



Implemented by



**United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**

**Fishery Harbour Rehabilitation and Value Chain  
Development in Aden (910447)**

**Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)**

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## *Table of contents*

1. Introduction/Project Description .....	3
2. Key Project Risks .....	6
3. POLICY AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS .....	7
4. Brief Summary of Stakeholder Engagement Activities.....	9
5. Stakeholder identification and analysis.....	10
6. Affected parties .....	11
7. Other interested parties .....	12
8. Disadvantaged / vulnerable individuals or groups .....	12
9. Summary of Project Stakeholder Needs.....	13
10. Purpose and timing of stakeholder engagement program .....	13
11. UNDP Stakeholder Engagement Components: .....	13
12. Fishery Harbour Rehabilitation Systems in Place for Stakeholder Engagement .....	15
13. Proposed Strategy for Information Disclosure .....	16
14. Proposed Strategy for Consultation .....	16
15. Proposed Strategy to Incorporate the Views of Vulnerable Groups .....	17
16. Timelines.....	18
17. Resources.....	19
18. Management Functions and Responsibilities.....	19
19. Grievance Mechanism .....	19
Project-Level Grievance Mechanism .....	20
20. Monitoring and Reporting .....	21
21. Involvement of Stakeholder in Monitoring Activities.....	22
22. Monitoring Indicators.....	22
23. Internal Monitoring: .....	22
24. Third Party Monitoring .....	22
25. Reporting back to stakeholder groups .....	23
26. Disclosure .....	23
27. ANNEX 1: Stakeholder Engagement Consultation.....	24

## Acronyms

CHM	Complaint Handling Mechanism
BMZ	Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Germany)
KfW	German Development Bank
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

The project is funded and supported by BMZ through the German Development Bank (KfW). The development objective of the project is the improvement of the economic situation of the population, especially of women in the fisheries sector of Aden as well as quantitative and qualitative improvement of the food situation of the population. The immediate objective of the project is to rehabilitate the fish harbour at Hajif-Aden, to restore the minimum requirements for re-launching operations, productivity and establishing effective management of the harbour. Furthermore, the project will contribute to employment creation, especially for youth and women and mobilize fish value chain actors whose livelihoods depend on sustainable fish production and processing but have been greatly affected by the conflict leading to distorted fish supply and value chain, to help them contribute to the food security and economic recovery in Yemen. The federal Republic of Germany has made available funds to support the project rehabilitation in the fishery sector, through KfW will provide innovative technical and financial support needed for immediate interventions that will generate visible changes in the fish production and value chain actors and on the resilience of the people of Aden, whose livelihoods depend on fish but are most adversely affected by the effects of the conflict, namely the issue of food affordability, to which the closure of the fish harbour negatively contributes.

### **The Financing agreement was signed in December 2022.**

The Project will achieve theory of change with an integrated approach that combines: (i) prioritized infrastructure and facilities of the fish Harbour at Hajif in Aden are rehabilitated ensuring their functionality and allowing for operation, (ii) Support the technical and management capacities of the Aden Fisheries Harbor; (iii) Enabling environment in terms of policy and regulations are improved to support project implementation, including removing any barriers to the development of the AFH (iv) improved fisheries value chain, livelihoods, nutrition, and food security for the Aden urban and rural populations.

1. **Component 1:** Priority infrastructure and facilities of the Aden fishery harbour are rehabilitated and equipped ensuring their effective functioning. This output area will focus on the provision of services and equipment that are well outlined in the assessment report recommendations including demolition of prioritized damaged AFH facilities and rebuilding them. Procurement of services and equipment that needs restoration and installing all the necessary support infrastructure to reactivate the whole facility and integrate it into the fish value chain.

**Component 2:** Improved management capacities for an effective and sustainable operation of the harbour. The AFH has been greatly affected by the conflict which led to its closure in 2015 and since then all activities and services were grounded, and it will be reactivated afresh to enable it function normally. This will require identifying and preparing a fresh team of workers and managers to ensure a sustainable running of the facility. For the start, there will be several MDAs, private sector and cooperatives who will be selected and trained so as to participate in the operationalization of the facility and to support all the project activities by addressing immediate and longer-term requirements including institutional and technical capacity to strengthen technical, operational, and managerial capabilities.

The 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) indicated that 23.4 million people in Yemen are estimated to require humanitarian assistance in 2022, of whom 12.9 million people in acute need. The main drivers behind the number of people in need are food insecurity and malnutrition, together with social services and protection needs. Some 19 million people require food assistance in 2022, including 7.3 million in acute need. The current conflict has disrupted the country's existing business operations making entrepreneurs and firms either temporarily suspend operations, permanently close or, in the case of larger firms, relocate their operations overseas. According to the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC), a total of 18.8 million people, or 59 percent of the country's population are estimated to be acutely food insecure (IPC Phase 3 and above) in 2022, despite the presence of the ongoing humanitarian food assistance.<sup>1</sup> Local conflict, high food prices, depreciation of local currency, and disrupted livelihoods are considered the major drivers of acute food insecurity, and this could be further compounded by the recent war in Ukraine and the potential disruption of wheat export from Ukraine and the Russian Federation.

## **Activities of output 1**

1.1. Prioritize and make procurement arrangements for services and equipment needed to rehabilitate selected critical infrastructure facilities. A preliminary assessment report for AFH conducted by UNDP Country Office Engineers, will be used to review the recommendations made, and the extent of the damaged facilities to determine the priority facilities for the rehabilitation work to be undertaken by the project. The scope for the prioritization of the facilities will be based on the fishing harbour/ports planning guide, which will involve collecting and clarifying the changes in circumstances and related information which must be considered, including: fish resources availability and growing concerns for quality and sustainability, the significant considerations for fishing port planning; the infrastructure facilities needed for a modern fleet; roles and functions of fishing ports in promoting other fisheries activities; the heavy financial burden of increased infrastructure and its maintenance on management authorities; possibility of natural disasters causing frequent, large scale damage to fishing ports; the necessity of ensuring the freshness of fish and fish products from the sea to the table in accordance with increasing fish demand; the increased effectiveness of ICT and emerging technologies which can be leveraged in fishing port operation, auctioning or marketing. UNDP team will undertake recruitments based on needed services and support preliminary project planning and preparation phase. This will include project technical manpower planning and recruitment, and initiation of all major procurements including identification of contractors.

1.2. Rehabilitate key selected facilities such as quay (553m), ice plant, cold storage (2000tons), fish processing center and facilities, administrative building, and warehouses (7 units), the powering systems and replacement of exit gate. This will involve engineering works led by UNDP with the support of local contractors who will be selected for the work leading to improving landing sites, supplying fixed and/or mobile cold storage facilities, use of clean technologies such as solar for ice production and for energy generation for auction facilities. This activity will as well, ensure opportunities for women/men beneficiaries to participate in the civil works that would provide them with additional short-term income. The designs of the infrastructure will consider all recommended safeguards to avoid all risks associated with the rehabilitation. They will also ensure gender-sensitive sanitary facilities and facility level solid and liquid waste management systems.

1.3 Procure key equipment to repair/re-activate the quality control lab, cooling and processing facilities, forklifts (4), laboratory equipment and weighing equipment. The project will recruit a national Procurement Officer who will be inducted into the UNDP procurement system and charged with the overall responsibility for procurement planning, and tendering procurement following all the necessary procedures as laid down by UNDP Country Office. The procurement team shall follow the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies

and Procedures (POPP) on contracts and procurements. The UNDP's procurement principles lay out the following general principles guiding procurement undertaken by the organization and they include: provide the best value for money; embody fairness, integrity, transparency; engage in effective international competition and serve the interest of UNDP.

1.4 Repair and install effective water drainage and sanitation systems (including sewage system) and firefighting system) The Project will recruit a Safeguard Specialist who will ensure necessary arrangements for the implementation of this output activity by working with all relevant PIU team to procure the required items and working with required technical staff to put in place a wastage system and all other safeguards stipulated in the project. Ensure identification of risks, reduce risks to acceptable levels, define mitigation and application of safeguard measures as well as monitor compliance to the safeguard measures.

### **Activities of output 2**

2.1 Conduct capacity needs assessment and define capacity development priorities in consultation with the General Authority for Fisheries (GAF), GAF branch authorities and the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Fisheries Wealth, cooperatives, and the private sector.

2.2 Establish organizational structures, roles and staffing requirement for the AFH. An organizational structure for the AFH will be established collectively with the help of Communication/Crosscutting Officer, including defining the roles and guidelines for effective implementation of the project activities and onward operations of the AFH.

2.3 Undertake capacity development for national staff (institutions, fishery cooperatives, and the private sector) to address immediate and long-term institutional and technical capacity requirements.

2.4 Develop operations and Maintenance strategy for AFH infrastructure and facilities with action plan for sustainable harbour operation and management.

2.5 Review policies and regulations related to Fisheries Harbour and develop informed guidelines and regulations for effective management of AFH.

2.6 Develop and operationalize a climate resilience and safeguards framework (social, environmental, and occupational health) to ensure compliance within the harbour operations on sanitation, hygiene, and quality control, including waste control and management.

2.7 Develop safeguard and pollution control systems and measures to reduce risks to acceptable and manageable levels of pollution from sources and ensure marine environment protection.

2.8 Develop an inclusive mechanism for sustainable AFH revenue-based resources mobilization, management, and benefit sharing.

### **Activities of output 3**

3.1. Conduct a needs assessment of the Aden-based fishery value chain with emphasis on women and youth actors.

3.2. Undertake capacity building for AFH area fishers, cooperatives, and associations with a package of training modules in fish quality control, hygiene and sanitation, business management and marketing skills, environmental and community resources management,

3.3. Support the women and youth from within the fisheries harbour of Aden area with fisheries inputs and integrate them into the fish value chain to improve their livelihoods.

## **2. Key Project Risks**

Key project risks under **component 1 and 2**, include Substantial environmental and social” risks - particularly the worldwide outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic 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 of project activities.

The UNDP and project team will interact with contractors and monitor field activities. UNDP also relies on a Third-Party Monitoring Agency to perform complementary monitoring of the project.

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 UNDP’s Social and environmental safeguard policies and standards.

UNDP is committed to ensuring meaningful, effective, and informed participation of stakeholders 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 will 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:**

The project is expected to have numerous social benefits for the target fisheries communities and vulnerable population. The type of interventions under this project are not expected to require physical or economic displacement and given the fact that the initiative aims at the rehabilitation of existing infrastructures, negative effects are not expected.

### **II- Environmental risks, incorporating.**

- (a) Impacts of overuse, mismanagement 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)

To mitigate environmental risks and impacts, the project will apply the UNDP Environment and Social Standard. UNDP will develop site specific Environmental and Social Management plans review, including the OHS Framework and Toolkit.

### **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 workers 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.

### **IV- Gender:**

- Effects of gender blindness, gender-based violence, sexual abuse, and exploitation
- Negative impacts related to discrimination against women involvement in fishery value chain activities

The project will contribute to reducing gender inequalities in the fishery sector, which is currently dominated by men, by providing at least 100 women beneficiaries with job-focused interventions, establishing women associations/cooperatives/forums, and engaging women in all different consultations and committees through an intersectional lens. Women will be seen as active agents of change, contributing to the fishery value chain, and promoting for sustainable fishing practices and climate change. The project will ensure gender and social safeguards aspects are mainstreamed in all plans, assessment, knowledge products produced. All activities will be accompanied by gender/GBV awareness/capacity building to promote for women leadership roles in this sector.

## **3. POLICY AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS**

In synergy with the SFISH project, the Fishery Harbour Rehabilitation and Value Chain Development in Aden project will support the development and adoption of a sub-national fishery management plan, adopting the same standard that is being developed under the SFISH WorldBank funded project.

**The Stakeholder Engagement Plan is developed as a result of the need to comply with the KfW safeguard policies. All these instruments unanimously advocate for meaningful involvement of project stakeholders in decisions that affect them, participatory planning, and transparent grievance management mechanisms.**



## **World Bank Requirements for Stakeholder Engagement:**

This Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) is prepared by UNDP to ensure the Fishery Harbour Rehabilitation and Value Chain Development in Aden project is consistent with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES) ([www.undp.org/ses](http://www.undp.org/ses)) and strongly aligned with the standards required by KfW Sustainability Guidelines. The KfW Development Bank assessment standards are the Environmental and Social Standards of the World Bank Group.

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, 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:**

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 considered, 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.

The project builds on the process that UNDP has already initiated through the ERRY, SIERY and particularly and most recently the SFISH project, with the engagement of all the stakeholders involved in the fishery value chain, from artisanal fishers to value chain actors including processors, traders, input suppliers in their cooperatives and association and the relevant institutions.

In the preparatory phase the project has engaged in dialogue with various institutions and with the private sector actors, cooperatives, and women groups. The process will be sustained throughout the project, and, it will build on the component aiming at drafting, finalizing, and adopting a sub-national fishery management plan, adopting the same standard that is being developed under the SFISH World Bank funded project. This approach aims at having all the coastal governorates of Yemen adopting the same mechanisms for analyzing data, elaborating the plan, and involving the relevant stakeholders, by a bottom-up approach that shall involve central and local authorities from its inception. An elaborated stakeholder engagement plan shall be established at inception to map the stakeholders involved.

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 **Sep 2022** for the SEP, the consultants provided overall information about the project (objective, components, project footprint, potential risks/impacts, funding source, implementation arrangement). Explaining that the project will support the development and adoption of a sub-national fishery management plan, adopting the same standard that is being developed under the SFISH World Bank funded project. This approach aims at having all the coastal governorates of Yemen adopting the same mechanisms for analyzing data, elaborating the plan, and involving the relevant stakeholders, by a bottom-up approach that shall involve central and local authorities from its inception.

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.

## 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 (AFH) project.

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

<b>Project-affected parties</b>	<b>Indicative description</b>	<b>Identified groups of projects affected parties</b>	<b>Relevance to the Project</b>	<b>Impacts</b>	<b>Engagement methods</b>
Project beneficiaries	-Implementing agencies, relevant governates/ district's agencies. -Local administrative authorities at all levels.  - Local community residing within and/or around the sub-project's areas. - People who will benefit from project	-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,	- 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.	-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

	related employment or business opportunities.  - Disadvantaged/ vulnerable groups	wastewater treatment, traffic management);  - Non-skilled workers who will be engaged by the project. - Professional associations.	- The project will generate employment or business opportunities for the community through participation in the construction activities of the project.		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. - Seafood purchasing/processing facilities/ fisheries service - Women. - Other vulnerable groups (disabled, poor, landless households).	- 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 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 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;

- Female, youth, and children headed of household.
- Women, particularly women-headed households, or single mothers with underage/dependent children.

## 9. Summary of Project Stakeholder Needs

As mentioned previously, stakeholder needs assessment was not carried out due to the emergency nature of the project, however, this will be conducted during the first months of project effectiveness. Each project and subproject will be discussed and agreed at the first stage of each sub-project cycle during series of stakeholder consultations, including: prescreening, screening, and project identification to draft ESMP or subproject proposal. Stakeholder needs will be based on each subproject and prioritized according to project criteria for the affected people and other non-affected people. The summary of the consultation with plan will be included to ESMF and relevant ESMPs.

Each subproject will be assessed and scrutinized according to the needs and potential risks and levels. The risk management plan and ESCP will be developed according to the subproject risk level and approved by UNDP and the KfW.

## 10. Purpose and timing of stakeholder engagement program

UNDP is committed to ensuring meaningful, effective, and informed participation of stakeholders 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 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. The project builds on the process that UNDP has already initiated through the ERRY, SIERY and particularly and most recently the SFISH project, with the engagement of all the stakeholders involved in the fishery value chain, from artisanal fishers to value chain actors including processors, traders, input suppliers in their cooperatives and association and the relevant institutions. 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.

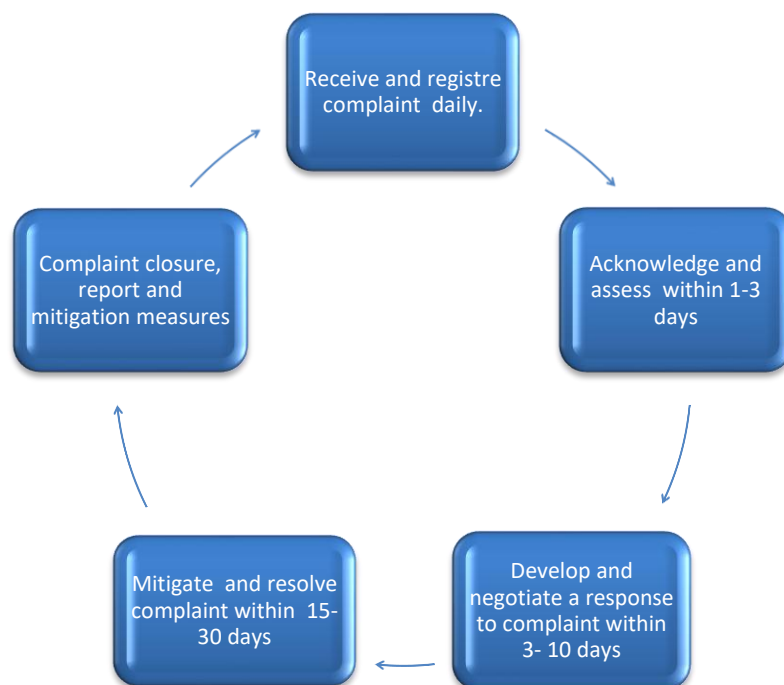
Different project components and implementation activities, potential risks and monitoring issues are discussed transparently and involved the participation of identified stakeholder groups. The community committee are elected with consideration to diversity inclusion of men, women, children, and marginalized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

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 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. Fishery Harbour Rehabilitation Systems in Place for Stakeholder Engagement

UNDP has an existing stakeholder engagement system which will continue to be implemented in the Fishery Harbour Rehabilitation 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.

UNDP will ensure timely implementation of the SEP.

The (Fishery Harbour Rehabilitation) 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.

UNDP works closely with its partners 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 RPs, other UN agencies and Clusters to brief on projects.
- 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

### **14. Proposed Strategy for Consultation**

Consultations with beneficiaries and stakeholders will target the locations surrounding Aden Fishery Harbour and community committees will be established for targeted areas including representatives of all groups (men, women, IDPs, disadvantaged groups). Continuous monitoring will be undertaken through third party monitoring surveys and GM, in addition to the UNDP' staff and community members (through participatory monitoring approach).

UNDP 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 Consultation<sup>1</sup>**

Sub-Project phase	List of information to be disclosed	Methods	Target group	Responsibility
<b>Project Identification, Screening and Assessment</b>	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
		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 Safeguard and Gender specialists
<b>Implementation and Monitoring</b>	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 and community committee, contractors, injured and complained people	UNDP and Safeguard specialists
		GM/ incidents, GBV and SH prevention/ referral pathways and daily monthly/ biweekly reports	Community committees, and GBV and SEA/SH survivors	UNDP, gender, GM and safeguard specialist
<b>Evaluation and close</b>	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

UNDP have applied previously 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:

- Hard and soft Surveys and questionnaires.
- Public meetings, workshops, and/or focus group.
- 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

## 15. Proposed Strategy to Incorporate the Views of Vulnerable Groups

UNDP is applying the following principles for stakeholder engagement:

<sup>1</sup> UNDP imply all COVID19 prevention measures in all their activities.

- **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 is committed to ensuring proper communication and appropriate information disclosure through the continuous consultations and meetings with stakeholder groups.

This happens as follows:

- Periodically bi-weekly, monthly, and quarterly visits by safeguard, Gender/GBV focal point.
- 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 will ensure all GM complaints will be treated in accordance with good faith, natural justice and fairness and be resolved as per the existing protocol<sup>2</sup>. Unless cases are required to be handled through a judicial/legal process. In addition, the project will provide urgent responses to critical cases.

UNDP has also developed KPIs that helps monitor the progresses of implementation, participation of females, consultation, training, and other related social issues.

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<sup>2</sup> 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.

## **17. Resources**

UNDP is working to improve the capacity 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 an RVM- Remote Verification mechanism under the M&E management to ensure stakeholder and beneficiaries complaints were handled within time and correctly.

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.

## **18. 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.

## **19. Grievance Mechanism**

The Project Level Grievance Mechanism is managed by UNDP, who has its own GM mechanisms in place. The GM will be 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 must be 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 can be received either orally (to the field staff), by phone, in complaints box or in writing to the UNDP.

To avoid the risk of stigmatization, exacerbation of the mental/psychological harm and potential reprisal, the GM shall have a different approach to sensitive cases such as GBV cases. Where such cases are reported to the GM, it should immediately be referred to the appropriate service providers, such as medical and psychological support, emergency accommodation, and any other necessary services. It should also be reported to the safeguard staff of UNDP who can advise on relevant service providers. IP's personals 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. A GBV plan has been developed for the project.

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. In addition to the project-level and complainants have the option to access UNDP's Accountability Mechanism, with both compliance and grievance functions. The Social and Environmental Compliance Unit investigates allegations that UNDP's Standards, screening procedure or other

UNDP social and environmental commitments are not being implemented adequately, and that harm may result to people or the environment. The Stakeholder Response Mechanism offers locally affected people an opportunity to work with other stakeholders to resolve concerns, complaints and/or grievances about the social and environmental impacts of a UNDP project. Stakeholder Response Mechanism is intended to supplement the proactive stakeholder engagement that is required of UNDP and its Partners throughout the project cycle ([www.undp.org/secu-srm](http://www.undp.org/secu-srm)).

**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. 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, or RPs. 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.

UNDP will work with the Responsible Parties to assess the effectiveness of existing GM and work to address capacity, accessibility, transparency, gaps, etc.

## **20. 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:

- UNDP, and the RPs 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 RPs and the TPM to collect and consolidate best practices and lesson learned from the field visits; and
- UNDP will report to the KfW 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.

## **21. 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 phase and to enhance community's ownership and participation by including:

- UNDP, and the RPs 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 RPs and the TPM to collect and consolidate best practices and lesson learned from the field visits.

## **22. 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 to 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.

## **23. Internal Monitoring:**

The monitoring of project outputs will be undertaken at multiple levels. UNDP will carry out monitoring through review of mandatory quarterly reports for quality assurance and verifications. As part of the risk mitigation measures.

UNDP will prepare bi- annual narrative reports and end of project reports consolidating inputs from the Responsible Parties as well as convene project board meetings and undertake audits and evaluations. Interim unaudited financial reports shall be prepared and submitted to the donor after the end of the period covered by the report.

## **24. Third Party Monitoring**

UNDP will employ a Third-Party Monitoring Agency for the sole purposes of monitoring and verification of the implementation of the project. The Third-Party Monitoring Agency is expected to contribute to improving the development effectiveness and efficiency of the project through reviewing its performance and using evidence to propose adjustments to its programming for optimal results achievement.

The Third-Party Monitoring Agency will focus on the following areas:

- 1) verify that the project outputs and activities are being implemented according to the agreement with the Donor and elaborated eligibility criteria for financing of sub-projects, including the targeting methodology as outlined in the Project Document.
- 2) track performance through the collection of appropriate and credible data and other evidence.

3) analyze evidence to inform UNDP management and Project Board decision-making, recommend improvement of effectiveness and efficiency as necessary; and

4) report on performance and lessons to facilitate learning and support accountability.

The ToR of the Third-Party Monitoring Agency will be developed and finalized in consultation with the Donor counterpart.

## **25. 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.

## **26. Disclosure**

All safeguard instruments will be disclosed in English and Arabic in country UNDP.



## 27. ANNEX 1: Stakeholder Engagement Consultation

### Consultation Meetings with the Stakeholders on Aden Fisheries Harbor Rehabilitation and Development

#### 1. Aden Fish Cooperatives and Fishermen (27/9/2022)

9am-11am- (UNDP Aden office, Meeting Room)

#### List of participants

UNDP Consultation Team							
Name				Contact			
Wilson Paul Namisi				International Fishery Project Expert			
Omar Subeih				National Fishery Project Expert			
Tony Roberts				SFISH Project Expert			
Abeer Atif				Projects Coordinator			
Aden Fish Cooperatives and Fishermen							
No.	Name	Cooperative Name	Contact No.	No.	Name	Cooperative Name	Contact No.
1.	Abdulhadi Abdalla Ahmed	Mahram Cooperative	770270428	9.	Jamal Muhammad Abdlla Bil Idi	Fisherman	777098249
2.	Awadh Salim Awadh	Al-Kheisa Cooperative	712607866	10.	Mushtaq Muhamad Salim	Al-Mithaq	777253937
3.	Awadh Ahmed Awadh	Fisherman	775549884	11.	Salim Ali Al-Whash	Rambo Tawahi Cooperative	734205179
4.	Mursal Muhamad Ali Ahmed	Fisherman Al-Kheisa	778998586	12.	Ahmed Said Salim	Al-Koud Cooperative	779884064
5.	Omar Said Omeiran	Bandar ADEN Cooperative	772759307	13.	Nail Ahmed Ali Ahmed	Imran Cooperative	775699618
6.	Ahmed Khalid Muhamad Dahmas	Fisherman AlKheisa	771887377	14.	Wesam Muhammad Salm	Fisherman Imran	777123041
7.	Anwar Abdalla Salim	Al-Hiswa Cooperative	737725763	15.	Hashim Rabii Ahmed	Seara Cooperative	733282077
8.	Fahmi Ahmed Hazaa	Dolphin Cooperative	736552954				

### **Topics of the Meeting:**

- Overview of proposed AFH project and rationale (IC)
- Role of Cooperatives and Fishers
- Challenges faced by fishers.

### **Action Points:**

- The Cooperatives noted the benefit from rehabilitation of Aden Fishery Harbor will be realized only if their type of boats is changed from small size to medium size like Sambouk, then they can engage with work and land fish at the harbor.
- Regarding the barrier due to coalition forces within Aden Fishery Harbor project area, not allowing fishers access to the harbor, the cooperatives noted that it is only if allowed to access the AFH that much benefit of the AFH can be yielded (for now the coalition forces pose a big risk to any development if they continue). Moreover, this barrier is causing both fishers and Government to lose income and fish for food.
- On the issue of women involvement in the fisheries activities at the AFH, the cooperatives believe that it is not feasible in Aden to involve women in regular fishing activities apart from fish processing activities.
- As an alternative, the cooperatives suggested that there are two women group centers in Aden that can be supported with income generating activities and training service provision. We had already arranged to meet the leaders of the women centers on Thursday September 29<sup>th</sup>, 2022.
- There is need for training fishermen and women in their communities.

## **2. Meeting the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC) by UNDP Mission- 27/09/2022,**

**11am-1.00pm (MOPIC Deputy Minister's Office, Tawahi Aden)**

### **List of participants**

<b>UNDP Mission Team</b>	
Name	Contact
Kennedy Chibvongodze	Head of Aden UNDP Sub –Office
Walid Baharoon	Program Specialist at UNDP
Wilson Paul Namisi	International Fishery Project Expert
Omar Subeih	National Fishery Project Expert
Tony Roberts	SFISH Project Expert
M/s Abeer Atif	Projects Coordinator
<b>MOPIC TEAM</b>	
Dr. Nazar Basuheib	MOPIC Deputy Minister
Dr. Salim Salman	Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry
Ahmed Al- Gawe	Director General MOPIC for Regional and

	International Organization. Tel. 733217415
Wadhah Al Nino	MOPIC Director of the Department of UN Agencies
Mahdi Al-Hout	Director General of MOPIC Deputy Minister's Office

### **Topics of the Meeting:**

- Courtesy Call and brief of the AFH project development by UNDP Head of Office
- Reaction from the MoPIC Deputy Minister
- General discussions involving all.

### **Action Points:**

- The courtesy call to MOPIC was successful and the Deputy Minister indicated that he is positive about the project and pledged to support it as much as possible because it is in line with government strategic goal of contribution to the economic and food security situation.
- The Deputy Minister cautioned UNDP on project contractual arrangements that should not be messed up by third party contractors who are inexperienced and always do shoddy work. He noted that UNDP should clearly put in place professional procurement arrangements with safeguard checks for the contractor to deliver as agreed upon and supervision followed to avoid sham service providers.
- The Head of UNDP assured the Minister of proper due diligence and UNDP procedures to be followed through the whole process of procurements and contractual arrangements.
- At the same venue we interacted with the Deputy Ministry of Trade as well who was positive about the project being developed and pledged to support as necessary.



*Meeting UNDP Mission with MOPIC and Ministry of Trade and Industry*

### 3. Meeting with H.E. Minister of Agriculture Irrigation and Fish Wealth\_28/09/2022

10:00am -12:30pm (Minister's Office, Tawahi Aden)

#### List of participants

UNDP Mission Team	
Name	Contact
Kennedy Chibvongodze	Head of Aden UNDP Sub –Office
Walid Baharoon	Program Specialist at UNDP
Wilson Paul Namisi	International Fishery Project Expert
Omar Subeih	National Fishery Project Expert
Anis A. Ashargabi	Program Manager KfW Development Bank
M/s Abeer Atif	Projects Coordinator
MoAIFW TEAM	
H.E. Salim Abdalla AL- Soqotri	Minister (Tel. No.777957777)
Nasser Abdalla Al-Nasey	Chairman of Gulf of Aden Fishery Authority (Governorates: Aden, Abyan, Lahj )Tel. No.774148232
Ahmed Al-Wahsh	Minister's Technical Adviser (Tel. No.773462395)
Musaed Al-Quteibi	Director General of the Minister's office. (Tel. No. 777916052)
Rehab Rafiq	Acting Director for Information Center (Tel. No. 737678843 )

#### Topics of the Meeting:

- To brief the Minister of Agriculture, Irrigation and Fish Wealth about the progress achieved during the preparation phase for Aden Fish Harbor (AFH) project, financing by KfW and implementation by UNDP.
- To present the challenges and barriers to the development of the AFH and get his response on way forward.
- To visit the AFH

#### Minutes and Action Points:

UNDP Aden Office Rep. briefed H.E the Minister and his team about the project objectives and AFH facilities which will need to be rehabilitated in a phased arrangement due to the limited budget available from KfW to finance the project. He informed the Minister about the Survey Mission that was conducted by UNDP Engineers' Unit in Sana'a to the site (Aden Fishery Port) to assess the AFH and submitted their overall technical feasibility Report to the Team Leader. He informed the Minister about how far the preparation of the appraisal document has reached and when it will be ready, he will share with the Minister.

Paul Namisi (International Fishery Expert), gave more detail about the AFH facilities which will be implemented in phase one of the project, and highlighted the challenges that drew the attention of

H.E the Minister who made some commitments on what need to be carried out before starting implementation of the project as follows:

1. To take quick action to remove the sunken ships scrap at the port quay before starting the works of the projects.
2. To ensure no objection from the coalition force to allow the fishing boats, big and medium size to access the port, and land their fish in the port and Dock Yard landing site which is close to the fishing port. The Minister assured the team that this problem will be solved together with Cabinet Ministers once and for all.
3. To stop the blocking/ban for the licensing of the big fishing boats (Industrial fishing) and allow them to catch fish within regulated control by the Ministry without exceeding the Maximum Sustainable Yield. Considering issuing the licensing to fishing big boats but also looking for a way to set up type of procedures for starting licensing the fishing boats without exceeding the maximum sustainable yield

After discussion and H.E., the Minister's commitments, and a bout of questions

- H. E. Minister expressed his high appreciation and thanks to UNDP and KfW for choosing to support the sector and particularly Aden Fishing Port, which stopped operating almost a decade ago, and reiterated the economic benefit the rehabilitated facility can bring to the community and change life not only for 200 employees who will work in port but will also change life for their families who are more than one thousand. Furthermore, he added that this project will make big economic potential not only for the sector but also will help to solve a food security situation in Yemen in General.
- The Minister informed the team that the contract arrangements should be clearly set up by international bidding procedures to avoid any sham service providers and to ensure the work will be done in very high quality and time.
- KfW representative explained about the KfW activities in Yemen, and how they're supporting the infrastructure activities in different sector, and for the fisheries they will see what their obligation stipulates, and will study them to come and support when necessary.
- End of the meeting the Minister thanked all present and pledged more cooperation.
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**Numbers of Fisher's Cooperatives, Fishermen, and Boats at the General Fishery Authority in the Gulf of Aden for Years 2019-2021**

Governorate	2019			2020			2021		
	No. of Cooperative	No. of Fishers	No. of Boats	No. of Cooperative	No. of Fishermen	No. of Boats	No. of Cooperative	No. of Fishermen	No. of Boats
Aden	12	3432	1578	18	3682	1981	18	3682	1981
Lahj	9	3348	1030	9	3378	1046	9	3378	1046

Abyan	13	6200	1950	13	6335	3387	13	6335	3387
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Source: General Fishery Authority in the Gulf of Aden /Statistic General Department

### Quality and Value of Fish for General Fishery Authority in the Gulf of Aden for Years 2019-2021

Governorates	2019		2020		2021	
	Value /Kg	Value/YR	Value /Kg	Value/YR	Value /Kg	Value/YR
Aden	4555830	569478750	8711055	13066582500	9144056	16002098000
Lahj	3786483	4733103750	4277412	64116118000	6212535	10871936250
Abyan	17000361	21250451250	14807031	22210546500	145182220	25406885000
Total	25342674	31678342500	27795498	41693247000	29874811	52280919250

Fish price per Kilo: 2019= 1250 YR, 2020=1500YR, 2021 = 1750YR

Source: General Fishery Authority of the f Aden /Statistic Department

#### 4. Meeting the Women Associations of Aden Fishery Community\_ 29/09/2022

10:00-11:00 am (Meeting Room at UNDP, Aden Office)

##### - List of participants

UNDP Consultation Team	
Name	Contact
Wilson Paul Namisi	International Fishery Project Expert
Omar Subeih	National Fishery Project Expert
Abeer Atif	Projects Coordinator
Aden Fishery Community Women Associations	
Sallama Nasser Abdan Marhab	- Chairwomen of women coastal development association, IMRAN, Bureiga District (Tel. No. 772816693)
Ibtisam Ali Mohammed Al-Beiha	- Chairwoman of Foqum Coastal Women association, Bureiga District (Tel. No. 773946142)

##### Topics of the meeting

- Women contribution in the Aden Fishery Port after rehabilitation.
- Consensus building and possible role of women in the project.

### **Discussions and Action Points:**

Paul Namisi (International Fishery Project Expert), gave the reason why we are meeting today with the women associations, and he stated that we are meeting with you today to brief about UNDP activities in the fishery sector, and explain the ongoing activities of the preparation of Rehabilitation of Aden Fishing Port and which activities to carry out at this stage of rehabilitation.

Omar Subeih (National Consultant in Fishery) explained the role of the women in fishery communities and said that Women's role in the sector appears to be gradually shrinking even as their level of education has increased. Historically, women actively participated in the artisanal fishing sector by making mending fishing net, baskets, mats and other gear. In some communities, some women, along with men and youth, are involved in fish handling. In industrial plants (such as fish canning factory and processing centers), women are employed at lower levels into factory fish processing chain (e.g., trimming, and stuffing cans). About 47% of employees in fish canning factories and processing centers are women.

In the previous projects funded by IDA with co-financing with IFAD supported fisheries communities at the coastal area from Fourth Fisheries Development project (FFDP ), and started to build three women centers in 1998, in Aden fishery community at Foqum and Ras Imran and in Abyan Governorate, and furnished, equipped and provided such training in household, handicraft, sewing, illiteracy and others, and hire the women trainers in this field, after training and got skills, project help some women to have loans and buy their own machines, and make business at home and got income to the help live and improve status of their families and reduce the poverty of the villages .

-Sallama Nasser Abdan Marhab, Chairwomen of women coastal development association, IMRAN, Bureiga District, she stated that the rehabilitation of Aden Fish Port is very good idea as it will help the sector and the fisheries communities because lack of these type of facilities at the landing site, they can find place where they can keep their fish production in the high season, and sell them in low season to ensure that fish can flow to the town around the year with a suitable price.

The Imran WOMEN Association as stated by chairwoman, was established in 2014 and has a total of 561 members of which 320 members are women and 241 members are men (who are carrying out a civil hard works, the main activities of the association is to carry out and conduct training for women in the Imran community and other neighboring areas in households, sewing, supporting poor families to give cash money that they are receiving from different donors. They are also having some activities through fund proposal writing for women like sewing, fishing net for fishermen and mending fishing net, these activities will be carried out if the donors support the association to rebuild their own building which were completely damage during the conflict in the country in 2014.

For women engagement in Aden Fish Port after rehabilitation, they can do some activities, like in administration of the port and in processing, gutting, and cleaning. And because of distance from the

community to Aden Fishery Port, there is need to provide a special bus for them which can pick and drop them from the community to the Port.

Ibtisam Ali Mohammed Al-Beihaan, Chairwoman of Foqum Coastal Women association, Bureiga District, stated that her association is working better because of building that was constructed from the fishery previous project financed by the World Bank, and there are classrooms and workshops for training fishermen and women, some of organization using their center to conduct different on job training for the fisherman at the communities and other sites, they have a small salt factory which they received from PRAGMA, and sell their production to different shops and groceries. They are looking for help to continue supporting the association with different activities for women like sewing net, drying fish, fish processing packaging and freeze fish to help live of the families and reduce the poverty of the coastal community. The association has 105 women members, and they need support for small generator to provide power for the center and wedding hall for rent to the people to use the income as operating expenses of the center and pay incentive to the women.

About their involvement to Aden Fishery Port after rehabilitation, she also agreed that there are different activities in the port which can be done by women like, processing and freezing fish, and she also mentioned about the distance away from the port to the community and they may need transport support like special bus to assure them that they can go and leave port easier without any problems.

At the end of the meeting the Consultant thanked them for their coming and share views about the process of the preparation of the Rehabilitation of Aden Fishery Port.

## **5. Appraisal Mission**

The Mission carried out online meeting with KfW and UNDP team, on Thursday September 29<sup>th</sup>, to discuss and agree about the Log frame established for Rehabilitation of Aden Fishery Port (medium-term development impact), and draft of the technical proposal of the Aden Fishery Port.

After deep discussion it was agreed about the draft proposal with comments raised from different participant and need for amendments on the proposal by consultant within one week.

Michele Di Benedetto, Team Leader Economic Recovery and Development UNDP Program proposed schedule for submission the following:

- 2<sup>nd</sup> of October COB, second draft finalize - Paul Namisi
- 4<sup>th</sup> of October COB, clearance by ERDU.
- 5<sup>TH</sup> of October COB, clearance by OST.
- 6<sup>TH</sup> of October submission to KfW



At the meeting it was discussed about the second Draft of the Project document, and comments and suggestions were raised by the colleagues who participated in the discussion, which will be amended by the consultants and finalized,

The second draft agreed upon the schedule from the Team Leader Economic Recovery and Development UNDP, and it was agreed at the meeting also to adopt the Log frame of KfW , Objectives of German Development Cooperation in the Sector: Creation of alternative income ; improvement of food security (medium-term developmental impact)

## **6. Validation Workshop**

### **Agenda**

<b>Time</b>	<b>Items</b>
9.00am	Introductions by ALL
9:15am	Opening Remarks UNDP Head
9:30 am	Overview of Yemen Fisheries and Aden Harbor by Omar Subeih
10:00 am	Presentation on Project Proposal consultations, Findings and Project Design by Paul Namisi
10:30am	Comments, Suggestions and Recommendations from Participants
11:00am	Closing remarks and End of workshop

### **Workshop Proceedings**

1. All introductions were successfully done, and the list of participants names and contacts is provided here at the end of report.
2. The Consultant Welcomed all participants with all protocol observed and introduced the UNDP Head of Aden Office to give his remarks. The UNDP Head welcomed all participants and thanked them for accepting partnership with UNDP, then gave an overview of the project about rehabilitation of the Aden Harbour in view of the current poverty and food security situation in Yemen. He explained the stages of the project and the role of UNDP in the project and called for cooperation of the stakeholders as they prepare the proposal and assured that all will go well with their continued support.

3. The Consultant thanked the UNDP Head and welcomed the National Fisheries Consultant to present about the fisheries situation and the Aden Fisheries Port. He presented an introduction to the fisheries situation and history of the port including photographic representations of the Harbour area and affected facilities.

4. The International Fisheries Consultant presented the objectives of the workshop, the preliminary assessments of the Aden Fisheries port by UNDP Sana'a Office Engineers and explained the rationale for UNDP intervention. He then presented findings from consultations with stakeholders and the priority areas for intervention consideration by UNDP and the donor.

5. The floor was open for the participants to make their comments, suggestions and recommendations as presented below here.

-Deputy Minister MoPIC asked whether project was

- Whether grant or loan
- Whether small boats can be allowed to transform into modern big boats instead maintaining the status quo at the fisheries Harbour.
- Whether to transform it into canning factory instead of thinking of the same old-style structure

- Another participant suggested that there should be arabic translation of all appraisal docs. He was Representing MoPIC minister.

- Complaint from a participant that most of preliminary assessment concentrated on the infrastructure only, and no priority given to MoIAFW and GAF engineers to participate.

-The Coast Guard head informed that they are currently allowing medium size boats to come in but they are regulated according to quality of fish they bring to the harbor, that if of low value catch they cannot be allowed into harbor and allow only those with the quality needed. He said knows more fisheries issues than any fishermen due to his long experience in fisheries. He continued that the actual people fishing in the Gulf of Aden area are from zabid (border areas and red sea area and are so scared of landing in Aden and so responsible for fish scarcity in Aden) from Hodeida and due to conflict are scared. So, he suggested to woe them, allow and support them so they are not scared of victimization due to conflict.

- A participant from the Chamber of commerce suggested that involvement of all key stakeholders should be from the beginning with govt and all stakeholders. Whatever the case if territorial fisheries area is not protected then no fishing can happen...

- Aden Marine Port Authority raised an issue of a foreign contractor for the jetty who did not complete the work because he was not conversant of the work and geographical area and so gave to a third party local contractor who failed to execute the project

- A fisherman participant noted that the capacity of harbor is based on catch landings from Yemen fish but there are many acts of IUU fishing from foreign vessels which may affect the total fish landed at the harbor not being sufficient.
- The MoAIFW, Eng. Harric, noted that UNDP assessment team first approached them to inform about the assessment and later on didn't involve them in designing and deciding the priority facility. She further suggested that it is important to involve them in the designing of the new facility before going ahead with rehabilitation or construction because they can contribute on the internal designs of the cold storage. She indicated that the huge volume of 2000tons is not efficient and would be good to partition the space into units or compartments to increase efficiency and usage.
- Another complaint was that the participants are not very sure if all the bathymetric studies and assessments have been done to understand the sea bottom around the harbor as no information is given about the bottom side of sea to determine the safety before work. Requested her to presents her concerns to be incorporated for review.
- Another Participant downplayed preliminary assessment work by UNDP San'a engineers from the north whom they alleged are not experienced and know little about Aden Fisheries Harbor. They recommended to have more Engineers from MoAIFW than only the 2 southern engineers. However, Omar corrected this view and told the participants that the Aden Engineers were invited but did not show up, and this time can be considered for final rehabilitation works if available.
- About the removing of scrap from sea bottom, the participants warned that the there is a possibility that the water level at the harbor could be shortened due to the piled up silt, which may require the dredging works provision....contractors on fish Harbour.
- Recommendation from participants for all copies of preliminary assessment reports to be shared with key stakeholders to sort out all pending questions about the quality of assessment
- A Key stakeholders, the DG of governor office Aden Governorate advised that the MoAIFW need to focus on current project scope not territorial security issues as for now. He reiterated the need to support the AFH project by all stakeholders for the benefit of the people of Aden and Yemen at large.
- A Fisherman participants showed concern that the project seems to focus more on the AFH rehabilitation and with lack of involvement of small-scale fishers. He suggested that it is important to complement each other as a partner because harbor should be for all not only few and he believes should focus more on involving poor fishers.
- An Exporter Participant also weighed in to support the fishers: Project focusing on industrial fishing, so what benefit can be got by small scale fisheries??
- The participants pointed out that misunderstanding with ministers and no coordination between key ministry parties can affect progress of the project. They suggested the Institution need restructuring as everything is currently on stand still regarding governance.

- That the coming in of illegal boats are on increase and yet there is no control structure in place.
- Participants suggested that it is important for any survey or sight visits to AFH by development partners like UNDP to involve line ministry Engineers who can advise based on their experience.
- All engineers should be well vetted based on their technical qualification and experience in the Aden fisheries port

**Agreed upon points from all participants.**

1. All participants welcome the project and because of its economic potential benefits to the Aden City and rest of country.
2. Final studies including marine and land studies must be done in consultation with line ministries and their participation
3. All appreciate the support of the local governorate and district and MoPIC and MoAIFW and other partners for their support to start implementing the project and their commitment to remove any barriers that may prevent or interfere with project implementation
4. One point more about the woman from (WID), she said that women can work at the port as long as specific works like those in the processing center, in the lab and cutting and cleaning ...etc. is assured for them.

**Participants Attendance List**

No.	Name	Title	Entity	Contact Detail	
				Phone	E-mail
1.	Eng.Kutubi Omar Kutubi	GD Al-Tawahi District	Local Authority of Atawahi Dis.	770976051	-
2.	Omar Abdolaziz Abulgani	Deputy Minister for International Corporation	MOPIC	777779959	omaryemch@gmail.com
3.	Ahmed Hussein Al-Gawi	DG FOR international Agencies	MOPIC	772502880	Algawitawahi@gmail.com
4.	Brig. Abdulrab Omar Saleh	DG Coast Guide	Coast Guide Aden Region	771077808	Yafea171@gmail.com
5.	Hussein Ahmed Ali	Acting Director Ch. Commerce	Chamber of Commerce	771871792	Moti.traning@gamal.com
6.	Eng.Arigh Ahmed Naji	DG of Projects	MoAIFW	773069510	arignagi@yahoo.com
7.	Eng. Mohsen Hassan Alawi	DG OF Public Works Projects	Public Works Projects, Aden	777929928	Mohena-lawi@yemen.or

9.	Saleh Ali Al-Huseni	General Sectary of Cooperatives	Fisheries Cooperatives	777170866	-
10.	Eng. Aref Mohammed Alawi	Deputy DG of PWP	PWP	771752923	alawiaref@gmail.com
11.	Samia Ali Hashim	Woman in Development (WID)Sp.	WID Specialist Aden	777243540	-
12.	Eng. Ali Awadh Maadan	Director of Engineering Department	General Fisheries Authority	777443210	-
13.	Mohammad Hashem Al-Habshi	Aden Company for Trade	Aden Company for Trade	7730445907	adencts@gmail.com
14.	Ahmed Abdalla Al-Mag'ali	Director of Aden Fishery Port	GFA	777923916	-
15.	Dr. Mayal Al-qaisi	GD of Al-Qaisi Company for Fish	Al-Qaisi Company for Fish	777152006	alqaisifish@gmail.com
16.	Fahmi Ahmed Hazaa Moh'd	Chairman of Dolfin Fisheries Cooperative	Dolfin Fisheries Cooperative	736552954	Fahmiforgil@yahoo.cm
17.	Cap. Sahim Abdalla	General Director of Maritime Authority	General Maritime Authority	774476690	Cap.Saheem@gmail.com
18.	Kennedy Chibvongodze	HOSO	UNDP	-	Kennedy.chibvongodze@undp.org
19.	Wilson Paul Namisi	International Consultant	UNDP	+256757467199	Ali-Afisco@gmail.com
20.	Nasser Abdalla Al-Nasey	Chairman of Aden Fishery Authority	GFA	774148232	Authority Post
21.	Omar Sabieh	National Fishery Expert	UNDP	777923858	drsubeih@gmail.com
22.	Walid Baharon	PSp	UNDP	779988107	-
23.	Mohammed Algunidi	General Director of Aden Governor office	Local Authority	779988107	-
24.	Abeer Atef	Project Coordinator	UNDP	774436965	Abeer.atef@undp.org

## Photos

