

***Stakeholder Consultation Workshop Report***  
***on***  
***Environmental and Social Management Framework***

***4<sup>th</sup> & 6<sup>th</sup> March, Aden & Sana'a, Yemen***

**Yemen Emergency Crisis Response Project (YECRP)**

**March 2019**

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## 1. About the Stakeholder Consultation Workshop:

An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared by UNDP to ensure the Yemen Emergency Crisis Response Project (ECRP). The ESMF is intended to serve as a practical tool to guide identification and mitigation of potential environmental and social impacts of any investments/interventions of UNDP and as a platform for consultations with stakeholders and potential project beneficiaries.

In this backdrop, two regional stakeholder consultation workshops were organized in Aden and Sana'a, Yemen on 4<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> March 2019 respectively. It convened key stakeholders to discuss the environmental and social impacts and risks and the proposed management measures throughout the different stages of the project. The workshop sought to gather local knowledge from directly affected stakeholders which may assist to identify innovative approaches and make mitigation measures more effectively. The workshop also aimed to make consensus with project-affected stakeholders on key measures to be adopted as well as on the design of benefits programs that are targeted and culturally appropriate; and ensure meaningful drafting and effective implementation of ESMF with respect to stakeholder views on matters that affect them. The workshop brought together a total of 74 participants (male: 83 percent; female:17 percent) from a wide range of relevant stakeholders across the 11 governorates<sup>1</sup> who have dealt with directly and indirectly of ECRP interventions in their respective communities.

Among the participated stakeholders, 16 (male:81 percent, female:19 percent) representatives from community committees; 10 (all male) from local authority/council; 33 representatives who are environmental and social safeguard officer, branch manager, site supervisor, site engineer, institutional development officer, gender specialist, M&E officer (male:82 percent, female:18 percent) from both project implementing partners (SFD-18; PWP-15); and totally 15 (all male) contractors from 11 governorates participated in the consultation workshops. A detail participant list is attached in annex-2. This summary report brings together the discussions and outputs of the workshop. Annex-1 presents the detailed programme schedule of the workshop, while Annex-2 provides the complete list of group participants.

The workshop began with a detail presentation on the environmental and social management framework, then a number of issues were discussed, including the objective of the framework, which is a practical and guiding tool to alleviate the possible negative environmental and social effects of the projects. In addition to that, the sorting criteria used for the branch projects carried out by the implementing entities were discussed, as well as measures to alleviate risks, an assessment of the institutional capacities, necessary measures, and filling in the gaps. The roles played by the Social Fund for Development and the Public Works Project in implementing the ECRP, the branch components of each one of these two implementing entities, and the criteria of the donors were also discussed.

The Social and Environmental Standards (SES) of the United Nations Development Programme were also presented, and the principles and standards to achieve a number of issues to avoid negative effects to the people and the environment, curb, alleviate, and manage negative effects, in addition to increasing the ability of the UNDP, and its partners, to manage social and environmental risks and ensure full and effective participation of stakeholders. The presentation also included activating a mechanism to respond to complaints submitted by individuals affected negatively by the project.

The Environmental and Social Safeguards of the World Bank were briefly presented as mechanism for addressing environmental and social issues in project design, implementation and operation, and they provide a framework for consultation with communities and for public disclosure

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<sup>1</sup> Ibb, Sana'a, Al-Mahweet, Hajjah, Al-Baidha'a, Thamar, Dhamar, Amran, Aden, Abyan, Lahj

## **2. Workshop Methodology**

The workshop was facilitated by a National Environmental consultant. The applied methodology during the consultation workshop was initiated through a detail presentation on key issues of ESMF to prepare participants to do their group exercise. Participants also asked questions during the presentation for their understanding on the issues of the consultation workshop. After the detail presentation, the participants were divided into three groups to consult on identified issues/topics for each of the groups to provide their feedback/inputs along with recommendations from their experience gained through directly or indirectly involved with ECRP interventions.

The group consultations were facilitated by group moderator. The group moderator played critical role to explain each of discussion issues to the group participants before commencing their discussions. Each of the groups presented their group discussion outputs to the whole audience to share their findings/inputs and other group participants also contributed their opinions on the findings during the group presentation.

## **3. Key Summary of Consultation Workshops**

- There is agreement that the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Framework is a roadmap for good implementation of the Emergency Crisis Response Project, and it is transparent and fair, but needs to be enriched and reviewed. They also said that it needs training, regular training, for all of the stakeholders, implementers, contractors, and the targeted community. The added that it needs to benefit from past experiences in order to get better practical implementation of the project.
- All of the attendees call for the adoption of true partnership with all of the beneficiaries of the project, and for there to be regular courses and workshops like this one so that all of the different groups can sit down together and discuss the issues and developments that they are facing in a transparent manner. This will help them solve many of the problems that they face. They also recommended that workshops not only be held for the higher levels, but they should include all levels.
- All of the attendees confirmed that it is important to increase community awareness, which will make it easier to implement the projects. This is something that the management of the Environmental and Social Management Framework should do for all social groups, including the technicians, supervisors, contractors, the local authorities, and security.
- Increasing capacity building for all stakeholders and implementers, including upper management and the branch offices of the implementing entities, engineers in the sites, supervisors, contractors, and skilled laborers. This can be done by providing just opportunities for all of the employees of the project by training them in the requirements of the Environmental and Social Management Framework, including requirements for environmental health and safety and cultural heritage. This training needs to be based on a sustainable foundation with the purpose of understanding the importance of the Environmental and Social Management Framework from the design stage and until implementation.
- Ensuring that contractors get rid of the waste and refuse that their construction work results in by taking them to the suitable sites. The final stages should be linked to getting rid of the waste to ensure that the waste is removed. The assessments and plans of the management for the site should be followed, and this should all be recorded in an administrative information system.

- There are some disputes over ownership for some of the sites, and the sites are changed after the site is handed over, which is an issue that needs clearer administrative procedures. What should be paid for by the contractor and what should be paid for by the implementing entity needs to be clarified.
- The contractors must adhere to environmental management of the sites by adhering to dealing with the environment in a rational manner, and this needs training and raising awareness. It is also important to follow the safety steps by putting up fences around the sites using suitable materials for the safety of the people and tools. With regards to this issue, they talked about the role of training and raising awareness among the supervisors and the contractors.
- If the sites are dug up and there are any signs of archeological sites, or that they are near archeological or historical sites, or any biological heritage sites, they must take the necessary steps and report this immediately. They should also follow the administrative measures for the Environmental and Social Management Framework. There is a need to clarify, in the framework, the administrative steps that show the responsibility of the contractor, the implementing entity, the site supervisor, the local community, and the local authorities in this matter.
- There are problems with the effect of the projects that are planned to be implemented on the people or their property during the establishment of the projects. This is a problem that needs more clarity and to determine who is responsible. If there is a situation like this, there needs to be a mechanism that organizes how these issues are dealt with in a friendly and just manner.
- Women in rural areas do not participate, especially in tiring work, and the document has stated that women must participate at a rate of more than 30%. This needs for a community mechanism to be created to include women in the work, in addition to increasing community awareness, especially since customs and traditions in some areas are still harsh on women.
- The implementing entities (the Fund and Works) did not take into account climate changes, like floods, rain, and other things that might affect certain projects, like roads. These roads might be taken away by a flood, or they could be destroyed, during the implementation period, and this could be a result of technical mistakes or due to natural disasters, which would cause a great loss for the contractor.
- There needs to be adherence to safety precautions for roads projects to be careful of passing cars during the study stage and during implementation.
- The framework document did not address the issue of insurance for injuries of laborers or the supervisors while they are working. This work is very risky, and they would have problems if they are ever injured at work.
- In order to deal with violations of the laborers not wearing professional safety gear, there needs to be an administrative process to catch violators and set punishments.
- The suitability and matching between the safety tools and the areas where the projects are being implemented need to be taken into account (with regards to the heat, humidity, cold) because some of the tools are not suitable for the hot weather.
- The complaint mechanism in the Environmental and Social Management Framework, despite being smooth, needs to be simplified even further because there are many stakeholders, and usually they are not good at writing or using modern methods, which means that the mechanism should be simplified for making complaints, and the situation of stakeholders should be taken into account.
- All of the attendees stressed the importance of there being a clear and easy-to-use mechanism to get information and facilitate getting this information on the projects and their possible social and environmental effects on stakeholders. This will make it easier for them to effectively participate in designing and implementing projects. The stakeholders also demand access to information relating to the branch projects in order to understand the possible opportunities and risks relating to the projects and to also participate in designing and implementing them. This includes the tenders, construction,

budgets, and contracts, despite the fact that some people had reservations about this because of the problems this could cause if nosy people interfere in the work.

- With regards to the ceilings for the funded projects, the participants asked that the matter be reviewed (the funding ceilings) because they do not meet, in many cases, the need for urgent projects for the local communities.
- Everyone stressed the importance of being more transparent in all of the procedures, and this was discussed as a part of the Environmental and Social Management Framework.
- Including stakeholders: the participants in the workshop asked for the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Framework with regards to including stakeholders, and there is a need to develop a specific mechanism for their participation that takes into account the human and gender aspect
- Reviewing the age groups that are targeted, which was set at 16 to 25 years old by the document, because the age of 16 years old is younger than the legal age to work, so the participants asked that the age group be changed to 18 years old instead.
- *The duration of the grant is not suitable for the period that the projects are implemented, for high quality work, and this is something that needs to be looked into.*
- More attention should be given in identifying priority needs with engaging the community with involving the beneficiary committee and local councils through environmental and social studies to insure the project selection and implementation is applied from down to top.
- Train to qualify the beneficiary committee by to ensure their participation as skilled and unskilled labors in implementing the ECRP projects as needed.
- Conducting awareness and training for the beneficiaries in raising complaints and grievances mechanism as well as qualifying them to operate and maintain projects to achieve its sustainability.
- Provide incentives to members of the local authority to be able to fulfil their commitments during implementation;
- Qualifying technical staff (contractor, consultant, technician) before involving them in the works, especially engineers and technicians recently graduated.
- Provide the required health and safety equipment in terms of quantity and quality based on the project activities. The cost should be fixed as per the cost estimation and specifications as well as based on the size of the project and number of labors; Safety tools should be replaced when considered consumed; Define the appropriate judging for safety tools replacement and monitor by the supervisor;
- Raise awareness of the workers, local community, contractor;
- Link the installment of the contractor's with entitlements to the fulfilment of providing the safety tools and mitigation measures of environmental impact and request the IPs to assign a qualified consultant to follow up the compliance to SES.
- Make sure that the mitigation measures to environmental and social impact are part of the project cost and included in the design and BQ of the projects;
- Allocating a staff from the IPs for surveillance of the quality of the available safety equipment/tools in the market;
- Conduct awareness to overcome the existing weak culture of using safety tools by the workers;
- Supervisors and monitoring engineers as well as the contractor should use the safety tools during their visits and work at the site.
- Properly coordinate with the concerned authorities during the project implementation to avoid any damage to infrastructure services such as water network, sewerage network and telephone;
- Allocate a specific budget for each project called "Capacity Building Item" in order to conduct awareness and training courses for the Beneficiary Committee, the project O&M team, in addition the IPs (PWP, SFD) staff, engineers and technicians as well as contractors by Environmental and social consultants to maintain the sustainability of the project;

- Include the procedures of the ESMF in the contracts of consultants and contractors and determine the responsibility of each party to fulfill the ESMF compliance.
- Post an instruction board showing occupational health and safety procedure in the project site in front of workers and to be included in the BQ.
- Continue in conducting such workshops at different project stages to make sure the IPs are complying with the ESMF document;
- Ensure the establishment of a Social and Environmental management Department/unit to document, follow up, supervise and monitor the ESMF compliance. The department could be located at head office and branches and create institutional set up to ensure compliance with the ESMF; This procedure will also help providing the TPMA with coherence information to be able to evaluate the IPs (SFD and PWP) SES performance and compliance;
- The contractors recommended that, PWP and SFD should consider the project estimated cost during the bid selection and should not select the lowest bid in case of big variance. This procedure will impact the quality of the work
- On the other hand, if local market did not provide some of the needed safety tools, the project should try to import by the help of separate procurement contractor.
- Make sure that the beneficiary committee know their role and is committed to sensitize and facilitate the tasks of the contractor in front of the people in a smooth way.

#### **4. Detail Findings from Stakeholder Consultation in Sana'a, Yemen**

##### **Group A: Community Committee Members and Local Authorities**

This group was comprised of 14 representatives from community committee members and local authorities. The group provided the following feedbacks on issues of group consultation:

*Issue-1: Describe your experience with ECRP project*

The project contributed to improving the basic health services in their respective communities including enhanced awareness of basic health, hygiene and some environmental issues such as proper sanitation, waste disposal etc. The interventions contributed alleviating suffering of citizens by providing/ delivery of community service and livelihood assets; supporting IDPs and returnees for their livelihood, basic health services including sanitation arrangement by providing latrine facilities, contributed to reduce internal migration through providing basic services and income opportunity as well. Improved community awareness on safety and security during small infrastructure rehabilitation through visualizing images of safety sign and instruction as well.

*Issues -2: According to your experience what are the main Environmental and Social Risks that the project has?*

Most of the group participants acknowledged that they didn't observe any major environmental and social risks created due to implementation of ECRP interventions. However, they assumed there are some potential risk such as community health due to lack of proper construction waste management, water born disease due to improper management of water tanks, workers may face injury due to unavailability of workers safety and security equipment and lack of awareness of workers about the importance of use of safety tools during the working hours.

*Issue -3: Do you have any concerns about how the project is being implemented? Have you seen any activities taking place that made you concerned?*

The group participants raised some concerned that may happen during the implementation of ECRP interventions. Some of their key concerned are: all community members need job and income support while it is not possible to absorb all local workers in the project areas during implementation especially in the case of PWP; insufficient funding due to the expected additional work and activities during the implementation, which leads to the inability to implement some of the components that may appear in the project, especially related to infrastructure projects; lack of qualified technical staff (contractor, consultant, technician), which recommend further training them before involving them in the works, especially engineers and technicians recently graduated; lack of commitment of the contractors and reluctant to comply to provide the required health and safety equipment in the site in terms of quantity and quality required for workers, which recommend linking the installment of the contractor's with entitlements to the fulfilment of providing the safety tools and mitigation of environmental impact and request the IPs to provide qualified consultant in this respect; lack of availability and quality community basic services such as water network, sewerage network, which recommend proper coordination with the concerned authorities during the implementation of the project.

*Issue-4: Does the project have any effect on the population health in the area?*

The problems might appear is the proliferation of mosquitoes in stagnant water. This could be mitigated by covering the pond or sterilizing with chlorine or using sand filters or silver filter.

*Issue-5: Does the project have negative impacts on workers' health conditions?*

The participants opined that they didn't observe yet any major negative health impact of workers in their respective areas. However, some participants highlighted that contractors are sometimes reluctant to make sure adequate safety tools for the workers, while workers are also unwilling to wear safety tools as in Yemen workers are not used to wear the tools and they don't feel comfort to do their work. Participants suggested to enhance awareness of both contractors, workers and communities on the importance of use of safety tools to make sure mitigate potential risk may generate during the implementation of ECRP interventions.

*Issue-6: Did the project provide safety tools/ equipment for workers?*

Participants are aware that SFD and PWP contractors are committed to provide the safety requirements to all workers, however both IPs should have continuous follow-up mechanism to make sure availability of safety tools for all workers as well as ensuring use of the tools by the workers. They recommended deploying specific responsible IPs' officers for surveillance of the quality and availability of safety equipment/tools in the sub-project sites. They also suggested that the provided safety equipment should be user-friendly and suitable with the nature of the work so that workers feel comfort to use it. IPs should have an arrangement to check the quality of the safety tools as most of the time contractors bring safety tools just for obliged the rules, but tools are not useable.

*Issue: 7-Have explosives or hazardous materials been used during project implementation?*

Participants mentioned that they didn't observe to use any hazardous explosives in their areas to implement ECRP interventions. They said that this is a good learning from this workshop that any hazardous explosives are completely prohibited to implement ECRP interventions. If any contractors want to use it then as community committee members and local authorities, we will not accept it.

*Issue -8: Do you think the nature of activities of ECRP is suitable for female workers?*

Participants stated that some activities are suitable for female workers under ECRP, but IPs should consider light work for female workers and location of interventions. They shared from their experience that in the current situation female needs income operator to support their families but most of the intervention sites are far away from their home. Then it is not possible for all women to participate in the work because they don't have option to keep their children in safe place. It is also recommended if possible at least to provide a safe place like children care at sub-project sites so that female workers keep their children at safe place.

*Issue-9: Do you think female workers were exposed to any kind of violence or mistreatment during the project?*

They didn't observe and didn't receive any complaints from female workers that they were exposed and mistreatment by their co-workers or implementation authority during participation of the work.

*Issue-10: Do you think that this project has created a conflict of any kind in your community?*

Participated community committee members and local authority stated that the ECRP interventions didn't create any types of conflict in their areas rather it has contributed to build social relationship due to work together in ECRP interventions.

*Issue-11: Have you heard/observed any incidents (fatality, injury, etc.) in your areas due to implementation of ECRP activities*

They observed some minor injury of workers during implementation but fast aid arrangement at sub-project sites instantly supported the minor injured workers.

*Issue-12: Have you observed any complaint system at sub-project sites?*

The mechanism is known to the local authority. There were complaints and grievances during implementation and were handled on a timely basis. On the other hand, the community committee is not aware enough with the mechanism of complaints. So, it is recommended to IPs to arrange sufficient arrangement to enhance awareness of the beneficiaries/ community committee and orient beneficiary especially how to raise complaints and where.

*13-Do you have any experience especially how long It takes to get response on your complaints, from SFD and PWP?*

Participated local authority and local council members mentioned that some complaints are resolved at the sub-project site promptly if the complaints are minor and solutions are acceptable to complainers, while others may be takes from 24 hours to 72 hours. It is important to mention here that most of direct beneficiaries reported that they have no idea about the complaint procedure.

*14-Do you have any concerns about the level of engagement or information that you have available?*

The local authority is much more aware of the project interventions as IPs informed them before commencing the implementation, while the community committees are aware, but they want to involve during the planning stage as some complaints that IPs don't involve all of committee members from the planning stage. They want to know the details of interventions from the beginning of the implementation.

*Issue-15: Do you have any recommendations to improve risk management or stakeholder engagement in the project?*

In order to improve risk management with the involvement of all levels of stakeholders, the following can be done:

- Making detail implementation plan of ESMF with enhancing public awareness on ESMF to make sure benefit of implementation of ESMF
- Conducting awareness raising training for the beneficiaries in implementation of complaints and grievances mechanism as well as qualifying them to operate and maintain sub-projects to achieve its sustainability.
- Increase allocation of budget for ECRP sub-projects to make sure that all vulnerable community members get income opportunity, which will also contribute to meet community demand. It will also increase the employment rate of workers in the local areas.
- More attention should be given in identifying priority needs with engaging the community with involving the community committee and local councils;
- IPs should have oversight arrangement to monitor implementation status of ESMF. To do this, IPs should deploy specific responsible person to conduct regular monitoring and consultation with all levels of stakeholders at sub-project sties.
- Provide incentives to members of the local authority to be able to fulfil their responsibilities and commitments during implementation;
- Continue in conducting such workshops in the future to make sure the IPs are complying with the ESMF document; and continuing support of ECRP projects,
- Provide necessary orientation and training to qualifying the community committee members to perform their roles and responsibilities including participatory monitoring.

**Group B: Project Implementation Partners from SFD and PWP (HQ, branch office, site supervisors/engineers):**

This group was comprised of 21 representatives from both implementing partners (SFD and PWP). The group provided the following feedbacks on issues of group consultation:

*Issue -1: Describe your experience with ECRP project*

The representatives of project implementing partners from both SFD and PWP explained that the ECRP project is one of most successful projects implemented in Yemen during the current crisis situation. They highlighted the project interventions covered most of individual and community beneficiaries in the project targeted areas; created new experience in dealing directly with the beneficiaries; enhanced the spirit of work among engineers, beneficiaries and local communities with different cultural background; facilitated the implementation mechanism for small sub-projects and ensured quality of implementation while the ground situation is not work friendly due to fragile security situation. They iterated that the project contributed to improving the living conditions of the IDPs, returnees and the marginalized people through engaging them with employment opportunity in ECRP interventions as skilled and unskilled workers. Moreover, the project contributed to raising awareness among the targeted communities (women and children) in terms of health and occupational safety and established at least to some extent complaints system and the mechanism of social control to ensure the quality of performance and transparency of IPs to the communities. The ECRP project also generated female friendly environment to make sure participation of women at various stages of the project for enduring their participation as women workers in ECRP interventions.

However, due to increased reporting work Engineers, supervisors and consultants, are mostly busy and have to spend their time to prepare report and submit to Head Office on time, which lead to delay of work for some sub-projects. They are also over burdened with multiple responsibility and recommended to increasing staff to speed up the fieldwork. They also recommended establishing a specific section/ directorate to be responsible for documenting the Environmental and social procedure for ESMF compliance. The specific staff arrangement for ESMF issues at sub-project sites will strengthen implementation, monitoring and reporting of ESMF including social safeguard, workers safety and security as well.

*Issue-2: According to your experience what are the main Environmental and Social Risks that the project has?*

Participants mentioned that in any infrastructure interventions there are always some potential risks. They highlighted on some mitigation measures such as proper construction waste management, proper management and use of water tanks with routine clean-up, availability of workers safety and security equipment and raise awareness of workers about the importance of use of safety tools during the working hours. In addition, communities should be involved in all stages of implementation to make sure compliance of required mitigation measures to minimize potential risks.

*Issue-3: Do you have any concerns about how the project is being implemented? Have you seen any activities taking place that made you concerned?*

Participated representative of project implementing partners raised concern about potential risk of workers' safety and security. They assumed it may happen due to misuse of rock cutting equipment in the site; falling and collapse of the soil to the trench. These concerns may easily mitigate through appropriate measures with awareness of the local community, contractor and workers.

*Issue-4: Does the project have any effect on the population health in the area?*

The problems might appear through proliferation of mosquitoes in stagnant water. This could be mitigated by covering the pond or sterilizing with chlorine or using sand filters or silver filter.

*Issue-5: Does the project have negative impacts on workers' health conditions?*

Participants acknowledged that there is always potential health risk of workers during the implementation of infrastructure work especially water and sanitation related sub-project sites. However, the negative impact on the workers' health could be mitigated by proper job orientation, ensuring availability of all required safety tools/equipment and enforcing mandatory rules of workers to wear the safety tools during the working hours to mitigate the risk.

*Issue-6: Did the project provide safety tools/ equipment for workers?*

It is mandatory to implement the ECRP interventions that without making sure availability of all safety tools and equipment, the interventions will not be started its implementation at field level. For instance, some problems that may pose a threat to the workers such as the stone dispersion to the eyes of the workers during shaping the stones, therefore, without distribution of glasses to the workers, the related activities will not be performed by contractors and workers as well. They also mentioned that IPs always try to make sure appropriate safety tools according to the type and activity of the project. They informed that in Yemen majority of workers are not used to wear safety tools, even most of Yemeni people are not aware on the importance of use of safety tools during the work to minimize potential health risk. Safety and security of workers is also a contractual obligation to be awarded of the contractors. Participants emphasized to strengthening the awareness on using safety tools and training of contracting parties (consultant, supervisor, contractor, designer).

*Issue-7: Have explosives or hazardous materials been used during project implementation?*

Participants mentioned that use of any explosives and/or hazardous materials are completely prohibited in implementation of ECRP interventions.

*Issue-8: Do you think the nature of activities of ECRP is suitable for female workers?*

Participated representatives of project implementing partners highlights that ECRP project has various types of interventions, among them some are suitable for women especially social awareness interventions including health, nutrition, hygiene etc. Related to infrastructure labor work it is difficult for female workers to carry on the responsibility as full-time labor with hard work, however IPs involved female workers into labor intensive work assigning them light work such as supplying water, transporting of sand within her capacity, preparation of food for workers, cleaning of sites, painting works at footpaths and islands, landscaping and irrigation as well.

*Issue-9: Do you think female workers were exposed to any kind of violence or mistreatment during the project?*

Participants stated that they didn't get not a single claim, even they didn't observe any types of gender violence by co-workers during the implementation.

*Issue-10: Do you think that this project has created a conflict of any kind in your community?*

Participants from implementing partners acknowledged that there is always possibility of conflict in community driven interventions especially in conflict situation. But both implementing partners are very careful to mitigate potential conflict through ensuring participation of all levels of community groups and heard their voices at all stages of implementation starting from planning, execution and also monitoring the interventions. In this regard, community committees play critical role to reduce potential conflict under their leadership and community people in Yemen are respect their community leaders. The sub-project is not approved until resolution of all issues including any conflict or consensus decisions among community. For instance, if any

sub-project is required some community land to implement the intervention, then it is settled through officially including receipt clearance from land owners through community committee, receipt community donation letter from local authority and other procedures if needed. Moreover, if any conflict is not resolved officially, then the sub-project would be cancelled for the targeted areas in consultation with community committee and local authority.

*Issue-11: Have you heard/observed any incidents (fatality, injury, etc) in your areas due to implementation of ECRP activities*

Participants recognized some work injuries that were happened in their respective governorates. They highlight that the injured workers were moved to the nearby health center/hospital very quickly to make sure their proper medical treatment and then the report of the injury was submitted to the head offices of SFD and PWP. For PWP interventions, assigned contractors are mainly responsible to bear the medical expensed of the injured workers, while SFD has workers health insurance with national insurance company and all medical expenses are provided by the insurance company. The site supervisor engineer is mainly primary responsible to inform the injury case to the respective project officer and submit all medical bills through the project officer to the relevant desk of head office to claim workers' insurance coverage from the national insurance company. Furthermore, participated representative of IPs stated that corrective measures with right actions such as continuous awareness on worker safety and security, importance of use of safety tools, availability of all required tools, enforcement of use of safety tools, may reduce the chances of injury incident.

*Issue-12: Have you observed any complaint system at sub-project sites?*

The group participants stated that complaint systems are established at all sub-project sites in order for receiving complaints from workers and community people to make corrective action for smooth implementation of interventions at local level. Required GRM information including complaints hotline telephone number, SMS messages, complaint boxes available at each sub-project site, mobile number of branch managers or supervisors are displayed on sub-project signboard. Moreover, If the complainers are not happy on the above means or not satisfied on provided solution/responses of IPs then they can directly communicate with UNDP CO, Yemen. Furthermore, participants recommended for further actions to raise awareness of beneficiaries and community people especially how to apply and practice the above-mentioned methods of complaints and grievance mechanism.

*Issue-13: Do you have any experience especially how long It takes to get response on your complaints, from SFD and PWP?*

Some complaints which are not major such as increase wages, expand duration of project, involve more community workers etc. are resolved at spot through providing proper information, while others may take from 24 hours to 72 hours which needs assistance from branch offices or head office. The complaints mechanism is applied at both SFD and PWP sub-project sites, reported by participated representative of implementing partners.

*Issue-14: How do you ensure workers have proper safety equipment and are using it correctly through training?*

Responsible officers of IPs at field level specifically site supervisors, site engineers and respective project officers conduct regular spot check with captured photos, verify documents, proof copy of receipt of equipment by workers, consultation of workers to receive orientation of use of safety tools. Finally, follow up field visits by the Quality Assurance Department Team including Environmental and Social Officers verify progress of completion of sub-project without any critical incidents/injuries, consult with beneficiary and community to verify whether project implemented activities created any environmental and social negative impacts in their

community which may adverse impact of community people health and surrounding environment. They also captured visual site inspection to confirm whether workers are wearing the safety equipment and using safety tools as well.

*Issue-15: Do you have any recommendations to improve risk management or stakeholder engagement in the project?*

The following specific recommendations are provided by the participated representative of both implementing partners (SFD and PWP):

- Allocate specific training budget for each sub-project called "Capacity Building Item" in order to conduct training courses for the Community Committee, a project O&M team, in addition to IPs (PWP, SFD) staff, engineers and technicians as well as contractors by Environmental and Social consultants to maintain the safety and security issues at sub-project sites;
- Include the procedures of the ESMF in the contracts of consultants and contractors and determine the responsibility of each party to fulfill the ESMF compliance.
- Provide clear and simple instructions on occupational health and safety procedure in the project site and orient workers and to be included in the BQ.
- Ensure the formation of a Social and Environmental Management Department to follow up, supervise and monitor the implementation of SES at all levels from sub-project site to branch offices to head office. The department should be available at head office and branches and create institutional set up to ensure compliance with the ESMF
- It is recommended to select the quality and type of safety tools based on the type of sub-project and its implementation activities. The cost should be fixed as per the cost estimation and specifications as well as based on the size of the sub-project and number of labors. Furthermore, an onsite person is required to follow up the Environmental and Social issues including SES, OHS and other related matters.

### **Group C: Direct Project Implementer (contractors/sub-contractors)**

This group was comprised of eight (8) contractors from six governorates. The following feedback/inputs provide by the contractors through group consultation.

*Issue -1: Describe your experience with ECRP project*

Participated contractors expressed that the ECRP project is a successful project as it has contributed to local employment generation for vulnerable community workers, reactivated construction sector, suppliers and contractors, as well as local economy. In addition, the ECRP project interventions contributed positive environmental effects especially in cleaning up debris, building/establishment of sewerage system including public latrines, water reserves/harvesting tank for availability of clean water which also eradicate cholera and other diseases. The implemented interventions also contributed social impact due to spread of public awareness of participation in implementation at various stages of interventions.

*Issue-2: According to your experience what are the main Environmental and Social Risks that the project has?*

The participated contractors had no experience on any environmental and social risks that may create by the ECRP project.

*Issue-3: Do you have any concerns about how the project is being implemented? Have you seen any activities taking place that made you concerned?*

The concern of the contractors was mainly creating artificial barriers/obstacles requesting for money by some of the community committee members; The lack of commitment of the community committee in their role to sensitize and facilitate the tasks of the contractor in front

of the community in a positive way, rather inciting the community people by the community committee to give negative impression about contractors' work to the respective community people. This implies the need to intensify awareness of the community committee and identifying their assigned role and commitment through the local councils with the support from site supervisors. Another concerns they expressed which was uncertainty and fragile security situation especially they are more concern about airstrikes at their sub-project sites.

*Issue-4: Does the project have any effect on the population health in the area?*

A potential negative effect may appear which is the proliferation of mosquitoes in stagnant water. This could be mitigated by covering the pond or sterilizing with chlorine or using sand filters or silver filter.

*Issue-5: Does the project have negative impacts on workers' health conditions?*

There is always some potential health risk of workers during the implementation of infrastructure work. However, contractors always concern about workers' health and security and that's why contractors provide safety equipment and enforce workers to use it during working hours to mitigate the risk.

*Issue-6: Did the project provide safety tools/ equipment for workers?*

Contractors are aware of the safety requirements and provide all necessary safety tools to workers. However, unavailability of all required safety tools/equipment at local market may cause delay of providing all tools on time to workers.

*Issue-7: Have explosives or hazardous materials been used during project implementation?*

They are committed and obliged to the contract agreement with both SFD and PWP and they don't use any explosive or hazardous materials to implement the activities. They also iterated that the ECRP interventions are very small type of infrastructure rehabilitation not fully construction work, therefore, no explosive materials are required to complete the work.

*Issue-8: Do you think the nature of activities of ECRP is suitable for female workers?*

The SFD interventions are more female friendly compared to PWP provided small infrastructure sub-project. Although, in order to full fill the obligation of our commitment to PWP, we involve women workers in soft work areas which are culturally and traditionally allowed in community level especially they were engaged to fetching water to the sub-project sites, carrying light materials, cooking food for male workers etc.

*9-Do you think female workers were exposed to any kind of violence or mistreatment during the project?*

Culturally, Yemeni people are more concern and respectful to women. They didn't observe any gender violence in their sub-project sites.

*Issue-10: Do you think that this project has created a conflict of any kind in your community?*

They don't have any experience that ECRP interventions created social conflict during the implementation of interventions.

*Issues-11: Have you heard/observed any incidents (fatality, injury, etc) in your areas due to implementation of ECRP activities*

They don't have experience on any major incidents specifically fatality case, while some contractors stated minor injury of workers during the implementation. However, contractors

provided prompt medical support to the injured workers. They are happy about the insurance arrangement of SFD and requested PWP to follow the same process as SFD to make sure workers' health insurance through national insurance company and contractors are ready to contribute on it.

*Issue-12: Have you observed any complaint system at sub-project sites?*

Complaints system are available at their sub-project sites. This is the responsibility of SFD and PWP to establish the system.

*Issue-13: Do you have any experience especially how long It takes to get response on your complaints, from SFD and PWP?*

Some complaints are resolved by the field officers of SFD and PWP at sub-project sites while some major complaints may take more time because then the field officers relay with their head office to make decision.

*Issue-14: Do you feel that you have proper training to safely conduct the job?*

We have basic understanding of worker safety and security that we mainly learned from our long working experience in construction sector. Some contractors who are PWP contractors expressed that they received basic orientation from PWP on safety and security of workers and community people. Furthermore, they expect IPs will provide detail training to contractors so that they can implement their assigned task with ensuring no harm for workers, community people and overall surrounding environment of the sub-project sites.

*Issue -15: Do you have any recommendations to improve risk management or stakeholder engagement in the project?*

A final point raised by the contractors is the estimate cost or the lowest bid vs the estimate cost. They find themselves forced to offer the lowest price which is sometimes against their contention of the actual cost. They demand the legal limitation to the lowest bid of no less than 15% of the estimate cost.

## 5. Detail Findings from Stakeholder Consultation in Aden, Yemen

### **First Group: Members of the Community Committee / Beneficiaries Committee and the Local Authorities**

All of the participants said that they had a good experience with the Emergency Crisis Response Project, and that they know of the projects that are being implemented through this project. They agreed that the project has worked to increase the opportunities for generating an income and creating livelihood for weak families, restoring basic services, and dealing with the effects of the war better in order to achieve recovery and restoration. This project has been a quick response, and it gives special attention to women and youth, and gives them opportunities. The participants, however, had some comments on the priorities in choosing the projects based on the priorities of the local communities and their needs, especially the absence of sanitation projects, for example. A number of guided questions were used in the discussions and consultations. The most important points that were presented by the group are the following:

*1. The lack of transparency in the implementation of the work, like not providing the studies for the projects on a regular basis, not knowing the value of the tenders and the documents relating to them, for the districts and the local authorities.*

This issue was brought up in a serious manner, and it was discussed openly by everyone in the group. They said that the principle of transparency must be applied in submitting the technical and financial documents of the project, as well as the designs, and that these documents must be made available through the channels and means that enable the members of the local councils to get them easily and without any problems. A specific mechanism can be put in place to get these documents, and this is in line with the administrative measures used during crises and wars in the Environmental and Social Management Framework document.

*2. Not including some urgent projects, like sanitation projects.*

The emergency crisis response project must add some important projects, like sanitation projects, which are very important because they help decrease the diseases that have been spreading, especially contagious ones.

*3. Everyone commends the projects and says that they represent an urgent need for society, especially in these conditions, and these projects also combat poverty.*

The emergency crisis response projects are very important and urgent in light of the difficult conditions that Yemen is going through.

*4. Demands for strengthening the relationship between the local authorities and the implementation partners.*

Some of the members of the local councils brought up the issue of the weak relationship and weak coordination between the local authorities and the implementing entities in the Public Works Project and the social fund for Development, saying that the relationship needs to be strengthened in order to serve the public interests and achieve their objectives. They said that there needs to be full coordination for the projects because the local authorities know the conditions in the areas that they operate in, and they can provide consultation when an intervention is decided.

*5. Sometimes, the local authorities are not included when the project sites are received.*

In some cases, the local authorities are not included upon receiving the project sites, and this weakens their innovative role in helping implement or deal with any problems that might be caused by some people.

*6. Reiterating the importance of the local authorities participating in discussing complaints.*

With regards to complaints, there is full cooperation between the local authorities, the implementing entities, and the contractors that are working on the projects, but, in some cases, the local authorities are not included in discussions of the complaints. This is a problem because the local authorities actually have a presence on the ground, and they know what is going on with issues and people, especially since there are some malicious complaints that are meant to hinder implementation.

*7. Equality between the two genders will not be fully achieved, and the role of women is still weak, especially in rural areas.*

With regards to equality between the two genders, the situation needs for there to be more work to ensure the wider inclusion of women. Despite the advances that have been achieved in this regard in cities, rural areas remain a problem for the inclusion of women as a result of the social customs and traditions. This requires a larger role to raise awareness and achieve this.

*8. Financing branch projects that provide a source of income for people between 16 and 25 years of age, and some people objected to the age of 16, and requested that it be changed to 18 to 25 years old.*

The document talks about financing branch projects that provide a source of income, training, and work experience to youth between 16 and 25 years of age. These projects include them in providing community services, including literacy services, alternative education, nutritional services, planting trees, paving roads, and cleaning coasts. There are also youth initiatives that encourage the protection of the human capital by focusing on interventions in nutrition, peacebuilding, and social cohesion, as well as the interventions that are proposed by local groups and youth groups. Some people said that it is important to change the group to people between 18 and 25 years, because 16 years old is still not legally old enough to work.

**Second Group: Project Implementation Partners – The Social Fund and the Public Works Project (from the main offices, the branch offices, and the engineers and supervisors of the projects working in the sites)**

The group showed excellent interaction with the matter by discussing a number of issues in the group and with the rest of the other groups that participated. They talked about their experience with the Emergency Crisis Response Project, which is an important factor in alleviating the economic problems, countering poverty, and providing direct support to poor families and IDPs. They said that the project is a beneficial experience and needs more work, and they added that the project has also preserved the staff and capacities of the Fund and the Public Works Project to continue providing services, which, in and of itself, is a great accomplishment.

The group discussed a number of important issues relating to the matter, in addition to including others in the consultations, based on a number of questions that were used to guide and manage the discussion. The questions and the discussion can be summarized as follows:

*1. The security aspect, which hinders the implementation of some projects.*

As a result of the security situation in the country, there are sometimes some security problems caused by some civilians with the intention of hindering the projects or to extort the implementing entities, which could lead to delaying the implementation or stopping the projects, which would require coordination between security entities and the local authorities to solve these problems.

*2. The weak capacity of the local authorities (staff and capabilities) to play their role in facilitating the implementation of projects.*

There are some problems due to the weak capacity or shortcomings by some individuals in the local authorities in understanding their role in implementing projects, which has hindered and become an obstacle to the implementation of these projects in time.

*3. Problems have appeared in the infrastructure (sewage and water) when implementing some projects.*

When implementing projects, like paving roads using stones, some other problems come up, like the water and sewage pipes, as well as other problems. These problems hinder the implementation of the project, or they could lead to a delay in the implementation, and they also add to the cost that the implementing entity has to bear. This is a result of the lack of coordination between the local authorities and local service providers, as well as not adhering to the principle of priorities in implementation.

*4. There are many slums in the recommended project sites.*

When implementing projects, the contractors and the implementing entities would find that there are slums and buildings, walls, and construction going on in these areas, which hinders the access of the machinery and tools to the implementation site. This also creates a problem with some of the people who are doing this random work.

*5. Difficulty implementing different parts of the project because of the limitations and requirements from the donors regarding the financial ceiling for projects.*

The financial ceilings and the requirements of the donors are obstacles and put limitations on the implementation of projects, which requires flexibility in financing based on the site and the type of the project, the size of the project, and the size of the beneficiary community, and taking into account substantive reasons.

*6. Some organizations have created problems among the beneficiaries because of the different methods and criteria that they use to provide aid.*

Some organizations implement some projects using their own methods, mechanisms, and requirements, and these methods are more flexible. This makes the beneficiaries believe that the requirements that are being implemented for the emergency response projects are arbitrary.

*7. Lack of awareness-raising activities.*

The participants expressed their problems with the lack of awareness among all of the different components of society, the implementing entities, and the local authorities. They said that steps and effective measures must be taken to raise awareness and reach every stakeholder through activities that can raise awareness about the project and the activities, and everything related to that.

*8. Shortcomings in the beneficiaries understanding the project's work mechanism.*

This shortcoming is related to raising awareness and communicating with beneficiaries because it is important to show the work mechanism of the project so that the beneficiaries understand what their rights and responsibilities are. These shortcomings always create a conflict in interests and interventions in the projects, and it could lead to the activities being stopped or delayed. It could also take a long time from the implementing administration to explain the mechanism to the beneficiaries, which wastes time that could be used to implement the work.

*9. The weak capabilities of some of the participants in the implementation of the project (supervisors and implementers).*

The field implementers need to get capacity building and training on how to implement projects, solve the problems that they face, how to receive complaints, among other things, and this will only be achieved through constant training.

*10. Some of the branch projects are not a priority for the community.*

Some activities are being conducted, and some projects implemented, like paving roads with stones, when this might not be a priority for the people. The principle of determining the needs of the community before implementing the project should be thoroughly applied during the planning stage of sub-project/interventions.

*11. The time frame for the grant is not suitable for the timeframe to implement the projects at a high quality.*

Approving large budgets for projects in a short period is a huge challenge for the implementing entities, the Fund and the Works Project, because the implementing entities do not have the ability to absorb all of this funding and prepare the technical aspects and the studies, then implement the project, during this short period, despite the fact that they have good experience and abilities. The problem is the short period that they are required to implement everything in, and the abilities of the contractors.

*12. Emergency crisis response projects work to provide work opportunities at the expense of sustainability.*

The project works to create good opportunities for the people, and the main goal is to create work opportunities, even though it is also important to look into the sustainability of projects and allocating large amounts of funding that are suitable for the size of the projects. What is actually being done is that the funds that are being allocated for salaries and labor-intensive projects less than budget items for procurement. This shows that the percentages distributed for labor and other activities. However, participants acknowledged that this is only applicable for PWP supported small infrastructure interventions as according to the project document, around 30-35 percent amount to be allocated for labor work while the rest of amount to be spent for material cost.

*13. Allocating a part of the grant to deal with the needs that affect people's lives (water, sanitation, and cleanliness).*

The basic services are very important for the people, and that is why the issue of basic services and the importance of providing them was discussed, as well as providing them through the project in order to meet basic needs, like water, sanitation, and sewage. These needs are priorities for the local communities.

*14. Some of the donors spend a lot of money in combating epidemics and diseases, and these funds would be better spent on projects to deal with the things that cause these diseases, like the sewage.*

With a large number of international organizations are spending a lot of money to deal with epidemics and diseases, like cholera, dengue fever, and other illnesses relating to water and sewage, it would have been better for them to work on sanitation projects for the affected areas in order to deal with the source of the illness.

*15. Safety procedures need to be reviewed because there have been some injuries during the work, like the incorrect use of dynamite and the use of machinery that could lead to work-related injuries.*

These problems are related to work skills and training, and that is why there need to be efforts to ensure that the technical laborers are trained on how to deal with dangerous materials or equipment that they use. This needs to be done to avoid any injuries during work, and the laborers

need to be trained on how to deal with emergencies during their work on projects. This is why there need to be efforts to promote professional safety understanding among all of the laborers, contractors, technicians, supervisors, and engineers.

### **Third Group: Project Implementors (Contractors / Sub-Contractors)**

The contractors expressed their happiness to attend the consultation workshop, and they said that they believe this to be a good step that needs to be expanded upon because it is the first meeting that brings together all of the stakeholders in a workshop to discuss important issues in implementing the Emergency Crisis Response Project and implementing the environmental and social management framework. This meeting also allowed all of the attendees to talk about all of the issues relating to the matter, and the attendees asked that these kinds of meetings be repeated because they are beneficial. With regards to the consultation discussions, the contractors brought up a number of issues and problems that they face, and they are as follows:

#### *1. Forcing the use of local labor from the same area (labor-intensive / cash-for-work)*

When implementing projects in the targeted areas, they depend on local labor from the area that is being targeted and where the project is being implemented, based on the requirements. In many cases, the areas that the projects are being implemented in do not have the skilled labor, and the laborers that are available cannot carry out the technical work that is required, which leads to delaying the contractor's work. In addition to forcing labor on the contractors, sometimes the contractors have to deal with people who do not care about the work and are not serious about it. Changing laborers also poses a problem for the contractors in those sites, and this is a problem that needs to be dealt with in order to improve the situation. Some contractors might also be robbed as a result of employing guards and security that they do not trust.

#### *2. Local labor is not qualified or disciplined, and they are difficult to deal with*

This point is linked to the previous point, and it is rare to find qualified labor in the sites, especially since there are numerous things being worked on and the laborers will need multiple skills. There is also the problem of the lack of discipline and the difficulty in dealing with the laborers, which could make the people united against the contractor and create problems for them.

#### *3. Problems with the infrastructure services in the sites that the projects are being implemented in:*

There are problems with the implementation of the work in the sites, like paving roads with rocks, and then other necessary work appears that requires the work to stop and work to start on fixing the water supply or sanitation, and this leads to a delay in implementation. This problem was brought up by the rest of the groups, and there is an agreement among them on reviewing the matter and solving this problem as a part of managing the implementation of the projects.

#### *4. The studies for the projects and the implementation on the ground not matching*

The contractors expressed their resentment in some cases when they face the problem of the studies that were conducted for the projects that they are implementing not matching the reality, which means that the contractors have to focus on the studies and the reality and try to match them better so that the contractors do not deal with difficulties when implementing the project, which might mean that the contractor has additional expenses and will lose.

#### *5. The absence and weakness of security*

The contractors also face, in some cases, security problems, either because of thugs and extortion, or because of harassment. What makes things worse is the absence or weakness of security agencies in some areas, which leads to work being stopped in some cases, or delayed. This means

that the contractor loses money, and the rest of the groups also talked about this important matter.

*6. Creating mechanisms by the implementing entities (the Fund and Works) to enforce standardized prices that are not in line with costs*

The implementing entities have been following a new mechanism in estimating the cost of the projects and setting the percentage profit for the contractor, and this mechanism might not be in line with the actual costs. This mechanism does not take into account competitive prices, which might cost the contractors great losses. The contractors opposed setting 15% as the profit margin for the project based on an engineering study that did not take into account changing exchange prices and their instability. One of the implementing entities, however, responded to this claim, saying that the mechanism was created by a number of elite and excellent engineers, and that they took into account live market prices and changes in the exchange rate.

*7. Speculative prices and the rising cost of hard currency*

This issue is related to the previous point, where the contractors stated that they have been affected by the changing exchange prices, which have affected the price of materials, and they asked that this matter be taken into account when drafting contracts.

*8. In some cases, the sites of the project are changed after the project is given to the contract if there are problems*

There being problems about the ownership of the sites, or other technical problems that might appear, after the site is handed over, is something that needs to be dealt with by the implementing entities and before the site is handed over and the project implemented. This means that there needs to be transparency and clarity in managing the problems by the Environmental and Social Management Framework, which could lead to the contractors having to pay additional costs and losing money.

*9. No clear mechanism is being used to choose the contractors to implement the work*

The contracts expressed their concern about the absence of a clear mechanism to choose the contractors to implement the work, and they said that subjectivity was being used to choose the contractors. The implementing entities, however, from the Works Fund and the Fund, stressed that this issue has been solved, and that there is a clear mechanism to choose the qualified contractors to implement the project.

## Annex-1: Workshop Agenda, Sana'a, Yemen

Time	Agenda	Personnel
08:30 – 09:00	Registration	All participants
09:00 – 09:15	Welcome remarks and briefing about workshop objectives and expected outcome	Ms. Hyewon Jung, Team Leader, ERRU
09:15 – 09:45	A brief presentation on draft Environmental and Social Management Framework	Dr. Fadhl Ali Al-Nozaily, The consultant (Environmental Expert)
09:45 – 10:00	Refreshment	All participants
	<b>Parallel Group Discussion</b>	
10:00 – 01:00	<p><i>Group A: Community Committee Members and Local Authority</i>  <i>Group Moderator and Rapporteur: Monier Al-Jahafi, consultant assistant</i></p> <p><u>Key Questions for Discussion:</u>            1-Describe your experience with ECRP project            2- According to your experience what are the main Environmental and Social Risks that the project has?            3-Do you have any concerns about how the project is being implemented? Have you seen any activities taking place that made you concerned?            4-Does the project have any effect on the population health in the area?            5-Does the project have negative impacts on workers' health conditions?            6-Did the project provide safety tools/ equipment for workers?            7-Have explosives or hazardous materials been used during project implementation?            8-Do you think the nature of activities of ECRP is suitable for female workers?            9-Do you think female workers were exposed to any kind of violence or mistreatment during the project?            10-Do you think that this project has created a conflict of any kind in your community?            11-Have you heard/observed any incidents (fatality, injury..etc) in your areas due to implementation of ECRP activities            12-Have you observed any complaint system at sub-project sites?            13-Do you have any experience especially how long It takes to get response on your complaints, from SFD and PWP?            14-NA for this group            15-NA for this group            16-Do you have any concerns about the level of engagement or information that you have available?            17-Do you have any recommendations to improve risk management or stakeholder engagement in the project?</p>	List of Group Members: (see table 1) All local beneficiaries, community committee members, and project affected people have participated in this group
10:00 – 01:00	Group B: Project Implementation Partners from SFD and PWP (HQ, branch office, site supervisors/engineers):	List of Group Members: See table (2)

	<p><i>Group Moderator and Rapporteur: Dr. Fadhl Al-Nozaily, the consultant</i></p> <p><u>Key Questions for Discussion:</u></p> <p>Describe your experience with ECRP project</p> <p>2- According to your experience what are the main Environmental and Social Risks that the project has?</p> <p>3-Do you have any concerns about how the project is being implemented? Have you seen any activities taking place that made you concerned?</p> <p>4-Does the project have any effect on the population health in the area?</p> <p>5-Does the project have negative impacts on workers' health conditions?</p> <p>6-Did the project provide safety tools/ equipment for workers?</p> <p>7-Have explosives or hazardous materials been used during project implementation?</p> <p>8-Do you think the nature of activities of ECRP is suitable for female workers?</p> <p>9-Do you think female workers were exposed to any kind of violence or mistreatment during the project?</p> <p>10-Do you think that this project has created a conflict of any kind in your community?</p> <p>11-Have you heard/observed any incidents (fatality, injury..etc) in your areas due to implementation of ECRP activities</p> <p>12-Have you observed any complaint system at sub-project sites?</p> <p>13-Do you have any experience especially how long It takes to get response on your complaints, from SFD and PWP?</p> <p>14-NA for this group</p> <p>15-How do you ensure workers have proper safety equipment and are using it correctly through training?</p> <p>16-NA for this group</p> <p>17-Do you have any recommendations to improve risk management or stakeholder engagement in the project?</p>	
<p>10:00 – 01:00</p>	<p>Group C: Direct Project Implementer (contractors/sub-contractors)</p> <p><i>Group Moderator and Rapporteur: Farouk Al-Salihi, UNDP</i></p> <p><u>Key Questions for Discussion:</u></p> <p>Describe your experience with ECRP project</p> <p>2- According to your experience what are the main Environmental and Social Risks that the project has?</p> <p>3-Do you have any concerns about how the project is being implemented? Have you seen any activities taking place that made you concerned?</p> <p>4-Does the project have any effect on the population health in the area?</p> <p>5-Does the project have negative impacts on workers' health conditions?</p> <p>6-Did the project provide safety tools/ equipment for workers?</p> <p>7-Have explosives or hazardous materials been used during project implementation?</p> <p>8-Do you think the nature of activities of ECRP is suitable for female workers?</p>	<p>List of Group Members: See table (3)</p>

	<p>9-Do you think female workers were exposed to any kind of violence or mistreatment during the project?</p> <p>10-Do you think that this project has created a conflict of any kind in your community?</p> <p>11-Have you heard/observed any incidents (fatality, injury..etc) in your areas due to implementation of ECRP activities</p> <p>12-Have you observed any complaint system at sub-project sites?</p> <p>13-Do you have any experience especially how long It takes to get response on your complaints, from SFD and PWP?</p> <p>14-Do you feel that you have proper training to safely conduct the job?</p> <p>15-NA for this group</p> <p>16-NA for this group</p> <p>17-Do you have any recommendations to improve risk management or stakeholder engagement in the project?</p>	
01:00 - 02:00	Lunch and Prayer Break	All Participants
	Group Presentation and Feedback of Audience on Parallel Group Findings and Recommendations	Moderated by: Ms Hyewon and Dr. Fadhl
2:00 - 2:30	<i>Group A: Community Committee Members and Local Authority</i>	Group presenter (selected by group members)
2:30 - 3:00	Group B: Project Implementation Partners	Group presenter (selected by group members)
3:00 - 3:15	Refreshment	All Participants
3:15 - 3:45	Group C: Direct Project Implementer (contractors/sub-contractors)	Group presenter (selected by group members)
3:45 - 4:15	Wrap-up of Group Discussion and Overall Consultation Workshop	Ms. Hyewon Jung, Team Leader, ERRU and Dr. Fadhl Al- Nozaily

## Annex-2: Group Participants, Sana'a, Yemen

### Group A: Community Committee Members and Local Authority

No	Name of Participant	Designation	Governorate
1	Ali Abdulla Ahmed Al-Ba'adani	Head of Local Council	Ibb LC
2	Aqil Saleh Ahmed Saleh Al-Ammari	Community Committee Member	Ibb
3	Abdulaziz Ali Ahmed Sha'alan	Director-Azal Directorate	Sana'a capital
4	Ali Yehya Husien Mazhar	Community Committee Member	Al-Mahweet
5	Ahmed Ahmed Al-Saqr	Local Council Member	Hajjah
6	Abdo Mohamed Shoee Misry	Head of Quadenah Committee Committee	Hajjah
7	Haider Ali Mohamed Al-Ghashami	Al-Malaget, Community Committee	Al-Baidha'a
8	Han'a Abdurahman Al-Yarimi	Local Council Member	Sana'a Capital
9	Khaled Abdallah Al-Suqya	Local Council Member	Hajjah
10	Hiam Yehya Al-Zohairy	Community Committee member	Hajjah
11	Mohamed Ahmed Al-Saiqal	Local council member	Thamar
12	Amirah Saleh Melqat	Community Committee member	Thamar
13	Adel Hamood Al-Shaif	Local council member	Ibb
14	Fatemah Al-Aghbari	Community Committee member	Ibb

### Group B: Project Implementation Partners (HQ, branch office, site supervisors/engineers)

No	Name	Designation	Organization	Governorate
1	Mohamed saleh mohamed Al-Sulaimani	Institutional Development Officer	SFD	Sana'a
2	Abdulbaqi Gailan	Environmental officer	SFD	Sana'a
3	Adnan Al-Najhi	Technical Engineer	SFD	Sana'a
4	Mohamed Qaid Ali Al-Sherae	Water officer	SFD	Ibb
5	Hameed Mohamed Husein Al-Namis	Director, Hajjah SFD branch	SFD- Hajjah Branch manager	Hajjah
6	Mohamed Abdallah Al-Sannor	Engineer	SFD-Hajah	Hajjah
7	Ali Abdulghani Mohamed Al-Harazi	Environmental project officer	SFD	Thamar

No	Name	Designation	Organization	Governorate
8	Ahmed mohamed Ahmed Mothana	Engineer	SFD-Jahran	Thamar
9	Abdulwali Ahmed Al-Shami	Head of water and Environment unit	PWP	Sana'a
10	Adel Ahmed Al-Razqi	Engineer	PWP	Sana'a
11	Abdurrahman Ahmed Al-Selwi	Branch manager	PWP	Hajjah
12	Amin Husin Al-Saidi	Engineer	PWP	Hajjah
13	Mohamed gamal Saleh Al-Sanabani	Branch manager	PWP	Thamar
14	Suhair Isam Ahmed Al-Qair	Engineer	Engineer	Thamar
15	Khaled Abdallah Al-Salahi	Branch manager	SFD	Ibb
16	Mohannad mohamed Al-Ghorbani	Engineer	Ibb	Ibb
17	Ahmed Al-Barakani	Monitoring officer	SFD	Sana'a
18	Shafiqah Mohamed	Head of Gender Department	PWP	Sana'a
19	Mohamed mutahar hamoud	Engineer	Engineer	Thamar
20	Fadhl Ali Saleh	Engineer	Engineer	Thamar
21	Amani Ahmed Al-Shuaibi	Engineer	Engineer	Al-Sayani, Ibb

Group C: Direct Project Implementer (contractors/sub-contractors)

No	Name	Designation	Government
1	Abdallah Ali Ali Al-Awami	Contractor	Sana'a capital
2	Mohamed Qaid Tafian	Contractor	Hajjah
3	Abdulelah Mohamed Al-Wadea	Contractor	Hajjah
4	Mohamed Ahmed Ali Al-maqhashi	Contractor	Thamar
5	Yehya Nagi Al-Qadri	Contractor	Ibb
6	Abdulkarim Al-Azab	Contractor	Al-Sadda, Ibb
7	Abdulah Al-Kushari	Contractor	Thula, Amran
8	Khaled Mohammed Al-Ramadi	Contractor	Wesab, Dhamar



**Annex-3: Some Photos captured during workshop in Sana'a, Yemen**

Photos During the Presentation to Brief Participants about the Workshop



Photos During the Group A Discussion



Photos During the Group B Discussion



Photos During the Group C Discussion



Photos During Wrap-up Session



#### Annex: 4: Workshop Agenda, Aden, Yemen

#	Event	Time	Comments
1	Registration	8.00 – 8.30	
2	Welcome: Icebreaker activities and introductions Presenting the goals of the workshop Presentation on the environmental and social framework project	8.30 – 10.00	
3	Break	10.00 – 10.15	
	Activity	10.15 – 11.15	
4	Social and environmental standards (SES) of the UNDP	11.15 – 11.25	
5	Environmental and social framework of the World Bank	11.25 – 11.35	
6	The main social and environmental risks, measures for managing projects + procedures to deal with the social and environmental effects	11.35 – 11.45	
7	Dhuhr prayer + lunch break	1.00 – 2.00	
	Activity (project activities and risks)	2.00 – 2.30	
8	Institutional arrangements and capacity building	2.30 – 2.40	
9	Including stakeholders and spreading information	2.40 – 3.00	
10	Appeal mechanism	3.00 – 3.10	
11	Activity	3.10 – 3.40	
12	Monitoring, reporting, and evaluation	3.40 – 3.50	
13	Information management system + about the project, risks, and administrative measures	3.50 – 4.00	
14	Activity	4.00 – 5.00	
15	Conclusion	5.00	

## **Annex-5: Guided questions that were used to manage the consultations in Aden, Yemen**

Group A: Group A: Members of the community committee / beneficiaries committee and the local authorities:

1. Describe your experience with the emergency crisis response project.
2. Based on your experience, what are the environmental and social effects of the project?
3. Do you have any fears or concerns on the method that the project was implemented? Have you seen any activities that worried you?
4. Do you know of the mechanism to make complaints?
5. Did you participate in any activities in the project? Do you have any information on the project?
6. Do you have any fear or concerns on the difficulty of participating, or lack of information that is available to you?
7. Do you have any recommendations to improve the ways to alleviate or improve, or to activate ways to include beneficiaries in the project?

**Group B: Partners in implementing the project – The Social Fund and the Public Works Project (from the main offices, the branch offices, engineers, and site supervisors for the projects):**

1. Describe your experience with the emergency crisis response project.
2. Based on your experience, what are the environmental and social effects of the project?
3. Do you have any fears or concerns on the method that the project was implemented? Have you seen any activities that worried you?
4. Have you faced any problems relating to security (conflicts) and professional safety in the site?
5. How do you ensure that the laborers in the site are trained correctly to ensure that the work is completed without any work-related injuries?
6. How do you ensure that the laborers have gotten appropriate safety tools and that they are using them correctly?
7. Have you seen any accidents in the site (like injuries or deaths)? What was the nature of these accidents? How and when did you submit a report about this? What are the correctional procedures that were taken to avoid them happening again?
8. Do you know of the mechanism to make complaints?
9. Do you have any recommendations to improve the ways to alleviate or improve, or to activate ways to include beneficiaries in the project?

**Group C: Project Implementors (contractors / sub-contractors)**

1. Describe your experience with the emergency crisis response project.
2. Based on your experience, what are the environmental and social effects of the project?
3. Do you have any fears or concerns on the method that the project was implemented?
4. Have you seen any activities that worried you?
5. Have you faced any problems relating to safety and security in your work (for example, injuries that you saw or accidents that happened to you)?
6. Do you feel like you have suitable training on safety and security to ensure that the work is implemented with professional safety?
7. Do you feel like you have professional safety tools that are suitable for implementing the work safely?
8. Do you know of the mechanism to make complaints?

9. Do you have any recommendations to improve the ways to alleviate or improve the professional health and safety tools in the project?

#### **Annex-6: List of Participants of Aden Consultation Workshop**



Aden\_Environmental  
Workshop attendance

#### **Annex-7: Photos Captured during Aden Consultation Workshop**



Some photos  
captured during Aden