as indicated in the above section on project impacts and risk, gender section. In addition to develop an action plan to build the capacity on the social safeguard requirements on gender, GBV and SEA.
- The TPM also helps ensure stakeholders have been duly consulted and monitors their level of satisfaction with project including with the sub-project selection criteria. TPM surveys have verified implementation of planned interventions, adherence to agreed implementation procedures, quality of implemented interventions, beneficiaries, and community satisfaction on various aspects of project interventions and its effects/impacts on targeted beneficiaries and communities. Women and men, youth are interviewed separately to enable meaningful participation by marginalized groups; and
- ESMF stakeholder consultations well noted the need for strengthened and ongoing stakeholder engagement, bringing together the various stakeholders more regularly as true partners to help identify solutions to the challenges faced by the project. Stakeholder engagement will continue to be a priority of the project and project partners will continue to explore new and effective means to deliver on this commitment. Each sub-project should include a budget line for stakeholder engagement and training.

In nutshell, UNDP and its partners' experience and knowledge and capacity will ensure together we meet the purpose and ensure timely implementation of the SEP.

The (SFISH) project will maintain stakeholder engagement system, with continuous monitoring and efforts being made to further strengthen the mechanisms which have already been established.

- Engagement mechanisms will maintain regular contact with beneficiaries, local actors, and other stakeholders, prior, during and after the payment period, through facilitation and TPM activities.
- Efforts will continue to be placed to increase the involvement of females, seeking innovative mechanisms to address barriers to female involvement due to the existing socio-cultural norms.

- The GM will remain functional across the year, giving beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries an ongoing opportunity to provide their feedback to the project. Further efforts will continue to be placed on increasing beneficiaries' awareness about the GM channels and encourage them to file their complaints.
- TPM activities will continue to take place, with involvement of beneficiaries and other stakeholders, to collect their feedback on the different project processes.

13. Proposed Strategy for Information Disclosure

During Project implementation, the implementing agencies disclose information on the content of the project as well as related processes to targeted stakeholder audiences. Key dates for information disclosure are at the start of the project, at mid-term as well as at the end of the lifespan of the project.

Formats of information disclosure are a combination of different channels as found suitable for each specific project component. These can include face-to-face meetings where applicable, accompanied by information shared via radio, television, newspapers, posters, brochures, and leaflets as well as via websites and social media. Information disclosure formats will be determined in discussion between the two agencies and the implementing partners SMEPS and PWP, following Project effectiveness.

UNDP works closely with its partners (SMEPS and PWP) to implement the following:

- Creating two-way communications among affected, other interesting and disadvantaged people
Distribute information to Government officials, NGOs, Local Government, and organisations/agencies.
- Continuous and regular coordination and follow up with project partners such as IPs, other UN agencies and Clusters to brief on projects.
- During the Initial phase - Informing the communities on the consultation process (by phone, face to face meetings, group discussion meetings), conduct field survey in coordination with communities - Inform them on the Overall Project Objectives, the sectors of interventions, available budget, methods for selection of intervention, importance of participation of all members including women, IDPs, vulnerable individuals or groups and marginalized groups if any.
- Encouraging local communities to share their views and feedback freely on targeted baseline information and build robust relationships with communities.
- Recording and documenting any community's responses and concerns during the screening, assessment, management, implementation and monitoring and evaluation consultations.
- Encouraging the community to use GM tools such as (mailbox, telephone, emails, and others), including for use on negative impacts and providing training on how to submit confidential complaints.
- Raise awareness against COVID-19 and other health risks (such as Cholera) and the preventive measures.
- Community Social Agreements that define the roles & responsibilities of the communities towards Health & Safety of the communities.
- Enhance community participatory monitoring
- IPs applying different techniques of consultations against discrimination and adapted to local traditions, norms, gender, age, and ethnicity.
- As of May 3, 2023, no grievances have been submitted to date

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14. Proposed Strategy for Consultation

Consultations with beneficiaries and stakeholders have occurred at some locations like Taiz, Al Mahrah and Hadramout and community committees are established for targeted areas including representatives of all groups (men, women, IDPs, disadvantaged groups) in the process and then intervention areas/locations prioritized dependent upon the needs and expected benefits for the society. Continuous monitoring will be undertaken through third party monitoring surveys and GM, in addition to the IPs' staff and community members (through participatory monitoring approach).

The project implementing agencies will mostly employ interviews, focus group discussions, open meetings, and workshops as a means of carrying out consultations. This will be done right in the affected wards/communes to enable easy participation of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups of people.

Table 2: UNDP proposed Strategy for Information Disclosed and Consultation⁵

| Sub-Project phase | List of information to be disclosed | Methods | Target group | Responsibility |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| Project Identification, Screening and Assessment | ESMP/ESAP document includes area, target group, estimated cost, GM/CHM, ESMF, ES & OHS risks management and mitigation plans, GBV/ SEA/ gender mitigation/ prevention plan. | Participatory methods, door to door/social distance meetings, public consultations, documentations | Affected groups and interested groups: men, women, youth, elderly, people with disability, disadvantage groups, migrant/IDP people, NGOs/CBOs, | UNDP through IPs |
| | | Awareness sessions/ training for Gender/ GBV and SH, GM and complaint' channels/ confidentiality and anonymity complaints | Affected people, marginalized and women groups and community committee | UNDP and IPs and Safeguard and Gender specialists |
| Implementation and Monitoring | Updated on implementation of subproject, SEA and GBV preventions, GM types and closure, accidents and LMP, environmental and mitigations, qualitative impact indicators | Field visits/ FGD public and Community Consultations | Affected/ disadvantaged target groups, community committee | UNDP |
| | | Consultations/ FGD, daily meeting/ field visits, GM cases and accidents' reports and updates | Affected groups (include Sub-component 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3) and community committee, contractors, injured and complained people | UNDP and IPs' Safeguard specialists, field offices |
| | | GM/ incidents, GBV and SH prevention/ referral pathways and daily monthly/ biweekly reports | Community committees, and GBV and SEA/SH survivors | UNDP, IPs, gender, GM and safeguard specialist, and Gender focal points at fields |
| Evaluation and close | M&E Spot-Checks where accessible; Third Party Monitoring Report, documentations | FGD with beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries | Affected, interested/disadvantages and non-beneficiaries, local NGO/CBOs, and local government | UNDP with hired TPM and IPs |

UNDP and the implementing partners have applied multiple methods and techniques (see table 2 above) to consult and communicate with stakeholder groups which are verified according to the location, targeted groups, such as:

- Semi structural and door to door Interviews with stakeholders and relevant organization by surveyors/interviewers, who are prescreened and follow ethical guidelines through the signing of a Code of conduct.
- Hard and soft Surveys and questionnaires.
- Public meetings, workshops, and/or focus group.

⁵ UNDP and IPs imply all COVID19 prevention measures in all their activities.

- Participatory methods and approaches.
- Other traditional mechanisms for consultation and decision making.
- Stakeholder engagement events and consultations will be applied to receive any comments may raise during individual meetings, group meetings, and community sessions.
- During the project cycle the meetings will continuously be organized during the project identifications, screening, assessment, management and reporting and evaluation phases.
- According to the stakeholder groups knowledge ability to read and write, the communication techniques of the data collection, and feedback and comments will be decided jointly; and
- IPs will document any consultation via written report, photos and short video is possible. Besides consideration to the gender segregation in public consultations to ensure women are participated freely and no discrimination among different stakeholders.
- During the implementation of this strategy, the project will strictly comply with the necessary COVID-19 preventative measures including maintaining adequate physical distancing, ensuring the use of masks or face coverings by all participants in the meetings, adopt the regular use of hand sanitiser and conduct meetings preferably outdoors and with a small number of participants.

15. Proposed Strategy to Incorporate the Views of Vulnerable Groups

UNDP and the Implementing Partners are applying the following principles for stakeholder engagement:

- **Free and full participation:** public consultations for the project will continue during the whole project lifecycle from preparation through implementation. Stakeholder engagement will be free of manipulation, interface, coercion, and intimidation.
- **Two-way communication approaches and Informed participation and feedback:** information will be provided and widely distributed among all stakeholders in an appropriate format; conducted based on timely, relevant, understandable, and accessible information related to the project. Through continual meeting and encourage feedback from the stakeholder groups and provide hotline, mailbox to provide any comments with high confidentiality.
- **Inclusiveness and Do NO HARM:** stakeholder identification is undertaken to support better communications and building effective relationships. The participation process for the projects is inclusive. All stakeholders are always encouraged to be involved in the consultation process. Equal access to information is provided to all stakeholders. Sensitivity to stakeholders' needs is the key principle underlying the selection of engagement methods.
- **Separated, private and face to face consultations:** Special attention is given to vulnerable and minority groups particularly women headed households, youth, elderly, people with disabilities and the cultural sensitivities of diverse ethnic groups; and
- **Periodically and various meeting type:** there are various types of individuals, small group meetings public gather, face to face private meeting all be used depend on the location and the needs of stakeholder groups and their opinions are taken and discussed with the other group within the community.

16. Timelines

UNDP and the Implementing Partners are committed to ensuring proper communication and appropriate information disclosure through the continuous consultations and meetings with stakeholder groups.

For UNDP, this happens as follows:

- Daily with IPs' field staff and supervisor meet with sub-project' Community Committee, affected people;
- Periodically bi-weekly, monthly, and quarterly visits by safeguard, Gender/GBV focal point, IP management staff;
- UNDP and TPM conduct inspections and field visits;
- Urgently and immediately, in case any complaints, GM and incidents happened; and
- All GM complaints and cases should be mitigated and treated within two weeks according to the Complaints Handling Mechanism (CHM). Also, the developed IMS will also alert if complains are in need to be treated immediately based on the urgency of the issues and concerns.

Review of Comments and Future Phases of Project

UNDP has established a regular reporting methodology where Ips report on monthly basis their safeguard progress which includes the complaints received during the month. (GM category, date, responsibility, resolution ,close date , etc.).

UNDP and IPs agree to ensure all GM complaints will be treated in accordance with good faith, natural justice and fairness and be resolved as per the existing protocol⁶. Unless cases are required to be handled through a judicial/legal process. In addition, the project will provide urgent responses to critical cases.

UNDP working with their Ips have also developed KPIs that helps monitor the progresses of implementation, participation of females, consultation, training, and other related Social issues.

17. Resources and Responsibilities for implementing stakeholder engagement activities

18. Resources

UNDP are working with close collaboration with SMEPS and PWP to improve the capacity of the implementing partners to implement the stakeholder engagement and social safeguard related issues effectively and ensure participation of the stakeholders through all project activities with budget allocation.

UNDP has implemented a RVM- Remote Verification mechanism under the M&E management to ensure stakeholder and beneficiaries complaints were handled within time and correctly.

Funding for preparation and implementation of the SEP is charged based on the specific activities proposed in the SEP. This expense is calculated on the funding of the project. Fund for the SEP preparation and implementation is allocated from the capacity building budget in component 2.3. Usually, the cost of stakeholder engagement crosses all activities can cost between 16% to 8% of the project budget.

UNDP is reviewing this plan every six months to determine if any changes to stakeholder classification or engagement are required. If so, the plan will be updated, and a new revision distributed, and the budget will be revised accordingly.

19. Management Functions and Responsibilities

The monitoring and evaluation framework for the project is reflected on the ESCP whose implementation progress is tracked and reported accordingly. ESCP implementation progress report is periodically produced and shared with stakeholders for review, deliberation, and action.

Stakeholder engagement activities at community level will mostly be done by implementing partners. UNDP Project Manager is responsible for the overall management for implementing the SEP.

⁶ most grievances take 1 – 15 days to be addressed while others may take over 30 days specially if had to be escalated to official legislative channels or investigated by a third-party.

20. Grievance Mechanism

All responsible Parties have a grievance mechanism or what so called – Complaints Handling Mechanism (CHM) in place and have previous experience of working in Yemen as guided by UNDP and by World Bank rules and regulations. A complaint in the GM ensures stakeholders can express dissatisfaction about the standard or quality of the Responsible Party’s activities. Additionally, it allows identification of any negative and lack of actions taken by either of the Responsible Party or their partners that directly or indirectly cause distress to the affected beneficiary or any other party. Complaints can be received through complaints box at subprojects sites, face to face to designated field or GM officer, through telephone or fax numbers as well as emails, all complaints will be shared and disseminated before implementation phases. There is a CHM established within the ECRP which it will be improved and adapted to the (SFISH) project to address Gender and GBV/SEA complaints under responsibility of gender focal points and report to gender officer, in coordination to GM and safeguard officers. SMEPS, SMEPs and PWP has already adopted new GM classification to ensure gender/ GBV and SEA are included. The CHM receive complaints via different channels such as call centre, text, complaint box, telephone, WhatsApp, and Email which are well registered, mitigated, monitored, and closed within 15 days. The objectives of CHM are as follows:

1. Improve accountability to UNDP, SMEPS and PWP and their beneficiaries.
2. Increase the level of beneficiaries’ satisfaction with the delivery of services and enhance the relationship between beneficiaries and IPs (SMEPS and PWP).
3. Provide an efficient, fair, and accessible mechanisms for resolving beneficiaries/partners complaints.
4. Guide SMEPS and PWP staff in handling complaints with specialised staff at the field and office such as gender, GM and ES and OHS safeguard; and
5. Allow to rectify mistakes, raise alertness to problems, and continuously learn and improve.

The CHM is characterized by a number of important features, including the following:

1. Protect beneficiaries /partners rights to comment and complain.
2. Neutrality and equity while handling complaints.
3. Timing: short cycle, quick response to the critical complaints.
4. Transparency: Partners will be aware of the procedures; understand its purpose, have sufficient information on how to access it and understand how it works.
5. Confidentiality: Create an environment in which people feel comfortable to raise concerns and grievances or stand in witness. Confidentiality assures that any information given is restricted to a limited number of people and that it is not disseminated widely, therefore offering an element of protection and security to the complainant; and
6. Accessibility: The CHM will be easily accessed by as many people as possible within any stakeholder in the place where projects are being implemented.

UNDP’s corporate Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) is intended to supplement the CHM of the Responsible Parties throughout the project cycle. The SRM provides an additional, formal avenue for stakeholders to engage with UNDP when they believe that the project may have adverse social or environmental impacts on them; they have raised their concerns with the Responsible Parties, and they have not been satisfied with the response through the CHM process. The SRM provides a way for UNDP to address these situations systematically, predictably, and transparently.

UNDP’s SRM is intended to:

- Improve environmental and social outcomes for local communities and other stakeholders affected by UNDP projects.

- Enhance UNDP’s ability to manage risks related to its Social and Environmental Standards, in order to avoid or mitigate social and environmental impacts.
- Ensure that UNDP responds to the concerns of project stakeholders with regards to social and environmental risks and impacts.
- Ensure feedback and operational learning from the SRM, by integrating SRM requests, responses and results into UNDP’s results-based management, quality assurance processes.
- Submission monthly report on GM by the two responsible parties to UNDP and the issues of complaints and duration of HCM are monitored by UNDP and TPM.
- Reflect and advance best practices among social and environmental grievance resolution processes to be a regular, integrated part of project management; and
- UNDP will hire TPM to develop a MIS system and on hotline calling centre to receive any complaints in addition to responsible partners MIS systems as below.

Table 4: GM/GM CHM for the (SFISH) project

| UNDP;s partner GRM | Telephone or WhatsApp number | Email | Contact Person |
|--------------------|------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| PWP | 8002626/77526262 | a.sharhan@pwpyemen.org | Abdulrahman Sarhan |
| SMED | 8005550/774002215 | feedback@smeps.org.ye wmothana@smeps.org.ye | Wafa Muthana |

Grievances related to Gender Based Violence (GBV): To avoid the risk of stigmatization, exacerbation of the mental/psychological harm and potential reprisal, the GRM have a different and sensitive approach to GBV related cases. The GRM equally applies to workers who experience GBV. Where such a case is reported to the GRM, it immediately being referred to the appropriate service providers, such as medical and psychological support, emergency accommodation, and any other necessary services. It also is reported to the safeguard staff of the UNDP who can advise on relevant service providers. IP’s operators have been trained on the empathetic, non-judgmental and confidential collection of these complaints. Only the nature of the complaint (what the complainant says in her/his own words) and additional demographic data, such as age and gender, can be collected as usual.

Project-Level Grievance Mechanism

During the design, construction and implementation of any sub-project, a person or group of people may perceive or experience potential harm, directly or indirectly due to the project activities. The grievances that may arise can be related to social issues such as eligibility criteria and entitlements, disruption of services, temporary or permanent loss of livelihoods and other social and cultural issues. Grievances may also be related to environmental issues such as excessive dust generation, damages to infrastructure due to construction related vibrations or transportation of raw material, noise, traffic congestions, decrease in quality or quantity of private/ public surface/ ground water resources, damage to home gardens and agricultural lands, etc.

Should such a situation arise, there must be a mechanism through which affected parties can resolve such issues in a cordial manner with the project personnel in an efficient, unbiased, transparent, timely and cost-effective manner. To achieve this objective, a Grievance Mechanism has been included in the ESMF and SEP for this project.

The Grievance Mechanism:

- provides a legitimate process that allows for trust to be built between stakeholder groups and assures stakeholders that their concerns will be assessed in a fair and transparent manner.
- allows simple and streamlined access to the Grievance Mechanism for all stakeholders and provide adequate assistance for those that may have faced barriers in the past to be able to raise their concerns.

- provides clear and known procedures for each stage of the Grievance Mechanism process, and provides clarity on the types of outcomes available to individuals and groups.
- ensures equitable treatment to all concerned and aggrieved individuals and groups through a consistent, formal approach that, is fair, informed, and respectful to a concern, complaints and/or grievances.
- provides a transparent approach, by keeping any aggrieved individual/group informed of the progress of their complaint, the information that was used when assessing their complaint and information about the mechanisms that will be used to address it; and
- enables continuous learning and improvements to the Grievance Mechanism. Through continued assessment, the learnings may reduce potential complaints and grievances.

The GM is gender- and age-inclusive and responsive and address potential access barriers to women, the elderly, the disabled, youth and other potentially marginalized groups as appropriate to the Project. The GM will not impede access to judicial or administrative remedies as may be relevant or applicable and will be readily accessible to all stakeholders at no cost and without retribution.

Information about the Grievance Mechanism and how to make a complaint and/or grievance is communicated during the stakeholder engagement process and placed at prominent places for the information of the key stakeholders.

All complaints and/or grievances regarding social and environmental issues are received either orally (to the field staff), by phone, in complaints box or in writing to the UNDP, PWP or SMEPS. A key part of the grievance mechanism is the requirement for the Project Management Team and construction contractor to maintain a register of complaints and/or grievances received at the respective project site offices, this includes grievances from workers. The following information will be recorded:

- time, date and nature of enquiry, concern, complaints and/or grievances.
- type of communication (e.g. telephone, letter, personal contact);
- names contact address and contact number.
- anonymous complaints are also registered, investigated and solved.
- response and review undertaken as a result of the enquiry, concern, complaints and/or grievances; and
- actions taken and name of the person acting.

The project GM is managed by PWP and SMEPS, who have a grievance mechanism in place. UNDP will work with the Responsible Parties to assess the effectiveness of existing GM and work to address capacity, accessibility, transparency, gaps, etc.

21. Monitoring and Reporting

During the project implementation phase, the SEPs is periodically revised and updated as necessary to ensure that the information presented herein is consistent and is the most recent, and that the identified methods of engagement remain appropriate and effective in relation to the project context and specific phases of the development.

Any major changes to the project related activities and to its schedule is duly reflected in the SEPs. Monthly summaries and internal reports on public grievances, enquiries, and related incidents, together with the status of implementation of associated corrective actions will be collated by responsible staff and referred to the senior management of the project.

UNDP includes in the final Stakeholder Engagement Plan measures to ensure the involvement of stakeholders in project monitoring during the implementation phases, and to enhance community's ownership and participation including:

- IPs with subproject's community committee will organize biweekly, monthly, and quarterly meetings to collect, register and address the GM received at each site. Sometimes urgent meeting can be called to address any immediate responses and actions.
- UNDP, and the IPs will monitor involvement of stakeholder as agreed in the SEP.
- UNDP, and the respective TPMs will monitor the project or impact associated with the project at quarterly basis and monitor a developed MIS and hotline to respond to the GM complaints;
- UNDP, the IPs and the TPM to collect and consolidate best practices and lesson learned from the field visits; and
- UNDP will report to the bank the number of grievance submitted/resolved/pending/segregated data and the nature of grievances either on a quarterly or biannual basis. It will also be part of the overall report on the implementation of ESF instruments.

22. Involvement of Stakeholder in Monitoring Activities

UNDP continue to include the Stakeholder Engagement Plan measures to ensure the involvement of stakeholders in project monitoring during the implementation phases, So far community committees has been establish during the public consultation for the subproject in Taiz , Hadramout and Almaharah , remaining committees in Aden will be establish when the consultation happens. and to enhance community's ownership and participation by including:

- IPs with subproject's beneficiaries Rep, community committee organize regular, monthly and quarterly meetings to collect, register and address the GM received at each site. Sometimes urgent meeting can be called to address any immediate responses and actions;
- UNDP, and the IPs continue monitor involvement of stakeholder as agreed in the SEP;
- UNDP, and the respective TPMs will monitor the project or impact associated with the project at quarterly basis and monitor a developed MIS and hotline to respond to the GM complaints; and
- UNDP, the IPs and the TPM to collect and consolidate best practices and lesson learned from the field visits.

23. Monitoring Indicators.

UNDP monitor the project implementation to assess progress on indicators to be defined in the results framework, such as roads /sewage system rehabilitated; beneficiary satisfaction on such as the invested items of the project; employment creation through the civil work.

More specific monitoring indicators on environmental and social issues, such as noise levels, air quality, water quality, soil erosion, traffic and other occupational or community accidents and social issues including gender impact are be proposed in the ESMPs. The functioning of the GM is also closely monitored. UNDP will also need to monitor stakeholder engagement itself. This includes data on the number of meetings (or focus groups), how many people participated, etc.

24. Internal Monitoring:

UNDP prepared data on activities and output in regular monthly and quarterly reports based on input from the implementing partners and the contractors. To the extent possible, the monitoring and evaluation process are participatory, engaging community members benefiting from the subprojects. A baseline survey and end-line beneficiary survey are carried out to measure who and to what extent people benefit from the subprojects as well as how it affects their lives in both social and economic terms. The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system target the documentation of case studies capturing the impact of the project on communities, considering gender, impacts on vulnerable or marginalized groups and host communities.

25. Third Party Monitoring

An independent Third-Party Monitoring has been hired by UNDP to monitor the implementation of E&S instruments. The overall objective of independent monitoring is to provide a periodic independent evaluation of the results of implementing the environmental and social risk/impact management objectives, such as the changes in living standards and employment, income rehabilitation and the social basis of those affected, effectiveness, impacts and sustainability of entitlements, the need for additional measures to minimize the damage (if any). TPM will be responsible for carrying out environmental sampling, monitoring and marking report during subproject implementation.

26. Reporting back to stakeholder groups

The project performance assessed through monitoring activities will be reported back to stakeholders during the operation and maintenance phase, such as through disclosure of monitoring outcome and engagement local community. The lessons learned through the monitoring will also contribute to the design of future subprojects and be shared with their stakeholders. Monitoring and evaluation of the stakeholder process is considered vital to ensure the project will be able to respond to identified issues and alter the schedule and nature of engagement activities to make them more effective. Adherence to the following characteristics/commitments/activities will assist in achieving successful engagement:

- Sufficient resources to undertake the engagement;
- Inclusivity (inclusion of key groups) of interactions with stakeholders;
- Promotion of stakeholder involvement;
- Sense of trust shown by all stakeholders;
- Clearly defined approaches; and
- Transparency in all activities

Monitoring of the stakeholder engagement process allows the efficacy of the process to be evaluated. Specifically, by identifying key performance indicators that reflect the objectives of the SEPs and the specific actions and timings, it is possible to both **monitor** and evaluate the process undertaken. Two distinct but related monitoring activities in terms of timing will be implemented: (i) During the engagement activities: short-term monitoring to allow for adjustments/ improvements to be made during engagement; and (ii) Following completion of all engagement activities: review of outputs at the end of engagement to evaluate the effectiveness of the SEPs as implemented.

27. Disclosure

All safeguard instruments are already disclosed in English and Arabic in country UNDP , IPs and WB'sm website.

28. ANNEX 1: Stakeholder Engagement Consultation on the 16th of March 2022

29. Consultation Objectives:

The virtual stakeholder consultation workshop conducted on **March 16, 2022** was built on the stakeholders' expectations of what risks might be encountered by the Sustainable Fishery Development in Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (SFISH) (P178143). This workshop aimed to encourage the participation of stakeholders, as well as to inform them of the SFISH project, the expected environmental and social risks, and the proposed methods for decreasing their impact, information disclosure, and Grievance Redressal Mechanisms throughout the different stages of the project.

Consultations with stakeholders are intended to expand and discuss the available options to eliminate and alleviate any negative environmental and social effects. Local knowledge of relevant stakeholders is expected to contribute to the identification of a locally generated mechanism from the ground making mitigation measures more effective. This consultation is also an essential tool to reach an agreement with project stakeholders on the measures to be taken to decrease the potential adverse environmental and social impacts. The consultation with the stakeholders should be used to find out whether the draft Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) properly reflects apprehensions of project-affected groups and individuals.

The consultation is to achieve the following:

- Effective engagement and informed consultation of stakeholders in the drafting of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).
- Ownership and full participation of the stakeholders, by giving opportunities to discuss and receive feedback and recommendations from all SFISH project's stakeholders.
- Identifying potentially affected vulnerable and marginalized groups and providing them opportunities to participate.
- Ensuring all stakeholders communicate their concerns and grievances during the project implementation.

All the participants praised the project and described the project interventions as a priority to their areas, as they aim to support fisheries, poor and marginalized households, and reduce unemployment. The fisheries sector is one of the most promising economic sectors in the country generating essential incomes for the fisher people. The participants also mentioned other interventions, carried out by PWP and SMEPS, such as building the capacities of beneficiaries to find employment and ensure a stable source of income (the profession of photographer was mentioned among others).

Participants noted that the SFISH project will come at the right time as fishers are in most need of such projects. The participants were introduced to the GM channels, such as complaint boxes, toll-free numbers, SMSs, and social media. They confirmed their willingness to participate in the project implementation and planning, especially in selecting the interventions, beneficiaries, and locations, and they said they are willing to participate more if requested or needed. The participants were requested to provide their concerns and feedback on the major risks expected from the project as well as their views on the sustainability of the project.

The most important concerns mentioned in the discussion are:

- The participants expressed the lack of fish landing centers that include operational services such as fuel stations, electricity, ice factories, refrigerators, tools for safe handling of fish. They mentioned the disruption of electricity supply that has severely affected ice-production and cold-supply chain leading to deterioration of product maintenance and quality, and limited fishermen's access to the sea.
- The deterioration of fishing related infrastructure has led to increase in fish prices. Therefore, restoring key fishery infrastructures will certainly improve the quality of fishery production and strengthen its value chain in targeted coastal areas.
- The significant increase in the number of traditional fishermen, an aspect that has not been assessed or studied together with the issue of fish stocks, are causing significant environmental issues such as habitat destruction, overexploitation of marine resources, illegal disposal of pollutants. The linkage was made to the quality of the equipment that could allow sustainability and avoid exploitation of wrong species.
- The landing sites should be equipped with the modern equipment and facilities such as sewage system, solid waste collection areas...etc. to ensure that the equipment, infrastructure, and logistics are sufficient to avoid the environmental pollution and spread of diseases.
- The investments need to pay attention to aspects related to collection of wastewaters, waste, etc.
- There are directly affected households in the surrounding areas, therefore, specific designs and measures to minimize impacts on nearby household groups are needed.
- It is also necessary to pay attention to the capacity building of the fishers and management of facilities invested. Capacity building for fishers with the aim to reduce unwanted catches and restoring fish stocks to levels that can sustain the maximum production over time without harming the biodiversity and the capacity of future generations to obtain fish.
- Paying attention to maintenance after project completion is essential to ensure investment efficiency and long-term exploitable works.
- The necessity of reorganizing and distributing fish landing centers according to geographical areas so that they are model landing centers that include all service facilities (ice factories, refrigerators, water network, sewage network, electricity, breakwaters to protect fishing boats, and maintenance workshops for fishing equipment.) that guarantee the quality of fish production and improve the added value of fish production.
- Restructuring and organizing fisheries associations and building their capacities in promoting fish industries and marketing.
- Benefiting from the errors that accompanied the implementation of the Fifth Fisheries Project, which focused on construction without focusing on operating sustainability.
- Building the capacities of institutions that manage the fisheries sector, as well as fish cooperatives, in the management and operation of fish landing centers to ensure sustainability.
- Supporting the establishment of women's cooperatives for post-harvest fisheries projects to ensure the sustainability of these projects, which will contribute to enhancing the livelihoods of small-scale fishermen communities.
- Developing fish farming projects to contribute to alleviating pressure on the growing fish stock

Participants are all from Yemeni organizations as follow:

1. Alarish Association: Saleh Ali Alhusini, Head
2. Dolphin Association: Fahmi Mohd., Head
3. Rambo Association: Salem Alwahashi, Deputy Head

30. ANNEX 2: STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

UNDP and its IPs has conducting stakeholder consultation for Project and subprojects which called public consultations to ensure DO NO Harm, accountability and leave no one behind, as follows:

A. Stakeholder Consultation and Engagement (conducted 10/5/2022)

The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the (SFISH) project has been developed. The ESMF intends to serve as a practical tool to guide identification and mitigation of potential environmental and social impacts of proposed investments and as a platform for consultations with stakeholders and potential project beneficiaries. The ESMF has been prepared in compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SESS), World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), and relevant Yemeni policies on environmental assessment. The ESMF identifies the policy triggers for the project, the screening criteria of sub-projects, the environmental and social impacts for the likely sub-projects and the mitigation measures to mitigate the identified risks, assessment of the institutional capacity of the implementing agencies and capacity filling the gaps.

Stakeholder input is required to inform the identification of risks and proposed management measures and cleared ESMF and SEP. Consultations with stakeholders should be utilized to broaden and discuss the range of options available to eliminate and reduce potential adverse social and environmental impacts. The local knowledge of directly affected stakeholders and other key stakeholders may help identify innovative approaches and make mitigation measures more effective. Consultation is also an essential tool for coming to agreement with project-affected stakeholders on the key measures to be adopted as well as on the design of benefits programs that are targeted and culturally appropriate. Stakeholder consultations should be utilized to verify whether the draft ESMF appropriately reflects concerns of project-affected groups and individuals.

Scope of Assignment and Tasks

The consultations on the ESMF will focus on IPs staff, local authorities, local beneficiaries, and key actors. The consultations aim to:

- Introduce relevant information about the proposed project and get consensus of stakeholders on the implementation of the proposed project.
- Assess the risks of impacts caused by the proposed construction items.
- Ensures effective engagement and informed consultation of stakeholders in the drafting Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF),
- Ensures ownership and full participation of the stakeholders, by giving opportunities to discuss and get comments and recommendation from all the (SFISH) project's stakeholders.
- Ensures consultation is conducted in a gender-responsive, culturally sensitive, non-discriminatory, and inclusive manner, identifying potentially affected vulnerable and marginalized groups and providing them opportunities to participate
- Ensures all stakeholders will communicate their concerns and grievances during the project implementation.
- To adopt and discuss on a cleared ESMF and SEP for the (SFISH) project.

Stakeholder Groups

Stakeholder representatives are:

- Local Authorities and Community Committee (CC)
- Female representatives and beneficiaries
- Representative from PWP and SMEPS from HQ and Branch Offices who responsible for safeguard, GM and gender/GBV.
- Contactors from PWP.
- Advantaged and disadvantaged groups that include Land/business owners on or adjacent to investment sites (if is relevant).

Arrangement for stakeholder consultation sessions:

1. It has been agreed that IPs will nominate several representatives from local authority and community committees or village councils as well as branch office staff who have been involved in YECRP (Male and Female) and considered from affected and interested and disadvantaged groups of the (SFISH) project. The stakeholder consultation sessions are planned to be conducted on the 10th of May 2022 aiming to get the feedback on the (SFISH) project and its ESMF from the different groups of the beneficiaries. The stakeholder consultation will be held virtually and in person using several methods of telecommunication, mobile, WhatsApp and questionnaires that will be implemented at the same time. During these sessions, the stakeholders will be introduced to the (SFISH) project and its safeguard requirements, GM/ OHS and contracting procedures to get their feedback, information disclosure, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Monitoring and Evaluation.
2. Selected participants will be divided into working groups to have focused group discussion to answer number of specific questions and get their feedback on the new project with consider using different methods of WhatsApp, telephone, and in person interview.
3. Local authorities would be consulted either through filling a questionnaire or phone calling if joining a virtual meeting is not applicable.
4. Representative form IPs safeguard, GM and Gender specialist shall also participate in these consultations to identify gaps. Also, Group of contractors from IP's will be involved.
5. Women and female beneficiaries could be consulted through what's up group or any other possible mean.
6. Third Party Monitoring Firm will be selected to facilitate these sessions and draft the report.
7. The slide clarifying the number of representatives from each group shall be shared with IPs as well as the discussion questions.

B. Public Consultations and Engagement at Subprojects level

UNDP, PWP and SMEPS apply the same activities of the public consultations with integrating to the new safeguard requirements for SEP, gender and GBV in the (SFISH) project and detailed SEP in ESMP.

The partners will apply different methods to ensure public consultations, need assessment of the subproject, nominating the community committee with different representatives of the stakeholder groups, agreement on the community and stakeholders' engagements and meetings frequency with field staff, using phone and WhatsApp for GM related issues, information disclosure and engagement actively in community participatory monitoring. The SEP will be also reviewed and updated during project implementation as necessary on adaptive stakeholder engagement arrangements, particularly the approach, methods and forms of engagement proposed, and assess the associated potential risks in conducting various engagement activities.

Different methods will be adopted such as:

- Face-to-face public meetings.

- Disclosure of project information (booklets, posters, website).
- Separate in-depth consultation project affected parties
- Focus Group Discussions.
- Questionnaires.

Besides, the partners will provide awareness and capacity building to strengthen the stakeholders' capacity and knowledge to improve their livelihoods, community participation and rights to complains and participating fully in all subproject levels.

Women Safe Space and Youth network have been established in different governates as one of the best practices of previous UNDP projects and it will be continued to cover all governates during the (SFISH) project's implementation.

Proposed Strategy for Consultation:

The project implementing partners will mostly employ interviews, focus group discussions, open meetings, and workshops as a means of carrying out consultations. This will be done right in the affected communities to enable easy participation of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups of people. The strategy will also be different depending on the Project stage as presented below.

- **Project preparation stage (before project appraisal)**

While the details of some proposed investments are unknown at this stage, the consultation will focus on a broader range of stakeholders to understand their general interests and concerns on the project and its potential positive and negative impacts to inform the project's environmental and social frameworks. This is also the stage where potential vulnerable/disadvantaged groups relevant to the project will be identified.

- **Pre-construction and construction stage**

At this stage, the details of proposed investments will be determined, and specific project affected parties (PAPs) will also be identified. The consultation will focus on PAPs to address their concerns through the implementation of subproject-specific environmental and social plans. The project will ensure that the GRM will remain effective during the civil works to promptly address any grievances from the PAPs.

UNDP will pay particular attention to vulnerable groups to ensure inclusion and non-discrimination of such groups.

- **Post construction/maintenance stage**

At this stage, the consultation will focus on the feedback from PAPs on the performance of environmental and social mitigations conducted during the construction stage. The consultation on employment opportunities for operation and maintenance works (O&M) will be also conducted. Areas for improvement and lessons learned should be identified for the following subprojects. Dissemination and reporting back to general stakeholders on the outcome of the monitoring and evaluation of the project will be also arranged.

31. Annex 3: PWP's public Consultations Summary

مراكز الانزال السمكي حضرموت – المهرة

1. المواضيع التي تم مناقشتها خلال المشاورات المجتمعية:

- مقدمة عن برنامج "التنمية المستدامة للمصايد السمكية" وتوضيح أهداف المشروع والتعريف بطبيعة تدخل مشروع الأشغال العامة وخطة التدخل ومستواه وأولوياته.
- ملكية موقع المشروع والوثائق الخاصة بها والوضع القانوني.
- الوضع التشغيلي والإداري الحالي لمركز الإنزال.
- استعراض فئات المستفيدين من مركز الإنزال وأعدادهم.
- الاحتياجات والمتطلبات والمشاكل الحالية من السلطة المحلية.
- الاحتياجات والمتطلبات والمشاكل الحالية من جمعيات الصيادين والصيادين البسطاء.
- الاحتياجات والمتطلبات والمشاكل الحالية من فئة النساء وذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة والمهمشين والضعفاء.
- وضع ونظام الصرف الصحي الحالي "المخلفات الصلبة والسائلة" في مركز الانزال السمكي وتأثيره على العمل في مركز الانزال.
- مشاكل انقطاع الصيادين في وسط البحر بسبب نفاذ الوقود وكيفية التعامل مع هذه الحالات.
- توعية الحضور عن البيئات الحساسة والملوثات وادارتها ودورهم الرقابي في التبليغ.
- الحل البديل للصيادين في حال بدأت اعمال التطوير في مركز الانزال السمكي بما لا يتسبب بقطع عيش الصيادين.
- ضرورة اشراك المستفيدين من جميع الفئات في اعمال الترميمات والتطوير للمركز بهدف توفير فرص عمل وزرع انطباع تملك المركز لأبناء المنطقة من اجل استدامته والمحافظة عليه من الدمار.
- تعليق البوسترات والملصقات الخاصة بالتوعية بنظام تبليغ الشكاوى، ومشاركة المرأة في العمل، طرق الوقاية من كورونا ومرض الكوليرا، واهمية الالتزام بإجراءات السلامة عند التنفيذ والتشغيل، ونبذ العنف على النوع الاجتماعي والتمييز العنصري والاستغلال الجنسي.
- توزيع ادوات الإجراءات الاحترازية لمواجهة فيروس كورونا (كمادات – تعقيم الايدي بالمطهرات).
- البدء بفعالية تحديد الاولويات واهم الاحتياجات وقد تم الخروج بأولويات واهم احتياجات المنطقة.
- اختيار لجنة المستفيدين للمشروع عن طريق التركيبة بالأجماع (الانتخاب).
- التوعية حول النوع الاجتماعي والعنف القائم على النوع الاجتماعي والاستغلال والاعتداء الجنسي مع استخدام مصطلحات بسيطة وغير مباشرة لإزالة أي تحسس قد يطرأ أثناء التوعية عن النوع الاجتماعي كون هذا الموضوع حساس جدا خاصة في المجتمعات الريفية ودور المرأة في عملية التنمية ولم تكن عندهم ثقافة سابقة او خلفية في هذا الجانب.
- التوعية حول الصحة والسلامة المهنية خلال التنفيذ والتشغيل.

- توضيح آلية تبليغ الشكاوى والمقترحات.
- توثيق لكل فعاليات اللقاء التشاوري (فيديو – صور فوتوغرافية) .
- التأكيد على مشاركة المجتمع في عملية تنفيذ المشروع كعمال وخاصة النساء وبنسبة لا تقل عن 35% من اجمالي العمالة في المشروع.
- تنفيذ اجتماع تنويري مع لجنة المستفيدين المنتخبة.
- تطبيق خارطة الموارد والخدمات والفرص و الروتين اليومي وأدوات هارفارد الاولى والثانية (التوزيع الجندري للعمل - الوصول والتحكم) وجدول معايير الغنى والفقير مع لجنة المستفيدين.
- توقيع محاضر اختيار لجنة المستفيدين ومحاضر تحديد الاحتياجات من قبل لجنة المستفيدين.
- تنفيذ الاستبيانات الخاصة بفيروس كورونا بعد جلسة التوعية مع (4) ذكور.

2. آراء ومخاوف المستفيدين وانطباعاتهم للوضع الراهن وأبرز المشكلات التي يعانون منها:

- عدم وجود لسان بحري (كاسر أمواج) يحمي المراكز والقوارب من التلف والتكسير في موسم الرياح السنوي (موسم الخريف).
- عدم وجود مرسى للقوارب وحاجز حماية في المراكز وعدم كفاية المرسى الحالي لاستيعاب جميع القوارب وانخفاض مستوى الأمان من موسم الرياح في بعض المراكز الأخرى مما يضطر الصياد البحث عن مراسي بعيدة عن منطقة المواطنين مما يتسبب في تكاليف إضافية للصيادين من مواصلات وضياع وقت ومشقة.
- عدم وجود دكة إنزال الأسماك للصيادين في بعض المراكز مما يسبب معاناة للصيادين في نقل الأسماك من القوارب الى مركز الانزال عبر الكثبان الرملية والصعود بعكس ميول الشاطئ.
- التلوث الناتج من مخلفات الصرف الصحي التي تصب في الارض التي تحيط بالمراكز وبعض المراكز يمر بداخل ارض مركز الانزال ويلوث الأسماك اثناء صعود الصيادين بها من القوارب الى مركز الانزال.
- صعوبة في عملية تسويق الأسماك لضعف الإمكانيات وتوفر الخدمات الأساسية في المراكز من مياه وتلج وحافظات وكهرباء وغيرها.
- التضرر الحاصل في صالة الحراج ومباني الإدارة وبقية المكونات الموجودة بشكل كبير بفعل الزمن والاعاصير في السنوات الماضية.
- بالنسبة للمرأة:
 - المستفيدين في جميع مناطق مراكز الانزال السميكي المستهدفة بشكل عام أفادوا فريق العمل بأنه لا توجد أي نساء صيادات على الاطلاق، وان هذا العمل لا يناسب المرأة في مناطقنا ولكن عند الجلوس مع فئة النساء اثناء المشاورات المجتمعية تقدمن بعض النساء وابدن استعدادهن بالعمل في حال توفرت لهن بيئة عمل مناسبة منعزلة عن الرجال، وعرضن بعض الأنشطة التي بإمكانهن العمل فيها مثل انشاء صالة خاصة للنساء يتم فيها

- ممارسة اعمال التحضير والتمليح والتقطيع للأسماك او انشاء مصنع تعليب الاسماك لتوفير فرص عمل لهن مع توفير بيئة عمل مناسبة، وقد كان المشروع متوافقاً مع رغبة المرأة والرجل معاً في المناطق المستهدفة.
- فيما طالب بقية النساء بتوفير دورات تدريب وتوفير فرص عمل في مجالات أخرى مهنية حياتية غير المجال السمكي كالخياطة والحناء والكوافير وغيرها من الاعمال الحرفية الأخرى.
- كما طالبت مجموعة من النساء بأنشاء مركز محو الامية خصوصاً للنساء.
- كما تم تسجيل قائمة بأسماء النساء الراغبات في العمل مع توضيح طبيعة العمل التي من الممكن ان تعمل فيها مثل اعمال الطبخ والاسعافات الأولية والتوعية وسط المجتمع ونقل المواد الخفيفة والاشراف على العمل والمحاسبة المالية.
- حالة خاصة بمركز صقر في مديرية حصوين بشكل خاص من بين بقية المراكز فقد قابل فريق العمل صعوبة في التحدث مع المرأة او عن المرأة بشكل عام نظراً لطبيعة اهل المنطقة وتحفظهم في هذه الأمور الاجتماعية القبلية، حتى ان الحضور الرجال اصابهم الغضب وقالوا ان كنتم ستخدمون المجتمع فأخدموه بدون أي تدخل او ذكر للمرأة.
- بالنسبة لذوي الإعاقة والاحتياجات الخاصة:
 - اتضح من خلال المشاورات معهم انه يتم تهميشهم في جميع المرافق الحكومية والمساجد والمنتزهات ولا يتم مراعاة هذه الفئة من المواطنين فعلى سبيل المثال يتم عمل مدخل المساجد والمنتزهات والمرافق الحكومية مرتفعة بعدة درجات وبدون وجود رامب لصعود المقعدين على الكراسي وبالتالي يحرمنه من حق الوصول والتمتع بهذه النعم، وايضاً قال انهم معاقين ولكنهم عزيزين النفس فلا يقبلون من أي غريب ان يحملهم الى هذه الأماكن المرتفعة، فقد تسببت هذه المشاريع بإعاقة إضافية لهذه الفئة إضافة للإعاقة الجسدية التي يعاني منها، وطلب مراعاة المعاقين عند بناء صالة الحراج ليتمكنوا من الوصول الي الصالة، وتوفير فرص عمل للمعاقين في مركز الانزال وخصوصا الصم والبكم فهم يستطيعون العمل ولا حرج في ذلك، كما نطلب توفير مركز للعلاج الطبيعي للمعاقين حركياً، وتوفير وسائل للأطفال المصابين بالتوحد مثل الكراسي المتحركة بالكهرباء والبطارية، كما نطلب انشاء صندوق رعاية المعاقين ومركز صحي للأطفال التوحد وتأهيل كادر تعليمي لهم.

3. أبرز المطالب والاحتياجات التي طلبها المستفيدين خلال المشاورات المجتمعية:

- تسوير مواقع مراكز الانزال السمكي لحماية الموقع.
- إعادة تأهيل محطات الوقود وانشاء محطات جديدة للمراكز التي يوجد بها.
- معالجة نظام الصرف الصحي لمراكز الانزال.
- انشاء مواقع خاصة لمواقف القوارب (مرسى).
- ربط تمديدات الكهرباء والماء لمراكز الانزال.
- عمل بوابة وغرفة حراسة للمراكز.

- حافضة اسماك سعة 15 – 20 طن.
- إعادة تأهيل مراكز الانزال بشكل كامل.
- انشاء مصنع ثلج سعة 30 طن.
- إعادة ترميم المرحب (مرسى القوارب) في بعض مراكز الانزال وحمائته بكاسر الامواج من التآكل.
- بناء ورشة صيانة لصيانة القوارب ومكائن القوارب بدلا من نقلهم الى اكان بعيدة لصيانتها.
- بناء معمل فيير قلاس لصيانة القوارب وترميمها.
- بناء مكتب طوارئ وعمليات امن وسلامة.
- انشاء صالة محاضرات وتدريب وتأهيل.
- توفير طاقة شمسية للتقليل من استخدام الوقود.
- بناء مصلى وحمامات عامة في المركز.
- إنشاء صالة بيع كبيرة وموحدة للمركز أكثر قرباً من خط الشاطئ بدلاً من الصالات المحدودة المتباعدة والمتهالكة التي أنشأتها الجمعيات السمكية.
- إنشاء رصيف إنزال لتفريغ الأسماك من العبّاري (القوارب الكبيرة) مباشرة بدلاً من تفريغها نحو القوارب الصغيرة ثم نحو المركز وهي عملية مرهقة جداً ومكلفة وتتسبب بانخفاض نوعية وجودة الأسماك المنقولة.
- معالجة مشكلة جريان السيول عبر الموقع والتي تتسبب بأضرار لممتلكات الصيادين وقواربهم.
- إتاحة الفرصة للنساء للعمل في المركز سواء في مرحلة تنفيذ أعمال التطوير والتأهيل أو في مرحلة التشغيل
- توفير مخازن معدات للصيادين.
- إنارة مواقع الانزال السمكي.
- شق طريق اسفلت او رصف الطريق الذي يربط المراكز بالطريق الدولي.
- صيانة سقف صالة الحراج للمراكز

4. أبرز المطالب والاحتياجات التي طلبتها النساء خلال المشاورات المجتمعية:

- انشاء صالة خاصة للنساء يتم فيها ممارسة اعمال التحضير والتعليق والتقطيع للأسماك.
- انشاء مصنع تعليب الاسماك لتوفير فرص عمل للنساء مه خلق لهن بيئة عمل مناسبة.
- انشاء مركز محو الامية خصوصاً للنساء.
- انشاء معهد تأهيل وتدريب للدورات المهنية والحياتية للنساء.
- تشجير حديقة خاصة للنساء.

5. أبرز المطالب والاحتياجات التي طلبها ذوي الإعاقة الاحتياجات الخاصة خلال المشاورات المجتمعية:

- مراعات المعاقين عند بناء صالة الحراج ليتمكنوا من الوصول الى الصالة.
- إيجاد فرص عمل للمعاقين في مركز الانزال فني وإداري.
- بناء مركز علاج طبيعي للمعاقين.
- توفير وسائل لأطفال التوحد مثل الكرسي المتحرك على الريموت درجات نارية وغيرها.
- انشاء صندوق رعاية وتأهيل للمعاقين.
- انشاء مركز صحي ومركز لأطفال التوحد وتأهيل كادر تعليمي لهم.