

REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

**Yemen Food Security Response and Resilience Project
(FSRRP, P176129)**

ADDITIONAL FINANCE (AF)

**Updated STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP)
number (4) for the parent project and its AF**

Revised & updated as of December 2023

Collectively Prepared by:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO);

United Nations Development Program (UNDP);

World Food Programme (WFP);

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).



Food and Agriculture
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United Nations



World Food
Programme



ICRC



Funded and supported by the World Bank's
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31 December 2023

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Abbreviation List:

AREA	Agricultural Research and Extension Agency
AF-FSRRP	Additional Finance- FSRRP
BFM	Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism
CAHWs	Community Animal Health Workers
CBPP	Community-Based Participatory Planning
CCE	Communication and Community Engagement
CfS	Cash for Social Services
CFW	Cash-for-Work
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease 19
CPs	Cooperating Partners
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CTA	Chief Technical Advisor
E&S	Environmental and Social
ECRP	Emergency Crisis Response Project

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ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESPECRP	Emergency Social Protection Enhanced COVID 19 Response Project
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
FAOR	FAO Representative
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
FSRRP	Food Security Response and Resilience Project
GAHVQS	General Animal Health and Veterinary Quarantine Services
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GM	Grievance Mechanism
GSMC	General Seed Multiplication Corporation
HCM	Handling Complaints Mechanisms
ICA	Integrated Context Analysis
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
LMP	Labour Management Plan
MAI	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
MAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Fisheries
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoPHP	Ministry of Public Health and Population
MTEVT	Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NASS	National Agricultural Sector Strategy
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PF	Parent Fund
PIM	Participatory Impact Monitoring
PMP	Pesticide Management Plan
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PWP	Public Works Project
RF	Resettlement Framework
RPCU's	Regional Project Coordination Units
RRD	Responsiveness for Relief and Development
SAPREP	Smallholder Agricultural Production Restoration and Enhancement Project
SCMCHA	Supreme Council of Management and Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

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SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SFD	Social Fund for Development
SMEPS	Small and Micro Enterprise Promotion Services
SMP	Security Management Plan
SP	Security Program
TOR	Terms of Reference
TPM	Third Party Monitoring
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Education Science and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
WFP	World Food Programme WG Working Group
WHO	World Health Organization
WUA	Water Users Associations
YECRP	Yemen Emergency Crisis Response Project

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I. CONTEXT

1. Yemen has for long been classified as a low-income, food-deficit country which produces merely ten percent of its food needs. **The protracted conflict has crippled the economy, created an unprecedented humanitarian crisis, which remains the principal driver of food insecurity in Yemen**¹. The cumulative contraction in real GDP is estimated to have reached 48.4 percent in 2019, compared to 2014, and the unemployment rate is estimated to have reached 32 percent in 2019². After nearly six years of conflict, Yemen is currently suffering both chronic and acute deprivation and people are exhausting means of livelihood and consumption coping strategies. The conflict has affected the entire population of Yemen, it is important to recognize the unique impact it is having on women and girls. Gender inequality and the specific barriers faced by Yemeni women and girls in achieving their full potential have long been recognized as both underlying and direct causes of food insecurity, undernutrition, and poverty in Yemen. In 2020, the overall situation has further deteriorated and the brief gains from a relatively more stable setting in 2019 were shortly reversed. Various elements have contributed to the increasing fragility amongst the majority of the population: (i) suspension of basic public services and civil service salary payments; (ii) rapid depreciation of the currency and the consequential increase in food prices; and (iii) shortages of imported goods; and iv) the large depletion in external assistance during 2020 which had financed food imports, other necessities, and helped stabilize the economy in 2019. Some respite was provided by the IMF in late spring and summer of 2020. The deteriorating macroeconomic conditions continue to increase prices of food and basic necessities and reduce access to income for many Yemenis. food-price spikes have negative repercussions for female headed households. They suffer labour market discrimination, which confines them to informal and casual employment, as well as pay inequity. Also, they frequently spend a bigger share of their family budget on food than male heads of households.

2. **The macroeconomic policy environment differs spatially due to the bifurcation of administration between areas of control, and socio-economic conditions have deteriorated throughout 2020, leading to a significant worsening of poverty.** Distortions created by the fragmentation of institutional capacity and the divergent policy decisions between the areas of control have compounded the economic and humanitarian crisis. The dramatic deterioration of conditions in Yemen has translated into an estimated 80% of the population (around 24 million) living below the poverty line, even before the crisis brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic (World Bank 2019). In addition to monetary poverty, up to 80% of households experience overlapping monetary and non-monetary deprivations (World Food Programme 2020). The *Global Report on Food Crises 2020* concluded that “the combined effects of conflict, macroeconomic crisis, climate-related shocks and crop pests, including fall armyworm and desert locusts, were likely to ensure that Yemen remained the world’s worst food crisis” in the immediate future.³

3. Protracted conflict and the destruction of infrastructure and basic public services coupled with economic decline and pre-existing structural issues such as widespread poverty exposed large segments of the Yemeni population to unprecedented levels of food insecurity and malnutrition. The conflict has affected the entire population of Yemen, it is important to recognize the unique impact it is having on women and girls. Gender inequality and the specific barriers faced by Yemeni women and girls in achieving

¹ IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY ANALYSIS OCTOBER 2020 – JUNE 2021, Issued December 2020.

² Yemen Socioeconomic Update, Issue 54, November 2020, MOPIC.

³ World Food Programme, 2020. URL: www.fsinplatform.org/sites/default/files/resources/files/GRFC_2020_ONLINE_200420.pdf.

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their full potential have long been recognized as both underlying and direct causes of food insecurity, undernutrition, and poverty in Yemen. The female headed families suffer the most from the pressing and overwhelming challenges faced by the country hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition. An estimated 13.5 million people, 45 per cent of Yemen's population, are acutely food insecure.[1] That number is projected to increase to 16.2 million, 54 per cent of the population, in the first half of 2021. Of those 16.2 million people, 11 million people will have reached 'crisis' levels of food insecurity, classified as Phase 3 in the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC); another 5 million people will have reached 'emergency' levels (IPC Phase 4); and 47,000 people will have reached 'catastrophe' or famine-like levels (IPC Phase 5). This is the first return of IPC 5 conditions in Yemen in the last two years. Compared to 2018, the number of districts in IPC Phase 4 conditions will have more than tripled, from 49 to 154, out of 333 in Yemen. This analysis assumes the provision of humanitarian assistance at 50 percent, which humanitarian actors have not yet secured the resources for, moving into 2021.

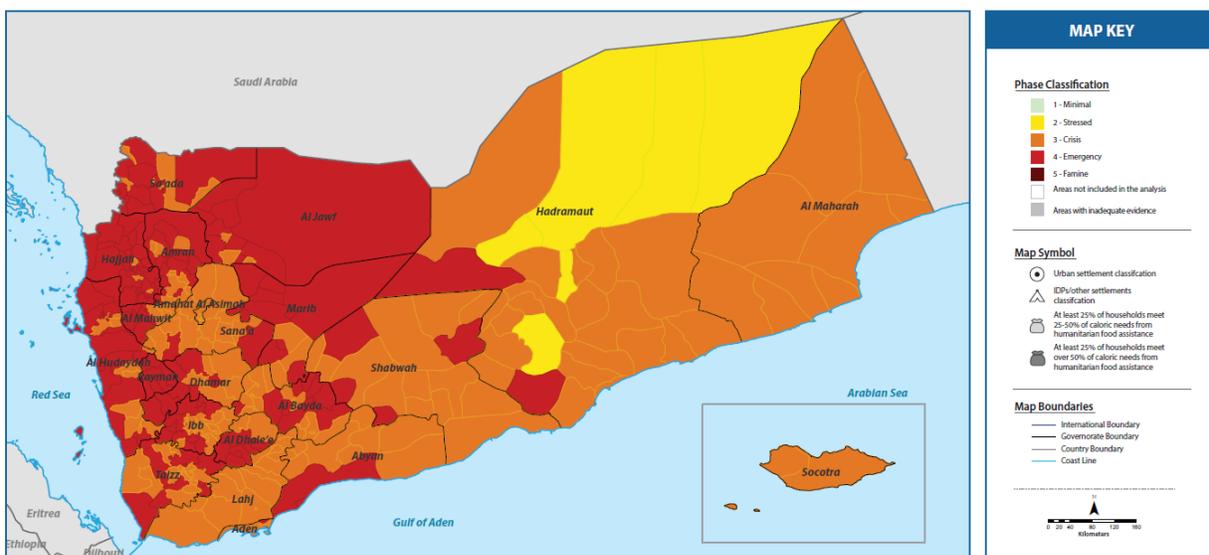


Figure 1 Projected Acute Food Insecurity in Yemen, 2021⁴

4. Over 2.25 million children under the age of five in Yemen are threatened to suffer from acute malnutrition in 2021. Of those children, 395,000 are expected to suffer from severe acute malnutrition and could die if treatment is not received. The projected figures of the IPC nutrition analysis⁵ mark a 16 percent increase in acute malnutrition and a 22 percent increase in severe acute malnutrition among children under five compared to last year's estimate. This is the highest number on record in Yemen. In addition, more than one million cases of pregnant and lactating women are projected to suffer from acute malnutrition during 2021 in Yemen.

5. Yemen's agriculture meets only an approximate 15-20% of its food needs due to restricted agricultural land and water resources, even though the sector increasingly serves as the main source of

⁴ IPC Map. The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers and boundaries.

⁵ [Yemen: High levels of food insecurity persist | IPC Global Platform \(ipcinfo.org\)](https://www.ipcinfo.org/yemen-high-levels-of-food-insecurity-persist)

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income for Yemenis (36.6%) and employment for rural women (87%). Despite its economic importance, agricultural productivity is low and access to markets, transportation, and distribution are severely disrupted by the conflict.

6. Vulnerability to climate change and pest infestations are exacerbating Yemen's dire food insecurity, creating a crisis within a crisis. Several aggravating factors emerged in mid-2020 and are worsening the food security situation such that Yemen faces a crisis on multiple fronts. Those include: (i) widespread floods; (ii) desert locust invasions; (iii) drastically below-average cereal harvests in 2020; (iv) the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic; and (v) food price increases due to a combination of impacts from COVID-19 and lower food imports. Over 20 million people (or 68% of the total estimated population) are food insecure⁶, including a staggering 10 million people at risk of famine. This insecurity is driven by constrained food production, food supply and distribution, and diminishing purchasing power. An estimated 4.3 million people have fled their homes since the start of the conflict, of which 3.3 million remain internally displaced. Hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition are among the most pressing and overwhelming challenges faced by the country at present, at a scale that is not being fully met by national authorities and the international development and humanitarian communities. The high dependence on food imports for most households, combined with high food prices and significantly reduced income earning has resulted in low food access.

7. Already prior to the conflict, women faced structural challenges with inter-generational, systemic poverty. The conflict has aggravated pre-existing gender inequalities in Yemen. Even before the war, literacy and school enrolment rates were lower for women and girls than they were for men and boys. Many girls are subjected to early marriage and pregnancy. Women and girls suffer restrictions on their movement and employment;⁷ women undertake significantly more unpaid care and domestic work than men and are largely excluded from political life, including peace talks. Certain groups, such as women, young people, minorities and marginalized communities, are disadvantaged in terms of land access and land rights; this is particularly the case for daughters and wives because of discriminatory inheritance practices.⁸ The impact of the conflict is coupled with high vulnerability to climate shocks and water scarcity. The increased participation of women in the labour force will be key to revitalizing the economy and lowering poverty rates, and the economic empowerment of women is key to addressing the root causes of inequality that limit women's potential.

8. Gender inequality in Yemen is staggering. Yemen ranked 162nd of 162 on the Gender Inequality Index and 153rd of 153 countries in the Global Gender Gap Index from 2015 to 2020, although Yemen's Global Gender Gap Index score improved slightly from 0.484 in 2015 to 0.516 in 2017, it returned to 0.494 in 2020⁹. Likewise, the economic gender gap runs deep. Low female participation and discrimination against women, has dire consequences on economic growth, social cohesion and social mobility. The regional average score on the Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex is 42.5%, In Yemen, the female participation rate of 6.3%, which is the lowest in the world¹⁰. These results reveal significant gender gaps

⁶ IPC Phase 2 and above.

⁷ Brigitte Rohwerder. Institute of Development Studies. 2017. *Conflict and Gender Dynamics in Yemen*.

⁸ World Bank. 2013. *Land Tenure for Social and Economic Inclusion in Yemen: Issues and Opportunities*.

⁹ Compiled by the World Economic Forum 2015 - 2020.

¹⁰ World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Report 2020.

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– to the detriment of women – in economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival, and political empowerment.

9. Stakeholder engagement within this broader country context demands close collaboration with on-ground implementation partners who have proven capability to reach all districts despite conflict and political tensions. Moreover, it will be particularly important to conduct iterative consultations throughout the project’s life cycle with attention to vulnerable populations and groups prone to exclusion, be that for reasons of gender, orientation, age, ability, religious beliefs, and/or ethnicity.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

10. The objective of the Yemen Food Security Response and Resilience Project- Additional Fund (AF) is to improve food availability, access and nutritious diets for households in the project area and to strengthen the country-level resilience to food security crises. The AF will consider some activities under the four components under the parent fund. Progress towards this objective will be measured via the following outcomes:

- **Outcome 1: Access and availability of food at household level improved.** Measured by the percentage of: (i) households with improved Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) ranks and, of those, female-headed households; and (ii) increase in the volume of food/agricultural products which are commercialized/sold by beneficiaries and, of those, by female beneficiaries.
- **Outcome 2: Nutrition improved for vulnerable groups of beneficiaries.** Measured by the percentage share of: (i) women in beneficiary households with minimum dietary diversity; and (ii) children (6-23 months) consuming minimum acceptable diet.
- **Outcome 3: Country resilience to food security crises strengthened.** Measured by the improvement of food security preparedness through the adoption of the food security preparedness plan and the use of the Earth Observation (EO) monitoring tool

11. The project aims to achieve its objective through five components: (1) Improving household incomes through Cash-for-Work (CFW) for agricultural production infrastructure; (2) Increasing production and sale of nutritious crop, livestock, and fish products; (3) Improving the nutritional status of vulnerable rural households; (4) Capacity building for food security management; and (5) Project management and knowledge management.

Most work will occur under the first three components.

The first component would alleviate immediate food security needs by providing temporary employment through a Cash-for-Work (CFW) programme. Work to repair and restore productive assets, water infrastructure, and degraded lands would improve household incomes and contribute towards re-establishing agricultural production. Moreover, underlying drivers of food insecurity and malnutrition of women will be addressed through targeted trainings for moderately food-insecure women to develop marketable and sustainable skills and entrepreneurship, geared to the needs of the local community and contemporary demands.

The second component will provide farmers with inputs starter packages for crops or livestock, inputs to start bee-keeping kits, farm equipment such as fodder choppers and small dairy equipment, post-harvest handling and storage facilities. This component will increase production and sale of nutritious agricultural

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products through two intervention packages: (i) one which promotes agricultural production for smallholder farmers, livestock producers and fishers; and (ii) one which supports enterprising producers, processors, and traders to scale-up, improve product quality & aggregation, consolidate production, and increase access to local and regional markets with their products.– The second component also includes a vaccination program to improve animal health. The ICRC will vaccinate 20-22 million head of small ruminants against the transboundary Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) and sheep and goat pox, the most common and economically significant diseases in Yemen. Small ruminants will also be treated for internal and external parasites. In total, it is expected that over 700,000 livestock keepers (smallholder farm households) will benefit from this program. Focus on animal health is expected to improve household resilience, reduce livestock mortality and improve livestock productivity.

The third component might also result in some impacts as it will support the introduction of alternative, land- and water-efficient agricultural production technologies for production of nutritious crops (soil-less technologies, such as hydroponics and aquaponics). The component 3 also, would improve the nutritional security of vulnerable rural households by providing targeted nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities and facilitating up-take of appropriate diet and nutrition practices. These targeted activities would especially improve the nutrient intakes pregnant mothers and children under two. They will include a blend of promoting kitchen gardens and backyard production for improved diets, promoting women’s rural entrepreneurship for improved nutrition and food security, and providing nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition for pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under five. Linkages between activities will be established, as well as with safety nets in the area.

Environmental impacts for such interventions include noise, generation of dust and solid wastes which are expected to be localized and mitigatable. Some of these impacts are also expected during the operation phase as well, such as generation of limited amounts of waste, use of water and OHS impacts. Although pesticide procurement is not envisaged under the project, farming is expected to both improve and/or to change cropping patterns to pilot commercially viable, socially inclusive, and water-efficient agriculture using hydroponics and aquaponics. These improvements are expected to include the use of agricultural conditioners, fertilizers and pesticides.

The fourth component tackles three main areas requiring capacity development and includes: (i) supporting the development of an evidence-based Food Security Preparedness Plan (FSPP) in the context of a larger roadmap for agriculture-sector development and related investment plans; (ii) establishing a satellite-based Earth Observation (EO) crop and pasture monitoring and early warning system; and (iii) strengthening agriculture extension services; and (iv) strengthening local community’s capacity and resilience through establishing community, women and youth centres, delivering capacity building activities related to community’s economic development resilience. Component 4 under the AF will also support relevant bee-keeping institutions including rehabilitation of 6 MAIF apiary training units and support for 8 bee-keeping associations (comprising around 4,000 beekeepers)

The fifth component will address basic costs and needs pertaining to project management, including the environmental and social safeguards, monitoring & evaluation requirements, implementation support and financial management/procurement.

12. The total funding will be USD 278.2 million, Additional Financing 151.2 USD million. And Parent project 127 USD million, of which USD 100 million will come from International Development Assistance (IDA) and 27 million will come from Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) financing. While this

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project was originally proposed in 2019 as the “Strengthening Agriculture Productivity and Resilience Project Plus (SAPREP+)”, to be funded by the GAFSP for USD 30 million, it was redesigned as further funds became available to the Yemen Food Security Response and Resilience Project.

III. ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACTS AND INHERENT RISKS

13. Methodology: AF-Project-related and inherent risks are determined by: (i) screening the project activities against the World Bank’s Environmental and Social Framework; (ii) screening for environmental and social risks using WFP E&S Risk Screening tool; (iii) considering the findings of the desk review on risks conducted during the formation of the SAPREP+ project (which then developed into this project), and (iv) consulting WFP’s internal risk analysis which is based on protecting and responding to risks associated with hunger, taking into account the specific context of Yemen and the commitment to uphold principles of “do no harm”, inclusivity, and equity.¹¹

14. The initial SAPREP+ review identified patterns of systemic issues which could increase risk to the project, its personnel, or beneficiaries. This was then supplemented by the latest security and political risk reviews from recent months. Finally, field staff from the original SAPREP project and other counterparts on the ground conducted site observations and interviews with key informants to better understand the latest conditions which could affect the success of this project. Lists of these consultations are included under Annex 1. As part of the World Bank’s E&S procedures and given that the implementing agencies have agreed to take a common UN-approach to the project’s safeguards, the precursor risk analysis will be updated after the eligible target areas have been identified, with an initial risk assessment (multi-dimensional) to inform decision making and maximize the probability of success.

15. Project Impacts: This project is expected to have positive impacts in relation to food security, household and agricultural resilience, biological diversity, nutritional wellbeing, economic livelihood with a focus on improving female entrepreneurship, and built capacity of national institutions. Potential negative impacts are limited, expected to be minor-to-moderate in nature, temporary, and largely mitigatable. With the exception of a cross-cutting risk of inequitable engagement/unfair benefits distribution (see details following the component breakdown), which is mitigated in part by this Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and the careful selection of project beneficiaries/participants, potential negative impacts resulting from the project are listed and disaggregated below by component. These impacts may include:

- **Component 1:** Social and environmental and community health and safety risks, and occupational health and safety (OHS) risks related to small rehabilitation works. Impacts related to the Social risks, cover: Impacts relating to mistargeting and the lack of transparency and discrimination marginalised groups; and corruption in selection of the project recipients; Effects of gender blindness such as discrimination of community groups based on their gender, gender based violence, sexual abuse and exploitation; Negative impacts related to discrimination against women and children elderly and persons with disabilities during project beneficiary selection;

¹¹ The WFP protection and accountability policy commits to preventing and responding to protection risks associated with hunger in all contexts. Similar to the World Bank’s ESF, this ensures that WFP takes the necessary measures to mitigate any risks of unintended harm that might arise during any of the organizations/project’s interventions which may otherwise exacerbate vulnerabilities to both physical and psychosocial risks. In addition, WFP maintains a country risk register, to ensure to consistently and continuously horizon-scan for known or new risks, to identify mitigating actions.

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impacts related to lack of children protection and child labor due to high need of money among poor families; and impacts related to conflict eruption and social disputes due to lack of consideration to the different stakeholders' needs and interests.

- Environmental risks, incorporating: Impacts of overuse, mismanagement deterioration to soils and land resource; Impacts related to solid waste produced by workers (trash and plastic bags) accumulating and polluting the environment; and
- Occupational and community Health and Safety risks, including: Community health and safety impacts relating to project activities during the implementation, COVID-19 and cholera infections impacts related to possible contamination of existing water sources, possible explosion due to remnants of war; impacts related to occupational health and safety for community; impacts related to destruction of public services infrastructure. Mitigation of these risks will require adequate training on OHS, waste disposal and management, use of personal protective equipment (PPE), safe transportation and use of machinery, and risks of disease transmission. It will also require training of stakeholders and communities on the risks pertaining to child labour, gender based discrimination, GBV, SEA and the various referral pathways, Code of Conduct (CoC) and GRMs associated with the project to prevent and mitigate such risks. In addition to the project-level GRM, there will be a GRM pertaining to labourers (if needed for a subproject) and a separate GRM to address any instances of GBV/SEA.
- **Component 2:** environmental and community health safety risks relating to pesticide use, storage and disposal; biohazardous waste from livestock; and/or agricultural runoff. The project will be compatible with and complement efforts of the Desert Locust Project and other agriculture-focused projects in the area. To the best extent possible, integrated pest management and biopesticides will be used to reduce ecological impacts. Training will be conducted on pest management, the correct use, storage, and disposal of pesticides and/or biohazardous waste, and use of PPE. As a mitigation measure, a simplified pest management plan will be prepared and, if needed, a waste and wastewater management plan.
- **Component 3:** social risks mostly related to the exclusion of eligible population from project benefits and associated with working with a high number of vulnerable women and children. It also includes gender risks, child labor, conflict among beneficiary communities, OHS/labour risks within the nutrition clinics, possible corruption, security risks, and GBV/SEA. Stakeholder consultations and engagement of community committees in project selection and implementation process has minimized potential risks related to polarization among the communities and groups.
- **Component 4:** minor environmental (e.g., noise, generation of dust, solid wastes) and OHS impacts may arise during the construction of hydroponics/aquaponics envisioned under this component.

16. Some components carry a cross-cutting risk of conflict regarding land use/land tenure rights and inequitable engagement/unfair benefits distribution. Negative impacts may be felt if there is mistargeting, lack of transparency, and favouritism in screening of recipients for the CFW program under component one; selection of beneficiaries for the packaged interventions under component two; households to be trained under component three; and/or areas of the government to be engaged under component four. Negative social impacts are a risk if there is discrimination of marginalised groups, particularly during conflict and/or social disputes where adequate consideration is not given to different stakeholders' needs and interests. Discrimination during beneficiary selection and/or conflict resolution may result from gender blindness and discounting of women/children/elderly/disabled persons. Discrimination may also present as Gender Based Violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), an inherent risk in war

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and post-war zones. To mitigate these cross-cutting issues, the SEP will be used to ensure transparency of selection criteria and overall process. A GRM will also be available for any project affected persons who feel they have been negatively impacted or excluded.

Table 1 Selection Criteria

Selection criteria: The primary beneficiaries of the proposed project are poor rural households most affected by food insecurity in the targeted governorates. Within the targeted governorates (the targeting will be done on the basis of the IPC classification), district-level project sites will be selected based on the food insecurity and malnutrition levels. Districts with the highest level of food insecurity and malnutrition will be prioritized. The presence of aggravating factors (floods, impact of COVID19-related restrictions and desert locust) will be one of the selection criteria. The other criteria will include agriculture as a major source of livelihood (proportion of rural population), poverty level of the household, and whether the household has benefitted from other relevant programs in agriculture and livelihood support/food security¹². The criteria will be detailed in the Project Operations Manual (POM).

17. Inherent Risks: Due to the existing conflict situation, there are inherent risks pertaining to the safety of those involved with the project and their ability to carry out tasks or receive benefits in areas of immediate conflict. Inherent risks associated with war may also include Gender Based Violence (GBV), sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA); Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) and/or landmines and unexploded ordinances (UXOs).

IV. RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVE OF THE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

18. The proposed Project is being prepared under the World Bank's Environment and Social Framework (ESF). As per the Environmental and Social Standard 10 (ESS10): Stakeholders Engagement and Information Disclosure, implementing agencies should provide stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information, and consult with them in a culturally appropriate manner which is free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination and intimidation.

19. This SEP recognizes the importance of open and transparent engagement between the Recipient and project stakeholders as an essential element of good international practice. Effective stakeholder engagement can improve the environmental and social sustainability of projects, enhance project acceptance, and significantly contribute to successful project design and implementation. Stakeholder engagement is an inclusive process conducted throughout the project life cycle. When properly designed and implemented, it supports the development of strong, constructive, and responsive relationships that are important for successful management of a project's environmental and social risks.

20. The overall objective of this SEP is to define a technically and culturally appropriate plan of action for stakeholder engagement for public consultation, equal participation, and information disclosure throughout the project cycle. The SEP outlines the ways in which the project team will communicate with stakeholders and includes a Grievance Mechanism (GM) through which people can raise concerns, provide feedback, or make complaints about project activities.

21. The main goals of the SEP are to ensure the project's potential stakeholders: **(i) have timely access to key project information** such as project's goal, activities, potential project impact, potential stakeholders, including key consultation milestones; **(ii) know when and where consultation opportunities are**

¹² The project will leverage SFD's knowledge of the various programs and their beneficiaries.

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available for them to participate; and **(iii) participate in consultation and provide meaningful feedback** to further inform the project design and implementation process. The SEP also provides a brief description of the projects grievance redress mechanisms to be applied for any grievances relating to project investments.

22. The involvement of diverse stakeholder groups is essential to the success of the project and ensuring smooth collaboration between project staff and local communities, including the most vulnerable groups. As such, **the SEP aims to:**

- Establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that helps the Recipient and implementation partners to identify stakeholders and build and maintain a constructive relationship with those stakeholders (particularly for the project-affected peoples) throughout the project cycle;
- Assess the level of stakeholder interest and support for the project during preparation and implementation to ensure their views inform project design and assessment of environmental and social safeguards performance;
- 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;
- Ensure that project information on environmental and social risks and impacts and mitigation measures are disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible, and appropriate manner and format; and
- Provide project-affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances, opt-out, and allow Recipients to respond to and manage such grievances and requests.

- -To support equity of targeting, the project emphasizes on providing equal work opportunities for the target families particularly women during the implementation of the sub-project
- Support women workers who do not have official papers to obtain their ID card (IDs) to facilitate their participation in the project implementation.
- Great attention is given to prevention of all kinds of exploitation. Including child labor
- Female friendly activities are assigned for women beneficiaries that suit their capacities and are more acceptable by the community with considering applying specific measures such as flexible working hours to encourage more women to participate and get the optimal benefit.
- The importance of having women elected as community committee's members to ensure an effective participation in decision making and monitoring the project implementation.
- In recognition of the vital responsibilities that community leaders can fulfill with regard to conflict resolution, the project has worked to enhance the involvement of community leaders in the stakeholder consultations .

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23. As such, the stakeholder engagement process provides a continuous feedback loop informing the project and adapting it to stakeholder needs as required. It is based on an understanding of the channels

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of communication that are most used and trusted by the affected populations, including in the current context of active conflict and displacement, and provides recommendations for a more informed approach to community engagement.

V. PRINCIPLES OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

24. Stakeholder engagement under the project will abide by the following principles:

- **Inclusivity and sensitivity:** the approach used to engage stakeholders and method(s) of communication will be adapted to each group in a manner respectful of and sensitive to their unique needs. Engagement will be tailored based on information from the stakeholder identification and analysis to ensure inclusivity. The goal is to support better communication and effective relationship building. Access to information will not just be equal; it will be equitable, with particular attention given to vulnerable groups including women, elderly, youth, ethnic/religious minorities, and disabled individuals.
- **Openness and life-cycle approach:** public consultations for the project will be iterative in nature and continue for the entirety of the project lifecycle, from preparation through implementation. Stakeholder engagement will be meaningful and free from manipulation, coercion, and intimidation.
- **Meaningful, informed participation and feedback:** information will be provided and widely distributed among all stakeholders an appropriate and understandable format (e.g. local language, in-person, telecommunications, etc.). Information must be shared in a timely, relevant, understandable, and accessible way, with opportunities for stakeholders to raise concerns and offering enough time to ensure that feedback is taken into consideration during decision making.
- **Gender sensitivity and social inclusion:** Consultations will be organized during the project cycle, to ensure that both women, men, people with disability have equal access and active participation to the project activities. The project partners will hold separate meetings and focus group discussions for women and men with facilitators from the same gender as the participants to guarantee their active engagement and provide special support to facilitate access of caregivers.
- **Sustainability and resilience:** The project partners will assess with affected and interested parties' concerns on sustainability of project's activities and outcomes beyond the project period. The project's outputs will strengthen the stakeholder's resilience and adaptation in addressing the social, environmental, and economic vulnerabilities and hazards.

VI. PROCESS FOR STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

25. The process for stakeholder engagement involves the following steps:

- **STEP 1:** Stakeholder identification and analysis;
- **STEP 2:** Engagement during project preparation (this will contribute to a stakeholder needs assessment, selection of preferred methods of communication, further project refinement, and development of a project-level GM);
- **STEP 3:** Engagement during project implementation (this includes ongoing monitoring and reporting and the establishment of a feedback-loop whereby the project is continually adapted based on evolving community needs).

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26. An overview of the Grievance Mechanism, monitoring & reporting, and Information disclosure and consultation plans are detailed later in this SEP.

STEP 1: Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

27. Identifying stakeholders who will be involved in project planning and implementation is an important step. By engaging the right stakeholders at the right time, the project can ensure that timely feedback from appropriate project stakeholders can be obtained. When combined with appropriate methods of consultation, this ensures that consultations facilitate meaningful feedback. In this step, potential key stakeholders are identified. More stakeholders will be added as the project develops throughout preparation and implementation.

28. To ensure important key stakeholders are identified for a meaningful consultation process, identification of potential stakeholders is based on the types of project investments to be carried out. For example, rehabilitation and construction works under the cash-for-work component; value chain development with small producers; development of policies to address nutrition and food insecurity; training on good agricultural practices and dietary diversity; etc. The types of project activities under a given investment (re: Component/sub-component) will determine the nature of relationship with stakeholders involved in a particular investment. Identification and analysis based on project investment type helps to determine the level of relationship stakeholders have to the project's objectives and expected outcomes. Stakeholders may be directly or indirectly affected by a project. Moreover, they may have interests in a project and/or the ability to influence its outcome, either positively or negatively. Conducting a thorough stakeholder identification and analysis is a useful tool for managing communication between the project team and stakeholders throughout the project cycle. Project stakeholders are defined as individuals, groups, or other entities who:

- (i) Are impacted or likely to be impacted directly or indirectly, positively or adversely, by the Project (also known as *'affected parties'*); and,
- (ii) May have an interest in the Project (*'interested parties'*). These include individuals or groups whose interests may be affected by the Project and who have the potential to influence the Project outcomes in any way.

29. Cooperation and negotiation with stakeholders are required throughout the project cycle. To facilitate this, persons within stakeholder groups who act as legitimate representatives of their respective group and are entrusted by their fellow group members will be identified during the process of engagement. These "gatekeepers" or community representatives may provide helpful insight into the local settings and act both as a (i) means for dissemination of the Project information, and (ii) primary communication/liaison link between the Project, targeted communities, and their established networks. Legitimacy of the community representatives/gatekeepers can be verified by talking informally to a random sample of community members and heeding their views on who can be representing their interests in the most effective way.

30. Stakeholders of this project may include affected parties, interested parties, and vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, as discussed below.

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31. Affected parties: Affected parties are those who are directly influenced (actually or potentially) by the project and/or have been identified as most susceptible to potential risks and impacts associated with the project, thus necessitating close engagement. These may include local community members and other parties who are subject to direct impacts from the Project. Specifically, the following individuals and groups fall within this category:

- Farmers, pastoralist and agro-pastoralists communities;
- Smallholder farmers, livestock producers, and fishers;
- PAPs affected by land acquisition, voluntary land donation, and/or permanent or temporary loss of livelihoods
- Rural populations at large who have lost crops, livestock, and livelihoods;
- Community workers;
- Enterprising producers, processors, and traders;
- IDPs (Internally displaced people);
- Households experiencing extreme malnutrition and/or food insecurity, particularly children and women/elderly-led households, and/or pregnant and lactating women and girls;
- Health workers
- Field officers involved with agricultural extension;
- Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs);
- Water Users Associations (WUA);
- Contracted workers, consultants, scouts, vehicle and/or aircraft operators;
- Cooperating local NGOs.

32. Other interested parties: These are considered to have either high interest but low mandate or high mandate but low interest. Other interested parties of the projects' stakeholders include:

- Politicians (leadership in both north and south Yemen);
- National institutions which overlap with the work of, or contribute towards the efforts of, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MAI);
- Tribal authorities;
- Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE);
- Ministry of Public Health and Population (MoPHP);
- Ministry of Education for numeracy and literacy curriculum;
- Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training.
- Agriculture Research Institutions;
- International Labor Organization;
- Social Fund for Development (SFD) (and SMEP) as an implementation partner;
- Public Works Project (PWP) as an implementation partner;
- FAO, UNDP, and WFP as main implementing agencies;
- UN sister-agencies for Nutrition: WHO and UNICEF;
- IFPRI and ICARDA as collaborators;
- Cooperating international NGOs;
- Other local NGOs (not directly cooperating);
- The public at large.

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33. Disadvantaged/vulnerable individuals or groups: Disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups are those peoples or groups highly vulnerable to potential project impacts and often do not have a voice to express their concerns or understand the impact and risk of the project. They may disproportionately be impacted or further disadvantaged by the project as compared with any other groups due to their vulnerable status, and usually require special arrangements to ensure their equal (and equitable) representation in the consultation and decision-making process associated with the project. Their vulnerability may stem from their origin, gender, age, health condition, disability, economic deficiency and financial insecurity, disadvantaged status in the community (e.g. women and minority groups), dependence on other individuals or natural resources, etc. WFP's hotline provides equal and meaningful access to all, including the elderly and persons living with disabilities.

34. Awareness raising and stakeholder engagement with disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups on the project must consider such groups or individuals' sensitivities, concerns, and cultural differences to ensure a full understanding of project activities and benefits. Engagement with these vulnerable groups and individuals often requires the application of specific measures and assistance aimed at the facilitation of their participation in the project related decision making so that their awareness of and input to the overall process are commensurate to those of the other stakeholders.

35. Within the proposed Project, the vulnerable or disadvantaged groups may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Historically underserved and disadvantaged communities in coastal plains along the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, western interior parts of the country, and central and eastern parts of the country;
- Households reliant on agricultural production activities who are already facing food insecurity;
- Elderly people in hard-hit areas and facing food shortages;
- Female-headed and elderly-headed households;
- Divorced, abandoned, and widowed women;
- Children and youth-headed households;
- Internally displaced persons (IDPs);
- People with disabilities;
- Poor people, including ex-pastoralists;
- Illiterate persons;
- Low-income families/extreme poor
- Women, particularly women-headed households or single mothers with underage children
- The unemployed persons

36. Vulnerable groups within the communities affected by the project will be further confirmed and consulted during Environmental and Social Assessment preparation through dedicated means, as appropriate.

STEP 2: Stakeholder engagement during project preparation

37. Given that this project was designed in the context of a food security emergency and global COVID-19 pandemic (complete with government restrictions on gatherings of people), the preliminary SEP submitted in March 2021 had been developed to provide the initial foundations for a more complete SEP

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to be submitted two months following the project effectiveness date. As the project subsequently became effective on 7 August 2021 for the parent project, and updates according to the Stakeholder's Consultation was facilitated by FAO and UNDP on 15 June 2022 (more details in page 30 of this SEP).

38. This updated SEP for AF summarizes the iterative consultations which commenced for the project and its related safeguards documents, as the SEP for parent project, sheds a light to continued ESF plans for further consultation during implementation. Initial stakeholder engagement has involved consultations between the FAO, UNDP, ICRC, SFD, PWP, SMEPS, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MAI), male and female representatives from the local communities, Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Fisheries (MAIF) (Extension Dept), General Animal Health and Veterinary Quarantine Services (GAHVQS), Community Animal Health Workers (CAHW), General Seed Multiplication Corporation (GSMC), Agricultural Research and Extension Agency (AREA), Veterinary Laboratories, Veterinary University, and Quality Laboratory and their respective findings on stakeholder needs, preferred methods of communication, and key obstacles based on their ongoing works within the potential project areas (a summary of these early-stage engagement activities can be found in Annex 1). Subsequent stakeholder engagement has involved reaching out to communities and relevant stakeholders to consult on each of the safeguard's documents (e.g., ESMF, PMP, SMP, LMP, RF, etc.) This first updated SEP draws from lessons-learned from FAO and UNDP during the earlier SAPREP and YECRP projects and from design-stage insights for projects like the Desert Locust Project, as well as recommendations from the SFD and PWP's extensive on-ground network, discussed below. Further updates to this SEP will occur anytime if/when the project design is amended. This SEP indicates:

- Types of Stakeholders to be consulted
- Anticipated Issues and Interests
- Stages of Involvement
- Methods of Involvement
- Proposed Communications Methods
- Information Disclosure
- Responsible authority/institution

39. UNDP's and its partners have generated great experience and best practices in engaging with the stakeholders effectively during implementation of YECRP and SEP's development for SPCR. This adds great benefits and experience in preparation a joint SEP with UNDP partners (SFD, PWP, and SMEPS) during project appraisal. UNDP has a solid and rich experience in provision of the CfW and CfS for constructing and rehabilitating various agricultural and water facilities depended on the outcomes of stakeholder's needs and consultations. UNDP gives high dedication and accountability to no one leaving behind, by including the most vulnerable groups, considering human- rights approached, empowering women and gender responsiveness.

40. Upon joining the Yemen Food Security Response and Resilience project, WFP initially lacked a clearly articulated stakeholder engagement strategy during the accelerated preparation phase. Nevertheless, leveraging their extensive nationwide operational presence and community-based approach to malnutrition management, WFP actively engaged with local communities, providing valuable on-ground information supporting Component 3 initiatives. Prior to implementation, WFP conducted thorough community consultations, including Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) and Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) at the local level. These consultations involved diverse representation, including women, men, and persons with disabilities, who actively contributed to various project stages, such as identifying

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training needs, shaping the programme design, and participating in implementation. WFP maintained close collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MoPHP), the Ministry of Education (MoE), and the Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training (MTEVT).

41. WFP's Component 3 plan for the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (ESP) was meticulously crafted to ensure widespread participation and collaboration. Emphasizing a multi-stakeholder approach, the plan identified beneficiaries, government entities, NGOs, community leaders, and international partners, acknowledging their distinct roles. Aligned with UN principles, the plan incorporated mechanisms such as regular consultations, feedback sessions, and participatory forums throughout the project lifecycle. Stakeholders actively have contributed to decision-making, share insights, and express concerns. The plan prioritizes transparency and information dissemination, such as the use of WFP Hotline as part of their Community Feedback Mechanisms while adhering to UN advocacy. It established clear communication channels to keep stakeholders well-informed about project goals and activities. Regular monitoring and evaluation, in line with best practices, assess the effectiveness of engagement strategies, fostering adaptability and continuous improvement. WFP element not only conforms to international standards but also leverages contextual knowledge to create a dynamic framework promoting collaboration, ownership, and sustainable outcomes.

42. ICRC is the most recent organisation that will join the FSSRP under the Additional Financing (FSSRP-AF). ICRC has been working in Yemen continuously since the civil war in 1962. Its broad range of programmes, direct implementation and long-standing presence give it considerable access to work with communities across the country. The ICRC has considerable experience implementing large-scale livestock, agricultural and bee-keeping projects in Yemen, working closely with relevant authorities to strengthen their capacity at central, district and community-level.

43. Considerations & Lessons Learned from Similar Projects/Engagement Efforts: Stakeholder engagement activities must accommodate contextual factors of conflict, violence and fragility, and additional threats posed by COVID-19 and cholera outbreak risks. Social cohesion and trust which have eroded due to years of war, destruction, and inter-communal fighting must be rebuilt through consistent engagement, positive project-related impacts, and swift addressal of grievances. These considerations and lessons-learned are drawn from a blend of the: (i) Desert Locust and SAPREP Project findings/supporting documents; (ii) Evaluation report by the Yemen Community Engagement Working Group (August 2016)¹³; (iii) UNICEF/Humanitarian Policy Group Commissioned Report on “Accountability dilemmas and collective approaches to communication and community engagement in Yemen” (July 2020)¹⁴ ; and (iv) experiences from relevant World Bank, UNDP,, WFP, SFD, and PWP projects (including the Yemen Emergency Crisis Response Project (YECRP)). Methods for incorporating these lessons-learned into this project’s SEP are indicated at the end of each bulleted lesson.

- a. **Addressing grievances:** The 2016 evaluation conducted by the Yemen Community Engagement Working Group highlighted the difficulties of stakeholder engagement in conflict-affected areas of Yemen. Focus groups discussions showed that, although most community members felt

¹³ Yemen Community Engagement Working Group, 2016. URL: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/enhancing_informed_engagement_with_conflict_affected_communities_in_yemen.pdf

¹⁴ UNICEF, 2020b. URL: [unicef_cce_yemen_web.pdf \(odi.org\)](https://www.unicef.org/yemen/web.pdf)

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involved with the humanitarian response, only 15% knew how to provide feedback or lodge a complaint to humanitarian agencies. Amid the small percentage of people who did provide feedback or complaints, only 40% felt their opinion or concern had been considered. Amongst internally displaced persons (IDPs), while their familiarity with lodging complaints was about the same as community members, the percentage who felt their opinion or concern had been considered dropped to 29% (71% of IDPs felt their feedback was not accounted for). These low numbers might be a reflection of possible underlying under-reported issues pertaining to harassment, abuse, or general project-related concerns. As a lesson learnt, the SEP has been developed with transparent GRM process that is accessible, and inclusive to all – including women, vulnerable groups, and persons with disabilities – with different channels of communication to receive complaints/feedback, and that responses to grievances are provided (i) promptly and (ii) in a manner comprehensible to the complainant, to avoid misunderstanding and distrust.

- b. **Preferred method and timing of communications:** Trusted, preferred, and most-used communication channels amongst the target beneficiaries include cell phone calling (59%) and word of mouth (56%). The top preference changes, however, depending on whether those involved are IDPs or host communities: IDPs prefer cell phone calling, whilst host communities prefer word of mouth. Focus group discussions showed that trusted word-of-mouth information comes from friends, relatives, community leaders or knowledgeable community members (e.g. religious leaders). Community volunteers are considered the third most trustworthy source of information (36%), and radio the fourth (23%). Televisions are used but are not as widely trusted. The use of a given communication channel relates to the level of trust people bestow upon that channel. Both television and radio are perceived to be less trustworthy than other methods due to the perceived politicized nature of the information. Noticeboards are the least used mode of communication. Given this, stakeholder engagement for this project will utilize the most trusted and preferred methods of communication. Preferred timing of communication will need to be determined once the project areas have been finalized, based on the preferences of the local communities.
- c. **Sustained information flows with opportunity to shape assistance:** The 2020 UNICEF/HPG commissioned report, *Accountability dilemmas and collective approaches to communication and community engagement (CCE) in Yemen*, highlights there are three main approaches to CCE in Yemen: (i) face-to-face engagement (driven by social capital); (ii) technological engagement (driven by social media); and (iii) humanitarian leadership (management-driven). When these various approaches and their communications activities are impeded, be that due to conflict or other obstacles, it results in a temporary suspension of information flows from the affected population to international actors (and vice-versa). This suspension increases overall response times, erodes trust, and reduces opportunity to adaptively manage project interventions. The report suggests that the “most striking evidence that the collective approach to CCE has not had an impact in Yemen is the limited engagement of communities and local organizations in shaping the assistance they receive.” Part of this is because affected persons do not always know how to prioritize their needs – the report indicates that, despite receiving trainings from organizations on needs identification and prioritization, they often live with the feeling that “when assistance arrives, they ... should take everything that they can get even if they do not have a critical need for it.” This feeling stems from insecurity about reliability and arrival time of assistance. With this in

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mind, this SEP will focus on (i) ensuring use of multiple engagement channels in order to avoid potential disruptions to information flow; (ii) providing frequent updates on timing and planning of assistance, in order to assuage fears which fuel the *“take anything you can get right now”* mentality; and (iii) incorporating, to the best extent possible, community recommendations within the project interventions. Four key considerations are offered from the report, to be included within this SEP’s approach to engagement:

- i. Approaches to CCE, both collective and individual, should invest further in ensuring that they are driven by local realities and priorities and take existing power dynamics into account;
 - ii. Collective approaches to CCE need to be more inclusive of marginalized groups;
 - iii. A collective approach to CCE should be supported by an honest conversation about the capacity to adhere to the humanitarian principles in practice; and
 - iv. Local organizations should be empowered to play a bigger role in decision making, structuring and implementing the response by being brought into the collective approach to CCE.
- d. **Disease transmission:** Consultations will include necessary precautions to prevent spread of COVID-19. The following are some considerations for selecting channels of communication, given the current COVID-19 situation and threat of cholera outbreaks:
- Avoid public gatherings (taking into account national restrictions or advisories), including public hearings, workshops and community meetings.
 - If smaller meetings are permitted/advised, conduct consultations in small-group sessions, such as focus group meetings and deploy good hygiene practices. If not permitted or advised, make all reasonable efforts to conduct meetings through online channels;
 - Diversify means of communication and rely more on social media and online channels. Where possible and appropriate, create dedicated online platforms and chatgroups appropriate for the purpose, based on the type and category of stakeholders involved;
 - Employ traditional channels of communications (dedicated phone-lines, radio, television, newspaper, and mail) when stakeholders do not have access to online channels or do not use them frequently. Traditional channels can also be highly effective in conveying relevant information to stakeholders, allowing them to also provide feedback and suggestions;
 - Where direct engagement with project affected people or beneficiaries is necessary, identify channels for direct communication with each affected household via a context-specific combination of email messages, mail, online platforms, dedicated phone lines with knowledgeable operators, etc.;
 - Each of the proposed channels of engagement should clearly specify how feedback and suggestions can be provided by stakeholders.

Additionally, UNDPs has gained more experience and capacity development from implementing the current Emergency Social Protection Enhanced COVID 19 Response Project (ESPECRP). UNDP and its partners’ prolonged experience, knowledge and capacity will ensure effectively achieving the purpose and timely implementation of this SEP.

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- **Maximizing lessons-learned from WFP's projects and country operations:**
 - **Strengthening community capacity and civic engagement drives commitment and autonomy:** WFP's 2020 Review of Food Assistance for Assets found that Food for asset and livelihood activities strengthen community capacity by involving communities, including women and youth, in the implementation of activities throughout the project, starting from the selection of assets to asset delivery. Participating communities feel empowered to decide what assets are important to them and receive training to run and maintain the assets autonomously after the project ends. The civic engagement experiences through which participants and community members report learning the importance of commitment and organization, feedback mechanisms and voluntary contributions for the common good. These experiences often resulted in follow-up self-help processes that were undertaken autonomously by the community. In the current context of Yemen, some communities found it challenging to meet their commitments for maintenance after the completion of the project due to the absence of public funds. Further investment in the training of local partners, civic society and communities is required to ensure sustainability of results. This includes more systematic knowledge sharing and evidence building and increased focus on the creation of functional community asset management committees.
 - **Reduced hardships, empowerment and benefits for women and vulnerable groups.** Assets decrease day-to-day hardship, especially for women, children and persons with disabilities, as confirmed by 90% of surveyed community members in WFP's 2020 Review of Food Assistance for Assets (FFA). Released time was used for productive tasks, personal and family care and rest. One of the most important lessons learned is to promote gender equality through impartial and joint needs assessment and conducting the stakeholder consultation sessions with the aim of discussing the specific and differing impacts of the project activities on the affected women, girls, men, and boys. And presenting the potential associated risks and the mitigation measures that shall be in place.
 - Improvements were commonly felt through:
 - *Safer and faster water collection by women, girls and boys:* Women, girls and boys are tasked with water collection for drinking and domestic use in most rural areas in Yemen. They often travel long distances by foot to collect water and carry it manually back to their residences. Where a footpath or road is available, the community also relies on donkeys or motorcycles for transport, making water collection easier. FFA activities focused on increasing the volume of rainwater harvested as close as possible to houses within the community by renovating and constructing water harvesting schemes; building safe and accessible water tanks for drinking water from natural springs; and improving road access to water collection points so that women, girls and boys do not have to carry water manually. It was found that these activities not only reduced hardships but also improved access to education, as many girls and boys reportedly miss or arrive late to classes due to their engagement in water collection tasks. These activities also mitigate protection risks, including exposure to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) or any types of abuse during the long travels and water transportation;

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- *Easier road access for people requiring medical attention and persons living with a disability:* the rehabilitation of rural roads has led to significant improvements in the physical access of community residents to medical services. The cost and duration of transport to medical facilities prior to the FFA interventions prevented residents from seeking and receiving medical attention on time or carrying routine medical checks, especially for pregnant and lactating women and persons with disabilities. This has frequently led people to succumb to disease before urgent medical attention could be provided. Expanded, renovated and weather-proof roads facilitated the affordable and reliable access of residents to health services; and
 - *Strengthened women's participation in decision-making:* Ensuring the participation of women in FFA activities is a challenge in Yemen. The programme took specific measures to raise awareness among partners and the community to ensure that the voice of women is heard during community consultations and that specific, culturally acceptable tasks could be designed and implemented by women. In some locations, asset creation activities were replaced with training activities or health and hygiene awareness tasks led by women within their communities.
- **Transfer of skills and complementary activities foster diversified livelihoods:** WFP's prior experience shows that semi-skilled and skilled workers from the community worked jointly and benefitted from the supervision of engineers and technical staff, which expanded their expertise and experience. Furthermore, all workers received basic training to deliver the outputs that were assigned to them during the implementation of activities. Many participants reported that the skills gained during the project increased their employability and their chances of finding higher-paid jobs. In order to more systematically reap and maximize these benefits, livelihood activities could be accompanied by targeted trainings on sustainable agricultural practices as well as capital-intensive input such as machinery for irrigation and cultivation. The impact on diversified and strengthened livelihoods are further strengthened through complementary activities. This includes agricultural and non-agricultural trainings, livelihoods grant to support access to input and equipment for on-farm and off-farm activities, and capital-intensive projects such as the installation of solar-powered water pumps.
- **Maximizing lessons-learned from the Smallholder Agricultural Production Restoration and Enhancement Project (SAPREP):**
 - **SAPREP activities have strengthened social relations in communities and helped beneficiaries reinstate and improve their sources of income.** Beneficiaries perceived SAPREP interventions as relevant to their most important needs and accessible by all different groups in targeted communities, and reported sizeable increase in yields, area planted and farm profits. The project surveys of beneficiaries reported high satisfaction with the project support and quality of services received. 93% of surveyed beneficiaries perceive SAPREP activities as relevant to their most important needs. They also report about equal access to the services by all different groups in targeted communities and that SAPREP activities strengthened social relations in communities. Beneficiaries reported that inputs provided by the project helped beneficiaries to reinstate and improve their source of income. In particular, poultry distribution and livestock restocking

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activities resulted in 40% and 27% increases in incomes respectively. Beneficiaries of the seed distribution program reported 53% and 61% increases in income for forage and cereal seeds respectively.

- **Empowering women by increasing knowledge and employment opportunities brings immediate rewards as it improves farming business.** Participation in the SAPREP's Farmer Field Schools (FFS) allowed women to improve farming practices and to gain knowledge on good agricultural practices, leading to increases in yields, healthier food for their families and more significant income opportunities. Women that were selected and trained as Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) under SAPREP were officially recognized as Animal Health Workers which led them to both gain respect and to deal with the broader set of challenges found within their communities. Women's empowerment under the project yielded benefits beyond ensuring employment and income generation for the women. The local community became more accepting of reducing gender-related barriers that usually prevent women from working, promoted women's work, and allowed for mobility (women provided advice in their villages and neighboring villages). The project will explore options to collaborate with the local research centers, for instance the Gender and Development Research Center of Sana'a University.
- **Successful project implementation in challenging operational environments hinges on carefully considered partnerships and implementation support arrangements, but local capacity building should be built into the project.** Where the client lacks the capacity to implement and coordinate a crisis response, the key is to work effectively with partners whose presence on the ground can mobilize a response. Success factors in these cases include: a mutual understanding of respective roles and responsibilities; accepting the need to navigate organizational differences; open lines of communication throughout implementation; and adopting best practices in terms of Third-Party Monitoring (TPM). Yet it is also important to build lasting skills on the ground through capacity building, as the experience of the South Sudan Emergency Food and Nutrition Security Project shows. Any outside technical assistance should be balanced by a strong program of capacity building (technical and managerial) for the client. Close supervision is also needed to more effectively track progress, communicate and establish teamwork.

44. At the time of preparation, FAO conducted public consultation with different experts and consultants from the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MAI), SFD, SMEPS and SAPREP. A total of 43 agriculture engineers were consulted: 10 from MAI; 13 from SFD; 10 from SMEPS; and 10 from SAPREP. The consultations were specifically meant to inform the safeguards documents, notably the PMP. These engineers consulted included those who supervise horticulture and agriculture activities. FAO also conducted initial consultations with farmers beneficiaries who benefited from previous interventions (a total of 16 farmers were consulted: 10 from SAPREP; five from SMEPS; and one from SFD). The overall objective of these initial consultations were to anticipate the expected impacts of the project activities, gaps in knowledge/awareness pertaining to safeguards, current pesticide practices, use of fertilizers, and use of indigenous pest control practices and knowledge. The stakeholders' concerns have been documented (see the annexes of this SEP) and lessons-learned in reference to the FSRRP's planned interventions have identified to anticipate the potential mitigation measures most amenable to the project beneficiaries. Feedback received from and issues raised during the public consultations with stakeholders on the use of pesticides have been integrated in this SEP.

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The consultation meetings were organized as telephone questionnaires and as WhatsApp groups due to the COVID-19 crisis and the subsequent restrictions imposed on gathering a maximum of four people at a time. (See Annex 2 for a detailed summary and analysis of the consultation responses with the experts and consultants' group; Annex 3 for a detailed summary and analysis of the farmers' responses; and Annex 4 and Annex 5 for the overall list of participants).

Most of the interview results documented the views and concerns of previous horticulture targeted farmers, project officers and technical agriculture engineers involved in supervising horticulture activities with regard to pesticide and fertilizer use, storage, solid waste handling mechanisms, indigenous pest management practices, and knowledge of the broader safeguards tools, etc.

Outcome of the consultations

Some of the outcomes of the consultations were as follows:

- *From the consultation with agriculture engineers involved in supervising different horticulture sub-projects:*

The agricultural engineers noted the following environmental and social practices (see Annex 2 for a detailed summary of the consultation with engineers):

- Most farmers use the pesticides randomly, without consulting a specialist, and they usually believe the pesticide seller's advice (**Ask an experienced person, and do not ask a doctor**);
- Most farmers mix more than one type of pesticide (some call it "**Magic Mix**") without knowing of the risks posed by such mixing to the health of humans, plants, and the soil;
- Lack of awareness about overusing pesticides, including smuggled and expired pesticides;
- Lack of adequate pesticide storage on the farm;
- Lack of knowledge of withholding period before harvest;
- Inadequate use of pesticide instructions;
- Application of pesticides without proper personal protective equipment (PPE), and in the presence of children and pregnant women;
- Mixing of pesticides with bare hands and mixing more than one type of pesticides;
- Lack of pesticide management knowledge (type, time, doses and etc.);
- Improper usage and spraying of pesticides; and
- Excessive dosage of pesticides.

- *From consultations with Farmers*

The following environmental and social concerns were noted during the consultations with farmers (see Annex 3 for a detailed summary of the consultation with farmers), which confirmed many of the findings from the consultations with the agricultural engineers:

- Most farmers use the pesticides randomly, without consulting a specialist, and they usually believe the pesticide seller's advice – resulting in frequent deception;
- Death of animals and bees;
- Community health problems such as poisoning and cancer;
- Pollution of pastures, food, fodder, soil and water resources (surface and ground water);
- Damage to agriculture production due to misuse of pesticides;
- Pests gain immunity against pesticides;

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- Disturbing the biodiversity balance and friendly ecological pests;
- Using pesticides containers for other purposes;
- Neglect the post-harvesting safe period;
- Accumulation of pesticides in the soil negatively affect the soil fertility;
- Spread of pesticide odours and sprays to the adjacent neighbourhood;
- Bad handling and disposal of pesticides;
- **56% of the farmers used to mix more than one pesticides such as spider/ insecticides and fungal insecticides, potassium sulphate with calcine with super agricultural fertilizer;**

Based on this, some recommendations were provided:

- Buy registered and approved pesticides from authorized sellers;
- Maintain good storage of pesticides in the field;
- Maintain good practice of handling and disposal of pesticides;
- Use bio pesticides and alternative techniques to control pests;

45. At time of current submission of the revised SEP (September 10th) the ICRC had only recently begun consultations for its activities during the preparatory phase of the FFSRP-AF. In July and August, consultations were held with relevant Ministries in the North and South on the geographic scope, priorities and implementation modalities of the vaccination programme. The authorities highlighted the importance of continuing to expand the caseload and geographic coverage and stressed the pressure of inflation of fuel and food costs, that will have to be taken into account for the incentives and transport costs paid to the team of over 300 vaccinators. The changes will be captured in the revised Memorandums of Understandings (MoUs). Consultations were also held in August with bee-keeping associations on the expanded project activities foreseen under the FSRRP-AF in 2023. Further consultations at community level for both the livestock and apiary programme was carried out in September and October. (see the update 2023 in the ICRC section (59)).

STEP 3: Stakeholder engagement during project implementation

46. A stakeholder communication strategy will be prepared and put in place to address the following:

- e. Location of project interventions; general information on project and project-associated risks and impacts; precautionary mitigation measures; grievance redress processes; etc.;
- f. Appropriate and effective types of communication methods to reach the target groups, including differentiated needs of vulnerable groups and preferred timing of communications and interventions;
- g. Emergency-communications procedures to inform the public in the instance of a project-related emergency;
- h. Project and emergency contact information;

47. The strategy will draw upon lessons learned from implementation partners, previous/concurrent projects, and related community engagement efforts (as detailed in the previous section of this chapter). During the COVID 19 the prevention measures of social distance will be applied apply to more telecommunication using technological methods will be used as well as limiting the number of people during face-to-face meeting and introduce door to door discussion during the stakeholder consultations. The guiding principles for effective communications and outreach include:

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- i. **Clarity:** the objective of communication and the audience must be clear.
- j. **Accessibility:** communication must be accessible with effective channels identified to make information available to all, particularly historically underserved and vulnerable groups.
- k. **Actionability:** communication must indicate how audiences can move toward action or incite action directly; this may include designing a behavior change campaign and/or encouraging action during a health emergency.
- l. **Credibility:** communications must come from trustworthy sources, following the local standards for trusted forms of communication, establishing technical accuracy, transparency, coordination with partners, and communicating as one consistent message from an agreed-upon entity.
- m. **Relevance:** communications should be tailored to include only the most relevant content, specific to the audience. This requires knowing the audience, listening to the audience, tailoring the message to the audience, and then motivating the audience to take part in and provide feedback.
- n. **Timeliness:** communications must be timely, which means communicating what is known at the right time (rather than leaving stakeholders to speculate) and keeping a continuum of conversation.
- o. **Comprehensibility:** wherever possible, simple language is preferred, relating the message to the stakeholder’s context using visual and local/familiar language.
- p. **Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning:** communications must be iterative in nature and develop through a feedback loop provided by regular monitoring, evaluation, and incorporation of lessons-learned into future iterations.
- q. **Compatibility of Partner Communications:** ensure adequate exploration of the various communication functions and units of the implementing partners, including changes and how such functions would be relevant to the proposed project.

48. With these considerations in mind, the following engagement methods are tentatively proposed, as they draw upon and utilize the methods already employed by the UN implementation agencies (FAO, UNDP and WFP) and the ICRC, in their existing projects (e.g. the Parent Project).

Table 2 Engagement Approach and Examples of Appropriate Application

Engagement Approach	Appropriate Application (Examples)
<p>Technological This includes correspondence via phone and/or email; a project website; social media sites; printed information on project leaflets or signage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish hotline for project grievances, concerns, and information, OR utilize an existing hotline (ensuring that all project-specific grievances are captured in the project’s grievance log); Distribute information to Government officials, NGOs, Local Government, and organisations/agencies; Invite stakeholders to meetings and follow-up; Present project information and progress updates; Disclose the ESMF, ESMP, and other relevant project documentation; Share information door-to-door on project activities; project investment locations; project disclosure; educational materials on E&S risks/impacts; Highlight site-specific project information Infographics on nutritional and dietary requirements
<p>Face-to-Face This includes direct communication</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share information on the timing of interventions; Reach consensus on cash-for-work interventions; Present project information to a group of stakeholders and record feedback;

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with affected populations, focus group meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hear stakeholders' views on targeted baseline information; • Build relationships with the communities.
Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) Box	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish site specific box for project grievances, concerns. • Receive written complaints, suggestions, or feedback into GRM boxes. • Involve community committee into opening and solving complains • List and document the types of GRM and complaints

49. The strategy will include a timeline concerning the implementation of communications activities as well as the expected turn-around time for responses to requests for information, among others. The transparency of this timeline will be important for project accountability and the management of expectations. Delays should be reflected in an updated timeline that is easily available for all.

50. With specific regard to COVID-19, and in order to address project stakeholder needs within the context of the global pandemic, a precautionary approach will be taken to the consultation process to prevent infection and/or contagion. Given the highly infectious nature of COVID-19. the following are some considerations for selecting channels of communication:

- Avoid public gatherings, including public hearings, workshops and community meetings;
- If smaller meetings are permitted/advised, conduct consultations in small-group sessions, such as focus group meetings.
- Diversify means of communication and rely more on social media and online channels. Where possible and appropriate, create dedicated online platforms and chatgroups appropriate for the purpose, based on the type and category of stakeholders;
- Employ traditional channels of communications (TV, newspaper, radio, dedicated phone-lines, and mail) when stakeholders do not have access to online channels or do not use them frequently. Traditional channels can also be highly effective in conveying relevant information to stakeholders, and allow them to provide their feedback and suggestions;
- Where direct engagement with project affected people or beneficiaries is necessary, identify channels for direct communication with each affected household via a context specific combination of email messages, mail, online platforms, dedicated phone lines with knowledgeable operators;
- Each of the proposed channels of engagement should clearly specify how feedback and suggestions can be provided by stakeholders.

51. In addition to consultations already held during project preparation (see Annex 1 for a full list), a tentative list of forthcoming engagement activities is indicated in Table 3, with the understanding that these will be further refined and updated as the project design is finalized. Emphasis is given to consultations to support the selection and prioritization of districts, communities, and beneficiaries. Several iterative discussions will be held with government officials; local leaders at the Governorate, District, and Community levels; private sector entities and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs).

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Table 3 Tentative List of Forthcoming Stakeholder Engagement Activities

Project stage	Targeted stakeholders	Topics of engagement	Methods	Location and frequency	Responsible unit
Implementation	Local leaders Communities CSOs Private sector	Sub-project activities for communities	Focus groups and key informant interviews; Information dissemination via phone, online, radio, flyers	Focus groups and interviews to be held virtually or in-person, depending on COVID-19 situation; at least two consultations per group; Additional outreach via web/phone/ etc.	FAO, UNDP, WFP, and implementing partners
Implementation	Local leaders; Communities; Implementation partners; Government	GRM and E&S considerations	Sensitization trainings	In person and/or online; Mobile, web, and paper-based posting of information	FAO, UNDP., and WFP.
Implementation	Local leaders; communities;	Ongoing reporting for project progress and community satisfaction	Focus groups & key informant interviews; Online and/or paper-based surveys	In person, depending on COVID-19 situation, with additional outreach online/paper-based; Every six months.	FAO, UNDP, WFP, and implementing partners

52. FAO-Led Consultations (focused on FAO-led project activities):

As was planned to conduct an inception workshop and stakeholders' consultations and update this SEP document and develop a common understanding of the project vision, objectives, components amongst the stakeholders and project team before on-ground implementation of the project starts across the country. The workshop will set the foundation to strengthen partnerships amongst the stakeholders and project staff and provide an opportunity to better understand the positive and negative impacts of the project, including the E&S management approach. The inception workshop was organized in two-steps. The first step focuses on project teams and partners, while the second step focuses on the wider stakeholders that have direct and indirect roles in project implementation. The participants raised their concerns and thoughts about the project implementation and to overcome the previous gaps in the previous projects.

The above paragraph was taxed in the previous update, so the inception workshops and stakeholders' consultations were conducted by FAO in (2021, 2022 and 2023) as follows:

1- FAO conducted an inception workshop on 6 December 2021 in Aden, with (41) participants including UN representations: (for the parent project)

The objective of this inception workshop was to create a common understanding of the projects vision, goals, target areas and components. Moreover, setting a foundation for partnership among the implementing partners and stakeholders. See annex (6).

Summary of the consultations:

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The inception workshop was successful, and the launch was applauded by the participants, and the Government representatives urged the project partners to continue engaging them as the implementation continues and expressed the highest desire to support in the implementation process. Moreover, the main concerns raised by the participants were; 1. The presented document did not mention the role of the Ministry of Water and Environment, although it is no less important than the Ministry of Agriculture, 2. There was a recommendation in the previous workshop for other projects, the first project interventions should be discussed with relevant ministries before holding the workshop, and we feel that we just come here to accomplish the interventions, 3. The results of previous projects proved the futility of the cash-for-work intervention, and it is preferable to replace it with more sustainable, if not developmental, interventions that help in improving the livelihood (by improving water resources, increasing the land for agriculture, animal health and support agricultures research centers) of the rural community, 4. The agricultural areas are in dire need of the intervention of projects on the water sector, particularly that aim to benefit from the torrential waters and preserve the agricultural lands from erosion. The Governor of Abyan also indicated that many villages in Abyan were swept away by the torrents and their people became displaced in the cities. (See Annex 5).

2- FAO conducted stakeholders' consultations, 02 March 2022, for the Fish landing Center, Beer Ali, in Shabwah with (27) participants: (for the parent project)

FAO started to conduct some consultations with stakeholders under its components. Under Subcomponent 2.2: Promoting value addition and sale of nutritious food products, Sub-Project (2.2.18) Rehabilitation and establishment of facilities related to fish value chain in Shabwah Governorate. In order to enhance the outcomes of the planned intervention, it is important to engage a national governmental entity that offers logistics support to ensure accessibility to the targeted site. A consultation meeting was held in the office of Fisheries Office Director and key staff in Shabwah on 2nd March 2022 to find out the current need of the project. The outcome of the consultation focused on the importance to rehabilitate the fish landing site of Bir Ali, and to support the fisheries cooperatives and fishermen. And to support the identification of the beneficiaries due to the FAO selection criteria. The total number of participants were 8 officials and key informants.



Figure 2 Meeting with the DG for General Authority of Arabian Sea Fisheries, Shabwah

Cover photograph: © FAO Yemen

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Public consultation with fishermen, 02 March 2022, Fish landing Center, Beer Ali, Shabwah

A consultation focused group meeting was held in the landing site with some fishermen and officials of the fish cooperatives and oriented questions were asked to evaluate their main concerns and to find out the current need of the project. Moreover, the GRM cards were distributed if they want to raise any recommendation or suggestion during the project preparation. The total number of participants were 28.

The main results:

- Climate change impacts such as cyclones and storms

There main concerns were as following:

- The lack of landing site infrastructure and the pollution,
- The need to provide them with fuel station in the site as they have supported fuel from the government, but they kept it in commercial fuel station, then used 20-liter bottles to transport it to the landing site,
- The need to establish small ice factory,
- The need to establish small maintenance workshop to repair the boats.
- To construct public toilets.
- To provide grinder to help in managing the fish waste.



Figure 3 Consultation with Fishermen and BNF's of the Fish Landing Site in Bir Ali

Cover photograph: © FAO Yemen

3- FAO conducted Inception workshop on 30 March 2022 in Sana'a city with (65) participants including UN representations:(for the parent project)

The objective of this inception workshop was to create a common understanding of the projects vision, goals, target areas and components. Moreover, setting a foundation for partnership among the implementing partners and stakeholders. See annex (6).

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Summary of the consultations:

The inception workshop was successful, and participants of the workshop discussed the components of the project, the implementation arrangements, and the selection of the target areas. There was a misunderstanding among some of the participants about the components of the project and the mechanism for selecting the target areas. A common understanding was reached through discussion and clarification of these points by the FAO and other UN agencies partners and the local partners and representatives of stakeholders. The Government representatives urged the project partners to continue engaging them as the implementation continues and expressed their desire to support the implementation process. The mechanism of implementation and target areas were approved. The participants stressed the need to enhance cooperation and coordination between all partners and stakeholders in order to achieve all project objectives and activate its impact on the short, medium, and long term. Moreover, the main concerns raised by the participants were; the advantage of the project is that it consists of several interconnected components and will bring multiple benefits to the beneficiaries and society in the short, medium, and long term and will increase the number of temporary jobs created from CFW activities; increase production and sales of agricultural products and food; improve food security/household dietary practices; and improve preparedness for food crises among targeted communities, establish new floodwater harvesting systems such as water ponds and water barriers or check dams. A suggestion was proposed that the Ministry of Planning/ International Cooperation (MOPIC) and Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC) should be part of the FSRRP during preparation and implementation. See annex (6).

4- FAO conducted stakeholders' consultations, between 30 May and 06 June 2022, for the Fish landing Center in AlHodeidah with (23) Participants: (for the parent project)

FAO started to conduct some consultations with stakeholders under its components. Under Subcomponent 2.2: Promoting value addition and sale of nutritious food products, Sub-Project (2.2.18.) Rehabilitation and establishment of facilities related to fish value chain in Hodeida.

4.1. Consultations meetings with the Director General of Red Sea Fisheries in Al-Hodeidah:

A consultation meeting was held in the office of General Authority for Red Sea Fisheries with the Director General of the Authority and the Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Fish Wealth on 31st May 2022 to find out the current need of the project, the outcome of the consultation focused on the importance to rehabilitate the fish landing site of Al Hodeidah City. They emphasized the same priorities that will be mentioned below.



Figure 4 Consultation Meeting with the DG for Red Sea Fisheries

Cover photograph: © FAO Yemen

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4.2. Public consultation with officials of fish landing site and fishermen Fisheries in Al-Hodeidah:

Two consultations focused group meeting were held in the landing site with some key staff of the landing site and Fisheries Authority, fishermen and workers in the landing site. The first meeting was held on 30th May 2022 and the second meeting was held on 6th June 2022 and oriented questions were asked to evaluate their main concerns and to find out the current need of the project. Moreover, the GRM cards were distributed if they want to raise any recommendation or suggestion during the project preparation.

The main priorities for the local authorities and fishermen in Al Hodeidah fish landing site to upgrading the port facilities and infrastructure and improving the hygienic conditions of the center were as the following:

- Rehabilitating existing auction yards and to add new yard (within the same old yard which belongs to the government).
- Rehabilitation the existing washing seawater network.
- Installing sanitation network with establishing toilets, a sewage collection system and a pump station connected to the existing government sewer network.
- Paving the floor/roads of the centers between the auction yards
- Deepening of the port entrance
- Rehabilitating the existing administration building
- Rehabilitating the main gates of the landing site
- Rehabilitating of the water tank of the site
- Rehabilitating the sheet piles that rusted in the Landing Qua

Figure (5) shows the total percentage of effecting agents on fishermen in Al-Hodeidah, where 75% of the respondents said no warning system response found, 50% repeated respectively from respondents thought the bad weather and climate change.

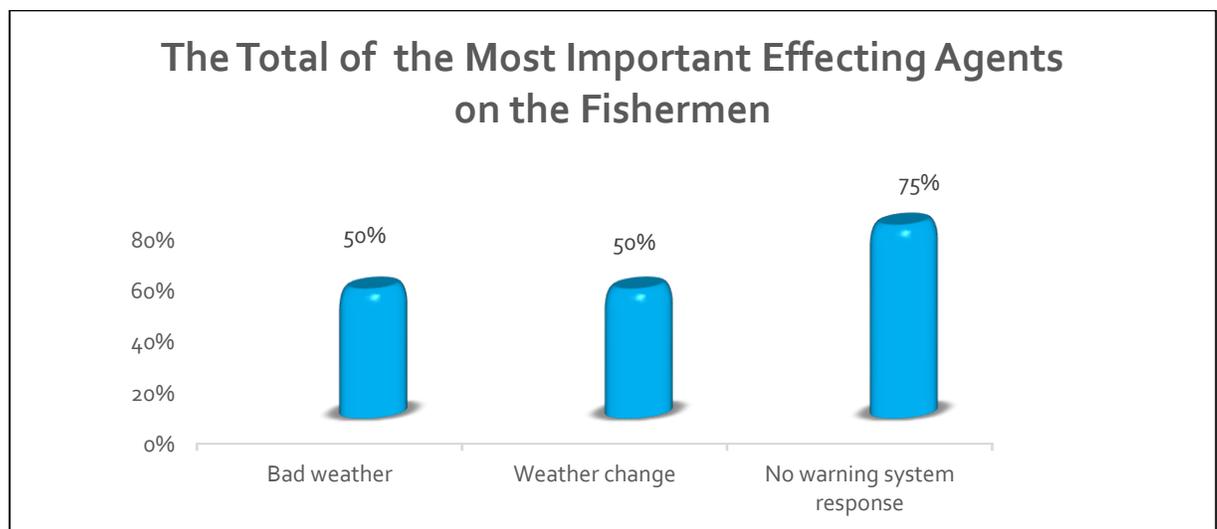


Figure 5 The Total of the Most important Effecting Agent to the Fishermen in AlHodeidah

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Figure 6 Consultation Meeting with The Key Staff of Al Hodeidah Fish Landing Site and Fishermen

Cover photograph: © FAO Yemen

Table 4 Details of the Community Consultations Conducted for Subproject Activity

FAO					
GOV	# Of Sub Projects	Districts	Village	Attendance of public consultation	# Of public A consultation topics and agreed Actions
Shabwah	2.2.18	Radom	Bir Ali	100	90
AlHodeidah	2.2.18	AlHalee		28	27

**5- FAO – Conducted Consultation for YFSRRP-AF on 15 June 2022 in Aden city with (53) participation:
5.1. FAO conducted new consultation with stakeholders under its components for (AF) with Community Committees Beneficiaries, Partners (SFD, SMEPS and PWP) and Government Institutions:**

Summary of the consultations

FAO conducted these consultations involving community beneficiaries, implementers and government institutions offices. The implementer was from (PWP, SMEPS and SFD), the community were 10 male and 5 female beneficiaries from Lahj/ Tuban and Taiz/Al Maqatirah, Aden and Dhale, and the government institutions represented were from Taiz, Lahaj, Aden and Hadrumout. The overall objective of these initial consultations with beneficiaries was to anticipate the expected impacts and recognize their opinions of the AF-FSRRP project activities, gaps in knowledge/awareness pertaining to safeguards, potential mitigation measures and knowledge. The (Lahj, Taiz, Aden, Hadrumout and Dhale) (government institutions) stakeholders' concerns have been documented and lessons learned in reference to the AF-FSRRP's planned interventions have been identified to anticipate the mitigation measures most amenable to the project beneficiaries. The consultations were in four group discussions (40 participants) as two groups of the community beneficiaries one for men and the other for women, implementers (PWP, SMEPs, SFD) and government institutions offices (MAIFW Aden, Hadrmout and Taiz). At the end of the discussion, they filled out the questionnaires see annex (6).

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Consultation results:

The respondents from the men beneficiaries agreed with the distribution of seeds and seedlings increase of local food production and development markets and the other answers are; 1- If it comes in its season, 2- Varieties should be good, 3- By regional seasons and customs and 4- Concern for mango seedlings. The respondents said there is an environmental impact from interventions in support of the development of veterinary clinics and immunization campaigns. Moreover, they said the best way in equitably is to select beneficiaries to support value-added and sales activities by following the appropriate criteria. The respondents said their assessment about the important role of women in women's vegetable production and food production groups, they have a major and important role in terms of production and work in the field, and they thought that the mechanism for receiving complaints in the project, were excellent.

The findings of the consultation with women beneficiaries agreed with the distribution of seeds and seedlings increases the local food production. The respondents said there is an environmental impact from interventions in support of the development of veterinary clinics and immunization campaigns and it positively effects on the prevention and protection of animals, longevity and immunization against diseases. Moreover, they said the best method in equitably is to select beneficiaries to support value-added and sales activities by participation of the organization with the community committee in registering beneficiaries with delegates from the village. The respondents said their assessment about the important role of women in women's vegetable production and food production groups in the past, women were marginalized, but now they have a pivotal role in business, decision making and improving production, and they thought that the mechanism for receiving complaints in the project is good and they said awareness should be raised on this aspect.

Moreover, the opinion of implementers about the methods that need to be used in selecting the beneficiaries and areas, in according to the program criteria such as poverty index and local authority data, and then household selection criteria. The respondents were informed about the benefit of receiving complaints from citizens and how can this improve the service; ensure that no harm occurs and develop and improve working systems at the project and fund level, make use of proposals and reduce errors and benefit from them as feedback. Through the implementer's responses, they thought that the occupational safety measures adhered to during activities by commitments the following: work permits, supervision, regulations and Rules, awareness and training and provision of necessary tools. Furthermore, they saw the difficulties which were encountered during the implementation of the activities, in the delay in the environmental and social plan during the review, price instability and clashes and community conflicts.

The consultation found from the government institutions in their assessment of the role of relevant government institutions in reducing the expected impacts on the environment from agricultural reproduction interventions and the best mitigation methods, were no answers. Moreover, the respondent's said that the best way to support capacity-building for food security management, will be to support the Agricultural Research Organization first, then update the National Fisheries Sector Development Strategy. And to support the seed production sector of the Agricultural Research Authority. The respondent's assessment of the importance of the Food Security and Resilience Response Project's interventions in Yemen in supporting the seed sector and addressing the food security crisis, it is very weak in some answers and the others said the interventions remain disorganized and do not respond to the needs of society. Moreover, the respondent suggested increasing coordination mechanisms in the implementation of project inputs, in support of agricultural, plant and animal research and the others said need to support the fisheries research.

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6. FAO conducted fourteen site visits and stakeholders' consultations under this project YFSRRP in 2023, see the summary figure (5) below: (Cover photograph: © FAO Yemen)

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NO.	Site visited date	Site visited name / sub activists /YFSRRP	Activities conducted on the site	Governorate	No. of GM distributed	No. of beneficiaries meet during visits
1	5 Dec 23	Marine Research Centre	<p>Conducted field visits to the Marine Research Centre in Al Mina District, Hodediah Governorate and consultation meetings were held, conducted ESS assessment, and all results will be documented in the ESS documents.</p>  <p align="center"><i>Consultation conducted</i></p>	Hodediah	10	10
2	6 Dec 23	Fish Quality Control Lab	<p>Conducted field visits to the Fish Quality Control Lab in Al Mina District, Hodediah Governorate, and consultation meetings were held, and assessment was conducted.</p>  <p align="center"><i>Consultation conducted</i></p>	Hodediah	50	8

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NO.	Site visited date	Site visited name / sub activists /YFSRRP	Activities conducted on the site	Governorate	No. of GM distributed	No. of beneficiaries meet during visits
3	5 Dec 23	Veterinary Lab in Hodeidah	<p>Field visit to the Veterinary Lab in Tihamah Development Authority Compound in Hodeidah; conducted consultations with some stakeholders and beneficiaries, conducted ESS assessment and all results will be documented in the ESS documents.</p>  <p align="center"><i>Consultation conduct</i></p>	Hodeidah	50	9
4	4 Dec 23	Fish Landing Centre in Hodeidah	<p>Monitored the ESMP mitigation measures in the Fish Landing Centre in Hodeidah and conducted orientations for engineers and consultations, conducted and ESS monitoring report. Moreover, inspected the workers conditions on the sites and adhered to the (LMP) guidelines.</p>  <p align="center"><i>Consultation conducted</i></p>	Hodeidah	100	12

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NO.	Site visited date	Site visited name / sub activists /YFSRRP	Activities conducted on the site	Governorate	No. of GM distributed	No. of beneficiaries meet during visits
5	30-31 Oct-2023	ESS assessments were conducted, and Stakeholders consultation took place at Workshop Gold Moor Hotel, Animal Health Strategy in Aden governorate. For more detalies refer to FAO section 52-7.	<p>Consultation with high-level ministries, agriculture offices, INGOs, LNGOs, Animal Resources Research Centres employees conducted by distributing to the targeted audience.</p>  <p align="center"><i>Workshop and Consultation conducted</i></p>	Aden	55	55
6	13 Aug.2023	Visited Horticultural Collection Centre (HCC) Sites in Al Hawtah district	<p>Assess the technical, environment and Social (ES) suitability perspective, of HCC construction/rehabilitation sites, stakeholders' engagement, validation of ESS screening of the construction sites, evaluate the required Environment and Social Risk Assessment and Clauses (ESRAACs) prepared by FAO and cleared by World Bank to each site.</p>  <p align="center"><i>Consultation conducted</i></p>	Lahj	20	20

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NO.	Site visited date	Site visited name / sub activists /YFSRRP	Activities conducted on the site	Governorate	No. of GM distributed	No. of beneficiaries meet during visits
7	14 Aug.2023	Visited Horticultural Seedlings Centre (HSC) Sites in Al Melah district	<p>Assess HSC installation site technical and Environment and Social (ES) suitability perspective, stakeholders' engagement, validation of ESS screening of the construction sites and evaluate the required ESS documentation to each site, and all results will be documented in the ESS documents.</p>  <p align="center"><i>Location of HSC and consultation conducted</i></p>	Lahj	18	20
8	22 Aug.2023	Visited in Al Mukalla regional Veterinary Laboratory	<p>Assess the veterinary laboratory construction site from a technical, Environment and Social (ES) suitability perspective, livestock stakeholders' engagement, validation of ESS screening of the construction site, evaluate the required ESS documentation and all results will be documented in the ESS documents.</p>  <p align="center"><i>Consultation meeting at the Office of Al Mukalla Port</i></p>	Hadhramout	9	9

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NO.	Site visited date	Site visited name / sub activists /YFSRRP	Activities conducted on the site	Governorate	No. of GM distributed	No. of beneficiaries meet during visits
9	23 Aug.2023	Visited in Al Mukalla veterinary office site	<p>Assess the veterinary office site (caravan) from technical, Environment and Social (ES) suitability perspective, livestock stakeholders' engagement, validation of ESS screening of the construction site, evaluate the required ESS documentation, and all results will be documented in the ESS documents.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <p align="center"><i>Location of HSC and consultations conducted</i></p>	Hadhramout	9	9
10	04 Sep.2023	Visited the veterinary laboratory and the General Directorate of Animal Health Building (GDAHB)	<p>Assess the regional veterinary laboratory construction site and assess rehabilitation of the General Directorate of Animal Health Building (GDAHB) from technical, Environment and Social (ES) suitability perspective, engage with livestock stakeholders' engagement, validate the ESS screening, evaluate the required ESS documentation and all results will be documented in the ESS documents.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <p align="center"><i>Location of the HSC and consultations conducted</i></p>	Aden	20	20

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NO.	Site visited date	Site visited name / sub activists /YFSRRP	Activities conducted on the site	Governorate	No. of GM distributed	No. of beneficiaries meet during visits
11	14- 17 Aug 2023	Visited 2 Horticultural Collection Centre (HCC) & 2 Horticultural Seedling Centre (HSC)	<p>After conducting environmental screening sites and community consultation, changes were made to some locations in the HCC and HSC installation began. All results will be documented in the ESS documents. Moreover, inspected the workers conditions in the sites and adhered to the (LMP) guidelines.</p>   <p align="center"><i>Consultations conducted, Dhamar</i></p>	Dhamar, Hodiedah	0	60
12	23 May 2023	Visited the construction site in the Fish Landing area	Follow and establish a plan before the construction activities start with local institutions for implementing the Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP) mitigation measures when the contractor initiates construction activities.	Hodiedah	30	30

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NO.	Site visited date	Site visited name / sub activists /YFSRRP	Activities conducted on the site	Governorate	No. of GM distributed	No. of beneficiaries meet during visits
			 <p align="center"><i>Consultation conducted and part of Fish Landing site</i></p>			
13	28-05 Nov 2023	Visited Fish Quality Control Laboratory and Marine Research Centre	<p>Conduct visits with beneficiaries' institutions in the targeted areas and assess the existing facilities and ESS Standards. The results indicated that the activities pose a low risk.</p>  <p align="center"><i>Consultation was conducted, and a site visit occurred</i></p>	Aden	0	17

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NO.	Site visited date	Site visited name / sub activists /YFSRRP	Activities conducted on the site	Governorate	No. of GM distributed	No. of beneficiaries meet during visits
14	5-11 Sept 2023	Visited 3 Horticultural Collection Centre (HCC) & 2 Horticultural Seedling Centre (HSC)	<p>Environmental screening was conducted, along with constructions with the beneficiaries and stakeholders of HCCs and HSCs. Based on the results, the locations of some HCCs were changed, and the installation of the HSCs was started and monitored. All these changes and their outcomes will be documented in the ESS documents. Moreover, inspected the workers conditions in the sites and adhered to the (LMP) guidelines.</p>  <p><i>Durin the installation of the HSC, consultations were conducted, Dahmar</i></p>  <p><i>Consultations were conducted, Hajah</i></p>	Hajah and Dhamar	30	60

Figure 7 FAO Conducted Fourteen Sites Visits and Stakeholders' Consultations Under Project YFSRRP in 2023

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6.1. FAO – Conducted inception workshop for YFSRRP-AF on 20/06/2023 in Sana’a city at SCMCHA with (23) participants including the UNDP, ICRC, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fisheries, and the Ministry of Public Works representative.

The objective of this inception workshop was to create a common understanding of the YFSRRP additional fund projects vision, goals, target areas and components. Moreover, developed notes about the project from the concerned authorities.

Summary of the consultations:

FAO conducted these consultations involving UN agencies partners (UNDP, ICRC) and governments institutions (Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fisheries, and the Ministry of Public Works representative). The United Nations organizations (FAO, UNDP, and ICRC) involved in the YFSRRP-AF reviewed the project's components and the interventions to be denied. Each component was discussed with stakeholders from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Fisheries.

Consultation results:

- The data and information collected from IPS have not been reviewed by the Ministry of Agriculture.
- The Ministry of Fisheries has requested an increase in support for the fish industry.
- Engage relevant public departments of the Ministry of Agriculture and benefit from their technical expertise. For example, utilize the Livestock Development and Veterinary Technical Institute to implement training programs.
- Engage the government technical authorities in the issue of specification in selection and supervision of implementation.
- The Ministry of Agriculture believes in considering the wider introduction of tunnel agriculture (protected homes), as well as the awareness-raising aspect of home industries.
- The importance of reviewing the annexation of the Sa'ada governorate and other required governorates from the targeted governorates of the components of the YFSRRP-AF project.
- Consider in provision of updated local beehives.

For more information, please see Annex (7)

6.2. FAO – Conducted Animal Health Strategy Stakeholders workshop on 30-31 October 2023, in Aden city at Gold Moor Hotel with (55) participation.

FAO conducted these Animal Health Strategy workshops which discussed the guidance that will be provided, not only for the animal health interventions of the YFSRRP project but also inform the overall livestock priorities, investment needs, and roadmap for the development of the Yemeni livestock sector in the short, medium, and long terms.

Summary of the consultations:

FAO conducted the Animal Health Strategy workshop discussed the objectives of the Animal Health Strategy and prepared stakeholders' consultation meetings. This workshop gathered the different stakeholders and actors in the Yemeni livestock sector which include, Government/local institutions, NGO and LNGOs.

For more information, please see Annex (8)

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Consultation results:

The major results found:

Figure (8) shows the consultants’ opinions on the impact of YFSRR. Of those surveyed, 89% rated it as good, 4% as weak and 7% did not answer.

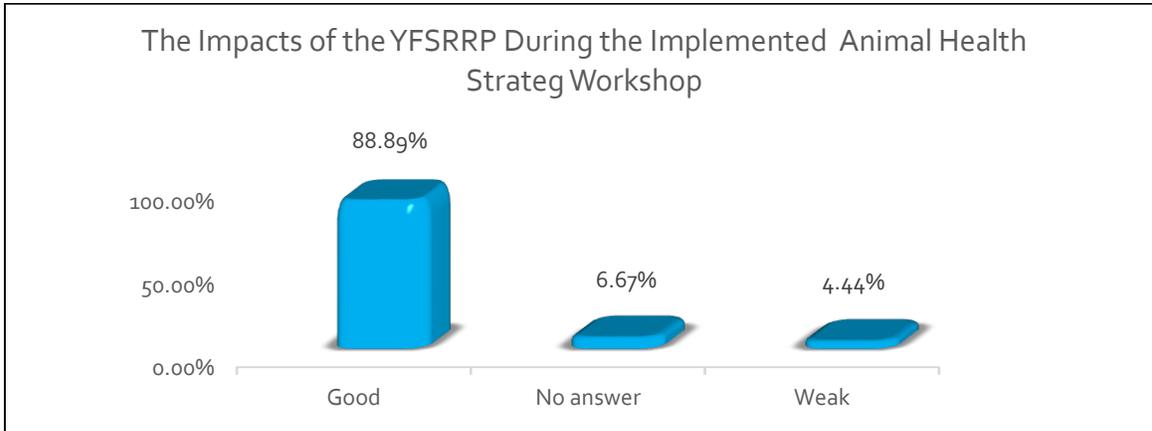


Figure 8 Shows the Consultants’ Opinion on the Impact of YFSRRP

Figure (9) shows the social issues that might be affecting the YFSRRP Animal Health subprojects. During the workshop, 36% of participants stated that there was a lack of awareness among the community, 24% of the participants did not know the answer, 18% mentioned they needed to target the entire community, 16% of the participants stated that customs and traditional norms restrict their participation, and 7% of the participants said that women participation is weak.

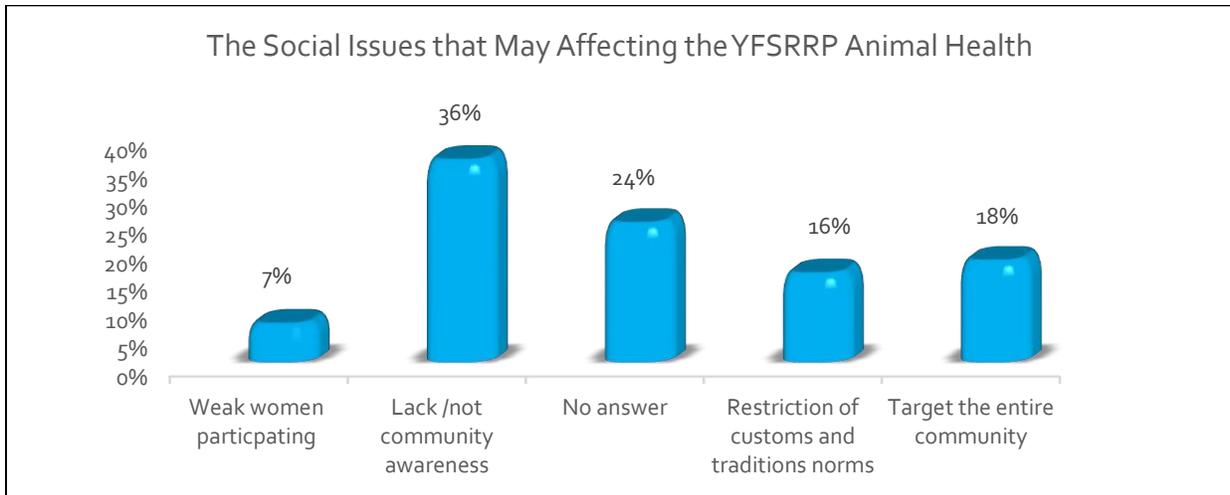


Figure 9 The Social Issues that Might be Affecting the YFSRRP Animal Health

Figure (10) shows the percentage of people who have heard about the FAO Grievance Mechanism in YFSRRP. Out of the total respondents, 53.3% confirmed that they were aware of the FAO GM mechanism,

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while 42.2% stated that they had not heard about it. Furthermore, 4.4% of the respondents did not provide an answer.

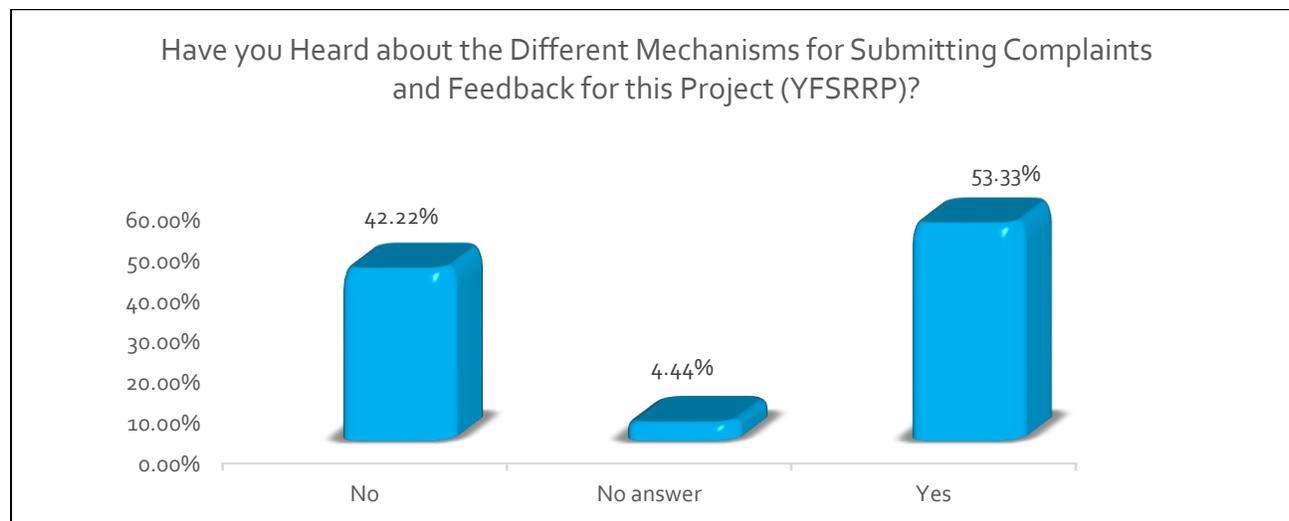


Figure 10 The Percentage of People Who Have Heard about the FAO Grievance Mechanism in YFSRRP

6.3. FAO – Conducted visited site and consultations on 05-06 December 2023, in Hodediah city at Marine Research Center, Fish Quality Control Lab and Veterinary Lab with (17) participation.

Objectives:

The field visit aimed to determine whether there are potential environmental and social impacts that may be triggered by providing the equipment and materials to the FQCL and MRC in Hodeidah and verify the applicability of implementing the activity without any harm on people and/ or environment.

Key findings and concerns:

- 1- The environmental and social concerns and topics were discussed with both entities separately.
- 2- No impacts are associated with the use of equipment and materials in both the Fish Quality Control Lab (FQCL) and Marine Research Center (MRC).
- 3- The materials and equipment that will be provided to them are already part of their work, so no concerns related to OHS or waste management as they have the qualified staff to deal with such equipment and materials.
- 4- The waste management of FQCL is managed properly according to them and they have an autoclave for biological waste.
- 5- They requested capacity building on the new equipment and materials.
- 6- They show their happiness in the provision of the materials and equipment because they let staff do their job.
- 7- They requested more support in the form of projects and providing furniture.
- 8- Awareness of participants was raised and the GRM cards were distributed.

See figure (7) NO. (1,2,3)

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6.4. FAO – Conducted visited site and consultations on 22-23 August 2023, in Mukalla city at the Veterinary Laboratory and veterinary office sites with (18) participation.

Objectives:

Consultation was conducted with the beneficiaries and stakeholders between August 22, 2023, and to Al Mukalla Port Office on August 23, 2023, concerning the construction of a veterinary laboratory and installation of a veterinary office (caravan). Moreover, land ownership and allocation for the proposed sites and explanation of the FAO Grievance Mechanism (GM).

Key findings and concerns:

1. 11% of the veterinary laboratory's respondents expect potential negative risks and impacts on the environment (soil, water resources, plants, wild animals, etc.) that may arise during the implementation or operation phases.
2. All respondents expect no social conflicts to arise that may lead to stopping the subproject during the implementation or operation phases.
3. All respondents stated that they are satisfied with the proposed sites for the veterinary laboratory and veterinary office (caravan).

See figure (7) NO. (8,9)

6.5. FAO – Conducted visited site and consultations on 04 September 2023, in Aden city at the veterinary laboratory and the General Directorate of Animal Health Building (GDAH) with (20) participants.

Objective:

Visited and conducted consultation in the veterinary laboratory, assessed the environmental and social safeguards, waste management, recognizing the beneficiaries' concerns, land ownership and allocation for the proposed site of the veterinary laboratory, individual interviews with beneficiaries, and the explanation of the FAO Grievance Mechanism (GM).

Key findings and concerns:

1. 100 % of the respondents informed that they are satisfied with the proposed site for the veterinary laboratory.
2. 91 % of the veterinary laboratory's respondents informed that measures will be taken to mitigate any hazardous materials (chemicals and biological waste) and 9% of them stated they need training and support in these issues.
3. 100 % of the respondents informed that during the operation phase of the subproject, the production and sale of livestock products for the beneficiaries might be improved.
4. 100 % of the respondents expect no social conflicts to arise that may lead to stopping the subproject during the implementation or operation phases.

See figure (7) NO. (10)

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6.6. FAO – Conducted visited site and consultations on 14-17 August 2023, in Hodiedah and Dhamar cities for 2 Horticultural Collection Center (HCC) & 2 Horticultural Seedling Center (HSC) with (60) participants.

Objective:

Assess the HCS & HSC location and conduct consultation with beneficiaries and owners of land. In addition, Conducted ESS screening process for the construction sites based on the World Bank requirements and collected the documents for the construction site land donation (voluntary)

Key findings and concerns:

1. 50% of the beneficiaries said they are familiar with the SMEPS GM system and 50% of them said they are not familiar.
2. Some locations of the HCC changed in cooperation with SMEPS.
3. All beneficiaries were happy and asked to increase to install the HSC and HCC and they are happy donated the land voluntary.
4. Most of the farmers committee initiated in the HSC and select completed for the HCC, and they were very satisfied². See figure (7) No. (11)

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7. FAO conducted six training sessions and stakeholder’s consultations under YFSRRP in 2023, see the figure (11) below: (Cover photograph: © FAO Yemen)

NO.	Training conducted / sub activities /YFSRRP	Training Conducted	Governorate	Number of participants	Date of training and Awareness
1	Lotus Hotel, targeting FAO staff, Implementing partners (IPS): SMEPS and SDF, (International organization)		Aden	19	23 Mar 2023
2	Lotus Hotel, targeting Female Working Groups from MAIFW		Aden	6	March 2023
3	Agriculture University targeting Community-Based Animal Health Workers (CAHWs).	ESS and OHS GBV/SEA/SH mitigation sensitivity approach, Code of Conduct clauses, and obligations and accountability for the affected population GRM under YFSRRP	Lahaj	71	23 Mar 2023
4	Lotus Hotel, targeting field farmers took place in Farmers harvest MAIFW Office		Aden	49	23 Oct 2023
5	FAO office - Sana'a targeting FAO staffs, Implementing partners (IPS): SMEPS and SDF, (International organization)		Sana’a	7	9 Set 2023
6	Al-Bustan Hotel, in the Home Gardening activities		Sana’a	29	20 Sept 2023

Figure 11 The FAO Training Sessions and Stakeholders Consultations Conducted Under YFSRRP in 2023

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8. FAO Implementer Partners

8.1. Social Fund for Development (SFD)

Public consultations are one of SFD most important procedures done before implementing any sub-projects. It aims to engage the community in the sub-projects scops before implementing the activities, listening to their concerns, feedback, and ideas as the sub-projects are based on the community. Public consultations usually consist of 70% males and 30% females from the targeted area, and they are elected by their community to represent them.

Based on the community consultations of FSRRP sub-projects, the concerns where OHS, environmental, social and gender issues as the following:

1. OHS Concerns: stones falling, existing scorpions, because using weak tools. falling of green houses.
2. Environmental Concerns: remaining waste, damage to agricultural land and trees, and open defecation, existing of monkeys, the impact of pesticide, low light in the green houses.
3. Social Concerns: social issues are mostly about, obstructing traffic, delayed delivery of receivables or delayed arrival of materials, and lands acquisitions.
4. Gender Concerns: not enough job opportunities for women, and Child labor, exploitation, harassment, and abuse to beneficiaries.

Table 5 The SFD Total Consultation Sessions Conducted for the FAO_YFSRRP in 2023

sup-project number	Public consultations topics					# of Males	# of females	Governorates	Districts	Villages	# of public consultants topics and agreed actions
	Env	Social	OHS	Gender	Administrative						
800-13313	1	1	1			22	5	Taiz	1	8	3
800-13312	1	2	1	3	1	45		Taiz	1	3	7
800-13316	2	3	1		2	34	20	Taiz	1	5	4
911-13826	2	5	1		1	110	173	Dhamar	1	4	6
800-13315	1	2	1	1		8	1	Taiz	1	2	5
800-13314	4	2	2			19	4	Taiz			
total	11	15	7	4	4	238	203		5	22	25

Figure (12) show the public consolation topics conducted by SFD during 2023 for the FAO -YFSRRP. From the total consultation sessions were conducted 40% from consultation conducted in the social topics, 30% were in the environmental, 19% conducted in the OHS and 11% were conducted in the gender.

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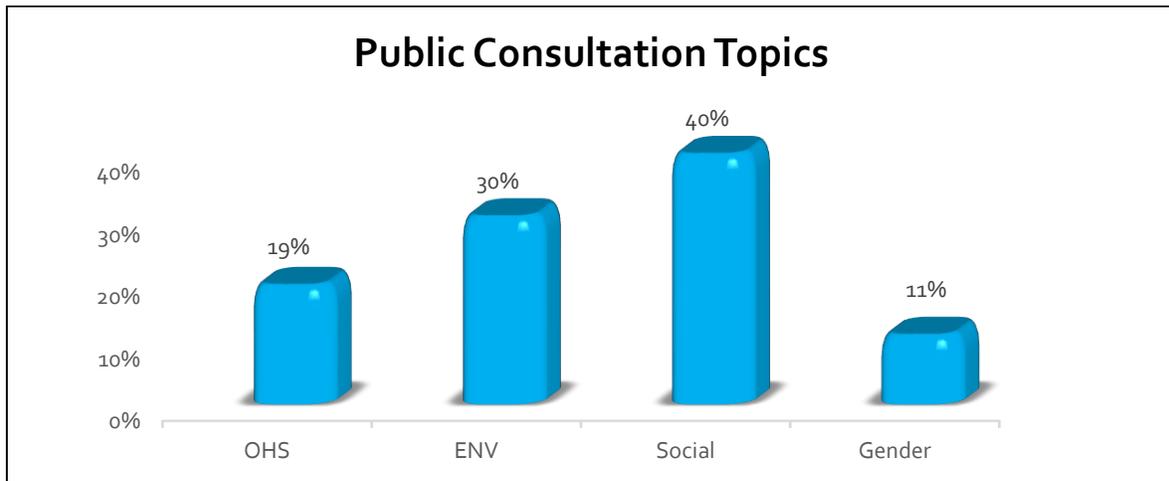


Figure 12 The Public Consultations Topics Conducted by SFD-FAO YE-YFSRRP-2023

Figure (13) shows the number of people participated in the public consultations in total is (443 individual), 238 males (54 %) and 203 females (46%).

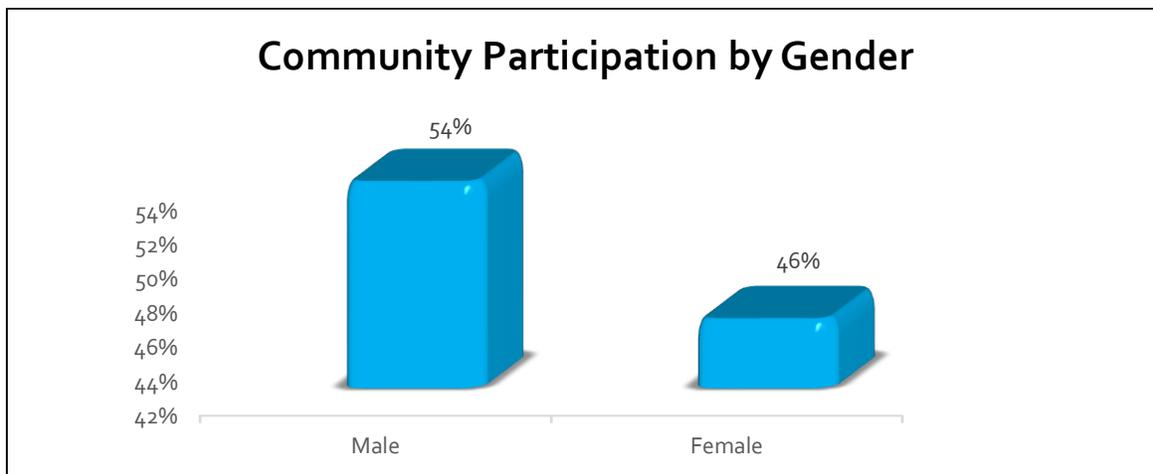


Figure 13 The numbers of Males & Females Participated the Public Consultations Conducted by SFD-FAO YE-YFSRRP-2023

The community committee members are still in the progress of establishment. Moreover, Consultation is done for the targeted subproject area. SFD’s social consultants' teams (male and female) inform the local community of the activities to take place and get feedback.

8.2. Small and Micro Enterprise Promotion Service (SMEPS)

SMPS established more than 50 women processing groups in Yemen with 600 direct beneficiaries during 2023 for the YFSRRP.

Table 6 The Community Committees of Beneficiaries were Initiated by SMEPs FAO YE-YFSRRP-2023

No.	Activity	Main component	Sub-component	Governorate	District	Beneficiaries			Total
						No of Community Committees	No of Admin Committees	No of Workers	
1	Coordination and establishment of the community committees and submitted list of names	Agriculture	Horticulture Seedling Centers (HSC)	Hajjah	Aslam	3	2	15	20
				Hodeidah	Az Zuhrah	3	2	15	20
2	Submitted the list of beneficiaries via Kobo Toolbox			Dhamar	Jahran	3	2	15	20
				Taiz	Al Maafer	3	2	15	20
3	Distributed the materials/tools to beneficiaries (financial support)			Taiz	Mawza	3	2	15	20
				Lahj	Al Melah	3	2	15	20
4	Technical support (training)			Abyan	Khanfer	3	2	15	20
Total						21	14	105	140
1	Coordination and establishment of the community committees and submitted list of names	Agriculture	New Horticulture Collecting Center (HCC)	Dhamar	Utma	3	2	15	20
				Hajjah	Khayran Al Muharra	3	2	15	20
2	Submitted the list of beneficiaries via Kobo Toolbox			Taiz	Saber Al Mawadim	3	2	15	20
				Taiz	Mawza	3	2	15	20
3	Distributed the materials/tools to beneficiaries (financial support)			Lahj	Al Hawtah	3	2	15	20
				Abyan	Khanfer	3	2	15	20
4	Technical support (training)			Hodeidah	Az Zuhrah	3	2	15	20
Total						21	14	105	140
1	Coordination and establishment of the community committees and submitted list of names	Agriculture	Rehabilitation of Horticulture Collecting Center, providing two cooling unites	Hajjah	Ku'aydinah	3	2	15	20
				Lahj	Tuban	3	2	15	20
2	Submitted the list of beneficiaries via Kobo Toolbox			Abyan	Ahwar	3	2	15	20
Total						9	6	45	60

8.3. Responsiveness for Relief and Development (RRD)

During 2023 RRD conducted 28 consultation sessions for males and females in different governorates in Yemen for FAO -_YFSRRP. See figure (14) below:

Figure (14) shows the total of beneficiaries from males and females consulted by RRD in 2023. The RRD consulted a total of 505 from beneficiaries, which were distributed as; Taiz 242 (90 male and 152 female), 92 in Lahj (26 M and 66 F), Abyan 59 (20 M and 14 F), Al-Dhale'a 34 (20 M and 24 F), Shabwah 34 (31 M and 3 F), Hajjah 24 (22 M and 2 F), Hodiedah 10 (10 M and 0 F) and Dhamar 10 (10 M and 0 F).

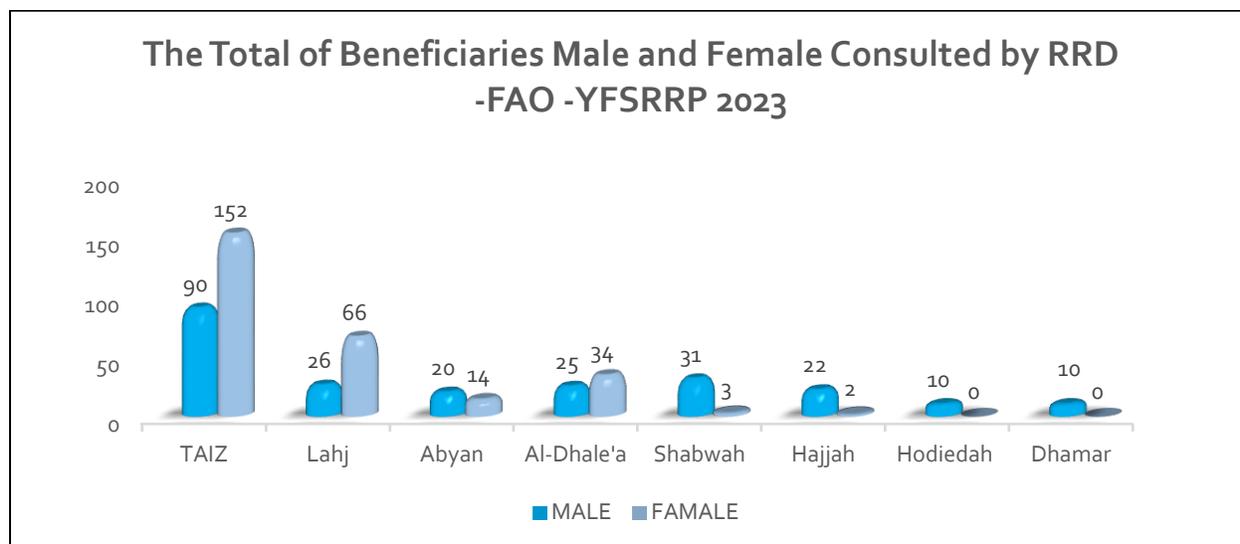


Figure 14 The Total of Beneficiaries Male and Female Consulted by RRD -FAO -YFSRRP 2023

The public consultation topics were conducted by RRD:

- Project's objectives and activities, BNF's selection criteria
- Overview of FAO's gender equality policy, protection from sexual exploitation, and Accountability to affected people.
- BNF's registration by using KOBO system.
- Project authorization released.
- Government Health Office (GHO) facilities provide the BNF's lists. (Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM), Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) pdf forms.
- Local Authorities (LA) and MAI offices selected the Community committees in the targeted districts and sub-districts per criteria.

53. UNDP-Led Consultations (focused on UNDP-led project activities): (Parent)

54. Consultations with stakeholders were utilized to broaden and discuss the range of options available to eliminate and reduce potential adverse social and environmental impacts. The local knowledge of directly affected stakeholders and other key stakeholders may help identify innovative approaches and make mitigation measures more effective. Consultation is also an essential tool for coming to agreement with project-affected stakeholders on the key measures to be adopted as well as on the design of benefits programs that are targeted and culturally appropriate. **Methodology**

55. UNDP's methods for consultations include video presentations to participants (males & females) which clearly and comprehensively explain the Yemen Food Security Response & Resilience Project's objectives and the different components of the ESMF. Afterward, focus group discussions (FGDs) will be conducted with these participants. The FGDs will be composed of different stakeholders including local

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authorities and community committees; female community committees and single mothers, lactating women; PWP, SFD staff and OHS officers and contractors and advantaged and disadvantaged groups (Land/business owners on or adjacent to investment sites).

56. The consultations on the ESMF focus on IPs staff, local authorities, local beneficiaries and key actors at the local level from at least four representative governorates in the Northern Yemen and three representative governorates in the southern region. The consultations has been carried out in the North and South of Yemen to:

- Ensure effective engagement and informed consultation of stakeholders in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF);
- Ensure ownership and full participation of the stakeholders, by giving opportunities to discuss and get comments and recommendation from all stakeholders;
- Ensure consultations are gender-responsive, culturally sensitive, non-discriminatory, and inclusive, identifying potentially affected vulnerable and marginalized groups and providing them with opportunities to participate;
- Ensure all stakeholders can communicate their concerns and grievances during project implementation; and
- Adopt and discuss on relevant safeguards instruments (e.g. ESMF, RF, etc.).

57. UNDP Summary of the Inception Consultation for YFSRRP- Component (1) under Parent Fund (PF): Conducted Stakeholders and Public Consultations at the Community Level (UNDP Component):

- **SFD conducted several stakeholder consultations across different targeted areas during the period from 2 December 2021- 15 May 2022**

SFD conducted stakeholders' engagement sessions, including public consultations for 48 sub-projects in 48 districts and 85 villages within 11 governorates. The total number of participants were 3,888 people including 2,379 males and 1,509 females. Altogether, 239 stakeholder consultations were held at different geographic locations based on the types of interventions, sub-projects locations and communities feedback.

SFD conducted additional stakeholder consultations sessions across different targeted areas during the period from 22 June 2022- 16 Nov 2023 under Additional Fund

SFD conducted more stakeholder engagement sessions, including public consultations for 35 additional sub-projects in 35 sub-districts. And 101 villages within 9 governorates. The total number of participants is 3,129 people including 2052 male and 1077 female actively participated on 49 consultations that vary based on the type of interventions, sub-project's locations, and community feedback. These were all discussed through focused group modality.

- **PWP also organized different consultations with the community stakeholder during the period from 12 January – 9 April 2022 under parent fund.**

PWP sent their social consultants' teams (male and female) to the targeted areas to conduct the stakeholders' engagement with relevant local authorities and communities, stakeholders' engagement including public consultation took place for 24 sub-projects in 18 districts and 21 villages within 9 governorates. The total number of participants is **1,985** people including **1258** males and **727** females who

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participated on **139** consultations varying based on the type of interventions, sub-project locations and community feedback , all were discussed through a focused group discussion modality as well.

PWP carried out more different consultations with the community stakeholder under parent and additional fund during the period 17 May 2022- 30 Oct 2023

PWP’s social consultant’s team (male and female) visited all new targeted areas and to conduct consultations with the stakeholder including relevant local authorities and local beneficiaries for 28 additional sub-projects in 17 districts and 34 villages within 7 governorates. The total number of participants 1640 of whom 1007 were male and 633 females actively participated on 35 consultations varying based on the type of interventions, sub-project locations and community feedback, all were discussed through a focused group discussion modality as well.

The above-mentioned consultations were executed under the supervision of UNDP with the affected and concerned parties including women. They were introduced to the project activities in the targeted districts. During the stakeholders’ engagement and public consultation process, information about the project and its objectives were shared highlighting the interventions that will be implemented by PWP and SFD. All the conducted stakeholders’ engagement and public consultations are reflected in the Site-Specific ESMPs where the detailed discussed issues and received feedback and concerns relevant to the sub-projects are explained as well as the lists of participants per sub-projects included as well. The discussions were centered around proposed intervention activities details, the issues related to social safeguard and gender mainstreaming, the required coordination and cooperation, the information related to the GRM and its channels/ tools, and the potential environmental and social impacts. All concerns , expectations and feedback, etc. are well documented and recorded Additionally, awareness rising on OHS requirements, Gender sensitive interventions and GBV issues, and using of GRM system and its channels to report any issues in a confidential manner with paying a specific attention to GBV matters to ensure protecting the communing and do no harm .All these issues were presented as part of the stakeholders’ engagement activities to raise community awareness and increase the communities culture to be able to understand the environmental and social aspects in term of potential risks and mitigation measures to consider . On the other hand, SFD and PWP established the community committees for each sub-project using a participatory approach and through the election process as part of the engagement process. The elected community committee members (male and female) will participate in the implementation and monitoring of the subprojects, receiving the complaints, and following up with the subprojects’ operational and maintenance requirements. SFD and PWP ensured meaningful, effective, and informed participation of stakeholders and partners to enhance the project acceptance and empower the project sustainability as well as avoid any future conflict during the implementation or operation phases. A non-discrimination approach was applied to ensure an inclusive manner with all beneficiaries including IDPs, women, and persons with disabilities. The approach also ensured the inclusion of women in the community committees effectively participating in decision- making process.

The below table indicates more details on the conducted stakeholder engagement consultations for PF:

Table 7 Details of the Subproject’s Numbers, Locations, Number of Consulted People, and Number of Consultation Topics

SFD						
SP Gov	# Of Sub projects	SP Districts	SP Village	Attendance of public consultation		# Of public A consultation topics and agreed Actions
				Male	Females	

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Abyan	1	1	1	35	18	4
Al Dhale'	4	4	7	166	44	17
Al-Jawf	3	3	3	199	142	13
Amran	6	6	19	304	245	30
Hajjah	7	7	15	344	262	37
Hodeidah	4	4	5	372	156	23
Lahij	3	3	3	84	114	14
Shabwah	7	7	11	187	115	38
Taiz	9	9	11	468	271	48
Al.Bayda	1	1	1	24	23	4
Dahmar	3	3	9	196	119	11
Total	48	48	85	2379	1509	239
PWP						
SP Gov	# Of Sub projects	SP Districts	SP Village	Attendance of public consultation		# Of public A consultation topics and agreed Actions
				Male	Females	
Taiz	4	3	4	295	158	15
Hodeidah	5	2	3	285	139	34
Hajjah	3	2	2	92	66	17
Dhamar	1	1	1	59	27	6
Lahij	2	1	2	85	61	7
Abyan	2	2	2	146	58	9
Al-Jawf	2	2	2	59	40	22
Amran	3	3	3	153	120	22
Al Dhale'	2	2	2	84	58	7
Total	24	18	21	1258	727	139

The below table indicates more details on the conducted additional stakeholder engagement consultations for AF:

SFD

Table 8 Details of the Subproject's Numbers, Locations, Number of Consulted People, and Number of Consultation Topics

SP Gov	# Of Sub projects	SP Districts	SP Village	Attendance of public consultation		# Of public A consultation topics and agreed Actions
				Male	Females	
Dahmar	8	8	30	481	266	4

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Al.Bayda	5	5	10	335	99	5
Abyan	1	1	2	25	17	4
Al.Dhale	1	1	1	36	17	5
Amran	9	9	33	620	381	5
Hajjah	5	5	11	298	222	5
Ibb	1	1	1	58	14	4
Lahj	4	4	12	166	50	4
Shabwah	1	1	1	33	11	5
Total	35	35	101	2052	1077	41
PWP						
SP Gov	# Of	SP	SP	Attendance of public consultation		# Of public A consultation topics and agreed Actions
	Sub projects	Districts	Village	Male	Females	
Taiz	4	2	4	209	111	5
Hajjah	4	3	4	98	112	4
Lahj	4	4	4	84	61	6
Abyan	1	1	7	24	11	4
Shabwah	4	2	4	167	113	5
Amran	5	2	5	209	90	6
Al.Dhale	6	3	6	216	135	5
TOTAL	28	17	34	1007	633	35

Public consultation participants under PF

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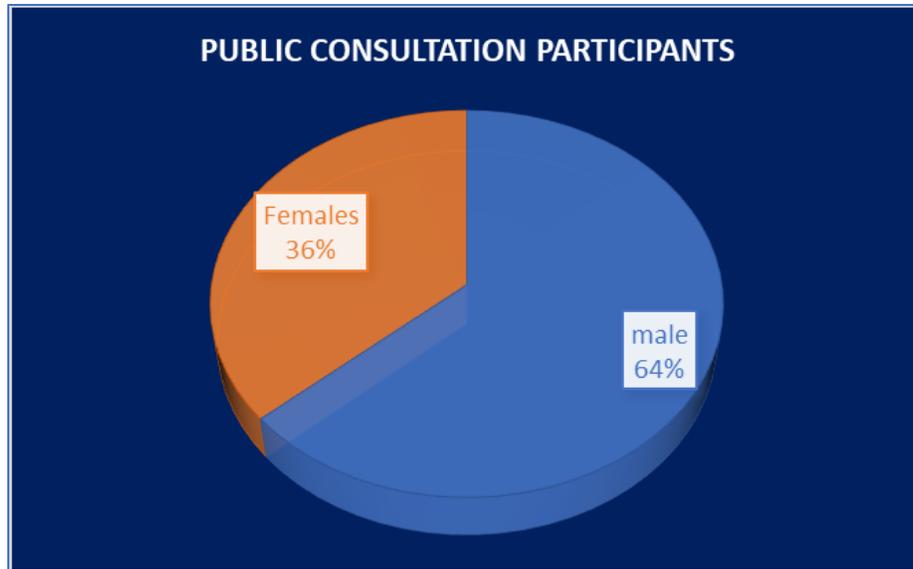


Figure 15 Public Consultations’ Participants under PF (Male vs Female)

The public consultations included sharing information on the project activities and their objectives, discussion on the proposed activities, the anticipated environmental, social safeguard including gender and GBV/SEA, and occupational health and safety risks, sharing information about the GRM system, the roles of the participated stakeholders throughout the project life cycle, and other general issues and specific topics related to sub-projects implementation.

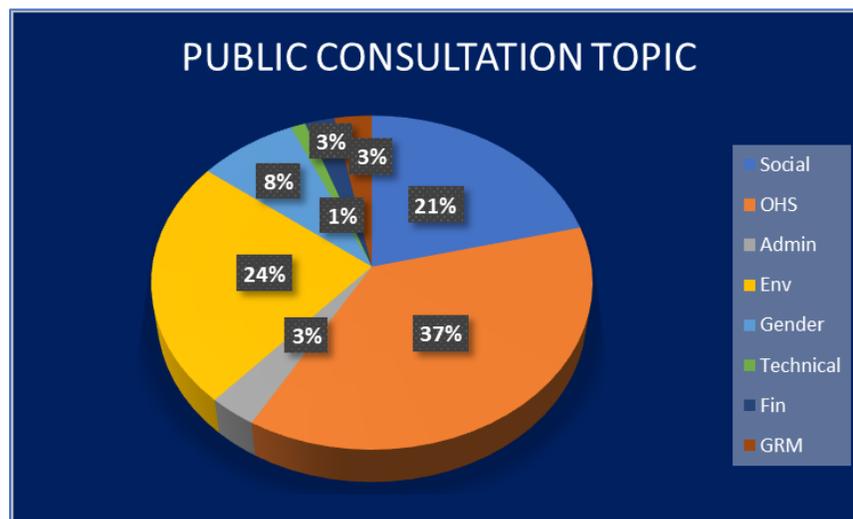
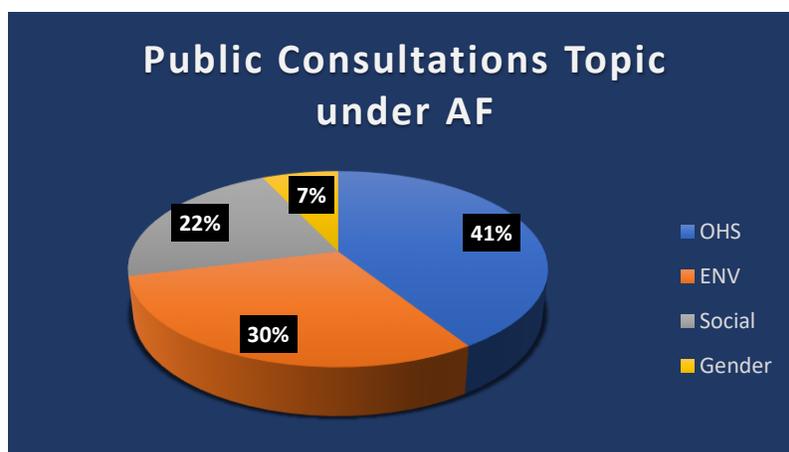
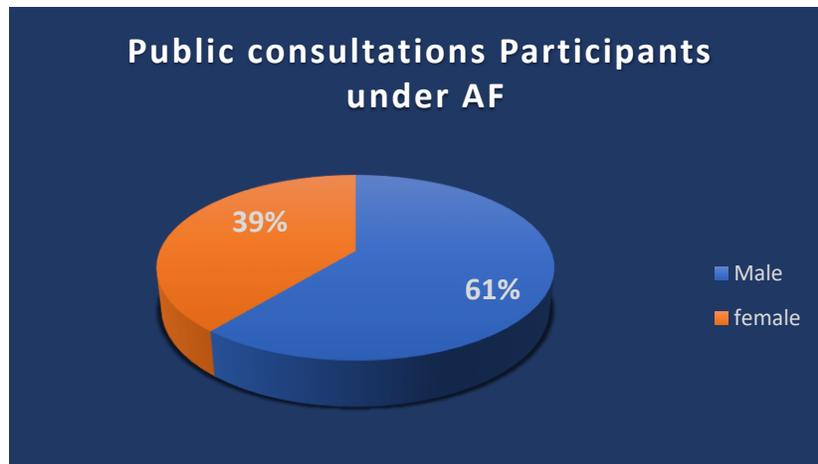


Figure 16 Public Consultations’ Participants under AF (Male vs Female)

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The key findings of the conducted stakeholder engagement are as follows:

1. The stakeholders agreed on the proposed interventions and confirmed their needs.
2. The interventions are found to be matching their priorities.
3. Providing equal work opportunities for the target families during the implementation of the sub-project is emphasized.
4. Great attention is given to prevention of all kinds of exploitation. Including child labor
5. Support women workers who do not have official papers to obtain their ID card (IDs) to facilitate their participation in the project implementation Equal work opportunities during the implementation are highly emphasized
6. Women beneficiaries should be targeted to undertake Female friendly activities that suit women's capacities and more acceptable by the community with high consideration to apply specific measures such as flexible working hours to encourage more women to participate and get the optimal benefit.
7. The importance of having women elected as community committee's members to ensure an effective participation in decision making
8. An agreement is reached on collecting and transporting construction residues to designated landfills.
9. Emphasized on constructing temporary latrines with handwashing at worksites for workers.

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10. Agreed on the required coordination with the community committee to manage the sub-projects issues.
11. Agreed on the required coordination to manage the traffic issues.
12. Agreed to placing a fence and warning signs around the work area to prevent pedestrians from entering work sites or falling during excavation work.
13. Explain about the geo-bundling approach and the potential impact working with Tamkeen.
14. Discussing the importance of supporting village community council as they will have an essential role to play with the communities in term of needs assessment and project implementation under geo-bundling approach.



Figure 17 Some Photos During the Stakeholders Engagement and Public Consultation

Yemen Food Security Response and Resilience Project (P176129) Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)



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Cover photograph: © UNDP Yemen

8. Stakeholders' Workshop was conducted in Aden on Wednesday, June 15, 2022, for the Additional Fund (AF).

Jointly FAO and UNDP organized a stakeholder's workshop for AF, to explain the project's components, activities, and targeted areas for the AF. The total number of participants were 48 persons, during the workshop the participants raised their concerns and views freely on the project implementation for AF and to overcome gaps in the previous WB projects. The participants were divided into four groups: government and local authorities; 2) Implementing Partners: includes SFD, PWP and SMEPS; 3) Male local community representatives and 4) Female local community representatives. The outcome and details of the second stakeholder's consultation for AF in Aden are as following:

9. UNDP- Stakeholders Engagement and public Consultation for FSSRP-Component 1 for AF

UNDP explained and presented to the participants on summary of the project including project objectives, the details of the component 1 under the project, an introduction on WB and UNDP's safeguard requirements, more details on the social, environmental and OHS safeguard procedures and risks levels were introduced , information regarding women empowerment , the project environmental and social impacts that may generate from the project activities. Also, the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) tools, and stakeholders' roles during the project life cycle are explained and discussed. The participatory approaches were used during the consultation workshop, to encourage discussions among the participants.

After the presentation on component 1, UNDP divided the workshop's participants into four groups and facilitated the discussions, through prepared guiding questions (questionnaires) to guide the discussion among the group and they were given the chance to provide their own views on the project's risks and activities freely. Then, the consultation conducted with each group, the focused group discussion's questions were distributed to each group (See annex 8), in order to capture the stakeholders concerns and feedback. The outcomes of the four focused group discussions are documented and analyzed. The main collected concerns and feedback from the participants are as following:

- The respective local authorities raised some concerns regarding the implementation of the cash for work modality.

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- The respective local authorities requested more coordination during the implementation.
- The community members emphasized that the project is on improving agricultural protection and providing job opportunities for those in need and will build protection walls and canals that improved the economic situation for the area and people live there.
- The community members did not have any concerns regarding the project's methods that will be implemented.
- The community members said that the project has fully considered the social related issues of equal participation (women, men, IDPs, people with disability and elderly people, marginalized/vulnerable groups) in the parent fund (PF).
- The community members expressed their knowledge on the environmental and social requirements for the project.
- The community members are fully aware of the grievance mechanism system and how to use it to report any complaints or/and feedback. with high confidential manner
- Community female members emphasized on considering all community's groups including women in the rural areas who are very important members of the community and to pay attention to people with disability and vulnerability as they are considered the most in need of support.
- Female members of the community clarified that they have not been invited to participate equally in project planning. In the past, people with power and influence or favoring relatives are selected and granted to participate in planning. And they want an end for nepotism to give normal local community members, specifically women, the authority to participate in needs assessment, project planning decision making. They emphasized the need to always consider engaging the project direct beneficiaries from the local community as they are well aware of their community actual needs.
- The community members advised on the regular maintenance for agricultural canals and raise the community awareness and train them to know how to maintain projects operation.
- The male community members have further inquiries to have intervention needed and support the community initiatives and projects, look into women's need in the rural areas and focus on training to provide more skill to women, look into other projects that will improve the area like building schools, hospitals, roads, etc.
- The female community members have raised the importance of rural women roles and participation within the community committees as they are highly needed to be engaged in raising community awareness. Also, they highlighted the importance of applying specific measures to facilitate women participation and ensure their protection such as identifying female friendly activities and flexible working hours for women, ensuring to have bathrooms for women in the project working site, having women recruited as nurses at the work site to help provide needed medical treatment for women workers at the site, and train the community on project operation and maintenance to ensure sustainability.
- Some Photo from the workshop can be found in the link below:
https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1YCp23LCtz_H1TCbfH5khmQ0Uut04Ca2h
- UNDP works closely with the RPs (SFD & PWP) on the implementation of the stakeholder's engagement plan for the Parent and additional fund of the project at the community level. Once the additional fund is approved, the stakeholders and public consultations at the community will be initiated and all the affected parties from the community will be consulted and project information will be shared with them to get their concerns and feedback that will be taken into consideration.

10. UNDP stakeholder engagement and public consultation for Geo-bundling under FSRRP-component 1 for Af

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Three days' workshop was organized in Aden during the period 20-22 NOV 2023 with the participation of 40 concerned staff (28 male and 12 female) from SFD and PWP to discuss on the geo-bundling interventions. The objectives of the workshop were to share experiences and lessons learned of the geo-bundling process so far and to ensure branches are fully informed of the steps within the geo-bundling process. The workshop further provided an opportunity to adapt any of the steps within the process, as needed, based on practical feedback received from the branches. The main results of the workshop are as following.

1. VCCs should act as entry points for all partners in the target areas to facilitate access and information, as well as forming any special committees necessary for implementation.
2. Creating one platform to share data and information related to geo-bundling for partners to access and for those interested in joining in the future.
3. Partners should agree on a joint timeline for their geo-bundled interventions, one that is sensitive to farming seasons and to pressure on local labour that might be caused by SFD's and PWP's cash for work and wage employment programmes.
4. Advocating with other funds/projects to cover the gaps at the level of subdistricts and districts.
5. Selection of the target areas should be unified and based on population concentration, IDPs, poverty indicators, agriculture potential, and access.
6. To ensure complementarity, field missions of the geo-bundling teams are key in identifying cluster of villages at the subdistrict level that are in close proximity to maximize impact.
7. Allocating more budget to increase the interventions and target all villages at the subdistrict level.
8. Partners have suggested that any verification done by them should be mainly focused on the locations of interventions. But choosing interventions should be based on the needs assessment plans developed by Tamkeen.
9. All partners look at the assessment plans and see what priorities they can support based on their criteria and budget. Then SFD and PWP go to local councils to discuss with them the list of geo-bundled interventions they will implement.
10. Partners have stressed the importance of having one joint criteria in terms of targeting indicators used to select interventions.
11. Partners have stressed the need to work with the World Bank to also consider consolidated ESMPs for the geo-bundled interventions.
12. Partners have suggested developing a form to sense any potential risks due to concentrating interventions within a geographical area.
13. It has been agreed that UNDP team will provide a clear list of all sensitive complaints that should be directly referred to UNDP.

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14. Raising awareness and clarity of partners' targeting and working criteria are key to avoid any misinterpretation/misunderstanding and reduce some of the complaints being reported.
15. If some complaints can't be addressed within 14 days, partners should always justify why.
16. It has been agreed that UNDP will share the template/form with the IPs that contains all data/information required to prepare the ESMPs.
17. There should be one staff fully dedicated in the Gov. Geo-bundled Team to follow up and ensure that the coordination and implementation are being adhered to.
18. As Tamkeen plays a key role in connecting all partners, a mechanism should be developed by them to monitor and evaluate implementation.

Gender Mainstreaming:

UNDP allocated a specific budget to improve gender mainstreaming efforts, with a primary focus on developing the capacity and gender sensitivity of its partner organizations. Five days' workshop was organized 10-14 DEC in Aden to build the capacities 33 participants (10 male 23 female) of UNDP implementing partners and gender focal point from (SFD-PWP) to promote gender quality and women's empowerment. The participants were introduced to the methods of enhancing gender mainstreaming throughout project life cycle starting from needs assessment to project implementation and monitoring and evaluation with paying high attention to gender sensitive measures to ensure more women participation. Also, GBV and SEA prevention and mitigation measures were discussed to raise the participants awareness on those issues and ensure protection to all community groups and assuming a pivotal role in coordinating and leading efforts to address and prevent GBV.

In addition, a gender analysis was carried out covering different types of project interventions to identify the challenges and propose suitable solutions to encounter these challenges and identify more gender friendly activities to encourage more women to participate. Also, considering other community groups including people with special needs to be given opportunities to participate that suit their abilities.

Moreover, UNDP has reviewed all gender mainstreaming plan and GBV and SEA policies developed by the IPs to make sure that all are well mainstreamed and supported to develop investigation guidelines with considering referral pathways for SEA related issues to support managing these cases in a well effective manner if occur to ensure protection and social justice.

FSSRP offered opportunities for women to learn new professional skills in community contracting. This help to empower them economically and promote their role in society. It provides equitable conditions for women to compete with men in bidding to win project tenders.

58. WFP Consultations – Parent Fund

Within the expansive scope of its Nutrition programme operations, WFP placed a strategic emphasis on fostering collaborative partnerships and maintaining open channels of communication with key stakeholders in the nutrition sector. The multifaceted engagement strategy was designed to ensure the effective implementation and continual improvement of nutrition-related initiatives. Integral to this approach were the regular technical consultations and engagements conducted by WFP staff with key stakeholders, a practice deeply ingrained in the broader framework of the organization's commitment to community-driven and participatory methodologies.

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At the core of these engagement efforts was the active involvement of the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MoPHP), a key governmental entity at both central and field levels. Recognizing the pivotal role of governmental institutions in shaping and implementing health and nutrition policies, WFP has established a collaborative dialogue with MoPHP to align efforts and maximize impact. This collaborative partnership extends to health offices at the Governorate and district levels, facilitating a seamless integration of efforts across different administrative tiers.

The vehicle through which these technical consultations materialize was the monthly nutrition cluster meetings. These meetings served as a platform for stakeholders to convene, share insights, and collectively address challenges and opportunities in the nutrition landscape. Operating at both national and sub-national levels, these gatherings provided a structured mechanism for information exchange, coordination of efforts, and alignment of strategies among diverse stakeholders within the nutrition sector. The inclusion of both central and field levels in these consultations ensured a comprehensive and context-specific approach, acknowledging the nuances and specificities of nutrition-related challenges at different administrative levels.

In addition to these broader consultations, WFP extended its engagement strategy to the grassroots level through community-level review meetings. At this local level, community volunteers, who serve as crucial agents of change within their respective villages, played a central role. The community-level review meetings serve a dual purpose: firstly, they provide a platform for community volunteers to share the progress of their work, and secondly, they offer an opportunity for these volunteers to provide valuable feedback on how to enhance service delivery at the village level.

The community-level review meetings, characterized by their participatory nature, exemplify WFP's commitment to community-driven development. By inviting community volunteers to actively contribute their perspectives and experiences, WFP not only fosters a sense of ownership among community members but also ensures that interventions are tailored to the specific needs and dynamics of each village. This participatory model aligns with global development frameworks that emphasize community participation and empowerment as essential components for sustainable and impactful interventions.

Drawing inspiration from the principles of community-based participatory research (CBPR), WFP recognizes that involving community members in the decision-making process enhances the relevance and effectiveness of nutrition programs. CBPR emphasizes collaboration, co-learning, and co-creation of knowledge between researchers and community members, promoting a reciprocal relationship where both parties contribute and benefit. This approach is mirrored in WFP's engagement strategy, as exemplified by the community-level review meetings.

Furthermore, WFP's commitment to engagement at the community level extends beyond the mere dissemination of information. The organization recognizes the importance of feedback mechanisms as catalysts for improvement. By actively seeking input from community volunteers, WFP gains insights into the lived experiences and challenges faced by those on the frontline of nutrition initiatives. This feedback loop not only informs future programmatic decisions but also reinforces a culture of continuous improvement and responsiveness to the evolving needs of communities.

The significance of these technical consultations, spanning from national to community levels, cannot be overstated. They represent a synergistic collaboration between governmental bodies, international organizations, and local communities—a tripartite alliance crucial for the success of nutrition programs. This collaborative approach resonates with the principles outlined in international frameworks such as

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the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the World Health Organization's Comprehensive Implementation Plan on Maternal, Infant, and Young Child Nutrition, which stress the importance of multi-stakeholder collaboration for achieving nutrition-related targets.

SBCC Social Behavior Change & Communication (SBCC)

SBCC played a pivotal role in the comprehensive strategy employed to enhance nutrition outcomes within the specified intervention period. This approach aimed to address the multifaceted aspects of nutrition, going beyond the mere provision of food and delving into the realms of social and behavioral change. The utilization of intensive SBCC activities sought to catalyze positive transformations in nutrition-related practices, ensuring a holistic impact on the target population.

Nutrition activities intricately integrated SBCC components, recognizing their instrumental role in influencing behavioral patterns related to nutrition. The overarching objectives encompassed not only the provision of specialized nutritious foods but also the imperative task of ensuring their appropriate utilization. In this context, SBCC activities were tailored to disseminate crucial information, fostering an understanding of the significance of incorporating these foods into the daily diet and maximizing their nutritional benefits.

One of the primary focal points of SBCC within the nutrition intervention was to augment service uptake among the target demographic. This involved a strategic and systematic approach to communicate the benefits of the available nutrition services, ensuring that they reached and resonated with the intended audience. The aim was to overcome barriers to access and encourage active participation in the nutrition programs, thereby optimizing the impact of the interventions.

Breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices emerged as critical elements of the SBCC strategy. Recognizing the profound influence of these practices on the overall nutrition of infants and young children, SBCC interventions were designed to promote optimal behaviors. This involved educational sessions, counseling services, and community engagement initiatives to disseminate information on the importance of breastfeeding, the timing and appropriateness of complementary feeding, and related practices that contribute to the overall well-being of mothers and children.

Throughout the implementation period, the SBCC strategy demonstrated substantial achievements in terms of its reach and impact. A notable accomplishment was the provision of counseling services to a significant number of Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWGs) and child caregivers. The figure of 376,000 individuals who received counseling services stands as a testament to the widespread dissemination of information and the individualized support provided to address nutrition-related concerns.

SBCC interventions were not merely confined to the transmission of information; rather, they embraced a participatory approach that engaged the target population actively. Drawing from established models of behavior change communication, the interventions sought to go beyond a one-size-fits-all approach. Instead, they recognized the diverse needs, contexts, and challenges faced by PLWGs and child caregivers. Tailoring communication strategies to these specific contexts ensured the relevance and effectiveness of the SBCC initiatives.

Leveraging the power of community engagement, SBCC activities fostered a sense of ownership and agency among the target population. Community leaders, influencers, and health workers played integral roles in the dissemination of key messages and the facilitation of behavior change. By enlisting the support

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of trusted figures within the community, SBCC initiatives were able to establish credibility and resonance, enhancing their potential to induce meaningful transformations in nutrition-related practices.

The success of SBCC in the nutrition intervention can be attributed to the alignment of its strategies with evidence-based approaches drawn from existing literature. These approaches underscore the significance of behavior change communication in nutritional interventions, emphasizing the need for targeted, culturally sensitive, and context-specific initiatives. Literature supports the notion that addressing nutrition challenges requires a nuanced understanding of the sociocultural dynamics that influence dietary habits and practices.

The SBCC strategy deployed within the nutrition intervention emerged as a dynamic and instrumental force in shaping positive nutrition outcomes. Its multifaceted approach, rooted in evidence-based practices and tailored to the specific needs of the target population, facilitated widespread information dissemination and behavior change. The accomplishments achieved, particularly in terms of counseling services provided to PLWGs and child caregivers, underscore the efficacy of SBCC as a catalyst for transformative change in the realm of nutrition. As a testament to its success, the SBCC strategy not only reached a substantial number of individuals but also fostered a community-driven approach, laying the groundwork for sustained improvements in nutrition practices.

Gender Mainstreaming

WFP has allocated a specific budget to advance gender mainstreaming efforts, with a primary focus on enhancing the capacity and gender sensitivity of its partner organizations, known as Cooperating Partners (CPs), while concurrently promoting gender equality and women's empowerment. This commitment is integral to WFP's broader initiatives within the Food Security and Resilience Program (FSRRP), extending its impact to all districts involved in the project.

The gender mainstreaming initiative comprises a multifaceted approach, initiating with orientation meetings held in collaboration with partners to formulate comprehensive action plans. The ensuing training sessions delve into critical subjects such as gender concepts and definitions, gender-based violence (GBV), and nuanced gender considerations. Initially, the primary emphasis is on training, subsequently branching into improvements in data collection and the development of safety measures in programming.

The budget allocation for gender mainstreaming is applicable across all WFP partners involved in nutrition activities. To provide a concise overview, 357 Community Health Volunteers (CHVs) and 101 Health Workers (HWs) underwent extensive training on nutrition and malnutrition management under the FSRRP project. This training also included a dedicated component focusing on gender-related aspects. The expected outcomes encompass an enhanced comprehension of gender and protection, more effective promotion of gender equality, increased female involvement in nutrition endeavors, and fortified collaboration among partners in the realm of gender mainstreaming.

For participants in the Food for Training (FFT) programme, gender awareness training was integrated with nutrition-sensitive training, with an additional emphasis on addressing gender-based violence in the Southern regions. WFP stipulates that partners ensure a minimum 30% representation of women in community committees, a strategy aimed at incorporating women's perspectives and needs into the design and execution of activities. Furthermore, women who undergo training receive start-up grants, fostering empowerment and augmenting their engagement within the community. To accommodate

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women with caregiving responsibilities, training centers are equipped with nurseries or childcare services, ensuring a secure environment for their children during the training sessions.

WFP consistently utilizes its screening tool for CPs, an essential prerequisite before entering into any Field Level Agreement (FLA). This tool incorporates a dedicated section specifically assessing the partner's commitment to gender equality and protection, ensuring their foundational capacity to execute activities while upholding gender equity. Deficiencies identified in this screening process trigger the formulation of improvement plans, targeting gender-related gaps and elevating the efficacy of gender mainstreaming integrated into the organization's operations. This comprehensive approach underscores WFP's steadfast commitment to integrating gender considerations at the core of its partnerships and activities.

In parallel, WFP has a dedicated Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Focal Point, assuming a pivotal role in coordinating and leading efforts to address and prevent GBV. Responsibilities include policy implementation, staff training, awareness-raising initiatives, and data collection to prevent violence. Serving as a crucial link between WFP and its partners, the GBV Focal Point advocates for GBV-related issues and supports initiatives that champion human rights and gender equity across all facets of the agency's work.

59. ICRC Stakeholder Engagement consultations – AF – FSRRP 2023-2026

59.1. Stakeholder Engagement: A Cornerstone of ICRC AF Project Success

Throughout 2023, the AF-FSRRP actively engaged stakeholders across both its animal health and apiculture support. This commitment of frequent collaboration provided a solid foundation in ensuring the smooth and successful implementation of various activities under animal health and apiculture, empowering the relevant communities and individuals. A Multi-Tiered Approach with the following key technical and project stakeholders' partners was fostered at various levels.

- **Grassroots Engagement:** Actively partnered with agro-pastoralist communities, understanding their needs, concerns, and aligning proposed interventions accordingly. This bottom-up approach ensured ICRC's efforts in resonating directly with those the programme targeted. Assessment reports and project proposals were produced accordingly.
- **Local Authorities:** Regular interactions through meetings, phone calls, and emails kept local authorities informed, prepared communities, and facilitated the movement of essential personnel and resources. Their green light was critical for project advancement.
- **Agriculture Technical Committee:** This influential ministerial body oversaw project scope, locations, and assisted in the allocation of available resources with the identified needs and community vulnerabilities. Engaging them ensured smooth import of medicines, vaccines, and equipment, even navigating challenges like Quran-burning-related import restrictions.
- **Supreme Council of Management and Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (SCMCHA):** Through joint meetings with the Technical Committee and the rest of the FSRRP partners, SCMCHA gained a comprehensive understanding of project activities and updates. This fostered collaboration and streamlined communication.
- **FSRRP Partners:** Monthly face-to-face and virtual meetings with partners like the Ministry of Agriculture, FAO, UNDP, SFD, SMEPs and GIZ kept everyone informed about progress, challenges, and geographical areas covered. This fostered collective action and problem-solving.

59.2. Specific Stakeholder Engagements Approach involved and was not limited to the following:

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- **Respective Ministry of Agriculture decision making partners at centralized offices.** Collaborative meetings, phone calls, and emails ensured seamless project execution at both national and regional levels.
- **Agro-pastoralist and Beekeepers:** Community dialogues and needs assessments ensured project interventions directly addressed their concerns and empowered them.
- **Community based Vaccinators and Red Crescent Society colleagues (mostly in the south):** Field level verifications, and their close collaboration with the target communities facilitated efficient vaccination campaigns and community outreach.
- **Ad hoc meetings with SCMCHA and the National Security and Intelligence Department through the Technical Committee:** Liaising with them ensured greenlights for safe movement of personnel

Finally, some of the more specific engagements, broken down by the components, and the stakeholder were captured in the following narrative.

59.3. Animal Health:

59.3.1 Stakeholder engagements in the animal vaccination and treatment campaign

In 2023, the animal vaccination supported by the World Bank targeted 127 districts across 14 governorates in Yemen, providing benefit to 177,499 households involved in livestock rearing while reaching over 5 million small ruminants. Additionally, 4,380 animals were also treated for different diseases or parasites. The vaccination comprised of two main phases; the initial phase completed in March/ April 2023, targeted 26 districts in four governorates (Ad Dale, Lahj, Abyan and Taiz) in the South, resulting in the vaccination of 462'000 small ruminants. The second phase, concluded in October 2023, extending to the Northern region, vaccinating 4.5 million small ruminants across 96 districts in nine governorates (Rayma, Hodeida, Hajja, Amran, Marib, Sana'a, Saada, IBB and Al Jawaf,)

A total of 34 meetings were held with diverse stakeholders to deliberate on project objectives, addressing concerns, gather suggestions for enhancing and improving vaccination campaign quality and identify any support needed or offered by each stakeholder for completing the animal vaccination campaign successfully in 2023.

59.3.1.1- ICRC Consultation with MoAI and MAIF

- Both MoAI & MAIF remain the primary stakeholder for coordinating and overseeing all the stages of the vaccination campaign in 2023.
- Commencing with the planning phase, the ICRC conducted numerous meetings with the MoAI and MAIF staff to discuss the requisites for launching the vaccination, including vaccines, items, and drugs. Prior to initiating any tendering request, the ICRC refined the final lists of items, incorporating feedback from both MoAI and MIF.
- The consultation process with both ministries focused on the area coverage between ICRC and FAO to avoid any duplication in 2023. For instance, in the initial 2024 plan, Al Beyda governorate fell under ICRC in 2023; however, after the necessary consultations, the MoAI requested FAO to cover Al Beyda governorate while ICRC to focus on Al Jawaf governorate.
- Consultations were also extended to the main branches of MAIF and MoAI in targeted governorates, aiming to identify challenges and constraints faced in delivering livestock services in their respective areas. Discussions explored how ICRC could support in improving services quality of the extension workers, including the successful launch of animal vaccination in 2023.
- Both MAIF and MoAI staff requested ICRC for upgrading their structures by proving them not only means for storing vet drugs but also essential items, as they lacked resources for extending the extension services.

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- Before initiating animal vaccination in any of the governorate, the ICRC team held one -on -one meeting with the directors of animal health in both in MoAI and MIAF. These meetings detailed the roles and responsibilities of ICRC and the ministries in launching the animal vaccination and addressed any concerns raised.
- Throughout various consultations and discussions, ICRC also requested MoAI and MAIF to facilitate the clearance process for importation as well the movement of the goods from Sana'a and Aden to desired locations. In this regard, both ministries provided very helpful cooperation as it helped ICRC to get most of the approval in a timely manner.
- More specifically, the consultations with MAIF and MoAI also aimed to agree on the operational costs for a period of 20 days vaccination in each governorate. The respective representatives from both ministries requested an increase in the operational costs for the transportation and paying daily expenses. While ICRC carefully listened to the request, they clarified its position and process for setting payments, aligning with its financial procedure adapted for supporting activities in health and other sectors.
- Several discussions with MAIF and MoAI were also held in various governorate to discuss the revised data collection forms during the animal vaccination. In 2023, the information about the women headed livestock keeper households was added along with some other important information. Despite both MAIF and MoAI shared their concern for using new forms, they agreed to use new forms provided it is approved from SCMCHA.

59.3.1.2 CRC Consultation with MoAI and MAIF for the participation of females

- During the consultation, both MAIF and MoAI expressed appreciation for ICRC's support and recognized the importance of the vaccination campaign for the livestock keepers, as livestock rearing remains an important source of income for the majority in the country. Due to the awareness of the FSRRP programme, and its importance in prioritizing participation of women on all the programmes, an increase of female vaccinators was more visible in almost all the governorates which participated.
- number of women vaccinators participated as compared to previous years due as the direct product of positive engagements outcome with the Ministry. During the implementation process, the ICRC ensured the physical participation of female staff from the MAoI/F to address any issues for the female headed livestock keeper during the animal vaccination.
- With the initiation of the CAHWs training and the deliberate targeting of female trainees, the number of female participations will go up and attract more female headed households to project activities especially from the grassroots.

59.3.1.3 Consultations with FAO and GIZ:

- Given the FAO remains an important stakeholder responsible for conducting animal vaccination in Yemen with the support of the bank, both ICRC and FAO have agreed to organize regular meetings for exchanging and sharing information regarding the animal vaccination. This collaboration aims to prevent any overlapping and to harmonize approaches in 2023 and upcoming animal vaccination.
- Additionally, ICRC also coordinated with FAO in the development of animal health strategy led by FAO. The ICRC will remain available for sharing and providing any information that could be useful to develop the strategy.
- Both ICRC and FAO also discussed and agreed to follow up closely with MoAI in the North in harmonizing the animal vaccination cycle from one year to another. This involves aligning

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approaches and method for conducting pre vaccination monitoring and post vaccination monitoring surveys.

- Both organizations have also committed to considering seroconversion rates before planning any large-scale animal vaccination in any given governorate from one year to another.
- ICRC also held meetings with GIZ to discuss and share ICRC's plan for animal vaccination in Yemen including IBB governorate.
- GIZ appreciated ICRC efforts in reaching out to them for meetings as this has helped in managing overlaps and harmonization of livestock vaccination programmes especially in Ibb through The MoAI. GIZ admitted having benefitted a lot from resource sharing in some of their vaccination campaigns through the Ministry.
- GIZ has requested ICRC to provide them with all the information regarding the management of supply chain for vet equipment and vaccines used for animal vaccination campaign. GIZ will continue to oversee Dhamar governorate for all the needs of vaccination and treatment programmes.

59.3.1.4 Consultations with SCMCHA and local authorities:

- Local authorities in Yemen are another very crucial responsible stakeholder for granting the movements of ICRC teams within the country. Furthermore, approval from local authorities is mandatory for the movement of the good, whether imported from outside Yemen or within the country.
- Since most veterinary items including vaccines and drugs are procured through international tendering, obtaining prior approval is required from local authorities before dispatching these items into Yemen. In parallel, an advance approval is also required from local authorities when importing through air cargo, including chartered flights.
- To proactively address concerns and prevent any delays or blockages by local authorities, the ICRC remained very engaged with them from the start, allowing ICRC in getting timely approval for most of the shipments.
- Despite, the authorities delayed the process of clearing a few of the vet items from the countries involved in burning the holy book Quran and warned ICRC for not issuing any approval if it is repeated in 2024. The ICRC initiated detailed discussions with local authorities, explaining the pre-existing supply chain process that started well in advance of the unfortunate events in those specific countries. While authorities granted exceptional approval in 2023 based on the justification provided by the ICRC, they warned against approving items from the same countries in 2024.
- With SCMCHA in the North, the ICRC also maintained regular coordination throughout in 2023 not only at Sana'a level but also at the subsites to avoid any delays during the actual implementation of the animal vaccination. The ICRC has been very active in responding to any queries or attending any invitation by SCMCHA regarding the FSRRP supported by WB.

59.3.1.5- Livestock keeper / communities

- Decentralized ICRC field Teams, The YRCS (in some locations especially in the south) village-based vaccinators conducted several engagement meetings during assessments with the livestock keepers in various communities to continuously understand and refine their needs and realign with the interventions the FSRRP programme offers.

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- All the collected information from various levels of engagements with beneficiaries and their local leadership, validated by the local ministry technical vaccination teams is used by the ICRC teams to develop a project proposal.
- The outcomes of the engagement meetings reviewed a lot of animal health needs ranging from feeds, endemic and epidemic diseases, water shortages, climate change and dwindling heads of small ruminants. In most cases, the problems are prioritized and see what is covered by the FSRRP programmes through the institutional (vet rehabilitation interventions and retooling the clinics) and vaccination and treatment campaign programmes as it aligns with the national strategy towards eradication of PPR and sheep/goat pox diseases.

Table 9: ICRC Consultation with SCMCHA and Local authorities:

Table 9 Details of the Awareness on the Vaccination Campaign Among the Community and the Leaders

Date	Place / City	Organization / associations / communities	No. Of participation
Feb. 23	MoAI office / Al Hodeidah	MoAI Technical committee	8
Feb. 23	MoAI Ministry Office / Sanaa	MoAI Minister and Agro Technical committee	3
Mar. 23	ICRC Office / Sanaa	Director of MoAI and Animal health responsible in MOAI Office	2
Mar. 23	Remote (Via phone)	Director of MoAI-Al Baydha, Al Jawf and Marib GOV	3
May 23	SCMCHAH Office Sanaa	SCMCHA	13
Jun. 23	ICRC office / Al Hodiedah	HOE Vet clinic	3
Jun. 23	MoAI Amran	Technical agro committee	2

59.3.2- Community animal Health Worker Programme (CAHWS)

- After halting the CAHWS training programme in 2020, the first training was resumed in Aden under the FSRRP.
- A lot of pre-training consultations with the respective Agriculture ministries in the north and south were conducted, during the planning phases.
- Lots of consultations on the number of trainees and geographical representation, kit composition, venues, costs, training content, number of females to participate in the trainings, and dates were all part of the discussions that culminated into the project proposal documentations and MoUs, which were validated by the respective ministries and ICRC before conducting the trainees.
- Acknowledging, the engagement process in the north took more than two years due to some disagreements with the Ministry system on how many days or months can the programme take to train a CAHW trainee and who will conduct the training. This accounted for more engagements meetings and deliberations than in the south, where ICRC leveraged on the existing FAO systems on CAHWS training using the Ministry as the organizer and implementer of the programme.
- As planned, in 2023, ICRC successfully implemented two community animal health worker training courses, supporting 50 CAHWS in Aden and Sana'a.

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- Besides engaging with the ministry, the ICRC were actively conducting discussions with FAO on ad hoc basis and through the monthly meetings to harmonize the training duration as well the vet kits along with the payment of other expenses. As a result, the ICRC made adjustment in the training duration to 36 days in line with the FAO recommendations as well adjusted the vet kits for all training course planned under AF-FSRRP 2023-2026.

59.3.3. Stakeholder engagements in the FSRRP Apiculture support programme

The Apiculture programme in 2023 involved the ICRC supporting 1250 beekeeping households in five governorates (areas of operation under the FSRRP). The ICRC organized numerous meetings with various stakeholder to ensure a smooth implementation of the project, avoiding any overlapping with other actors working in apiculture as well complementing each other for providing support in apiculture to further strengthen the apiculture activities.

59.3.3.1. Engagements with the beekeeping communities

The first layer of engagement with grassroots happened when our teams in various governorates involved as noted above conduct needs assessment in these various bee keeping communities to understand their challenges and needs as they pertain to be bee keeping livelihood. As articulated above, these various forms of engagements (groups meetings with bee keeping communities, key informant interviews with local authorities, one on one with some beekeepers and women headed households, interviews with local ministry extension agents) culminates in the formulation of the project proposal where the bee keeping challenges are defined, profiled and possible interventions are proposed.

These proposals pass through a series of sub delegation, technical, and coordination approval before implementation to validate the field level ideas from the beekeepers and possible solutions in line with the objectives and goals of the FSRRP programme. As it applied to all the bee keeping projects, higher level engagement processes continue at the levels of the governorate and central level discussions to discuss and validate the field level proposals from the beekeepers. Through these progressive engagements and discussions, various MoUs are drafted to include various information such as final names and/or selection list of villages, proposed dates of the commencement of the programme, implementation plans, venues for training and appropriate time for bee keeping distribution, validation of the training materials, the size of the kit and validation of quality, etc., defining roles and responsibilities and activity deadlines, payments, etc.,

59.3.3.2. MoAI / MAIF – technical committee

- MoAI / MAIF and the technical committee remain the primary stakeholder responsible for ensuring the minimum standard of the apiculture activities implemented by any actor in the country. ICRC teams in Sana'a and Aden led the discussions with the respective staff member of MoAI / MAIF in Sana'a and Aden offices before commencing any apiculture activity in 2023.
- Discussions were also extended to the governorate level with the aim of addressing the challenges faced by MoAI/MAIF in improving beekeeping activities in their areas and the support provided by other actors. Likewise, the focus of the discussions was also to understand the problems / constraints faced by beekeeping communities and how ICRC can support beekeeping households in resuming or extending their beekeeping practices.
- MoAI shared the new regulations restricting the movement of beehives from one governorate to another given the bees are sensitive to changes in their environment. While moving hives causes stress to the bees, and stress can negatively impact their health and productivity, ICRC requested MoAI not to impose this restriction in 2023. The reason being that most beekeeping associations in the country still have limited capacity to produce beehives, and the new regulations could result in the unavailability of beehives in certain governorates. MoAI agreed to grant an exception to

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ICRC in 2023 on the condition of enhancing the capacity of beekeeping associations during that year to mitigate the impact of the restriction in 2024.

- During the discussions, ICRC reached an agreement with the technical committee of MoAI/MAIF on the process and steps to follow for the implementation of beekeeping support, including defining areas and making necessary arrangements before starting the activity.
- Both ministries have been involved in the process of finalizing the criteria and methodology for the initial identification of the beekeeping households in the targeted areas of the intervention.
- ICRC, MoAI and MAIF agreed to engage staff from technical committee and local beekeeping association in the initial identification, as they possess good knowledge of the households engaged in beekeeping practices. However, a subsequent verification exercise to be carried out either by ICRC or mobilizing TPMA and only households meeting the criteria will be selected for beekeeping support.
- In terms of data collection, the ICRC also agreed with MoAI and MAIF to use a specific questionnaire for conducting baseline surveys before delivering any assistance. Likewise, agreements were also reached with both MAIF and MoAI to rely on beekeeping association in monitoring and follow-up of the activities, alongside ICRC staff
- The technical committee shared the problems of traditional beekeeping practices by beekeeping communities resulting in low productivity of honey for the majority of beekeepers. Consequently, there is a need to improve the knowledge of beekeeping households by providing them training and linking them with beekeeping associations for improving their knowledge on advance practices.
- The technical committee also highlighted the importance of supporting beekeeping associations with modern equipment as they are facing financial limitation in buying such equipment. Providing equipment to beekeeping associations and linking them with beekeeping households can significantly impact beekeeping practices in their respective areas.
- Furthermore, the beekeeping association also highlighted that the majority of the beekeeper communities often face problems in finding suitable markets or buyers for selling their honey. Thus, additional efforts are required by ICRC and other actors in linking beekeeping communities with key market players and continue working on value chain development for honey production.
- The technical committee appreciated the ICRC approach of providing one week training to beekeeping households prior to provide with them beekeeping support and using the official training manual validated by both MoAI and MAIF
- The ICRC had detail discussions with the MoAI/MAIF to agree on the content of the beekeeping kits and quantities of beehives and to adjust / adapt anything in 2023 programme.

59.3.3.3 Beekeeping associations

- Beekeeping associations play a key role in improving beekeeping practices across the country. Several meetings have been held with numerous beekeeping associations across the country to comprehensively understand the scope of the support they provide to beekeeping communities and assessing their current capacities and identify any limitations they may face in extending support to beekeeping communities in their respective areas.
- The meetings were also aimed to communicate ICRC's plans for supporting apiculture in Yemen and emphasize the crucial role the association can play key role in complementing the activities for the betterment of apiculture in Yemen. Likewise, the support from functional beekeeping associations will also be indispensable in the implementation of beekeeping project, especially, when targeting individual beekeeping households. The associations possess valuable knowledge

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about households engaged in beekeeping activities, identifying those in need of support to either resume or extend their beekeeping activities due to resource limitations.

- Undoubtedly, the support the beekeeping associations has been instrumental for ICRC in identifying potential households for beekeeping support, aligning with the criteria agreed upon by all stakeholders including MoAI, MAIF, ICRC and beekeeping associations.
- Beekeeping associations shared challenges resulting from the protracted conflict, highlighting their inability to procure modern beekeeping equipment due to limited capacities. Consequently, they expressed the need for support from ICRC or other organizations to equip them with new tools and technology.
- ICRC shared its plan of supporting beekeeping associations under the FSRRP and the rationale of linking beekeeping households with the beekeeping associations for developing the value chain in the coming years. Furthermore, the support from the beekeeping associations will also be vital for the sustainability of the support provided to the beekeepers by ICRC under the FSRRP.
- A few of the meetings were also held with the beekeeping associations in Saad’a, Sana’a, Taiz and Aden to assess their capacities in providing beehives to 1250 households in 2023. While the initial meeting provided ICRC with valuable insight of their capacities, the information was shared with logistics for further follow up and contracting to procure the required beehives.
- The discussions with beekeeping associations also resulted in their engaging in monitoring and helping the selected beekeeping households during the distribution of beehives.

59.3.3.4 Other Actors (SFD, SEMP, UNDP)

- SFD remains an important stakeholder in providing support in apiculture under the FSRRP together with ICRC. Following the ISM in February, it was decided to organize a regular exchange between ICRC and SFD to share the plans for avoiding any overlapping as well extending effort in harmonizing approaches. During the course of 2023, xxx meetings were held directly with SFD to share the plans by both partners as well the updated progress of assisting the beekeeping households.
- With SEMP and UNDP, the ICRC also discussed how ICRC can link its beneficiaries to their value chain development programme as it would be vital for the assisted beekeeper to continue learning new practices and expose them to key market players for selling their honey for a meaningful impact of the beekeeping on their household economy.

Table 10: Stakeholder Engagement Apiculture support 2023

Table 10 Stakeholder Engagement Apiculture Support 2023

Number of stakeholder engagements Apiculture support		
#	stakeholders	# meetings
1	MoAI / MAIF, Technical committee	26
2	Beekeeping associations	17
3	Local authorities	7
4	Other org (FAO, UNDP, SEMP, SFD , GIZ)	6

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59.4-Outcomes and Impact of the Stakeholder Engagement to the bee keeping and livestock programmes

- **Successful Vaccination Campaign:** Timely engagement with stakeholders like the Technical Committee and local authorities facilitated import clearances, community preparedness, and ultimately, a successful vaccination campaign.
- **Empowered Communities:** Beekeeping initiatives were informed by community needs and implemented with their active participation, leading to increased beehive ownership and honey production.
- **Stronger Partnerships:** Regular communication and collaboration with all stakeholders fostered trust, transparency, and a shared sense of ownership, leading to a more impactful project.

59.4.1 Moving Forward with the 2024 stakeholder engagement plan for both livestock and vaccination campaign

ICRC is committed to continuously strengthening stakeholder engagement efforts, and leverage on the lessons learned to:

- **Deepen community engagement:** Ensure their voices are heard and their needs are met at every stage.
- **Enhance inter-departmental collaboration:** Foster seamless communication and information flow across all relevant ministries and agencies.
- **Proactive communication:** Regularly share project updates, challenges, and successes with all stakeholders to maintain their active involvement.
- **By prioritizing stakeholder engagement, we can ensure the AF project continues to deliver lasting benefits for the targeted communities.** Through continued collaboration, a healthier, more prosperous future for all can be fostered with strong accountability to the benefitting communities.

59.5 ESMP Engagements and consultations linked to the livestock and bee keeping programmes

In relation to the environmental and social aspect, the ICRC identified 14 stakeholders who played critical roles in contributing to the success of the vaccination campaign. These stakeholders included beneficiaries from the community who worked in the branch offices of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI), the staff members, veterinarians, professors, students from the university's Agriculture College, and researchers in the livestock departments. Through remote phone interviews conducted via ICRC community engagement center, they actively sought their input and perspectives.

Each stakeholder group brought unique perspectives, expertise, and experiences that significantly contributed to the design, implementation, and monitoring of the campaign. By engaging beneficiaries, the ICRC aimed to gain insights into their awareness and perception of the upcoming vaccination campaign, as well as their expectations and concerns. The involvement of MoAI branch office staff ensured that their local knowledge and insights were taken into account during decision-making processes. Additionally, the expertise of veterinarians, professors, students, and researchers in livestock health and management was invaluable for enhancing the campaign's effectiveness and efficiency.

59.5.1. Awareness and Perception

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The interviews conducted with stakeholders provided valuable insights regarding their awareness of the vaccination campaign and its objectives. All the interviewees confirmed that they were aware of the campaign and its objectives.

When asked about their initial thoughts and expectations regarding the campaign, stakeholders expressed their views as summarized in the following table:

Table 11 The Respondents Initial Thoughts Regarding the Vaccination Campaign

No.	What are your initial thoughts or expectations regarding the campaign?
1	The campaign is expected to reduce the spread of diseases and have a significant impact in the field, acting as a major rescue operation for livestock.
2	Effective coordination with citizens and affected areas is crucial for the campaign's success, particularly in reaching remote areas.
3	Stakeholders anticipate that the campaign will benefit farmers by improving animal health and increasing their income through a rise in livestock numbers.
4	Stakeholders mentioned that some livestock breeders face economic constraints that prevent them from purchasing vaccines. Therefore, the campaign should be strategically planned to target areas at risk of specific diseases or to control their spread.

Based on the stakeholders' responses, it was evident that there was a shared understanding of the importance of the vaccination campaign in preventing disease spread, preserving livestock health, and improving economic outcomes for farmers.

59.5.2. Stakeholder Inclusion

Based on the responses provided, it appears that 79% of interviewees believe that the vaccination campaign is reaching all livestock owners equally. However, there are also concerns and suggestions raised regarding specific groups or communities that may require special attention or additional outreach efforts. These include:

1. Communities with misinformation or rumors regarding the negative effects of vaccination on animals.
2. Remote areas with limited access to vaccination centers due to distance and economic conditions.
3. Young and poor livestock owners, including women from impoverished households, who need to be considered in vaccination campaigns.
4. Bedouin communities and rural areas with high animal density.
5. Communities with low awareness of the importance of vaccination, particularly in remote areas with significant livestock populations.

The below table summarizes the respondents' opinions on the standards for selecting areas for the vaccination campaign implementation.

Table 12 Respondents' Opinion on Criteria for Selecting Areas for the Vaccination Campaign

Criteria	Opinion
Livestock concentration	Areas known for livestock rearing should be prioritized.
Disease prevalence	Areas with a high risk of livestock diseases should be considered.

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Accessibility	Proximity to main and secondary roads for easy access is important.
Community engagement	Collaboration with cooperative local leaders is crucial for success.
Women livestock rearers	Inclusion of women livestock rearers from impoverished families is vital.
Misinformation	Special attention is needed for communities with misinformation concerns.
Remote areas	Remote areas with economic constraints should receive additional outreach.

Regarding the timing, duration, and location of the campaign activities, no specific suggestions or concerns were mentioned in the provided responses.

59.5.3. ICRC’s ESMP Engagement

During the campaign, it is important to consider the environment, cultural and social factors to ensure effective engagement with the community. The respondents emphasized that the field team consists of individuals from the same area who are familiar with the local customs and traditions. It is crucial to respect the community's values and ethics, approach the campaign with humility, and avoid any actions that may embarrass or burden the community. Awareness should be delivered in a respectful manner, taking into account the language, dialect, and cultural understanding of the community. Additionally, it is recommended to involve women alongside men in awareness and vaccination efforts.

In terms of potential risks and challenges, the respondents suggest the following measures can be taken to mitigate potentials risk and challenges:

1. Obtain prior permissions and clearances for the campaign.
2. Gather comprehensive information about the campaign area.
3. Prepare all necessary campaign supplies in advance.
4. Secure cooperation from local authorities and leaders.
5. Consider having a local guide accompany the campaign team.
6. Determine if the campaign requires centralized gathering points or door-to-door visits.
7. Address any logistical requirements to ensure smooth implementation of the campaign.

59.5.4. Veterinary Clinic and Apiary Unit

For the Veterinary Clinic and Apiary Unit project, stakeholder engagement has been a priority for the ICRC, starting from the headquarters of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI) and extending to the site level. The ICRC has conducted extensive and thorough stakeholder engagement activities involving a diverse group of stakeholders who play critical roles in the success of the project. Each stakeholder group brings unique perspectives, expertise, and experiences that significantly contribute to the design, implementation, and monitoring of the project.

By involving stakeholders at both the national and community levels in the consultation process, the ICRC initiated numerous meetings with the concerned ministry and other key leaders involved in the project, as shown in Table (13), below.

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Table 13 Details of the Awareness Among the Stakeholders

Date	Place / City	Organization/ associations / communities	No. Of participation	
			Male	Female ^[1]
Nov. 22	MoAI office / Sanaa	Agro Technical Committee	6	-
Dec. 22	ICRC Office / Sanaa	Al-Huyam Beekeeping Association	2	-
Feb. 23	ICRC Office / Sanaa	Agro technical committee and Beekeeping Association	4	-
Feb. 23	MoAI office / Sanaa	Agro specialists	6	-
Feb. 23	MoAI office / Sanaa	MoAI Minister	1	-
Feb. 23	ICRC Office / Ibb	MoAI Managers	3	-
Feb. 23	Beekeepers's association in Fara Alodain district / Ibb	Beekeepers' association	17	-
Feb. 23	ICRC Office / Sanaa	Director of MoAI - Sanaa Gov	1	-
Feb. 23	ICRC Office / Hodeida	Veterinary Office	5	-
Feb. 23	ICRC Office / Sanaa	Animal health responsible in MOAI SAN office	2	-
Apr. 23	TDA Office / Hodeida	Tehama Development Authority	4	-
May 23	ICRC Office / Hodeida	Veterinary Office	4	-
Oct. 23	KHTAI Office / Taiz	Al Khayami Agriculture Institute (KHTAI)	4	-

ICRC has conducted stakeholder engagement activities to actively seek the input and perspectives of these stakeholders as mentioned in Table (13), above. The purpose of these engagements has been to understand their interests, concerns, and expectations regarding the installation of the solar system and rehabilitation works for the veterinary clinic and apiary unit. The ICRC has also sought their expertise in livestock health, agricultural practices, and local regulations to optimize the project's design and implementation. The discussions covered a range of topics, including:

- Livestock health and welfare
- Beekeeping practices and requirements
- Facility design and infrastructure improvements
- Compliance with local regulations and standards
- Training and capacity-building needs
- Environmental considerations

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The interviews conducted with stakeholders yielded valuable insights into their awareness of the project and its objectives. All interviewees confirmed that they were well-informed about the project and its goals. When stakeholders were asked to share their initial thoughts and expectations regarding the project, their responses can be summarized in Table (14), below:

Table 14 The Respondents Initial thoughts Regarding the Project

No.	What are your initial thoughts or expectations regarding the project?
1	Stakeholders anticipate that the rehabilitation works will enhance the functionality and efficiency of the veterinary clinic and apiary unit, providing improved facilities for animal care and treatment.
2	The project is seen as an opportunity to optimize resources and improve the working environment for veterinary staff, ensuring their comfort, safety, and productivity.
3	The project will address the challenges they face with damaged storage facilities and provide them with better conditions for honey production.
4	They anticipate that the project will have positive ripple effects on the overall community, such as job creation and improved access to veterinary services.
5	Their expectation is that the project will help revive the livestock and beekeeping sectors, which are vital for our local economy.

Based on the stakeholders' responses, it is evident that there is a shared understanding of the significance of the Veterinary Clinic and Apiary Unit project in addressing the challenges faced by community livestock owners and beekeepers due to the protracted conflict in Yemen.

Furthermore, stakeholders emphasize the importance of effective coordination and communication throughout the project implementation process. This is essential to minimize disruptions to ongoing operations during the rehabilitation works, enabling livestock breeders and beekeepers to continue their activities without hindrance. Regarding the timing and duration of the project activities, no specific suggestions or concerns were mentioned in the provided responses.

59.6. ICRC Consultation Meeting with the Key Staff of Sa'ada Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation - Nov. 2023

The objective of the consultation meeting was to gather valuable input and insights from the key staff of Sa'ada Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation regarding the rehabilitation project for the Apiary unit. The meeting aimed to engage the key stakeholders in discussions about the project's goals, challenges, and potential opportunities. Additionally, it sought to foster collaboration and ensure that the perspectives of the key staff members were considered in the project planning and implementation process.

The consultation meeting included the participation of key staff members from the Sa'ada Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation who held relevant positions and had expertise in the field of apiculture. This included the Secretary of the Agriculture Office, Director of Prevention, and Technical Director of the Agriculture Office. Their knowledge and experience contributed to a comprehensive and well-informed discussion during the meeting.

The desired outcomes of the consultation meeting were to:

- Gain insights and feedback from the key staff regarding the then-current state of the Apiary unit, including its strengths, weaknesses, and opportunities for improvement.

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- Identify specific challenges and constraints faced by the Apiary unit that needed to be addressed during the rehabilitation project.
- Discuss potential strategies, interventions, and best practices to enhance the productivity, sustainability, and profitability of the Apiary unit.
- Establish a shared understanding and consensus on the objectives, scope, and expected outcomes of the rehabilitation project.

During the meeting, the participants were encouraged to raise their needs, concerns, priorities, suggestions, and challenges. The floor was opened for them to express any initial questions or concerns about the project. The potential social, economic, and environmental impact of the Apiary project on the community was also discussed. The ICRC's Grievance and Feedback Mechanism (GM) was introduced, providing the participants with a toll-free phone number, WhatsApp, or email to obtain information, provide feedback, or raise grievances about project activities. The ICRC GRM materials were distributed as well. The participants expressed their gratitude for the ICRC's support in improving the community's livelihoods and building local capacity.



Figure 18 Consultation Meeting with the Sa'ada MoAI

Cover photograph: © ICRC Yemen

59.7. ICRC Consultation Meeting with the Key Staff of Hodeida TDA - Dec. 2023

The session took place on the 11th of December at the vet clinic premises. There was a total of six attendees, that includes Director of the vet clinic, Drivers in the Vaccination campaign, Vet Technicians, Vaccination campaign supervisor, and Senior Vet Technician.

During the session, ICRC and stakeholders discussed various aspects of the Vet clinic rehabilitation project and the vaccination campaign. The discussion covered objectives, services, and the potential benefits that both initiatives can bring to the community. Attendees actively participated, sharing valuable insights and raising relevant questions and concerns. The key points discussed are summarized below:

- The project had a significant positive impact on the community.
- The vaccination campaign demonstrated a standalone impact, as evidenced by a decrease in calls for Smallpox and plague outbreaks in the areas where the campaign took place, compared to an increase in the same calls in non-targeted areas.
- The vaccination campaign also contributed to the elimination and control of diseases that were planned to be addressed in 2023.
- No negative environmental consequences were identified for the project.
- The project's impact is crucial for every household in the rural areas of Hodeida and Raymah, as livestock ownership is prevalent.

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- There is currently no alternative available for livestock keepers to receive veterinary services, except for the TDA vet clinic, which provides a more affordable option compared to private veterinarian services.
- The vaccination campaign saved herds from several diseases.
- The Vet clinic, unlike the TDA vet lab, is considered a landmark in the city and has been functioning for over 50 years. It is conveniently located in the city center for the benefit of the local community. Therefore, directing the rehabilitation and support from ICRC to the Vet clinic would have had a greater impact.



Figure 19 Consultation Meeting with the Hodeida TDA

Cover photograph: © ICRC Yemen

VII. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE AND CONSULTATION STRATEGY

60. The strategy for information disclosure and consultation will depend on the local context (including the changing situation of COVID-19). Regardless, all activities will be inclusive and culturally sensitive so that vulnerable groups can meaningfully participate in and avail of project benefits while avoiding unnecessary risks. Likewise, stakeholder engagements will be culturally sensitive in nature, ensuring that both men and women are enabled to share their views in a safe environment. Information will be delivered in a meaningful, timely, and accessible way for all affected stakeholders (e.g. use of local language or images in the instance of high illiteracy). Information disclosure and consultation may include a blend of household outreach activities, focus group discussions, telecommunications (e.g. radios, phones), and/or the use of verbal communication and pictures. Country-wide awareness campaigns for some of the project activities (e.g. nutritional information) may be established, but

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area-specific communications and awareness-raising consultations will still be the gold standard for effective outreach.

Table 15 illustrates the proposed common UN Strategy for Information Disclosure and Consultation.

Table 15 Proposed Common UN Strategy for Information Disclosure and Consultation

Sub-Project phase	List of information to be disclosed	Methods	Target group(s)	Responsibility
Project Identification, Screening and Assessment	Project concept, E&S principles and obligations, documents, Consultation process. ESMP document includes area, target group, estimated cost, GRM, ES & OHS risks management and mitigation plans. GBV/ SEA/ gender mitigation/ prevention plan.	Participatory methods, door to door/social distance meetings, public consultations, documentation Awareness sessions/ training for Gender/ GBV and SH, GRM and complaint' channels/ confidentiality and anonymity complaints Information leaflets and brochures; and meetings, including with vulnerable groups while making appropriate adjustments to formats in order to take into account the need for social distancing.	Affected groups and interested groups: men, women, youth, elderly, people with disability, disadvantage groups, migrant and IDP people Affected people, marginalized and women groups, and community committee	WFP through Cooperating Partners (CPs), FAO and UNDP through Implementing Partners (IPs) WFP through CPs, FAO and UNDP with IPs and Safeguard and Gender specialists
Implementation and Monitoring	Updated on implementation of subproject, SEA and GBV preventions, GRM types and closure, accidents and LMP, environmental and mitigations, qualitative impact indicators The social distancing and communication strategy.	Field visits/ FGD public and Community Consultations Consultations/ FGD, daily meeting/ field visits, GRM cases and accidents' reports and updates GRM/ incidents, GBV and SH prevention/ referral pathways and daily monthly/ biweekly reports Dissemination of hard copies at designated public locations; Information leaflets and brochures; separate focus group meetings with vulnerable groups, while making appropriate	Affected/ disadvantaged target groups, community committee Affected and groups and community committee, injured and complained people Community committees, and GBV and SH survivors	FAO, WFP, CP monitors and Third Party Monitors, UNDP FAO , WFP through CPs, UNDP with IPs and Safeguard specialists FAO,, WFP CPs, UNDP, IPs, gender and safeguards specialist

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Sub-Project phase	List of information to be disclosed	Methods	Target group(s)	Responsibility
		adjustments to consultation formats to take into account the need for social distancing.		
Evaluation and close	M&E Spot-Checks where accessible; Third Party Monitoring Report, documentations	Focus group discussions with beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries	Affected, interested and disadvantaged persons, non-beneficiaries, and local government	FAO, WFP, CPs and TPM, UNDP with IPs and hired TPM.

Table 16 below illustrate UNDP proposed Strategy for Information Disclosed and Consultation.

Table 16 The Illustrate UNDP Proposed Strategy for Information Disclosed and Consultation

Sub-Project phase	List of information to be disclosed	Methods	Target group	Responsibility
Project Identification, Screening and Assessment	Project concept, E&S principles and obligations, documents, Consultation process. ESMP 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 and IDP people	UNDP through IPs
		Awareness sessions/ training for Gender/ GBV and SH, GM and complaint' channels/ confidentiality and anonymity complaints Information leaflets and brochures; and meetings, including with vulnerable groups while making appropriate adjustments to formats in order to take into account the need for social distancing.	Affected people, marginalized and women groups, and community committee	UNDP and IPs and Safeguard and Gender specialists
Implementation and Monitoring	Updated on implementation of subproject, SEA and GBV preventions, GM types and closure, accidents and LMP, environmental and mitigations, qualitative impact indicators The social distancing and communication strategy.	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 and groups and community committee, injured and complained people	UNDP with IPs Safeguard specialists
		GM/ incidents, GBV and SH prevention/ referral pathways and daily monthly/ biweekly reports Dissemination of hard copies at designated public locations; Information leaflets and brochures; separate focus group meetings with vulnerable groups, while making appropriate adjustments to consultation formats to take into account the need for social distancing.	Community committees, and GBV and SH survivors	UNDP, IPs, gender and safeguard specialist
Evaluation and close	M&E Spot-Checks where accessible; Third Party Monitoring	FGD with beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries	Affected, interested/disadvantages and non-beneficiaries, and local government	UNDP with hired TPM and IPs

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	Report, documentations			
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61. Table 17 below provides an overview of the ICRC's proposed strategy for information disclosure and consultation during the different stages of the project.

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Table 17 The ICRC's Proposed Strategy for Information Disclosure and Consultation During the Different Stages of the Project

Sub-Project phase	Indicative Topics of Engagement	Indicative Information Disclosure and Engagement Methods	Target group	Responsibility
Project Identification, Screening and Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project activities, eligibility criteria, project processes, timing, implementation arrangements - Protection from SEA, COVID-19 risks, other potential risks to community members - Stakeholder engagement plan and grievance mechanism - Labor risks (including basic OHS risks and mitigation measures for community workers and landmine risks and procedures) - Potential barriers to access to consultations/access to benefits, preferences for consultation and delivery modalities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community meetings - Small gatherings/focus group discussions - Participatory needs assessment - Social media - Banners / flyers -- Through community leaders/committees 	<p>Affected groups and interested groups: men, women, youth, elderly, people with disability, disadvantage groups, migrant and IDP people</p> <p>Affected people, disadvantaged, marginalized and vulnerable groups</p>	ICRC
Implementation and Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project progress - Protection from SEA, COVID-19 risks, other potential risks to community members - Grievance mechanism - Satisfaction with/perception of project assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community meetings - Small gatherings/focus group discussions - Social media - SMS - Banners/flyers - Through community leaders/committees - Monitoring/perception surveys - Grievance/feedback mechanism 	Affected/ disadvantaged target groups, community committees	ICRC
Evaluation and close	M&E Spot-Checks where accessible; Third Party Monitoring Report, documentations	FGD with beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries	Affected, interested/disadvantages and non-beneficiaries, and local government	ICRC with TPM

62. As stakeholder engagement is an ongoing process, information disclosure must also be an ongoing process. FAO, UNDP, ICRC, WFP, and their local implementing partners will conduct consultations with the community members and other concerned stakeholders before and during project implementation; likewise, information must be disclosed on a rolling basis, as changes are made throughout the project's lifetime. In addition, preliminary consultations will be conducted during the preparation of the ESMF, subsequent ESMPs, and safeguards documents like the LMP and RPF. The draft and final versions of the ESMF/ESMPs, SEP, LMP, and RPF must be disclosed in both English and local language prior to any formal consultations on the document under discussion. Furthermore, for nutrition activities, community health workers will be involved in the dissemination of nutrition education for all community members and will remain involved throughout the programme. For entrepreneurial interventions, WFP and its cooperating partners will continue to conduct community consultations to identify vocational training courses of high demand in the local market.

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- 63. Reporting back to stakeholders:** Stakeholders will be kept informed as the project develops, especially regarding activities which require specific health and safety procedures and taking COVID-19 into consideration. Reports back to stakeholders must cover summaries of the project's safeguards performance and overall implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan and project-level grievance redress mechanism.
- 64. Finalizing the strategy:** Once project preparation is complete, the final SEP can be prepared to include details on which methods of communication and engagement technologies will be used for the project. Studies conducted in support of the project design (e.g. background reports, annexes, safeguards documents, etc.) will inform the final engagement strategy, whether that be the production of communication materials, including local radio content, and/or traditional information sharing channels for effective information sharing with communities pre, during and post spraying and documentation.

VIII. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS & BUDGET

- 65.** The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) will be the implementing entities responsible for the project activities. FAO will work closely with the Social Fund for Development (SFD), Public Works Project (PWP), and the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MAI) to ensure smooth implementation and widespread, on-ground coverage. The project will have a Project Coordination Unit (PCU) based in Sana'a with staff and resources, including one Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist, to support the management of the project's environmental and social risks. Technical staff will be deployed in the Aden sub-office and other decentralized hubs to ensure day-to-day management of the project, including all fiduciary, environmental, and social aspects, as well as monitoring and reporting. The lead safeguards specialist in the PCU will coordinate closely with the Regional Project Coordination Units (RPCU's) to provide support throughout project implementation, particularly for reporting requirements. The structure builds on the experience gained with previous grants implemented by FAO in the country. FAO's team in Sana'a will also be backstopped by a dedicated team of technical experts at Regional (Cairo) and Headquarters (Rome) level, in line with the Level 3 fast-track procedures established due to the emergency situation in Yemen.
- 66.** WFP has been present in Yemen since 1967. The country office is based in Sana'a, with area offices in Aden, Hodeidah, Ibb, Sana'a and Sa'ada. Sub-offices are established in Mukalla, Turbah, Mareb, Mokha and Hajjah. WFP Yemen currently employs 888 staff, out of which over 850 in country. WFP will work closely with the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MoPHP), the Ministry of Education (MoE) and the Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training (MTEVT). Moreover, for the purposes of safeguards staffing, WFP will hire a project-level safeguards specialist and supporting staff (e.g., OHS specialist), as detailed in the ESCP, to ensure (i) screening of subprojects; and (ii) regular monitoring and reporting.
- 67.** WFP will support nutrition-related activities under component 3 of this project, as it is currently implementing its nutrition programme in line with national protocols and in close collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MOPHP) and nutrition cluster partners concerned with severe acute malnutrition, including UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO). Implementation will be supported by Ministry of Health and local and international NGOs, including

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Abs Development Organization for Women and Child (ADO), Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Building Foundation for Development (BFD), Field Medical Foundation (FMF), Humanitarian Aid and Development (HAD), Islamic Relief Yemen (IRY), Medical Mercy Foundation (MMF), Save the Children International (SCI), Society for Humanitarian Solidarity (SHS), SOUL for Development, Vision Hope International (VHI), and Yemen Family Care Association (YFCA). The NGOs and INGOs will depend on the finalization of the targeted districts for the FFT interventions component. The preventative nutrition programme is implemented solely by national and international NGOs, while around 40% of the curative programme is implemented by I/NGOs and the MOPHP implements the remainder. Nutrition activities are implemented nation-wide across all governorates, provided there is access. For activities pertaining to women's entrepreneurship, WFP will work with national NGO partners and provide Food for Training to food-insecure women, targeting in particular those who are heading their households in rural communities. The specific NGOs will be identified at a later stage, during the community consultations after the project areas have been finalized. Governorates tentatively flagged for implementation include Lahj, Hadamaout, Hajjah Amran, Sana'a and Ibb, however these will be confirmed after further consultation.

- 68.** UNDP will be responsible of the implementation of the component 1 and part of community's capacity building (targeting women & Youth), in collaboration with SFD, PWP and SMEP. UNDP will have a dedicated and experienced project team based in Sana'a, including three national safeguard officers (Social/ environmental/OHS) and one international safeguard specialist, and also supported by international specialists in M&E, and Adaptive Management. Also 1-2 safeguard staff will be recruited in Aden and other sub-regional offices to support the safeguard team in Sana'a. The project will have support from the regional hub and from experts in New York. Additional Procurement support is provided from Malaysia. The structure builds on the experience with previous WB grants implemented by UNDP in the country.
- 69.** The ICRC will be responsible for implementation of livestock and animal health activities under Component 2, as well as for institutional capacity building activities (including in the bee-keeping sector) under Component 4. ICRC will establish/maintain its team of qualified staff, both in-country and regional/global experts, including staff with expertise in resilience and livelihoods interventions, nutrition, accountability to affected populations (incl. gender and GBV) and environmental safeguards, to implement the Project and to support the management of E&S risks and impacts.
- 70.** Stakeholder engagement under Component 1 will be conducted by a blend of UNDP, WFP SFD, PWP and SMEPs (implementing partners), based on the specific intervention – be that initial targeting and site selection, or rollout of the cash-for-work activities, or safeguards sensitization training. The stakeholder engagement activities will be documented through quarterly progress reports, to be shared with the World Bank. It is important to mention that the UNDP have the qualified safeguard experts who would be directly responsible for the updating/implementation of the SEP. For Component 2, FAO will take the lead in stakeholder engagement for its activities, with support from the Small and Micro-Enterprises Promotion Services Agency (SMEPS, an SFD subsidiary) for the second intervention package. ICRC will be responsible for stakeholder engagement for the activities it will be implementing. Component 3 will be technically led by FAO and WFP, and Component 4 will be led by FAO and UNDP with collaboration from other UN Agencies as well as with IFPRI and ICARDA; and ICRC will be responsible for stakeholder engagement for the activities it is implementing under Comp 4.
- 71.** The project will be implemented in areas which are accessible and where the project recovery and development interventions can be implemented, building upon the project areas selected for the

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PWP, SMEPS are the key local partners in implementing the ongoing Yemen Emergency Crisis Response Project (YECRP) and would lead implementation of Component 1. Meanwhile, the SFD subsidiary, SMEP, would contribute to the value chain development of Component 2. The selection of national institutions for these roles will contribute to building national capacity for community-based interventions.

- 73. Social Fund for Development:** The SFD is a non-profit organization established in 1997 to contribute to achieve and align its programs with the goals of the national social and economic Development Plans for Poverty Reduction (DPPRs). It is currently in Phase IV of its operations. The SFD supports development opportunities by: (i) improving access to basic services; (ii) enhancing economic opportunities and reducing the vulnerability of the poor; and (iii) building national capacity, including local authorities and community structures. The SFD is committed to applying the best international and local practices, policies, and piloted approaches and sharing lessons-learned with other development players. SFD has extensive experience with cash-for-work programming and a longstanding relationship with FAO UNDP and WB. The organization has reach within all districts and has served as an implementation partner for past and present FAO/ UNDP/World Bank projects (e.g., SAPREP, Desert Locust Project and YECRP). It's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system, developed in 2002, facilitates accountability and transparency of all projects for which the SFD is involved. The system relies on a blend of the Management Information System (MIS), field visit project surveys, evaluation surveys, and external databases (e.g., census data, national surveys). This project marks an opportunity for SFD, UNDP and FAO to continue their collaboration, particularly under components one and two.
- 74. Public Works Project:** The PWP was established in 1996 to deliver basic infrastructure services with well-defined, transparent procedures. Its main objectives are to: (i) create job opportunities for skilled and unskilled labourers; (ii) provide infrastructure service projects for poor and deprived communities; (iii) improve economic and environmental conditions of the poor; (iv) develop the local contracting and consulting industry; and (v) enhance community participation in the development process. Work is done through regular contracting, community contracting, and cash-for-work programming. Like the SFD, the PWP has nation-wide reach, with operations in every district. Its staff include specialists in M&E/quality control, engineering, environmental and social safeguards, procurement, and finance (to name just a few). The PWP prioritizes engagement with the most deprived areas, where illiteracy rates are high and opportunity for education is low (particularly for women). It coordinates closely with line ministries and offices across the country. The management is committed to transparency and equitability and has an MIS which covers all projects in which the PWP is involved. The PWP has worked on projects with other United Nations entities (e.g., UNOPs, UNESCO) and have supported World Bank projects. The UNDP will collaborate with PWP on activities under Component 1.
- 75. Small Micro Enterprise Promotion Service:** SMEPS has experience and knowledge in private sector and technical assistance to the value chain development activities. The management unit in SMEPS central office in Sana'a will provide overall management and support to the project, while the branch offices will implement the field activities, provide support and coordination for the project activities. Each branch consists of branch manager, programs & projects unit which includes Communications & Advocacy, Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) and Procurement Unit, Finance Unit and Administrative Services which includes (IT and Human Resources & Administrative Affaires) which are responsible for the implementation and monitoring of all activities in the field.

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SMEPS is well known for its skilled and well-experienced staff and work closely with UNDP in component 1.

IX. GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

76. The main objective of a Grievance Mechanism (GM) is to assist to resolve complaints and grievances in a timely, effective and efficient manner that satisfies all parties involved. Specifically, it provides a transparent and credible process for fair, effective and lasting outcomes. It also builds trust and cooperation as an integral component of broader community consultation that facilitates corrective actions. Overall, the GM:

- Provides affected people with avenues for making a complaint or resolving any dispute that may arise during the course of the implementation of project activities;
- Ensures that appropriate and mutually acceptable redress actions are identified and implemented to the satisfaction of complainants; and
- Avoids the need to resort to judicial proceedings.

77. GM Types: Three Grievance Mechanisms (GMs) have been made available so that project affected persons and other interested persons, local communities, and the public are able to raise issues concerning the project activities. The main GM addresses the overall project and is included in the ESMF. The other two GMs include: (i) a GM specific to labour management; and (ii) a GM for issues pertaining gender-based violence, to sexual exploitation and abuse/sexual harassment. All GMs guarantee: (i) privacy and confidentiality on the part of the aggrieved party; and (ii) a timely and respectful response from project implementers.

78. Awareness: As the main purpose of a GM is to identify and resolve complaints in a timely, effective, and efficient manner, project-level GMs are an effective way for people to raise their issues and concerns regarding project activities which affect them either directly or indirectly. The project-level GM will be culturally appropriate, effective, accessible, and should be understood and familiar for the affected populations. The FAO, WFP, UNDP, ICRC and implementing partners (SFD, PWP) have a project-level GM which (i) incorporates inputs and recommendations obtained during project design consultations; and (ii) builds on the existing systems already in place (e.g., hotlines, risk management systems). Moreover, prior to and throughout project implementation, implementing agencies and partners will conduct awareness raising for the affected communities about the presence of the respective GMs and inform them of their rights to file any concerns, complaints and/or issues they may have related to the project.

In addition, GM provides a transparent and credible process for fair, effective, and lasting outcomes/conflict resolution, the GM also builds trust and cooperation as an integral component of broader community consultations which facilitate corrective actions.

79. Management of the GM: A grievance redress committee will be established at the district level and governorate level to ensure accessibility and transparency of the project's GM. If an effective and functional grievance redress committee already exists at the district or governorate level, then the existing GM will serve as a location point for addressing grievances related to this project; however, this must be accompanied by the provision of appropriate training for the committee members on the project's unique requirements. For reporting purposes, FAO will lead to ensure that complaints received in other governorates/districts (e.g., those under the support of other UN partners or local

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implementing agencies) are aggregated at the central level, depending upon close collaboration of all implementing partners.

80. FAO, WFP, UNDP and its implementing partners have developed a GM guideline which details the procedure, timing, and indicative grievance redress committee members, etc. Complaints will be recorded and either resolved or referred to the next level up. Quarterly and annual reporting on the GM will occur via the environmental and social implementation performance reports. A consolidated template for GM recording will be prepared and agreed by the three agencies and their IP's.

81. Existing Systems the project builds upon:

- **WFP** actively seeks feedback from beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries throughout its programming cycle. A toll-free hotline number (08002020) accessible from telecommunication networks across the country is staffed by both male and female operators that speak the local language. The hotline is operational from Sunday to Thursday between 8 a.m. until 4 p.m. Calls are logged directly into a database and each case is given an automated unique reference code that conceals the caller's personal information. There is daily escalation of calls to the responsible units. Cooperating partners inform the community about the toll-free line (08002020) and posters advertising the toll-free lines are displayed within communities with information written in Arabic.
- The call centre is physically based in the Country Office and reports to the internal Compliance Unit. The call centre/hotline number has been extensively publicized and hence, as per monitoring data, 79% of beneficiaries have knowledge of one or more of WFP's feedback mechanisms. Calls are being followed up systematically by the Area Offices and by the technical team in the Country Office. Outreach is ensured through the distribution of hotline posters and inclusion of the awareness on hotline during training sessions of cooperating partners and counterpart authorities. The follow up mechanism is established and in place in WFP to follow up any reported cases through the hotline immediately. Standard Operating Procedures define the coordinated actions and communication and referrals on reported cases with regards to any WFP programmes, contributing to improved quality and efficiency of WFP's programmes in Yemen.
- WFP GMs Updates

This analysis provides an overview for the reporting period covered in this document. The reported activities primarily concentrate on Food for Training FFT activities stemming from the parent grant, taking into account that Nutrition activities concluded in the second semester of 2022.

Districts: 17 (where FSRPP interferes)

1. Status of FFT Cases

WFP examination yielded the subsequent distribution of FFT cases:

- 86% underwent escalation to the corresponding area offices and programme unit. These cases were effectively resolved and closed, subsequently proceeding with additional necessary steps and measures. Of which 33% were promptly resolved during the initial contact. WFP CFM operators could deliver immediate assistance, including addressing inquiries.

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- 13% remain under programme review for further validation and subsequent actions.

FSRPP - FFT		
Status	# of cases	%
Closed Case	1,506	86%
Work in Progress	15	1%
Open Case	229	13%
Grand Total	1,750	100%

2. Average Resolution Time for Closed Cases:

Among the cases that were closed due to programme interventions (representing 86% of the total), the time required for resolution differed based on the case's priority:

- As per the analysis, Programme typically took an average of 40 days to furnish a final response to escalated cases. However, the CFM Standard Operating Procedure stipulates an initial response time of 2-7 days, and the final response should be within 1 month for the high and medium cases and within 2 months for low cases.
- For a more comprehensive overview of resolution times concerning various case priorities (high, medium, low), please refer to the table presented below.

FSRPP - FFT	
Priority	Days for Resolution (Avg.)
High	80 days
Medium	50 days
Low	10 days

3. Nature of Cases and Average Resolution Time:

The table below offers a summary of case types and the average duration required for programme to conclude each category, as per the analysis:

Subcategory Nature	Closed Case	Open Case	Days for Resolution (Avg.)
Beneficiaries not able to receive entitlements due to late payment transmission	1036	59	50 days
Number/quality of NFIs (tools, safety equipment, etc.) not as required	3	97	36 days
SCOPE card fingerprint reader or POS machine not working	29	34	60 days
Payment of salaries or incentives by CP or supplier not as per contract	6	24	50 days

- **UNDP** is planning to apply the existing system which was established under the Emergency Crisis Response Project (ECRP) and develop a Third-Party Monitoring (TPM) call centre facility. First,

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UNDP and its implementation partners will utilize the integrated GM system, building on the experience and systems developed under the previous project. The SFD, PWP and SMEPS have utilized a wide variety of communication methods for soliciting grievances, including complaint boxes, toll-free phone calls, SMS, WhatsApp, Telegram, Fax, Online Forms, emails, letters, in-person visits to head offices or branch offices or through face-to-face interactions with project staff. Second, the UNDP will develop a parallel GM system by operating a TPM call centre facility for both inbound and outbound calls from- and to- project beneficiaries and targeted communities via a dedicated hotline toll-free number, and SMS/WhatsApp messages. The system will facilitate answering toll-free calls for all three mobile operators and from fixed/land phone lines. An overview is given in Table 4.

- 82.** To address complaints or concerns related to project activities, UNDP will be managing complaints received under component 1. It will be critical to have good communication on the processes of the GM system, both in terms of beneficiaries' rights and the boundaries of the system. Complaints received by the GM system will be registered, tracked, investigated, and promptly resolved. The proposed project adopts the GM of FAO UNDP and WFP in addition to the SFD, SMEPS and PWP GM. The FAO and WFP take overall responsibility for managing complaints received through SFD and SMEPS, under components 2, 3, and 4. The FAO will disseminate the hotline number at regional and local levels to increase accountability at those levels to citizens' inquiries. This GM system will include multiple uptake mechanisms (telephone, complaints box, website, email, and text messaging).
- 83.** The FAO grievance mechanism (GM) for this project is already in place (in accordance with ESS10) and will be used to capture and address specific concerns in a timely fashion. The project follows the already established FAO, UNDP and PWP in Yemen and SFD, PWP and SMEPS's Grievance Mechanism (GM). All project partners will facilitate the amicable resolution of beneficiaries' concerns of project activities respectively regarding alleged or potential violations of FAO's, UNDP, WFP, PWP, SMEPS and SFD's, but also World Bank Group's ethical, social, environmental, and Gender Based Violence / Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (GBV-SEA) standards and commitments.
- 84. Grievances under Component 1 (managed by UNDP):** In cases complaints are not resolved by SFD and PWP, they should be escalated to UNDP for further investigation, study, and closure. Complaints Handling Mechanisms (HCM) will be applied as follows:
- IPs GRM will apply and will activate at three levels of complaint settlement (at 1st field, 2nd branch, 3rd Head Office levels of SFD and PWP).
 - The TPM Call Center will be assigned by UNDP to verify the lists of complaints on monthly basis and provide a report. IPs therefore will need to share GRM list bi-weekly (perhaps through linking to the new MIS)
 - UNDP will dedicate a number (call, SMS, WhatsApp) for complainants who might not be satisfied with IPs' resolution and would want to escalate to higher level (4th level of HCM).
 - IPs will ensure that the dissatisfied complainants are well-informed to the UNDP's dedicated number. TPM may also assist in this issue, by calling all complainants and refer the dissatisfied ones to the 4th level of UNDP)
 - If still complainant is dissatisfied after UNDP's intervention, another level will be introduced to escalate to UNDP SRM HQ (UNDP Regional office).

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Table 18 Summary of GM Contacts for UNDP and its Implementing Partners

UNDP and partners (component 1)	Address and contact
At SFD and PWP	Field and Branches offices should response within 5 days
At SFD HQ	Contact person: Mr. Mohammed Al-Antari Email: chm_hq@sfd-yemen.org 8009800/772045256 The complaints cases should be mitigated within 14 days and response within 5 days.
At PWP HQ	Contact person: Mr. Abdulrahman Sarhan Email: a.sharhan@pwp Yemen.org 8002626/77526262 The complaints cases should be mitigated within 14 days and response within 5 days.
At UNDP in Yemen	Nahid Hussein Email: nahid.hussein@undp.org UNDP Safeguard Specialist Email: mey.ahmed@undp.org UNDP M&E Specialist: Email: kazi.hossain@undp.org
At UNDP HQ Office	Call: 001-844-595-5206 Email: project.concerns@undp.org Address: Attn: SECU/SRM, OAI, UNDP 1 U.N. Plaza, 4th Floor, New York, NY USA 10017

85. For the components 2,3 and 4, in cases where the grievance cannot be handled at the project level, the PMU will first explore any likely mediation stream at ministerial and/or local administration level prior to upscaling it to the FAO Representation in the country.

86. FAO has established Grievance Mechanism (GM) for all projects to enable beneficiaries to communicate their concerns regarding the project activities. FAO provides multiple access points to the FAO M for beneficiaries to voice and raise their concerns. These access points include the GM contact information, which includes a hotline & landline toll-free, mobile SMS, WhatsApp, website, email and offline form, as per Table 8.

Table 19 FAO GM Contact Details

Project Management Unit	Must respond within 5 working days.
Project Coordination Unit	Any organization may receive a complaint and must provide proof of receipt, inviting the person to have a meeting specifically to document the case. If the case is relevant, the receiver must send the information to all Technical Steering

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	Committee (TSC) members and call for a meeting to deal with the problem. The response must be sent within 5 working days after the meeting of the steering committee.
FAO Representation	Must respond within 5 working days, in consultation with Technical Steering Committee TSC. FAO-YE@fao.org Dr. Hussein Gadain Hussein.Gadain@fao.org Toll-free telephone number and SMS (all mobile companies & landlines): 800 19 19 WhatsApp: 776 01 30 30 Email: Yemen-Feedback@fao.org
Regional FAO Office for Near East and North Africa	Must respond within 5 working days in consultation with FAO's Representation. Serge Nakouzi FAO-RNE@fao.org ; RNE-ADG@fao.org ; Serge.Nakouzi@fao.org Tel: (202) 3331 6000 to 3331 6007
Office of the Inspector General (OIG)	To report possible fraud and bad behavior by fax, confidential: (+39) 06 570 55550 By e-mail: Investigations-hotline@fao.org By confidential hotline: (+ 39) 06 570 52333

87. Accordingly, FAO has established grievance access database to register, follow-up and take action on the complaints. An offline form was also designed to record the field complaints or offline grievances. FAO has a person in charge of the call centre. Grievances can be raised by affected people in case of concerns regarding: (i) beneficiary and community selection; (ii) assistance quantity and quality; (iii) corruption or theft; (iv) staff abuse, etc.

88. Also referred to as the “Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism (BFM)”, the GM/BFM details the procedures which communities and/or individuals, who believe they are adversely affected by the project or a specific sub-project, can use to submit their complaints, as well as the procedures used by FAO to systematically register, track, investigate and promptly resolve complaints. The timeframe for managing feedback including giving appropriate response to the complaints raised by beneficiaries will vary based on the nature and magnitude of the reported problem. Feedback will always be reviewed and continuous efforts to improve program will be undertaken, including reduction or prevention of similar occurrences of negative events. The overall procedure for FAO handling of feedback and complaints is as follows:

- r. Receipt of a feedback/complaint and its registry in the system, capturing details of the caller and the nature of the feedback;
- s. Sharing complaint in a generated report template to the respective staff members for addressing, based on the classification of the complaint (please see the Table 6);
- t. Resolution – within five working days. In case, the issue cannot be solved by the closest appropriate level, the complaint will be sent further, as described in the “Resolution” section below;
- u. Inform the complainant not later than seven working days after receiving the case; and
- v. Closure of the complaint.

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Table 20 Staff Members to Make Decisions

Categories	Type	Decision-Maker	Timeframe
Category A. Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inquiries; - Request for assistance; - False calls. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Phone Operator 	Immediately
Category B. Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operational (late delivery of inputs and services, cash transfer payments, etc.); - Out of beneficiaries list; - Out of target area (not included in the project); - Distribution of less amount than envisaged; - Criteria for selection is unclear or not applied; - Quality of items and services provided; - Overlapping activities in the given area; - Dissatisfaction with FAO activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assistant to FAOR/ Programme; - Assistant to FAOR/ Operations; - Concerned project CTA or staff in charge; - M&E Focal Point. 	Review on bi-weekly basis
Category C. Critical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FAO or its IPs staff misconduct; - Corruption; - Tax imposition on inputs and beneficiary payments by local authorities; - Sexual Exploitation and Abuse; - Abuse of authority. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FAOR or Deputy FAOR; - Assistant to FAOR/ Programme; - Assistant to FAOR/ Operations; - Others assigned by the FAOR based on the case- sensitivity. 	Immediately communicated to the FAOR/ Deputy FAOR for decision-making

89. Once the complaint is received, the GRM focal point needs to categorize the complaint according to specific criteria, such as the sensitivity, relevance and urgency of the complaint. As shown in the second column of table 6 above, as some types of complaints categorized under each category. Each complaint received is identified and classified under the appropriate category.

90. As FAO will lead the consolidated reporting for grievance management, partnering UN agencies (UNDP, WFP) and other implementing partners are required to maintain records of grievances and complaints, including any minutes of discussions, recommendations, and/or resolutions made. These summaries of recorded complaints must be submitted with their progress reports.

91. The ICRC delegation in Yemen has a Community Engagement Center (CEC) through which affected and interested parties can engage with the ICRC to express their concerns, questions, and

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apprehensions - and vice versa. People can easily get in touch with the ICRC by calling a toll-free number (8005544). The CEC receives calls and questions about the ICRC activities, including its livestock and bee-keeping activities, but also on a wide range of other programmes (Protection, Health, Water and Habitat, etc.) as well as a broad range of other non-programmatic issues. The work of the CEC relies heavily on cross-departmental close collaboration through referring the right questions to the right departments and getting clear and accurate answers which to be conveyed to the beneficiaries. Depending on the nature and sensitivity of the calls received, the follow-up of the cases is assigned to higher levels of management. The SOPs distinguish between five categories of grievances:

- Category 1: Request for information – answered directly or referred to field team.
- Category 2: Request for assistance or services – referred to field team.
- Category 3: Minor dissatisfaction – referred to Analysis & Evidence manager.
- Category 4: Major dissatisfaction – referred to Coordinator, Dep. Head of Delegation for Programs and Analysis & Evidence manager.
- Category 5: Breach of ICRC code of conduct – referred directly to HR manager and Dep. Head of Delegation.

Acknowledgment of having received and logged the grievance is given immediately; and a response/feedback is usually provided within 48-72 hours, and never longer than one week later. Only for category 5 cases, because an investigation is launched, the feedback window is maximum two weeks. If the stakeholder wishes to appeal the decision, he/she may request to do so. In this case the decision is made by the direct supervisor/line manager of the previous ICRC decision-maker.

The ICRC is planning to apply this existing CEC system to the activities it will implement under the FSRRP-AF and will further reinforce the role of TPM as an additional component. Below are the contact details of the CEC.

Call Our Toll Free Number
From 8:00 am To 4:30 pm
From Sunday to Thursday

8005544

ICRC Sana'a
Baghdad Street, St. No. 19, House No. 20 - Sana'a
PO.Box 2267 Sana'a
T: +967 1 467873/4/0 - 213844
F: +967 1 467875
E-mail: san_sanaa@icrc.org

ICRC Aden
House No. 26 B, Aljala Area, Khormakser district, Aden
T: +967 2 233172
F: +967 2 234989
E-mail: ade_aden@icrc.org

TO KNOW MORE:

- www.icrc.org/ye
- facebook.com/ICRCye
- twitter.com/icrc_ye
- WhatsApp +967 737503687

92. Grievance Redress Mechanism for Workers

Rights and duties of workers and employers will be managed according to national laws and regulations. The GRM for project workers is detailed within the LMP and reference should be made there to the full procedure/details. The bullets, below, provide a brief summary of the

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process but should not be considered the full overview – the LMP remains the primary point of reference.

- Rights and duties of all project workers are protected by the national laws and regulations;
- When violations occur due to the contract owner/employer, the workers/employees may lodge their complains and/or grievance to the project/subproject owners through the following ways: submission in person, by phone, text messages, mail, email, or via a web site. The complainants should provide adequate information on the cases as much as possible including identify specific regulations that are likely to be violated;
- The project/subproject owners will register the complaint/grievance (in a log book) and respond to the complainant in writing within seven days after receiving the complaint. The project/subproject owner will take actions within 15 days after receiving the complaint/grievance and maintain all information in a GRM database. Resolution should be achieved within 30 days after receiving the complaint/grievance;
- If the two parties could not agree or the grievance could not be solved, they have the right to file the grievance/complaint to the implementing agencies responsible for addressing the issues and follow the implementing agencies' settlement processes.
- The project/subproject owner will inform the WB of the complaint/grievance through the E&S monitoring report. However, for serious cases, the issue will be raised to the WB within 48 hours after receiving the compliant/grievance.

93. The GM is an integral project management element that intends to seek feedback from beneficiaries and resolve of complaints on project activities and performance. The GRMs for the project are based on World Bank and UN requirements and, most importantly, national requirements for solving potential problems between project owners and local residents/persons affected by the subproject(s).

X. MONITORING & REPORTING

94. Monitoring and reporting of safeguards and stakeholder engagement will be conducted periodically throughout the project. As this is the first update of the SEP and considering that this SEP is a living document, it will be updated during implementation as necessary, remaining consistent with the requirements of ESS10 and in a manner acceptable to the World Bank. Any major changes to the project-related activities and to implementation schedule will be duly reflected in the updated SEP's. Implementation partners, the UNDP, FAO and WFP will prepare and submit quarterly reports to the World Bank, as well as annual SEP implementation reports which include information on ESHS performance and other environment and social instruments of the Project, including the grievance redress mechanism. The quarterly summaries will provide a mechanism for assessing both the number and the nature of complaints and requests for information, along with the Project's ability to address those issues in a timely and effective manner.

95. For FAO, the SEP will be implemented by the safeguards team under the overall supervision of the project Chief Technical Advisor (CTA). The GM will be implemented by MEAL unit with cooperation of safeguards and GBV teams, the FAO BFM call center (CC) manages the GM. A member of the call center's staff is in terms of maintaining and recording the beneficiaries' complaints and ensuring that they are addressed promptly.

96. For UNDP, the SEP will be implemented by the safeguards team under the overall supervision of the project's CTA. UNDP is planning to apply the existing GM system which was established under the Emergency Crisis Response Project (ECRP) and develop a Third-Party Monitoring (TPM) call centre

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facility and will utilize the integrated GM system already in place. Third-Party Monitoring (TPM) call centre will be a parallel GM system by operating a TPM call centre facility for both inbound and outbound calls from- and to- project beneficiaries and targeted communities via a dedicated hotline toll-free number, and SMS/WhatsApp messages. The system will facilitate answering toll-free calls for all three mobile operators and from fixed/land phone lines.

- 97. For WFP** the SEP will be implemented by the safeguards team.
- 98. For ICRC** the SEP will be implemented by the 'Analysis and Evidence' team, which includes safeguards, accountability to affected populations and M&E staff.
- 99.** The budget will include the toll-free charges, the GM leaflets cost (design, printing and distribution), the allocated staff cost and TPM call center operation costs (for UNDP). Estimates for consultations and related communications are available in the main ESMF.
- 100.** A record of public engagement activities undertaken by the project during a given year will be conveyed to the stakeholders as follows: (i) publication of a stand-alone annual report on the project's stakeholder engagement; and (ii) reporting against Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) based on the principles for effective communication and outreach (see Chapter VI, Step 3).
- 101.** Further details on monitoring and reporting will be outlined within the second updated version of SEP, to be prepared during the project implementation, including the establishment of a detailed stakeholders' communication guideline based on the initial inception workshop and related consultations.
- 102.** All project partners including FAO, WFP, UNDP, ICRC, SFD, PWP and SMEPS will work to provide unified, joint safeguards requirements, be those documents (ESMPs, SEP, LMP), grievance redress, and/or monitoring and reporting efforts.
- 103.** UNDP plans to involve all stakeholders in monitoring and reporting as part of the SEP and participatory impact monitoring (PIM) to ensure the full participation of stakeholders in the project preparation and implementation phases, and to enhance community's ownership, participation, resilience and sustainable development. This would involve regular meetings (biweekly, monthly, and/or quarterly) with implementing partners with community committees to collect, register and address the GM received at each site. When needed, an urgent meeting could be called to address any immediate responses and actions. UNDP and the implementing partners will monitor involvement of stakeholders as agreed within the SEP, and they will provide capacity building activities to enhance community capacity in community participation and development, women and youth's empowerment and resilience. UNDP and the respective TPMs will formally monitor the project and associated impacts on a quarterly basis and provide ongoing monitoring of the GM hotline. Throughout implementation, UNDP, its implementing partners, and the TPM will collect and consolidate best practices and lesson learned from field visits.

WFP closely monitors the implementation of activities by partners through its own field monitors and contracted third parties, including:

WFP Field Staff Monitoring

Third Party Monitoring: WFP has three dedicated TPM companies that conduct onsite monitoring as well as post-distribution monitoring.

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Three WFP call centres, two in Sana'a and one in Amman, as part of the process and outcome monitoring: (i) Dispatch and Distribution follow-up to track deliveries, distribution status and identify gaps; (ii) Beneficiary Verification Mechanism to follow up and verify third party monitoring findings in high priority locations; (iii) Post distribution monitoring and outcome monitoring call centre in Amman.

A WFP toll-free hotline number (08002020), (as described in the GM) where beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries can ask questions and raise concerns.

WFP established several control mechanisms to further augment its monitoring functions, transparency and effectiveness, including a Monitoring and Evaluation Findings (MEF) management database to track and follow up on monitoring findings. WFP undertakes monitoring activities either directly or through one of its TPMs who adhere to the prescribed monitoring process. The process includes engaging with the stakeholders at the clinic level which include community health workers/volunteers, local community leaders, and male and female beneficiaries.

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Annex 1 Terms of Reference (TOR) for the Yemen Food Security Response and Resilience Project (FSRRP) Inception Workshop

1. BACKGROUND

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) have recently launched a project to support Food Security Response and Resilience (FSRRP) in Yemen funded by the Work Bank. The aim of the project is to fight the spread of extreme hunger in Yemen and provide rural families with opportunities to build sustainable household food security. The project is envisioned to implement the following five components to achieve its overall aim. Each of the partner is entrusted to implement respective component (s) based on their comparative advantage whilst contribute to overall aim of the project

Project components		Responsible partner
1	Improving household incomes through CFW for agricultural production infrastructure and building climate resilience	UNDP
2	Increasing production and sale of nutritious crop, livestock and fish products	FAO
3	Improving the nutritional status of vulnerable rural households	WFP/FAO
4	Capacity building for food security management and climate resilience	FAO
5	Project Management and Knowledge Management	FAO

2. RATIONALE/ APPROACHES

It is important to develop a common understanding of the project vision, objectives, components amongst the stakeholders and project team before implementation of the project starts across the country. The workshop envisions setting a foundation to strengthen partnership among the stakeholders and project staff. The inception workshop will be organized in a two-step approach. The first step focus more to project teams and partners¹⁶ while the second step focus on the wider stakeholders that have direct and indirect role in the implementation of the project. The inception workshop for two categories of participants will be organized in Aden and Sana'a separately.

The potential participants, topical area for each of the envisage workshops and tentative dates are presented below. The detailed agenda for the events will be prepared subsequently based on the key topics.

3. PARTICIPANTS

Potential participants of workshop	North (Sana'a)	South (Aden)
A. PROJECT TEAMS AND PARTENRS		
FAO, UNDP and WFP key staffs involved in the implementation and coordination of FSRRP	X	X
Social Fund for Development (SFD)	X	X
Small and Micro Enterprise Promotion Service (SMEPS)	X	X
Public Works Project (PWP)	X	X

¹⁶ These are critical partners for implementation of some of the project component and identified during the preparation of the PAD

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B. STAKEHOLDERS		
Supreme Council for Management and Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and International Cooperation (SCMCHA)	X	
Supreme Agriculture and Fisheries Committee	X	
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MAI)	X	
Ministry of Agriculture and irrigation and Fisheries (MAIF)		X
Ministry of planning and international Cooperation (MOPIC)	X	X
Ministry of water and Environment (Environmental Protection Authority)	X	X
Ministry of fish wealth (WFW)	X	
Ministry of public Health and population	X	X
Directorate of MAI from the targeted Governorates	X	X
Civil Aviation and Meteorology Authority (CAMA)	X	X
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	X	X
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	X	X
World Food Programme (WFP)	X	X
International Center for Agriculture Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)	X	X
International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)		
World Bank (WB)		

4. KEY TOPICS

Key topics to be discussed	
A. PROJECT TEAMS AND PARTENRS	B. STAKEHOLDERS
Introduction of the project (objectives, components and key activities)	Introduction of the project (objectives, components and key activities)
Role and responsibilities of the three partners / Coordination and management structure	Role and responsibilities of the three partners
Target area of project and selection criteria	Target area of project and selection criteria (TBC)
Project Result Framework / Monitoring and evaluation	
TPM, GRM and Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism	
Work plan of the Project / Detailed work plan of Y1	
Environmental and Social Commitment Plan, (ESCP) and other safeguards tools.	

5. TENTATIVE DATE OF THE WORKSHOP

	South (Aden)	North (Sana'a)
Project teams/ partners inception Workshop	Mid December	Mid-January
Stakeholder's inception Workshop	Mid December	Mid-January

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Annex 2 Inception Workshop and Consultation Meeting (FSRRP-AF) (15 June 2022), Allutus Hotel Aden

Consultation meeting agenda by UNDP

FSRRP-AF Stakeholder’s Consultation meeting

Aden 15 June 2022

Time	Session	Responsible
09:00-9:30	Opening and welcome remarks Participants self-introduction	Authorities’ government, IPs, Community beneficiaries & UN agencies FAO
	Morning session	
09:30 – 11:00	Workshop Overview Presentation of Yemen Food Security Response and Resilience Project (FSRRP)	FAO/UNDP
11:00-11:30	Coffee/tea break	
11:30-1:00	Components, targeted areas, selection criteria, type of intervention	
	Component 1: Improving household incomes through CFW for agricultural (general Safeguards presentation & consultation session) production infrastructure and building climate resilience (90 minutes)	UNDP
01:00-02:00	Lunch break	
14:00 15:30	Afternoon session / working groups	

1. Background

A specific number of villages per (rural) sub-district (< population of 500 per village) will then be selected. The selection criteria are aligned with the ones for prioritizing sub-districts but will also include proximity (geographic spacing) to ensure sufficient clustering of villages and bundling potentials (compatibility across interventions). Moreover, identifying eligible villages will be based on both quantitative (if available) and qualitative criteria and include site visits to undertake surveys among villages (in the selected sub-districts) and to verify need and potential at community and household level. Proposed indicators are: Agriculture opportunities (looking at the GIS maps on land use, villages that fit in agricultural areas are prioritized; Poverty level 3/4, and Population size > 500 if possible (some villages less than 500 population can still be included based on geographical proximity and if needed a final filter can be prioritizing large population areas or where there are a high number of villages; areas where 95% of population are in poverty.

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The selection would be carried out by a Project Coordinating Committee (PCC) consisting of the implementing organizations (FAO, UNDP), implementing partners (including SFD and SMEPS) and other relevant institutions. Selection criteria would also be agreed with the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Fisheries (MAIF), Agency for Research and Extension (AREA), District Agriculture Offices, and local institutions such as Water User Associations and Agriculture Cooperatives. The Bank will also review the criteria and final selection.

The components under the AF will remain the same as the parent project, although the titles of the components will be modified to represent the streamlined activities. In addition, to simplify the structure, the three sub-components of Component 3 will be merged into a single Component 3. Below is a summary of the project components and activities, including new activities under the AF plus parent project activities that will be scaled up for each component and sub-component.

[The four-year interagency project](#) aims to improve the availability of and access to food and nutritious diets, both in the short and medium-term, for targeted households in the project area, and to enhance Yemen's capacity to respond to food insecurity in a country suffering from consequences of six years of violent conflict and an economic collapse. As millions of Yemenis endure the consequences of a conflict spanning seven years, FAO continues to call for [urgent action](#) to protect, rebuild and restore agricultural productivity and create livelihood opportunities to reduce the alarming levels of food insecurity and nutrition while stimulating economic recovery.

2. Purpose/Objective of the consultation meeting

- Create a common understanding of the project's vision, goals, target areas, and components.
- Setting a foundation for partnership among the implementing partners and stakeholders.
- Submitting the observations to be taken in the consideration in order to find the solutions for integrated coordination.
- Facilitate the rollout of project activities in the target area

3. Specific objectives

- Discuss and agree on the targeted districts, type of interventions, implementation arrangements, role of each partner, selection criteria of villages/communities and beneficiaries.
- Conduct consultations by questionnaires to the Governments, implementing partners and beneficiaries recognizing their ESS concerns to be included in the ESMP

4. Expected Outcomes:

- Stakeholders have a shared understanding of the projects and their respective roles.
- More inputs that will enhance project implementation at the field level.
- The projects are well positioned for forwarding momentum.
- The submitted comments were valuable to be taken in consideration for future steps.
- The Environmental and Social Standard data (ESS) has been collected using the group's discussion with targeted stakeholders. (Governments, IPs and beneficiaries).

5. Workshop date, duration, and Venue

The consultation meeting was conducted for one day Wednesday, June 15, 2022.

The consultation meeting place in Allotas Hotel, Aden City the United Nations implementing agencies of the project in Yemen including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and relevant partners and government authorities in

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Yemen's targeted governorates. The Measures for the prevention of COVID-19 transmission were taken by the venue management and participants in order to protect themselves and others from COVID-19 transmission.

6. Topics presented

During the workshop, participants discussed project goals, components, time line, geographical areas and the rural households most affected by food insecurity in the targeted governorates as primary beneficiaries of the project. During the workshop, the following topics were presented.

- Overview of Yemen Food Security Response and Resilience Project (FSRRP)
- **Component 1:** Improving household incomes through CFW for agricultural (general Safeguards presentation & consultation session) production infrastructure and building climate resilience.
- **Component 2:** Increasing production and sale of nutritious crop, livestock and fish
- **Component 3:** Improving the nutritional status of vulnerable rural households' products
- Group works, how the group divided, explain the session, UNDP session and FAO sessions

7. Results:

Despite the obstacles faced Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other UN agencies during the various stages of projects implementation, which resulted from the ongoing conflict its effects on the work environment. However, we were able to adapt to the situation and carry out our work successfully.

The level of participants' attendance was very good, as the consultation meeting was attended by representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Fishers (MAIF), Agricultural Research and Extension Authority (AREA), Social Fund for Development (SFD), Small and Micro Enterprises Promotion Services (SMEPS), Public Works Projects (PWP) and representatives of the local authority specifically general directors of the Agriculture and Irrigation districts and community committees in the targeted governorates, Al-Dhale, Lahj and Taiz.

The consultation meeting was successful, and participants of the meeting discussed the components of the project, the implementation arrangements, and the selection of the target areas. There was a misunderstanding among some of the participants about the components of the project and the mechanism for selecting the target areas. Through discussion and clarification of these points, the vision became clear, and a common understanding was reached among the local partners and representatives of stakeholders, and FAO and UN agencies partners.

The Government representatives urged the project partners to continue engaging them as the implementation continues and expressed their desire to support the implementation process. The mechanism of implementation and target areas were approved. The participants stressed the need to enhance cooperation and coordination between all partners and stakeholders in order to achieve all project objectives and activate its impact on the short, medium, and long term.

8. Comments raised by the participants:

The advantage of the FSRRP project

- The FSRRP project will contribute to improving the livelihood for the targeted beneficiaries, especially in poor districts of Yemen.
- Capacity building component is the most important in the FSRRP project.
- The institutional support is most welcome.

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Submitted comments by the participants:

- Is there a coordination between the SFD and MAIFW? If no, why?
- The government is looking to sustainable projects, where the situation is in deteriorating case despite the organization's projects in the country since 2015. Why?
- Is the CFW projects can achieve the sustainable?
- Can the CFW component be changed to wheat production especially in this period as a result of the war between the Ukrainian and Russia?
- Is there a community study conducted for the project?
- The data in project document is not correct where the children percentage, agricultural productivity, agricultural holdings are not inaccurate data.
- What is the report you used during selecting the interventions?
- There is not coordination between the IPs and Partners.
- Why MAIF doesn't sign on the agreement with the IPs?
- Why you don't support the research centers of seeds, livestock...etc.
- By the food security component, it was expected to support the wheat corp especially in the current situation where the wheat crisis as a result of the war between Ukrainian and Russia.
- People in targeted areas are in danger, so they must be framed in productive cooperatives.
- Project drafts must be drafted with the concerned authorities before they are shared with the donor and approved.
- Determining the interventions should be shared with the MAIF.
- The seeds are the most important issue, should be distributed through the AREA?
- How do you prepare the Technical Specifications?

Response by the FAO, UNDP and SFD Staff:

- HQ of SFD doesn't coordinate with any part of the government either at North or South during the current period to avoid the political sensitive. Aden branch of SFD coordinated with the MAIF, shared at the meetings, and submitting monthly reports.
- This consultation meeting held to discuss with the stakeholders to come up with opinions that serve the project interests.
- The first component, which will be implemented by the SFD, includes development interventions such as: Infrastructure improvement, Land reclamation and agricultural terraces, water harvesting structures, paving roads, water sources and irrigation canals, water diversion channels, ,, etc. Therefore, projects are development, but they are implemented through the cash for work.
- Cash for work is saving for the most dangerous people as it is given according to certain criteria.
- The needs are very big in Yemen, and one project is not enough. The situation is still difficult and critical (there is a need for long-term projects and emergency projects).
- There is institutional support within the FSRRP for AREA (seed bank), Remote sensing center, animal vaccination, etc.
- The FAO team is working on technical specifications through coordination with MAIF and the relevant authorities.

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Annex 3 UNDP's FGD Questions to Four Groups (Inception Workshop and Consultation Meeting (FSRRP-AF)

UNDP' Questions for Four Working Groups during Stakeholder's Consultation for YFRRP- AF:

Group A Local Authority/ Government
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do you think this project will positively affect the local community's livelihood? 2. Do you have any concerns concerning the environmental and social impacts of the project? 3. Do you have any concerns regarding the project activities? 4. Do you know of the different mechanisms to make complaints for this project? 5. Do you have any challenges or concerns in accessing information about the project? 6. Do you participate and engage in the project planning? 7. Do you think the project has fully considered the social related issues of equal participation (women, men, IDPs, people with disability and elderly people, marginalized/vulnerable groups)? 8. Do you think the project will create disagreement/ conflict among the beneficiaries? 9. Do you have further recommendations?
B: Male community Members
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe your view and knowledge about the project? 2. Do you think this project will positively affect the local community's livelihood? 3. Do you have any concerns on the environmental and social impacts of the project? 4. Do you have any concerns on the method that the project will be implemented? 5. Do you know of the different mechanisms to make complaints? 6. Do you have concerns/ preservations in your participation in this project? 7. Are you going to participate in any activities of the project? 8. Do you have any challenges in accessing information about the project? 9. To what extent, do you think the project has taken in the account the different need to various targeted groups? 10. Do you participate and engage in the project implementation and planning? Do you have any concerns on engagement in the meeting frequency and communication? 11. Do you think the project has fully considered the social related issues of equal participation (women, men, IDPs, people with disability and elderly people, marginalized/vulnerable groups)? 12. Do you think the project will create disagreement/ conflict among the beneficiaries? 13. How to ensure sustainability of this project and what your role? 14. Do you have further recommendations? 15. Do you have any concerns regarding the project activities?
Group C: Female Community Members
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe your view and knowledge about the project? 2. Do you think this project will positively affect the local community's livelihood? 3. Do you have any concerns on the environmental and social impacts of the project? 4. Do you have any concerns on the method that the project will be implemented? 5. Do you know of the different mechanisms to make complaints? 6. Do you have concerns/ preservations in your participation in this project? 7. Are you going to participate in any activities of the project? 8. Do you have any challenges in accessing information about the project? 9. To what extent, do you think the project has taken in the account the different need to various targeted groups?

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10. Do you participate and engage in the project implementation and planning? Do you have any concerns on engagement in the meeting frequency and communication?
11. Do you think the project has fully considered the social related issues of equal participation (women, men, IDPs, people with disability and elderly people, marginalized/vulnerable groups)?
12. Do you think the project will create disagreement/ conflict among the beneficiaries?
13. Do you have further recommendations?
14. How to ensure sustainability of this project and what your role?
15. Do you have any concerns regarding the project activities?

Group D: PWP and SFD

1. Describe your view and knowledge on this project.
2. Do you have any concerns concerning the environmental and social impacts of the project?
3. Do you have any concerns on the method that the project will be implemented? Do you have any concerns regarding the project activities?
4. Have you faced any problems relating to security (conflicts) and professional safety in the site?
5. Do you have any concerns 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 think the project has fully considered the social related issues of discrimination, GBV and SEA between men and women, people with disability and elderly people, IDPs, and marginalized group?
9. 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?
10. How do you ensure that the laborers have gotten appropriate safety tools and that they are using them correctly?
11. How to ensure sustainability of this project and what your role?
12. Have you seen any accidents in the site (like injuries or deaths)? What was the nature? How and when did you submit a report about this?
13. What your lessons learned/challenges from your experience from stakeholder consultation sessions? What are beneficiaries' concerns?
14. Do you have further recommendations?

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Annex 4 Workshop participants (Inception workshop and Consultation Meeting (FSRRP-AF))

Consultation groups:

1. Government Entities
2. IPs (SFD & PWP)
3. Local community representative (male and female)/ 2 separate groups

Organization	No of Participants
FAO	8
UNDP	4
MAIF	11
SFD	6
PWP	4
SMEPS	2
Local authority from targeted governorates	3
Community committees' members from targeted governorates	15
Total	53

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Annex 5 Workshop Photos (Inception workshop and Consultation Meeting (FSRRP-AF))



Cover photograph: © FAO Yemen

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Annex 6 The Consultation Questionnaires for FAO Consultation AF

Men Beneficiaries:

Q1: Does the distribution of seeds and seedlings increase local food production and develop markets?

Yes No Other, please mention

1. If it comes in its own season

2- Varieties should be good

3- By regional seasons and customs

4- Concern for mango seedlings

Q2: Are there expected environmental impacts from interventions in support of the development of veterinary clinics and immunization campaigns?

Yes No Other mentions

The most side effects

Q3: What are the best ways to equitably select beneficiaries to support value-added and sales activities?

Working according to the appropriate criteria

Q3: What is your assessment of the important role of women in women's vegetable production and food production groups?

They have a major and important role in terms of production and work in the field

Q4: What do you think about the mechanism for receiving complaints in the project? And how to improve the service?

Excellent good accepted Other, please mention

1- Response in the complaints process

2- field surveys and verification

Women Beneficiaries:

Q1: Does the distribution of seeds and seedlings increase local food production and develop markets?

Yes No Other, please mention

1. One of the previous times the quality of the seeds was bad, but most seeds were good

Q2: Are there expected environmental impacts from interventions in support of the development of veterinary clinics and immunization campaigns?

Yes No Other, please mention

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Positive effects on the prevention and protection of animals, longevity and immunization against diseases

Q3: What are the best ways to equitably select beneficiaries to support value-added and sales activities?

Participation of the organization with the community committee in registering beneficiaries with delegates from the village

Q4: What is your assessment of the important role of women in women's vegetable production and food production groups?

1. In the past, women were marginalized, but now they have a pivotal role in business, decision making and improving production
2. The implementation of irrigation and taking it into consideration to improve business
3. The presence of women instructors has contributed significantly to the improvement of crops

Q5: What do you think about the mechanism for receiving complaints in the project? And how to improve the service?

Excellent good accepted Other, please mention

1. There was no impediment to the existence of a complaint reception mechanism
2. Raising awareness on this aspect

Implementers Ips (SFD & PWP):

Q1: What methods are used to limit environmental damage during the implementation of activities? and follow up on their implementation?

Environmental and social impact assessment and then compliance with measures to mitigate social and environmental impacts and follow up on their implementation through a plan

Q2: What methods are used to help select the beneficiaries and select the areas that need them most?

According to the program criteria such as poverty index and local authority data, and then household selection criteria

Q3: What is the benefit of receiving complaints from citizens? And how to improve the service?

- To ensure that no harm occurs and to develop and improve working systems at the project and fund level
- Making use of proposals
- Reports and complaints are done through them
- Reduce errors and benefit from them as feedback

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Q4: How are occupational safety measures adhered to during activities?

1. Work permits, 2. Supervision, 3. Regulations and Rules, 4. Awareness and training, 5. Provision of necessary tools

Q5: What difficulties do you encounter while implementing your activities?

-The delay in the environmental and social plan during the review

-Price instability

-Clashes and community conflicts

Government institutions:

Q1: What is your assessment of the role of relevant government institutions in reducing the expected impacts on the environment from agricultural reproduction interventions and the best mitigation methods?

No Answers

Q2: How best to support capacity-building for food security management in the following:

- **Agricultural extension service support?**
- **The strategy for developing animal health and livestock.**
- **Institutional support and strengthening of relevant seed institutions?**

Support the Agricultural Research Organization first, then Updating the National Fisheries Sector Development Strategy. And supporting the seed production sector of the Agricultural Research Authority

Q3: What is your assessment of the Food Security and Resilience Response Project's interventions in Yemen (176,129P) in supporting the seed sector and addressing the food security crisis, and what are your suggestions for improvement?

It is very weak in some answers and the others the interventions remain disorganized and do not respond to the needs of society

Q4: What are your suggestions for increasing coordination mechanisms in the implementation of project inputs, especially in:

- **Agricultural extension service support**
- **and support of animal wealth services**
- **And the seed sector?**
- **Seamless value and product marketing**

Support for agricultural, plant and animal research and others said need to support the fisheries research

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The below details are related to the update SEP 4

Annex 7 Workshop Photos (Inception Workshop and Consultation Meeting (FSRRP-AF), in Sana'a City at SCMCHA, Sana'a, 2023



Cover photograph: © FAO Yemen

Annex 8 FAO TOR of the Animal Health Strategy Stakeholders Workshop, 2023

**Yemen Food Security Response and Resilience Project (P176129)
Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)**



Term of Reference

Animal Health Strategy Stakeholders Workshop

30th to 31st October 2023

Aden – Yemen

1. Background

With the World Bank Funding, FAO Yemen is currently implementing the Yemen Food Security Response and Resilience Project (FSRRP), that aims to improve the availability of and access to food and nutritious diets, both in the short and medium term, for targeted households, and to enhance Yemen's capacity to respond to food insecurity. The project plans to achieve this objective through four integrated components, namely, (a) Improving agricultural production infrastructure and building climate resilience, (b) Increasing domestic food production and market development, (c) Improving the nutritional status and incomes of vulnerable households, and (d) Capacity building for food security management. The project will support the vulnerable and crises affected (IPC 3 and above) households in fifty-nine districts across ten governorates around the country.

Under component 4 of the project (Capacity building for food security management and climate resilience), FAO is tasked to lead the process of conducting Institutional Capacity Needs Assessment (ICA) and development of Animal Health and Livestock Development Strategy.

In close cooperation with Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Fish Wealth (MAIF), FAO has completed Institutional Capacity Assessment for the different livestock institutions and authorities in Yemen. FAO has also drafted the Animal Health Strategy which will provide guidance not only for the animal health interventions of the FSRRP project but also will inform the overall livestock priorities, investment needs, and roadmap for the development of the Yemeni livestock sector in the short, medium, and long terms. The strategy will be for ten years (2024-2034) and all stakeholders and actors involved in the livestock sector in Yemen are expected to contribute to the strategy development consultation process.

1. Objectives of the Animal Health Strategy Stakeholders Workshop:

This workshop aims to provide an opportunity for livestock sector stakeholders to contribute and provide their insights to the Animal Health Strategy, being formulated based on the findings of the recently conducted Livestock Institutional Capacity Assessment (ICA) and stakeholders' consultation meetings. It will facilitate a consultative and collective environment and engagement process where different

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personnel have the opportunity to shape priorities and outcomes of the strategy document.

2. Activities

- Sensitize the participants on the nature, scope, and objectives of the Animal Health Strategy
- Present the findings of the recently conducted Livestock Institutional Capacity Assessment and stakeholders' consultation meetings.
- Present the zero draft of the Animal Health Strategy, the proposed strategic pillars, the investment plan, and organize different discussion sessions for detailed inputs, brainstorming and refining of the vision, objective, priorities, investment plan, roles and responsibilities and timeline.
- Based on the group discussions and presentations, endorse the priorities of the different strategic pillars of the strategy.

3. Stakeholders and participants.

This workshop will gather the different stakeholders and actors in the Yemeni livestock sector which include, but not only:

- a) Government entities and structures: such as MAIF, Ministry of Public Health and Population, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Water and Environment, Environmental Authority, Meat and Slaughterhouses Authority, AREA, wildlife department, Consumer protection authority/association, One Health Technical Committee, Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Local Administration, Ministry of Water and Environment, Directorate General of Forestry, Rangeland, and Desertification Combating and other relevant authorities.
- b) Governorate level agriculture offices,
- c) Quadripartite Agencies (WHO and UNEP/WOAH),
- d) Relevant INGOs (ICRC, Save the Children, Mercy Corps.),
- e) Academia, research institutions and Accreditation bodies (i.e., Yemeni Veterinary Medicine Association)
- f) Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs/extensionists) and Communal/traditional authorities (community committees)
- g) Representative of livestock producers, traders, and value chain actors (emphasis on women)
- h) NGOs/institutions involved in the livestock sector (SFD, SMEPS, ARD, STEPS, and others)
- i) Private Sector Representatives (Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture Confederation of industries)

4. Expected output.

- Stakeholders feedback incorporated into the Animal Health Strategy document.
- Animal Health Strategy vision, objectives, strategic pillars, priorities of the Yemen Animal Health Strategy and investment plan Endorsed.
- Agreed timelines with the MAIF and Directorate General of Animal Health and Veterinary Quarantine (DGAHVQ) on the finalization of the Animal Health strategy.
- Endorsed report of the Livestock Institutional Capacity Assessment for Yemeni Southern Governorates.

Table 21 Workshop Photos Conducted for Animal Health Strategy Stakeholders on 30-31 October 2023, in Aden City

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Cover photograph: © FAO Yemen

Annex 9 Summary of the FAO IP SEMPS Consultation and Training Conducted During 2023

Table 22 Show the Women Processing Groups of Beneficiaries were created by SMEPs FAO YE-YFSRRP-2023

Main Components	Governorates	Districts	Beneficiaries
Women Processing Groups - YFSRRP:	Hajjah	Aslam	30
		Khayran Al Muharraq	30
		Abs	45
	Hodeidah	Az Zuhrah	45
		Al Munirah	30
		Al Hajjaylah	30
		Jahran	45
	Dhamar	Utmah	30
		Ahwar	15
	Abyan	Zinjibar	30
		Khanfer	30
		Al Hawtah	15
		Tuban	45
		Tur Al Bahah	15
		Al Melah	30
		Mawza	15
	Taiz	Ash	30
		Shamayatayn	
		Al Mafer	30
		Saber Al Mawadim	15
		Al Misrakh	15
At Ta'iziyah		30	
		600	

Table 23 The Fishery Consultation and Training Sessions Conducted by SMEPs FAO YE-YFSRRP-2023

No.	Activity	Main Component	Governorate	District	No of Beneficiaries and training
1	Coordination and establishment of the community committees and submitted list of names	Fishery	Shabwah	Rudum	1500
	Submitted the list of beneficiaries via Kobo ToolBox				
	Distributed the materials/tools to beneficiaries (financial support)				
	Technical support (training)				
2	Training sessions conducted for the fishery associations				6