



REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

**CLIMATE AND WATER INFORMATION MANAGEMENT
EARLY WARNING SYSTEM (CWIMEWS)**

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP)

Prepared by:

United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

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Abbreviation List

ACs	Agricultural Cooperatives
AF	Additional Finance
CAMA	Civil Aviation and Meteorology Authority
CCB	Climate Co-Benefits
CCDR	Country Climate and Development Report
CECS	Centre of Environmental and Climate Studies
CoC	Code of Conduct
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CWIMEWS	Climate and Water Information Management System
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESRM	Environmental and Social Risk Management
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
ICs	Irrigation Councils
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IPs	Implementing Partners
IPF	Investment Project Financing
IRG	Internationally Recognized Government
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
JPIU	Joint Project Implementation Unit
LMP	Labor Management Procedures
LWSCs	Local Water and Sanitation Corporations
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning
MoAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Fisheries
MoPIC	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
MoWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NWRA	National Water Resources Authority
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PDO	Project Development Objectives
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
SEAH	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse / Sexual Harassment
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SMP	Security Management Plan
STC	Southern Transitional Council
TPM	Third Party Monitoring
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WRM	Water Resources Management
WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation
WUAs	Water User Associations

1. Introduction/Project Description¹

1.1. Country and Sector context

Yemen has long been the poorest country in the Middle East and North Africa and has been experiencing one of the world's most severe humanitarian crises. Socioeconomic conditions in Yemen have deteriorated sharply over the past decade, due to declining remittances, trade disruptions, electrical outages, severe fuel supply shortages, and reduced humanitarian operations amidst the ongoing crisis. The economy has been devastated by the protracted conflict that started in early 2015, leading to severe food insecurity and destroying critical infrastructure. The impact of armed conflict has been exacerbated by multiple economic shocks and climate hazards - including rising prices, droughts, floods, the COVID-19 pandemic, a cholera epidemic, a locust invasion, and the escalation of conflict in the Red Sea in 2024. About 80 percent of Yemeni households need humanitarian assistance (World Bank, 2023), with roughly half (15.3 million people) requiring emergency support to access clean water and meet basic sanitation needs (OCHA 2022). About 17.6 million people face acute food insecurity, with close to 74 percent of the population below the national poverty line in 2022. Yemen's public institutions are struggling with services delivery, further complicated by the lack of regular salary payments to many public workers for more than six years. **Living conditions in Yemen are dire, especially for the many people displaced by conflict.** The latest Humanitarian Response Plan for Yemen suggests that an estimated 4.5 million people, 14 percent of the population, are internally displaced. A World Bank phone survey conducted in 2022 and 2023 in 21 governorates estimated that the level of displaced households was around 25 percent. Over 89 percent of internally displaced people (IDPs) have no source of income and are surviving on less than US\$ 40 per month. Yemen's rapid population growth, from 23.15 million in 2010 to 31.15 million in 2021, with a projected annual increase of 3% through 2030, is intensifying the country's climate crisis vulnerabilities. In 2021, 41% of the population were children and youth, increasing demands on public services like water and sanitation. Yemen also faces severe environmental challenges.

Climate change presents an additional challenge for Yemen, threatening its development prospects by exacerbating existing vulnerabilities and hindering progress in key areas such as water security. In the MENAAP Region, Yemen is country most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and is ranked 27th globally in vulnerability to climate change. It is also the least prepared country in MENAAP to manage the impacts associated with climate change. Global climate models forecast a future for Yemen which is characterized by warmer temperatures and higher annual average precipitation, with more frequent, intense rainfall events resulting in flash floods and longer dry periods. The anticipated additional rainfall can contribute to development, but only if the country is able to make the needed investments to better cope with the increasing variability. Modelling done as part of the Yemen Country Climate and Development Report (CCDR) indicate that in a more optimistic scenario, Yemen could achieve GDP growth of 1.5 percent by 2040, while climate shocks could lead to a decline of 3.9 percent in GDP by 2040 in a pessimistic scenario with limited investments.

Yemenis show remarkable resilience despite political, social, and economic challenges, due to several factors: (a) adaptability to instability, allowing communities to cope and sustain themselves; (b) decentralized governance and local institutions providing community-level

¹ All project information presented in this section has been extracted from the Project Appraisal Document (PAD).

support; (c) social safety nets and cultural norms, including tribal structures, helping communities endure hardships; (d) vibrant civil society advocating for social change and supporting vulnerable populations; (e) women's and youth participation enhancing community resilience and fostering innovation; (f) private sector contributions driving economic activity and providing jobs; and (g) remittances and diaspora support bolstering the economy and offering family relief. These elements collectively enable Yemenis to navigate and withstand multifaceted challenges.

1.2. Sectoral and Institutional Context

Overall water scarcity and limited water availability: Yemen's geographical location in an arid to semi-arid zone has made water resources management a long-standing and critical constraint on the country's social and economic development. The water use exceeds renewable resources, and intense competition for limited water resources frequently exacerbates local conflicts. Yemen is one of only four countries globally facing both low per capita income and experiencing absolute water scarcity, with water security issues stemming from the complex interplay between development, conflict, and climate change. Prior to the conflict, water-related disputes accounted for 70 to 80 percent of rural conflicts (UNDP 2023; Heffez, Adams 2013). The Ministry of Interior reports that violent land and water disputes result in as many as 4,000 deaths annually (Small Arms Survey 2010). In 2020, water use is estimated to have been about 5.1 billion cubic meters (BCM), up by 76 percent over the three decades since 1990, leaving a deficit of 2.6 BCM each year.² Over 90 percent is used for agricultural activities, eight percent for the municipal water supply sector, and two percent for the industrial sector. Several major cities are already bearing the brunt of water scarcity: Ta'iz already experiences extreme water stress and in Sana'a on average six deep wells are being closed each year. The coastal cities, including Aden and Al-Hodeida - the economic and commercial hubs – are also facing lack of safe drinking water and seawater intrusion is increasingly invading groundwater aquifers. In addition, the limited available freshwater resources are at risk of contamination due to the seepage of untreated wastewater from manholes, septic tanks, and non-operational wastewater treatment plants. The main groundwater aquifers supplying some major cities, including the capital Sana'a, are at risk of being fully depleted in the foreseeable future.

1.3. Project Description

The objective of the Project is to strengthen Yemen's climate and water information management system and enhance climate resilient decision-making and institutional capacity for climate and water information services in selected basins. The Project is currently expected to focus on a set of priority basins, which may include nine basins across eight governorates. The final geographic scope and basin coverage will be confirmed during project preparation and implementation in consultation with relevant stakeholders and based on operational considerations. These basins were identified as potential areas of intervention due to their exposure to flood and drought risks, groundwater stress, and the concentration of rural and displaced populations outside major urban centers.

The nine priority basins—Aden-Tuban, Wadi Hajer, Abyan, Upper Rasyan, Mayfa'ah, Hadramawt, Dowan, Al-Masilah, and Socotra were selected through a systematic Multi-Criteria Analysis (MCA) conducted between April 2025 and February 2026, combining technical scoping, stakeholder

² World Bank. 2023. "Charting the Course - A Rapid Water Security Diagnostic for Yemen". Washington, DC. World Bank.

consultations, and scored ranking sessions. The process involved three sequential steps: a desk review of available climate risk data, hydrological studies, and vulnerability assessments; bilateral consultations and workshops with MWE, CAMA/YMS, NWRA, MAIF, UN agencies, and NGOs to validate criteria and rankings; and structured MCA scoring sessions with technical specialists applying weighted criteria to generate ranked basin tables, cross-checked against climate risk, water stress, and population-at-risk data. The final selection combined MCA scores with project feasibility, complementarity with I-WISE parent investments, and national priorities

Implementing Entity:

The project will be implemented by United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in coordination with local implementing partners/contractors/subcontractors.

Project components:

Component 1. Climate and Water Information Management System (CWIMS)

Sub-component 1.1. Integrated Baseline Information, Data Recovery, Network Assessment & Conceptual Design

(a) Recovering, digitizing, quality-controlling, and harmonizing historical hydro-climatic, hydrological, and water datasets from paper archives and disconnected digital files held by key national institutions, including inter alia the National Water Resources Authority (NWRA), the Civil Aviation and Meteorology Authority (CAMA), the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), and the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Fisheries (MAIF).

(b) Compiling integrated hydrometeorological and socio-economic baseline information for selected basins, encompassing water resources, land use, agriculture, health, and population distribution data, and, where feasible, sex- and vulnerability-disaggregated data to support inclusive targeting and monitoring.

(c) Assessing existing observation networks and redesigning a national monitoring architecture aligned with CWIMS and Early Warning System (EWS) requirements.

Sub-component 1.2. Expansion and Modernization of Monitoring Infrastructure

(a) Rehabilitating and expanding hydro-meteorological and hydrological monitoring stations in priority areas to restore and extend national observational coverage.

(b) Installing and upgrading monitoring sensors and real-time telemetry systems to enable automated data transmission and continuous data flows.

(c) Calibrating and testing monitoring equipment and establishing quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) and maintenance procedures to ensure data reliability and long-term system sustainability.

Sub-Component 1.3. Design and Operationalization of the CWIMS Platform

(a) Designing and operationalizing the CWIMS system architecture and data management framework, hosted by the Recipient through MWE, and designed for long-term sustainability through institutional ownership, capacity building, and scalable financing.

(b) Integrating ground-based observation, remote sensing, and climate data into the platform to provide a comprehensive and interoperable national data environment.

- (c) Developing automated data processing, 2. quality control, and data management workflows to ensure broad access, data security, and integration of additional water basins and decision support tools.

Component 2. Climate-Resilient Decision-Making and Multi-Hazard Early Warning

Sub-component 2.1. Climate-Related Risk Monitoring and Forecasting Systems

- (a) Developing and operationalizing multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting model, including inter alia flood, drought, heatwave, and groundwater depletion models, using CWIMS data to inform timely and evidence-based risk management decisions.

- (b) Integrating CWIMS data with remote sensing to generate real-time risk analysis and mapping products for use by national and local stakeholders.

Sub-component 2.2. Establishment and Operationalization of a Centralized Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (MH-EWS)

- (a) Establishing and configuring a centralized national Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (MH-EWS) linked to CWIMS, providing an integrated operational platform for hazard monitoring and alert generation.

- (b) Integrating the national MH-EWS platform with governorate-level operation rooms and local response systems to ensure warnings reach decision-makers at all levels.

- (c) Developing and operationalizing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for warning generation, validation, and coordinated response across national and subnational institutions.

Sub-component 2.3. Development and Dissemination of Climate Services

- (a) Developing and tailoring climate services, including inter alia seasonal outlooks, drought bulletins, and flood advisories, based on the assessed needs of government, community, and sector users.

- (b) Establishing multi-channel communication pathways, including SMS, digital platforms, radio, community networks, female facilitators, and locally appropriate oral, audios, and visual formats, to ensure last-mile accessibility, timely and inclusive dissemination of warnings and climate information to women, IDPs, persons with disabilities, older persons, youth, and rural and remote communities.

- (c) Developing preparedness and response plans for priority communities and sectors, informed by climate services and early warning outputs, and aligned with national disaster risk reduction frameworks.

Component 3. Strengthening the Enabling Environment for Climate and Water Information Services

Sub-component 3.1. Establishment of a National CWIMEWS Center

- (a) Establishing a dedicated national CWIMEWS Center within MWE to host and operate the system, serving as the institutional anchor for long-term management, designed for sustainability through defined operational mandates and scalable financing.

(b) Equipping the national center with ICT infrastructure, data servers, and operational facilities, and establishing governorate-level operation rooms to support decentralized coordination and response.

Sub-component 3.2. Coordination Mechanisms and Governance Protocols

(a) Establishing national coordination mechanisms among relevant ministries and local authorities to support coherent and collaborative governance of CWIMEWS, including gender representation requirements and consultation with women's organizations, female technical staff, and female community representatives where appropriate.

(b) Developing and formalizing data-sharing protocols, interoperability standards, and institutional roles and SOPs for warning issuance and response coordination, including gender-responsive provisions and consultation with women's organizations, female technical staff, and female community representatives where appropriate.

(c) Aligning the governance framework with international frameworks, including inter alia the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, to ensure coherence with global standards and obligations.

Sub-component 3.3. Business Models and Investment Plans for Sustainability

(a) Assessing long-term operational, maintenance, and hosting costs and exploring feasible pathways for gradual resource mobilization

(b) Preparing a national investment and scale-up plan to guide phased expansion of CWIMEWS coverage to additional basins, Early Warning Systems (EWS), and decision support tools nationwide.

Sub-component 3.4 Capacity Building

(a) Conducting institutional capacity needs assessments and delivering technical and operational training for national and subnational stakeholders, including inter alia training on hydrological and climate modeling, forecasting, GIS, and operation and maintenance of monitoring equipment.

(b) Strengthening institutional capacity for risk communication and system maintenance, and developing and institutionalizing operational manuals and guidelines to embed system knowledge within national institutions and ensure continuity beyond the project period.

2. Objective/Description of SEP

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been prepared for the CWIMEWS Project to guide meaningful, inclusive, and continuous engagement with all stakeholders throughout the project life cycle. The SEP is aligned with the requirements of the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 10 (ESS10): Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure, which underscores the importance of open communication, timely disclosure of project information, and an effective grievance redress system as core elements of good project management and sustainability. The SEP describes how UNDP will communicate and engage with stakeholders. It also establishes a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) through which stakeholders can raise concerns, provide feedback, or submit complaints related to the project and its activities

The objectives of this SEP are to:

1. Identify all relevant stakeholders, including project-affected people (PAPs), vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, local institutions, civil society organizations, government entities, and the private sector.
2. Ensure that stakeholders are informed about the project's objectives, components, implementation modalities, environmental and social risks, and related mitigation measures in a transparent and accessible manner.
3. Establish an inclusive and culturally appropriate engagement process, tailored to the capacities and preferences of different stakeholder groups, particularly marginalized groups at risk of exclusion (e.g., women, persons with disabilities, and internally displaced persons)
4. Facilitate meaningful consultation throughout the project cycle to incorporate stakeholder views, concerns, and suggestions into project design, implementation, and monitoring.
5. Promote trust and collaboration between project stakeholders, the implementing agencies (UNDP), and implementing partners.
6. Strengthen the social accountability mechanisms through effective communication, feedback loops, and information disclosure, particularly at the community level.
7. Establish and operationalize a robust Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) that enables stakeholders to raise concerns and receive timely, fair, and confidential responses and resolutions.
8. Monitor the effectiveness of stakeholder engagement activities and adjust the strategy as needed to improve inclusiveness, responsiveness, and project outcomes.

The SEP is a living document that will be updated as the project evolves, and as new stakeholders or issues emerge. It will serve as a tool to ensure that stakeholder engagement remains dynamic, transparent, and responsive to the needs and expectations of all parties involved.

3. Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

3.1. Methodology

To align with best practice standards, the CWIMEWS Project will adopt the following stakeholder engagement principles:

- **Openness and life-cycle approach:** Stakeholder engagement activities will occur openly and continuously from design to completion, free from manipulation or coercion.
- **Informed participation and feedback:** Information about the project will be provided in a timely manner, in accessible formats, and through culturally appropriate channels. All stakeholders will be given opportunities to express their views, raise concerns, and provide feedback, which will be considered in decision-making.
- **Inclusiveness and sensitivity:** Stakeholder identification and engagement will promote effective communication and constructive relationships. Participation will be inclusive, ensuring the involvement of all stakeholder groups at every stage. Equal access to information will be guaranteed through methods tailored to stakeholder needs. Special attention will be given to vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, particularly women, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and IDPs, while respecting the cultural sensitivities of diverse ethnic and social groups in the project areas.

- **Gender sensitivity and social inclusion:** Consultations will be organized throughout the project cycle to ensure equal access and active participation for women, men, and persons with disabilities. Separate meetings and focus group discussions will be arranged, with facilitators of the same gender as participants, to encourage open participation. Additional support will be provided to enable the participation of caregivers.
- **Sustainability and resilience:** The project will consider stakeholder concerns regarding the sustainability of activities and outcomes beyond the project period. Project outputs are designed to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity in addressing social, environmental, and economic vulnerabilities and risks.

For the CWIMEWS, the following stakeholders have been identified and analyzed per project component. These stakeholders include affected parties (as defined in section 3.2), other interested parties (as defined in section 3.3) and disadvantaged/vulnerable individuals or groups (as defined in section 3.4).

3.2. Affected Parties

Affected parties include individuals, groups, and communities who are likely to be directly impacted positively or negatively by the implementation of the CWIMEWS Project. These impacts may result from infrastructure works, service provision, institutional reforms, or engagement activities. The affected parties are grouped below according to the four main project's components:

Components 1: Strengthening Climate and Water Information Management Systems (Implemented by UNDP)

The primary beneficiaries of this project will be the water, agriculture, and environmental units of various governmental institutions in the targeted basins at local level, and all water user associations (WUAs) within the project coverage area. Ministries at national level will be able to use the data generated for decision-making processes and to support the development of future policies and projects. Indirect project stakeholders include:

- Community workers in the project sites and personnel of the key involved institutions.
- **Farmers and Local Water Users** in the targeted basins/Wadis who depend on reliable water resources and irrigation management.
- **Community Committees and Local Councils** engaged in planning, monitoring, and community outreach for water and agricultural projects.
- **Local Residents** living in areas where monitoring stations, storage infrastructure, or pilot interventions will be installed.
- **Irrigation and Water User Associations (WUAs)** affected by changes in water allocation, data access, and irrigation scheduling.
- **Agricultural Cooperatives** that rely on improved data for crop planning, irrigation efficiency, and climate risk management.
- Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) – Lead coordination and policy oversight for CWIMEWS and water sector management.
- **Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Fish Wealth (MoAIF)** – Co-lead on agricultural data use, irrigation planning, and resilience interventions.

- **Civil Aviation and Meteorology Authority (CAMA)** – Key partner for meteorological data recovery, integration, and operation of new observation stations.
- **National Water Resources Authority (NWRA)** – Core partner in basin-level planning, hydrological monitoring, and data management.
- **Centre of Environmental and Climate Studies (CECS)** – Partner in capacity building, technical training, and research collaboration.
- **Environmental Protection Authority (EPA)** – Interested in environmental data, ecosystem monitoring, and integration with national environmental databases.
- **Universities and Research Institutions** (e.g., Aden University, Hadramout University)
- Users of climate and hydrological data for research and policy analysis.
- Relevant Agriculture Research Institutions and studies centres.

3.3. Other Interested Parties

The projects' stakeholders also include parties other than the directly affected communities, including:

- **Government Ministries, Agencies, and Authorities** such as the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC), local governorate and district authorities.
- **Other UNDP and international donors** support complementary initiatives or contributing technical and financial resources.
- **National and international NGOs** active in water, agriculture, WASH, and climate resilience sectors.
- **Private Sector Stakeholders** including suppliers, contractors, and service providers for civil works, equipment, and related services.

3.4. Disadvantaged /Vulnerable Individuals or Groups

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

- **Women and female-headed households** often have limited access to land, financial resources, and decision-making processes, and may face cultural or social barriers to participation.
- **Children and Youth** particularly susceptible to water-borne diseases and impacts of water scarcity. Youth may also lack opportunities for engagement in project planning and implementation.
- **The elderly** may face mobility constraints, limited access to information, or exclusion from decision-making.
- **Persons with disabilities** may require adapted communication and accessible meeting venues to participate effectively.
- **Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and returnees** often lack secure access to water, sanitation, and livelihoods, and may not be formally represented in governance structures.
- **Marginalized communities and minority groups** include rural poor, socially excluded groups, and those living in remote or underserved areas.
- **Youth at risk** include unemployed or underemployed young people with limited opportunities to engage in decision-making.

Vulnerable groups within the communities affected by the project will be further confirmed and consulted through dedicated means, as appropriate. Description of the methods of engagement that will be undertaken by the project is provided in the following sections.

4. Stakeholder Engagement Program

As part of the preparation of the Additional Financing (AF) for Component 1 of the CWIMEWS Project, UNDP conducted a second phase of stakeholder consultations between 21 June and 4 July 2026 to update the SEP and ensure that stakeholder feedback was incorporated into the expanded project scope. The consultations covered the additional target governorates and basins under the AF and included stakeholder workshop, bilateral meetings, and virtual consultations. A total of 164 stakeholders participated in the consultation process, comprising 153 male participants and 11 female participants.

Female participation during the preliminary consultation process was limited due to contextual and practical constraints, including the institutional nature of several meetings, limited availability of female technical staff within some participating entities, travel and mobility restrictions, and prevailing social and cultural norms that may affect women's participation in mixed consultations. Nevertheless, the consultations confirmed the importance of ensuring meaningful women's participation throughout the project cycle. Accordingly, the next round of consultations will include targeted measures to increase female involvement, such as outreach through women's representatives, female community facilitators, separate or women-only consultation sessions where appropriate, flexible timing and accessible venues, and continued engagement with female beneficiaries, women's groups, and relevant local institutions.

The consultations engaged a broad range of stakeholders, including representatives from the MoWE, MoAIF, CAMA, EPA, NWRA, LWSCs, Rural Water Supply Authorities, Early Warning Centers (EWCs), Hadramout University, SFD, PWP, governorate and district authorities, WUAs, community representatives, women's representatives, and other relevant stakeholders from Hadramout, Shabwah, Al Mahrah, Abyan, Taiz, Socotra, and Marib.

The consultations confirmed broad stakeholder support for the project and highlighted the importance of strengthening climate resilience, integrated water resources management, irrigation services, and climate information systems. Stakeholders emphasized that the proposed interventions respond to critical development needs and will contribute to improving water security, reducing flood risks, enhancing agricultural productivity, and strengthening institutional capacity.

Participants highlighted the need to strengthen the CWIMEWS through the expansion of hydro-meteorological and marine monitoring networks, improved data sharing, enhanced early warning capabilities, and institutional capacity building. Several stakeholders emphasized the importance of expanding climate monitoring coverage across wider geographical areas to better capture climate variability, including differences between coastal, lowland, and highland environments, and to improve climate risk assessments and evidence-based decision-making. Several

stakeholders recommended expanding Component 2 interventions to additional priority wadis and basins to address increasing climate-related challenges.

Stakeholders recommended prioritizing additional climate-vulnerable basins, including Wadi Al-Jaza in Al Mahrah Governorate, citing its strategic agricultural importance, extensive cultivated land, and increasing exposure to floods and other climate-related hazards. Participants also recommended strengthening marine monitoring capacity, particularly in Hadramout, Al Mahrah, and Socotra, to improve climate and coastal monitoring systems.

Environmental and social discussions confirmed that the activities are not expected to generate significant adverse impacts, provided that environmental and social assessments are undertaken prior to implementation and that project activities comply with WB's ESF.

Stakeholders strongly emphasized the importance of women's participation throughout the project cycle. Participants confirmed that women already play an active role in agriculture and water management in many target areas and recommended ensuring their meaningful participation in consultation processes, community committees, technical working groups, employment opportunities, and capacity-building activities while respecting local cultural values and social norms.

The proposed Grievance Redress Mechanism was well received during the consultations. Stakeholders confirmed that the proposed communication channels including telephone, SMS, WhatsApp, email, and other accessible reporting mechanisms are appropriate and sufficient for submitting complaints, feedback, and recommendations throughout the project lifecycle.

Table (1) summarizes the main consultations conducted to date, highlighting stakeholder feedback and the corresponding responses. summarizes the main consultations conducted to date, highlighting stakeholder feedback and the corresponding responses.

4.1. Summary of Stakeholder Engagement Done During Project Preparation

During project preparation, the following public consultation meetings were conducted.

Table 1: Summary of stakeholder engagement done during project preparation

Agency	Date	Venue	Main participants Group	No. of Participants		Key Issue Discussed	Stakeholder Feedback	Response
				Male	Female			
UNDP	21 June 2026	Aden – MoWE Office	MoWE - Deputy Minister for Water Sector Deputy Minister for Environment Sector, Climate Unit Director, and other technical team	6	-	Technical Coordination	The Ministry emphasized the importance of strengthening technical coordination with the World Bank throughout project implementation.	UNDP confirmed that it will facilitate stronger technical coordination and communication between UNDP, the Ministry, the World Bank, and other entities throughout project implementation.
						Institutional Support	The Ministry confirmed its commitment to facilitate project implementation and provide the necessary technical and institutional support in close coordination with UNDP.	UNDP welcomed the Ministry's commitment and confirmed that close collaboration will be maintained throughout project implementation.
						Communication and Stakeholder Coordination	Participants emphasized the need to formalize communication channels and ensure the active involvement of all relevant stakeholders throughout the project cycle.	UNDP confirmed that formal coordination mechanisms, including regular communication and engagement with all relevant stakeholders, will be established to support effective implementation.
						Project Risks and Implementation	The Ministry indicated that no major implementation risks are anticipated and emphasized that effective	UNDP acknowledged the feedback and confirmed that continuous stakeholder engagement, coordination,

Agency	Date	Venue	Main participants Group	No. of Participants		Key Issue Discussed	Stakeholder Feedback	Response
				Male	Female			
							coordination and stakeholder engagement will help address any issues that may arise during implementation.	and implementation of the ESF requirements will support effective risk management throughout the project.
UNDP	22 June 2026	Aden, CAMA Office	Ministry of Transport - Civil Aviation and Meteorological Services (CAMA)	2	-	Targeted Basins/Wadi	CAMA confirmed that the newly targeted basins are hydrologically interconnected with neighboring wadi and considered the selected basins appropriate for strengthening integrated water resources management.	UNDP acknowledged the feedback and confirmed that the basin selection was based on technical assessments and an integrated watershed management approach.
						Coordination with Local Authorities	CAMA emphasized the importance of coordinating closely with governorate and local authorities throughout project implementation.	UNDP confirmed that coordination with governorate authorities and relevant local institutions will be maintained throughout project implementation.
						Land Requirements	CAMA recommended that project facilities and monitoring stations be located on government-owned land, preferably under the Governorate or relevant Ministry.	UNDP confirmed that the project will prioritize the use of government-owned land in accordance with the project's environmental and social requirements.
						Community Acceptance	CAMA indicated that climate and water monitoring projects generally receive strong	UNDP welcomed this feedback and confirmed that stakeholder engagement and community awareness

Agency	Date	Venue	Main participants Group	No. of Participants		Key Issue Discussed	Stakeholder Feedback	Response
				Male	Female			
							community acceptance, particularly among youth, who are increasingly aware of the importance of climate resilience and water management.	activities will continue throughout project implementation.
						Sustainability and Operation	CAMA stated that it is committed to operating and maintaining the monitoring stations once established, provided that the institution is actively involved in implementation, to ensure long-term sustainability.	UNDP confirmed that institutional ownership and capacity development are key elements of the project to support the long-term sustainability of project investments.
						Institutional Coordination	CAMA highlighted the need for strong coordination among all relevant institutions involved in climate, water, and agriculture.	UNDP confirmed that a technical working group will be established to facilitate coordination, data sharing, and joint decision-making among the relevant institutions.
						Gender and Capacity Building	CAMA noted that seven female technicians currently work in climate statistics and meteorological data analysis. They highlighted the need for specialized technical training to strengthen women's participation in field	UNDP welcomed CAMA's commitment to women's participation and confirmed that capacity building and technical training for both female and male staff will be incorporated into the project to strengthen institutional capacity.

Agency	Date	Venue	Main participants Group	No. of Participants		Key Issue Discussed	Stakeholder Feedback	Response
				Male	Female			
							operations and station management, noting that previous capacity-building efforts had been suspended due to limited resources.	
UNDP	22 June 2026	Yemen Geological Survey and Mineral Resources Board Office	Head of Yemen Geological Survey and Mineral Resources Board (GSMRB), Deputy Head of GSRMB, Head of the Information Management Unit, Information Management Officer, Other technical staff members - Ministry of Oil and Minerals	9	1	Remote Sensing and Monitoring	The GSMRB emphasized the importance of remote sensing and monitoring stations in supporting climate and water assessments and measuring environmental changes on the ground.	UNDP acknowledged the importance of remote sensing and confirmed that the project will strengthen climate and water monitoring systems to support evidence-based decision-making.
						Selection of Additional Targeted Basins	Participants confirmed that they were involved in the assessment and selection of the additional target basins. They shared previous studies and technical data with the Ministry of Water and Environment, and their recommendations were considered during the selection process.	UNDP appreciated the technical support provided and confirmed that the project builds on existing assessments and available technical information.
						Security and Site Accessibility	Participants confirmed that security conditions and safe access for field teams were considered during the site selection process and agreed that	UNDP confirmed that security and accessibility remain key criteria for site selection and project implementation.

Agency	Date	Venue	Main participants Group	No. of Participants		Key Issue Discussed	Stakeholder Feedback	Response
				Male	Female			
							the selected sites meet these requirements.	
						Linkages Between Project Components	Participants highlighted the strong linkage between Components 1 and 2, noting that the data and analyses generated under Component 1 will guide the planning and prioritization of investments under Component 2.	UNDP confirmed that Component 1 provides the technical basis for planning and prioritizing interventions under Component 2 through the decision support system and Climate and Water Information Management System (CWIMEWS).
						Data Sharing and Institutional Coordination	Participants emphasized the importance of effective coordination and data sharing among all relevant institutions.	UNDP confirmed that a multi-institutional technical working group will be established, supported by formal cooperation arrangements, to strengthen coordination and facilitate data sharing among participating institutions.
						Institutional Capacity and Collaboration	Participants confirmed that the institution has qualified technical expertise and expressed its readiness to collaborate and contribute to project implementation.	UNDP welcomed the institution's commitment and confirmed that its technical expertise will support project implementation and capacity development activities.
						Community Acceptance	Participants noted that communities are generally familiar with these types of projects and recognize their benefits, resulting in	UNDP confirmed that continuous stakeholder engagement and community consultations will be

Agency	Date	Venue	Main participants Group	No. of Participants		Key Issue Discussed	Stakeholder Feedback	Response
				Male	Female			
							a high level of community acceptance.	maintained throughout project implementation.
						Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	Participants agreed that the project's Grievance Redress Mechanism provides an appropriate and accessible channel for addressing stakeholder concerns and complaints.	UNDP confirmed that the GRM will remain accessible, transparent, and responsive throughout project implementation.
						Gender Participation and Capacity Building	Participants noted that female participation in geological and field activities remains limited, with most female staff currently engaged in data analysis and office-based work due to limited opportunities for specialized technical training.	UNDP acknowledged the need to strengthen women's technical capacities and confirmed that capacity-building opportunities will be promoted to encourage greater female participation in technical and field-based activities.
UNDP	24 June 2026	Hadramout - PWP Office	PWP Sub-office Manager, ESRM team and technical team	5	2	Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMPs)	PWP highlighted the importance of streamlining the preparation and clearance of ESMPs to support timely project implementation.	UNDP confirmed that lessons learned from previous projects will be applied to improve the quality and efficiency of ESMP preparation and review in line with the World Bank's ESF.
						Stakeholder Engagement	PWP emphasized the importance of continuous stakeholder engagement throughout the project cycle to strengthen community ownership and	UNDP confirmed that stakeholder engagement will remain a core project requirement and will be implemented in accordance with the SEP.

Agency	Date	Venue	Main participants Group	No. of Participants		Key Issue Discussed	Stakeholder Feedback	Response
				Male	Female			
							facilitate effective implementation.	
						Project Implementation	PWP expressed its strong support for the proposed interventions and confirmed its readiness to implement project activities while adapting implementation approaches to local conditions and community needs.	UNDP welcomed PWP's commitment and confirmed that implementation approaches will remain flexible while ensuring compliance with project requirements and the ESF.
						Women's Participation and Empowerment	PWP shared successful experiences from previous projects involving female contractors and highlighted the active participation of women throughout the project cycle. Participants emphasized the importance of building on these experiences to further enhance women's economic empowerment and participation.	UNDP welcomed these successful practices and confirmed that the project will promote women's participation, strengthen the capacity of female contractors, and ensure inclusive engagement throughout project implementation.
UNDP	24 June 2026	Hadramout - SFD Office	SFD Sub-office Manager, ESRM team and technical team	5	-	Project Needs and Site Readiness	SFD confirmed that they had previously visited the targeted sites and observed that the needs are significant. They expressed their readiness	UNDP welcomed SFD's readiness and confirmed that project implementation will commence upon receiving the required clearances from the World Bank.

Agency	Date	Venue	Main participants Group	No. of Participants		Key Issue Discussed	Stakeholder Feedback	Response
				Male	Female			
							to commence project implementation.	
						Environmental and Social Requirements	SFD confirmed that the same implementation approach applied under previous World Bank-financed projects will be followed to ensure compliance with the Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs).	UNDP confirmed that all project activities will be implemented in accordance with the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and project-specific environmental and social instruments.
						Women's Participation in Project Activities	SFD highlighted that many women in Wadi Hajer are in need of livelihood opportunities and should be actively engaged, particularly under Component 2 activities.	UNDP confirmed that the project will promote women's participation and ensure equitable access to employment and project benefits, where appropriate.
						Increasing Female Employment	Participants discussed approaches to increase women's participation by combining different contracting approaches and implementation modalities, expanding employment opportunities, and supporting women to become community contractors through targeted capacity building.	UNDP welcomed these recommendations and confirmed that gender-responsive implementation approaches and capacity-building activities will be incorporated to enhance women's participation and economic empowerment.

Agency	Date	Venue	Main participants Group	No. of Participants		Key Issue Discussed	Stakeholder Feedback	Response
				Male	Female			
						Community Acceptance and Gender Considerations	SFD confirmed that Wadi Hajer is supportive of women's participation in development activities and that communities generally accept female involvement. Based on their experience, they do not anticipate significant GBV/SEA risks, provided appropriate safeguards are maintained.	UNDP confirmed that gender-sensitive implementation, Codes of Conduct, awareness activities, and the project's GBV/SEA prevention measures will be applied throughout implementation.
						Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	SFD confirmed that its existing Grievance Redress Mechanism is well established and functioning effectively for receiving and addressing stakeholder concerns.	UNDP confirmed that the project will build on the existing GRM while ensuring that project-specific grievance procedures remain accessible, transparent, and aligned with the SEP and ESF requirements.
UNDP	25 June 2026	Governor's Office – Hadramout Governorate	Governor, Deputy Governor for Technical Affairs, Head of the Agriculture and Irrigation Branch Office, Head of the Water and Environment Branch Office, Public Works Office, Representative of	13	1	Project Importance and Local Needs	The Governor emphasized the importance of the project in strengthening irrigation, agriculture, and water resources management, noting that the governorate is increasingly affected by climate change and recurrent floods.	UNDP acknowledged the importance of the project and confirmed that the proposed interventions are designed to strengthen climate resilience and improve water resources management.
						Expansion of Project Coverage	The Governor highlighted the need to expand project interventions to additional	UNDP acknowledged the significant needs and confirmed that project

Agency	Date	Venue	Main participants Group	No. of Participants		Key Issue Discussed	Stakeholder Feedback	Response
				Male	Female			
			the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other relevant government representatives.				areas, given the high demand for protecting agricultural lands and improving water management.	interventions have been prioritized based on technical assessments, available resources, and project selection criteria.
						Climate Team Participation	The Governor noted that Mukalla has an existing climate team with valuable technical expertise and recommended involving them in project implementation and coordination.	UNDP welcomed the recommendation and confirmed that relevant local technical institutions and climate experts will be engaged throughout project implementation.
						Coordination Among Stakeholders	The Governor emphasized the importance of close coordination among government institutions, implementing partners, and other relevant stakeholders to ensure effective implementation.	UNDP confirmed that coordination will be strengthened through the Project Technical Working Group and regular engagement with all relevant institutions and implementing partners.
						Sustainability of Project Investments	The Governor stressed the importance of ensuring the long-term sustainability of project investments through institutional ownership, operation, and maintenance arrangements.	UNDP confirmed that sustainability is a key project objective and that capacity building, institutional strengthening, and operation and maintenance arrangements will be integrated into project implementation.

Agency	Date	Venue	Main participants Group	No. of Participants		Key Issue Discussed	Stakeholder Feedback	Response
				Male	Female			
UNDP	25 June 2026	Hadramout - MoAIF branch Office	Head of Office and Technical Team.	5	2	Institutional Capacity and Coordination	The Branch Office emphasized the importance of utilizing the existing technical capacity and experience of the Ministry and its branch offices. They recommended that implementing partners benefit from this expertise, particularly for agricultural and water resources activities.	UNDP welcomed the recommendation and confirmed that the project will work closely with the Ministry, its branch offices, and implementing partners throughout implementation.
						Project Relevance and Community Acceptance	Participants confirmed that the proposed interventions reflect the priority needs of the targeted areas and are expected to receive strong community acceptance.	UNDP acknowledged the feedback and confirmed that project activities were designed based on identified needs and stakeholder consultations.
						Project Coverage	Participants emphasized the importance of both Components 1 and 2 and recommended expanding Component 2 interventions to additional basins beyond the current target areas to address growing needs.	UNDP acknowledged the recommendation and confirmed that interventions have been prioritized based on technical assessments, project scope, and available resources.
						Capacity Building	Participants highlighted the need to strengthen the technical capacities of field	UNDP confirmed that capacity development is a core component of the project and

Agency	Date	Venue	Main participants Group	No. of Participants		Key Issue Discussed	Stakeholder Feedback	Response
				Male	Female			
							staff and local technicians to support effective implementation and long-term sustainability.	that technical training will be provided to relevant institutions and staff.
						Agricultural Calendar	Participants stressed that the agricultural calendar should be considered when scheduling Component 2 activities to avoid disrupting farming seasons and maximize project benefits.	UNDP confirmed that implementation schedules will take local agricultural seasons into account during project planning and execution.
						Handover of Monitoring Stations	Participants emphasized that the handover of monitoring stations should be carried out in close coordination with the relevant government authorities and concerned institutions.	UNDP confirmed that formal coordination and agreed handover arrangements will be established with the responsible authorities to ensure ownership and sustainability.
						Women's Participation	Participants emphasized that women should be actively involved in all project activities, noting that many are landowners and should be represented in community committees, technical working groups, and other decision-making structures.	UNDP confirmed that the project will promote the meaningful participation of women in planning, implementation, capacity-building, and decision-making in line with the project's gender commitments and the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).
UNDP		Hadram out-	Head of Office, representatives	5	-	Roles and Responsibilities	The Ministry discussed its roles and responsibilities	UNDP confirmed that the Ministry will play a central role

Agency	Date	Venue	Main participants Group	No. of Participants		Key Issue Discussed	Stakeholder Feedback	Response
				Male	Female			
	25 June 2026	MoWE branch Office	from the Finance Department, Water Resources Management Unit, Technical Team, and other technical staff.			under Component 1	under Component 1 and confirmed its commitment to actively support project implementation, particularly in climate and water information management activities.	in the implementation of Component 1 through close technical coordination and institutional collaboration.
						Linkages Between Component 2 and Ministry Responsibilities	Participants discussed how Component 2 interventions should be aligned with the Ministry's mandate and emphasized the importance of ensuring long-term sustainability of project investments.	UNDP confirmed that Component 2 activities will be implemented in close coordination with the Ministry to strengthen institutional ownership and sustainability.
						Capacity Building	Participants highlighted the need to strengthen the technical and institutional capacities of Ministry staff to support effective implementation and long-term operation of project activities.	UNDP confirmed that capacity development is a key project component and that technical training will be provided to strengthen institutional capacity.
						Utilization of Existing Staff and Focal Points	Participants recommended utilizing the Ministry's existing focal points and technical staff during project implementation to strengthen institutional ownership, facilitate	UNDP welcomed the recommendation and confirmed that the project will work through the Ministry's existing structures and focal points to promote knowledge transfer and institutional capacity building.

Agency	Date	Venue	Main participants Group	No. of Participants		Key Issue Discussed	Stakeholder Feedback	Response
				Male	Female			
							knowledge sharing, and build long-term capacity.	
UNDP	30 June 2026	Hadramout – Early Warning Centre Office	Early Warning Centre (EWC) technical team	3	-	Monitoring Stations and Data Availability	Participants emphasized the need to establish monitoring stations, noting that the limited availability of data and information constrains the Center's ability to effectively monitor and operate its services.	UNDP confirmed that strengthening the Climate and Water Information Management System (CWIMEWS) and expanding monitoring stations are key objectives of Component 1 to improve data availability and decision-making.
						Capacity Building	Participants highlighted the need for capacity building, noting that only three staff currently operate the Early Warning Center, creating operational gaps when staff are unavailable and increasing reliance on individual efforts.	UNDP confirmed that institutional capacity development and technical training are core project activities aimed at strengthening the operational capacity and sustainability of the Center.
						Community Acceptance	Participants indicated that community awareness of these types of projects is currently limited but noted that acceptance is expected to increase through continued awareness-raising and stakeholder engagement.	UNDP confirmed that stakeholder engagement and awareness activities will be implemented throughout the project to strengthen community understanding and support.
						Environmental and Social Risks	Participants indicated that the proposed activities are	UNDP confirmed that environmental and social risks

Agency	Date	Venue	Main participants Group	No. of Participants		Key Issue Discussed	Stakeholder Feedback	Response
				Male	Female			
							not expected to create significant environmental or social risks or adverse impacts on surrounding communities.	will be assessed and managed in accordance with the World Bank's ESF, while ensuring appropriate mitigation measures are implemented where required.
UNDP	30 June 2026	Hadramout University	President of Hadramout University, Vice President of Hadramout University, Head of the Water and Environment Center (WEC), Heads of Academic and Technical Units, Professors, and other academic staff.	9	-	Project Importance and Community Acceptance	Participants emphasized the importance of the project in strengthening climate resilience, water resources management, and agriculture. They confirmed that the proposed activities are expected to receive strong community acceptance.	UNDP welcomed the feedback and confirmed that the project was designed to respond to the identified needs of the targeted communities through a participatory approach.
						Institutional Collaboration	Hadramout University expressed its readiness to support the project by providing its technical expertise, research capacity, and university facilities whenever required.	UNDP welcomed the University's commitment and confirmed that collaboration with academic institutions will strengthen the project's technical implementation and knowledge sharing.
						Women's Participation	Participants emphasized the important role of women in water resources management and noted that, based on previous projects, women actively participate throughout the project cycle as community	UNDP confirmed that the project will promote meaningful participation of women throughout the project cycle while ensuring that engagement approaches are culturally appropriate and

Agency	Date	Venue	Main participants Group	No. of Participants		Key Issue Discussed	Stakeholder Feedback	Response
				Male	Female			
							committee members, workers, and beneficiaries. They also confirmed that communities support women's participation when local cultural values and social norms are respected.	consistent with local customs and social norms.
UNDP – Stakeholders’ Consultation Workshop and Survey	1 July 2026	Ramada Hotel	Representatives from governorate and district authorities, MoWE, MoAIF, NWRA, EPA, LWSCs, Rural Water Supply Authorities, CAMA, Hadramout University, EWC, SFD, PWP, Water User Associations (WUAs), Women's Representatives, National Women's Committee, CSOs, technical consultants, and other relevant stakeholders from Hadramout,	78	5	Institutional Coordination	Participants emphasized the importance of close coordination with governorate, district, and sub-district authorities throughout project implementation. They also highlighted the need for strong collaboration among all relevant institutions to ensure effective implementation.	UNDP confirmed that coordination mechanisms, including the Project Technical Working Group and regular stakeholder engagement, will be established to ensure effective collaboration at all levels.
						Project Importance and Early Warning System	Participants highlighted the importance of the project in strengthening climate resilience, protecting communities and agricultural land from floods, and establishing a reliable Early Warning Center (EWC) supported by robust climate and water data for informed decision-making and	UNDP confirmed that strengthening the Climate and Water Information Management System (CWIMEWS) and Decision Support Systems (DSS), including early warning capabilities, is a core objective of Component 1.

Agency	Date	Venue	Main participants Group	No. of Participants		Key Issue Discussed	Stakeholder Feedback	Response
				Male	Female			
			Shabwah, and Al Mahrah Governorates.				future investment planning.	
						Expansion of Climate Monitoring Network	Stakeholders emphasized the need to establish hydro-meteorological and marine monitoring stations, particularly in the coastal governorates of Hadramout, Al Mahrah, and Socotra, to improve the collection of climate, marine, and hydrological data and strengthen early warning systems.	UNDP acknowledged the recommendation and confirmed that the project will prioritize strengthening the Climate and Water Information Management System (CWIMEWS) based on technical assessments, available resources, and institutional priorities.
						Project Coverage and Future Investments	Participants emphasized the significant needs across the governorate and recommended expanding Component 2 interventions to additional wadis beyond the currently targeted basins.	UNDP acknowledged the recommendation and confirmed that interventions have been prioritized based on technical assessments, project scope, and available resources.
						Sustainability and Linkages Between Components	Participants stressed the importance of ensuring the sustainability of project investments and strengthening the linkages between Components 1 and 2 to maximize long-term benefits.	UNDP confirmed that Component 1 will provide the technical foundation for planning and support Component 2 investments.
						Stakeholder Engagement and	Participants emphasized the value of bringing	UNDP confirmed that stakeholder engagement will

Agency	Date	Venue	Main participants Group	No. of Participants		Key Issue Discussed	Stakeholder Feedback	Response
				Male	Female			
						Community Participation	together stakeholders from different institutions to exchange knowledge and jointly identify priorities. They also highlighted the important role of community committees in supporting implementation and resolving local issues.	continue throughout the project cycle and that community committees will play an important role in project implementation and monitoring.
						Water Resources Management	Participants highlighted the importance of integrating sound water resources management principles into all project activities.	UNDP confirmed that integrated water resources management is a key principle supporting project design and implementation.
						Implementation Planning	Participants recommended preparing a clear implementation plan outlining responsibilities, sequencing of activities, and coordination arrangements.	UNDP confirmed that detailed implementation planning will be undertaken in coordination with all relevant stakeholders before implementation begins.
						Community Ownership	Participants emphasized that local communities should actively participate throughout the project cycle, including as workers, community committee members, contractors, and beneficiaries.	UNDP confirmed that the project will promote inclusive community participation throughout planning, implementation, and monitoring.

Agency	Date	Venue	Main participants Group	No. of Participants		Key Issue Discussed	Stakeholder Feedback	Response
				Male	Female			
						Women's Participation	Participants emphasized the importance of ensuring women's meaningful participation throughout the project cycle, including in decision-making, community committees, employment, and contracting opportunities, while respecting local cultural values and social norms.	UNDP confirmed that gender inclusion is a core project principle and that women's participation will be promoted in accordance with the project's Gender Action Plan and the World Bank's ESF.
						Monitoring and Evaluation	Participants highlighted the need for continuous monitoring and periodic evaluation to assess implementation progress, ensure project effectiveness, and maximize long-term benefits.	UNDP confirmed that project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted throughout implementation to support adaptive management and improve project outcomes.
						Capacity Building	Participants highlighted the need to strengthen the technical capacities of field staff and relevant institutions to ensure effective operation and sustainability of project investments.	UNDP confirmed that capacity development is a core component of the project and that technical training will be provided to relevant institutions and staff.
						Prioritization of Additional Basins	Stakeholders recommended including Wadi Al-Jaza (Al Mahrah	UNDP acknowledged the recommendation and confirmed that the

Agency	Date	Venue	Main participants Group	No. of Participants		Key Issue Discussed	Stakeholder Feedback	Response
				Male	Female			
							Governorate) among the priority areas for future interventions. They highlighted its strategic importance as one of the largest and most productive agricultural wadis in Al Mahrah, its significant contribution to local livelihoods, and its increasing exposure to recurrent flooding and other climate-related hazards. Participants noted that strengthening water resources management and climate resilience interventions in the wadi would provide substantial environmental, social, and economic benefits.	prioritization of additional basins will continue to be guided by technical assessments, climate vulnerability, development needs, and available project resources.
						Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	Participants emphasized the importance of having accessible grievance channels, including phone calls, SMS, WhatsApp, and other communication methods. They confirmed that the proposed UNDP Grievance Redress Mechanism provides	UNDP confirmed that the project will establish and publicize multiple grievance channels to ensure stakeholders can easily submit concerns, complaints, and recommendations throughout the project cycle. The GRM will be accessible, transparent,

Agency	Date	Venue	Main participants Group	No. of Participants		Key Issue Discussed	Stakeholder Feedback	Response
				Male	Female			
							appropriate and accessible channels for stakeholders to submit complaints, suggestions, and feedback.	and responsive in accordance with the SEP.
						Implementation Approaches	Participants recommend reducing reliance on Cash-for-Work (CFW) activities and increasing investment in more complex and sustainable interventions where appropriate.	UNDP acknowledged the recommendation and confirmed that implementation modalities will be selected based on the technical requirements and objectives of each project activity.
UNDP	30 June – 4 July 2026	Phone call and WhatsApp Survey consultation	Directors General and representatives from the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA), Water Corporations, Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Fisheries (MoAIF), National Water Resources Authority (NWRA), Local Authorities, and other relevant government	13	-	Community Needs and Project Importance	Stakeholders emphasized the importance of the project in addressing water scarcity, improving irrigation efficiency, strengthening climate resilience, and supporting sustainable livelihoods. They confirmed that the proposed interventions respond to priority community needs and are expected to provide long-term benefits for local communities.	UNDP welcomed the feedback and confirmed that the project was designed based on stakeholder consultations and identified development priorities within the targeted basins.
						Women's Participation and Social Inclusion	Stakeholders highlighted that women are among the primary beneficiaries of improved water services, as reliable access to water	UNDP confirmed that the project will promote meaningful participation of women and other vulnerable groups in planning,

Agency	Date	Venue	Main participants Group	No. of Participants		Key Issue Discussed	Stakeholder Feedback	Response
				Male	Female			
			institutions from Taiz, Abyan, Socotra, and Marib Governorates.				reduces their daily workload, improves household well-being, and contributes to better public health. They emphasized the importance of ensuring women's active participation throughout the project cycle.	implementation, capacity-building, and decision-making in line with the project's Gender Action Plan and the ESF.
						Sustainability of Project Investments	Stakeholders emphasized the importance of investing in sustainable interventions, strengthening operation and maintenance arrangements, and ensuring that project investments continue to deliver benefits after project completion.	UNDP confirmed that sustainability is a key project objective and that institutional capacity development, operation and maintenance arrangements, and stakeholder ownership will be integrated into project implementation.
						Climate Considerations	Stakeholders recommend to take into consideration the local environmental conditions, seasonal variations, climate risks, and the unique characteristics of the target areas. They also highlighted the importance of protecting groundwater resources,	UNDP confirmed that all these aspects and the seasonal variations and other considerations will be integrated into project planning and implementation.

Agency	Date	Venue	Main participants Group	No. of Participants		Key Issue Discussed	Stakeholder Feedback	Response
				Male	Female			
							promoting sustainable water management, and strengthening climate adaptation measures.	
						Expansion of Component 2 Interventions	Stakeholders strongly emphasized that the wadis and basins currently targeted under Component 1 should also be considered for Component 2 interventions. Participants noted that combining improved climate information with watershed management, irrigation rehabilitation, and flood protection measures would significantly enhance resilience, improve water management, and address the increasing impacts of floods and climate change.	UNDP acknowledged the recommendation and confirmed that Component 1 is intended to provide the technical foundation for identifying and prioritizing future investments. The project will continue to assess opportunities for expanding Component 2 interventions based on technical priorities and available financing in future.
						Expansion of Climate Data Coverage	Stakeholders emphasized the importance of expanding climate monitoring to cover entire governorates rather than selected locations. They noted that comprehensive spatial coverage is	UNDP welcomed the recommendation and confirmed that the project aims to progressively strengthen climate and hydrological monitoring networks to improve data quality, enhance climate risk

Agency	Date	Venue	Main participants Group	No. of Participants		Key Issue Discussed	Stakeholder Feedback	Response
				Male	Female			
							essential to improve data accuracy, capture variations between highland and lowland areas, strengthen climate risk analysis, and support informed decision-making, as climate change impacts extend beyond administrative boundaries.	assessments, and support evidence-based water resources management at basin and national levels.
						Institutional Capacity and Coordination	Stakeholders recommended strengthening institutional capacities, improving coordination among relevant institutions, supporting local water user associations, and enhancing technical capacity to ensure effective implementation and long-term sustainability.	UNDP confirmed that institutional coordination and capacity development are core components of the project and will be supported through technical training, stakeholder engagement, and collaborative implementation arrangements.

4.2. Summary of Project Stakeholder Needs and Methods, Tools and Techniques for Stakeholder Engagement

The CWIMEWS Project applies a comprehensive stakeholder engagement approach tailored to the diverse needs, capacities, and influence levels of different stakeholder groups. Engagement methods are designed to ensure inclusive, transparent, and culturally appropriate consultations throughout all project stages, from preparation to implementation and operations.

The plan includes targeted outreach to affected parties, disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, and other interested stakeholders such as government institutions, private sector actors, and local civil society. Engagement techniques include community consultations, focus group discussions, public meetings, household visits, workshops, site visits, and the dissemination of accessible communication materials. This approach ensures that stakeholders are not only informed but also actively involved in project planning, implementation, risk mitigation, and monitoring. Table (2) summarizes the planned engagement tools, responsibilities, and frequency by stakeholder group and project phase.

Table 2: Summary of Project Stakeholder Needs and Methods, Tools and Techniques for Stakeholder Engagement

Project Stage	Target Stakeholders	Topic of Consultation / Message	Method Used	Responsibilities	Frequency/ Timeline	Status (Completed/Planned)
Preparation stage	Government ministries and agencies (MoWE, MoAIF, NWRA, CAMA, GSMRB, WEC, MoPIC), local governorate and district authorities, WUA members, Irrigation Councils (ICs), and Agricultural Cooperatives (ACs), local CSOs, basin committee reps.	Present project objectives, components, and expected benefits; clarify roles and responsibilities; obtain input on design and targeting; discuss environmental and social risks including SEAH, labor risks, OHS, child labor, and security risks.	Formal meetings, workshops, technical working group sessions	UNDP, and IPs	Initial consultations during design phase; updates as needed before effectiveness	Completed for AF under Component 1 (June – July 2026)

Project Stage	Target Stakeholders	Topic of Consultation / Message	Method Used	Responsibilities	Frequency/ Timeline	Status (Completed/Planned)
	Local communities in target basins and urban/peri-urban WASH service areas	Introducing project, outline potential benefits and impacts, solicit feedback on needs and priorities; discuss environmental and social risks including SEAH, labor risks, OHS, child labor, and security risks.	Community consultations, focus group discussions, site visits	IPs	Initial consultations before sub-project selection	Planned
	Project-Affected People: Farmers, water user associations, local communities in targeted governorates, vulnerable households (women-headed, elderly, persons with disabilities, marginalized groups)	Project scope and rationale; environmental & social principles including SEAH, labor risks, OHS, child labor, and security risks; proposed interventions by component; Grievance Redress Mechanism process; expected benefits and risks	Public meetings; separate meetings for women and vulnerable groups; focus group discussions; field visits; disclosure of written information (brochures, posters, flyers); information boards at community centers	UNDP and IPs	Prior to project effectiveness and during design finalization; at community level in each targeted governorate	Planned

Project Stage	Target Stakeholders	Topic of Consultation / Message	Method Used	Responsibilities	Frequency/ Timeline	Status (Completed/Planned)
	Other Interested Parties (internal): Relevant government ministries and agencies (MoPIC and local governorates)	Policy alignment; roles and responsibilities; legal and compliance issues; monitoring and reporting arrangements	Formal meetings; inter-agency workshops; submission of reports	UNDP	Quarterly or as required	Planned
Implementation stage	Local communities and beneficiaries	Inform on implementation progress, construction schedules, potential disruptions, Grievance Redress Mechanism access; cover community health and safety, OHS risks, labor risks (including child labor), SEAH prevention, security risks, and environmental mitigation measures.	Community meetings, public notices, leaflets	IPs (SFD, PWP, UWS - PMU)	Quarterly during construction and annually thereafter	Planned

Project Stage	Target Stakeholders	Topic of Consultation / Message	Method Used	Responsibilities	Frequency/ Timeline	Status (Completed/Planned)
	Project-Affected People: Farmers, Households, water user associations, laborers in worksites, local communities in sub-project areas in project areas, and Local businesses.	Work schedules; construction impacts; safety measures; environmental and social mitigation measures including SEAH, labor risks, OHS, child labor, and security risks; Grievance Redress Mechanism; community roles	Community consultations; on-site meetings; toolbox talks; leaflets at worksites; Grievance Redress Mechanism notice boards	UNDP and IPs	Monthly during work	Planned

Project Stage	Target Stakeholders	Topic of Consultation / Message	Method Used	Responsibilities	Frequency/ Timeline	Status (Completed/Planned)
	Disadvantaged/vulnerable groups (women, elderly, persons with disabilities, IDPs, marginalized communities)	Tailored information on project activities, rights, benefits, and grievance channels; gather feedback on access and inclusion; cover community health and safety, OHS risks, labor risks (including child labor), SEAH prevention, security risks, and environmental mitigation measures.	Dedicated focus group discussions, household visits, accessible materials	IPs (SFD, PWP, UWS - PMU)	Twice a year, or more frequently as needed	Planned
	Other Interested Parties: Private sector suppliers and contractors.	Procurement opportunities; health & safety requirements; environmental and social compliance; GRM process	Supplier meetings; pre-bid briefings; workshops; written guidelines; email communications	UNDP and IPs	At procurement stages; as needed	Planned

Project Stage	Target Stakeholders	Topic of Consultation / Message	Method Used	Responsibilities	Frequency/ Timeline	Status (Completed/Planned)
	Basin Committees, Water User Associations, LWSCs, GARWSP branches	Consult on operational issues, water allocation, infrastructure management	Coordination meetings, training sessions	IPs	Quarterly, as needed	Planned
Operation & Maintenance	Project-Affected People: Water user associations, farmers, local communities	O&M roles; sustainability measures; feedback on system performance; Grievance Redress Mechanism	Follow-up meetings; refresher training; GRM updates; community monitoring visits	UNDP, and IPs	Semi-annual during O&M phase	Planned
	Other Interested Parties: Relevant ministries and agencies; donors; NGOs	Project outcomes: lessons learned; compliance with E&S commitments; future collaboration	Review workshops; dissemination of reports	UNDP and IPs	Annually, as needed	Planned

4.3. Proposed Strategy to Incorporate the Views of Vulnerable Groups

The Project will conduct targeted and culturally appropriate stakeholder engagement with vulnerable and disadvantaged groups identified in the stakeholder analysis, including women (particularly women-headed households), elderly persons, persons with disabilities, internally displaced persons, marginalized communities, poor and landless households, and unemployed youth. Engagement will be designed to ensure their views, concerns, and priorities are meaningfully considered throughout the project life cycle.

To remove barriers to participation, consultations will be conducted at times and locations convenient for these groups, with gender-segregated sessions where appropriate, female facilitators and when feasible transport support. Information will be disseminated in accessible formats and local languages (e.g., Arabic, simplified language, visual aids, oral presentations) to accommodate low literacy levels and disabilities. Trusted community leaders and local associations will be engaged to extend outreach, build trust, and facilitate feedback collection.

Capacity-building initiatives will be provided to vulnerable groups, particularly women and WUAs, to enhance their understanding of water management practices, project benefits, and their rights and responsibilities.

Dedicated grievance channels will be adapted to meet the needs of vulnerable groups, ensuring accessibility, confidentiality, and survivor-centered handling of sensitive complaints such as GBV or SEAH. Participation will be regularly monitored, and feedback systematically integrated into project adjustments to ensure inclusion and accountability.

5. Resources and Responsibilities for Implementing Stakeholder Engagement

5.1. Implementation Arrangements and Resources

The overall responsibility for the implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) rests with UNDP as the implementing agency and will be carried out through the Joint Project Implementation Unit (JPIU), in coordination with relevant Implementing Partners (IPs). The use of the term JPIU in this SEP refers to the project implementation and management structure established by UNDP for day-to-day coordination, technical oversight, environmental and social risk management, stakeholder engagement, grievance redress, SEA/SH risk management, monitoring, and reporting. This arrangement is consistent with the implementation arrangements described across the project documents, including the main Funding Proposal, ESAP, SEP, and related environmental and social instruments.

The JPIU will be led by a Project Manager/Coordinator and supported by qualified Environmental and Social Risk Management (ESRM)/Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) staff, including designated environmental, social, gender/SEA/SH, stakeholder engagement, and grievance redress functions, as applicable. These ESRM/ESS staff and focal points will be formally appointed by UNDP to ensure clear accountability, adequate capacity, and consistent implementation of ESS, SEP, GRM, and SEA/SH requirements across all project activities.

UNDP will be responsible for planning, coordinating, supervising, and monitoring stakeholder engagement activities and ensuring that they are implemented in accordance with the World

Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), Green Climate Fund (GCF) requirements, the SEP, the ESAP, and other relevant project instruments. UNDP will also ensure that roles and responsibilities for environmental and social risk management, stakeholder engagement, GRM operation, SEA/SH risk mitigation, monitoring, and reporting are clearly reflected in the workplans, terms of reference, contracts, and reporting arrangements of the JPIU and IPs.

The JPIU, with support from the ESRM/ESS team and relevant IP focal points, will: (i) coordinate and monitor SEP implementation at the national and local levels; (ii) supervise and streamline the project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), including intake, referral, resolution, documentation, and reporting of grievances; (iii) ensure that SEA/SH-related complaints are handled through safe, confidential, survivor-centered, and referral-based procedures; (iv) support project-affected communities through awareness-raising and training on stakeholder engagement, GRM access, SEA/SH risk mitigation, labor requirements, child labor prevention, occupational health and safety (OHS), and other relevant ESS requirements; (v) manage and monitor training and capacity-building activities for project staff, IPs, contractors, and community representatives; (vi) monitor and supervise implementation of environmental and social commitments, including SEP, GRM, and SEA/SH measures; (vii) prepare periodic progress, monitoring, and completion reports; and (viii) ensure compliance with the World Bank ESF, GCF requirements, relevant UN standards, national regulations, and project-specific environmental and social instruments.

Stakeholder engagement activities will be documented through meeting minutes, consultation reports, progress updates, and GRM records, which will be compiled by the PIUs and shared with the World Bank and other relevant stakeholders as per the agreed reporting schedule.

Table 3: Role and Responsibilities for SEP Implementation

Actor / Stakeholder / Responsible Person	Responsibilities
UNDP and Implementing Partners (IPs)	- Provide overall oversight of SEP implementation for their respective components. - Ensure compliance with World Bank ESF and national regulations. - Review and consolidate monthly consultation reports from IPs. - Provide technical guidance and support to IPs on stakeholder engagement, GRM operation, and SEAH risk mitigation. - Compile and submit Bi-annual stakeholder engagement and GRM reports to the World Bank. - Lead coordination with other UNDP, government bodies, and donors on SEP-related activities.
Implementing Partners (IPs)	- Plan and conduct stakeholder consultations at the community level in coordination with local authorities and community representatives.

Actor / Stakeholder / Responsible Person	Responsibilities
	- Facilitate inclusive engagement with vulnerable groups, ensuring accessibility and cultural sensitivity. - Maintain records of all consultations, including participant lists, meeting minutes, and feedback received. - Operate and publicize the GRM at the community level. - Report consultation and GRM activities monthly to the respective UNDP.
ESRM/ESS Specialists (appointed by both UNDP and IPs)	- Inform local communities about planned work, schedules, and potential impacts. - Maintain open communication with stakeholders during construction activities. - Display GRM contact details and project information at worksites. - Report any grievances, feedback, or stakeholder concerns. - Implement the Contractor's Code of Conduct, and relevant E&S mitigation measures.
Local Authorities (Governorate and District Levels)	- Support mobilization of community members for consultations. - Facilitate coordination between the project and local stakeholders. - Monitor local-level implementation of stakeholder engagement activities. - Assist in addressing grievances where local authority intervention is required.
Community Representatives / Leaders/Community Committees	- Support dissemination of project information to the wider community. - Represent community concerns, priorities, and feedback to IPs and UNDP. - Encourage participation of vulnerable groups in consultations. - Collaborate in resolving minor grievances and ensuring community awareness of GRM.

The budget estimate for preparing and implementing the SEP is USD **120,000**. The budget breakdown can be found in Annex 2. See the sample budget line items listed in Annex 2.

6. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

A Grievance Redress Mechanism is a system that allows not only grievances, but also queries, suggestions, positive feedback, and concerns of project-affected parties related to the environmental and social performance of a project to be submitted and responded to in a timely manner.

6.1. Description of Grievance Redress Mechanism

The project's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) provides a project-level process through which stakeholders may submit questions, feedback, concerns, or complaints and receive timely, fair, transparent, and effective responses. The GRM will be accessible, culturally appropriate, confidential, and survivor-centered, and will operate in line with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 10 (ESS10), UNDP safeguard requirements, Green Climate Fund (GCF) requirements, and applicable national laws. The GRM applies to all project components and will be coordinated across three levels to ensure timely registration, assessment, referral, resolution, documentation, and reporting of grievances.

The project-level GRM does not prevent stakeholders from using other available accountability and redress channels. Complainants who believe that they are adversely affected by the project may also access the World Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS) and, where relevant, the GCF Independent Redress Mechanism (IRM), in accordance with their respective procedures.

Grievance Redress Structure

Level	Description
1. Community Level	Grievances are first received at community level through Implementing Partners (SFD, PWP, UWS - PMU) via designated GRM focal points and grievance boxes in project sites. These focal points ensure complaints are logged immediately and acknowledged.
2. National PIU Level	If a complaint cannot be resolved at the local level, it will be escalated promptly to the PIU Complaint Committee. The Committee, which includes ESRM Specialists and relevant technical staff, is responsible for reviewing and resolving such cases in a timely, confidential, and survivor-centered manner.
3. UNDP Oversight Level	UNDP provide technical support, oversight, and consolidation of data from IPs. The ESRM teams within these agencies ensure that the GRM operates according to World Bank standards, survivor-centered SEAH protocols, and national laws. Complex or unresolved grievances may be escalated to this level for joint decision-making and reporting to the World Bank.

Grievance Uptake Channels

Grievances can be submitted through any of the following channels:

Agency	Channels
UNDP	Phone: +967 784 819 999 (Arabic & English) SMS: +967 784 906 666 WhatsApp: +967 784 906 666 (text or voice message) Email: GRM.ye@undp.org In person: UNDP Main Office, Aden (Khormaksar)

GRM Process Flow

Step	Description	Timeline	Responsible Party
Sorting, processing	Any complaint received is forwarded to the designated grievance focal point; logged in the central GRM database; categorized according to the following complaint types: Low, Moderate, and Critical ³ .	Upon receipt of complaint	Local GRM focal points
Acknowledgement and follow-up	Receipt of the grievance is acknowledged to the complainant by SMS, phone, email, or written note. A grievance ID number is provided.	Within 2 – 3 days of receipt	Local GRM focal points
Verification, investigation, action	Verification of a complaint is led by the relevant GRM focal point or, where necessary, by a designated Complaint Committee composed of PIU staff and, when appropriate, independent experts, with support from technical specialists as needed. Cases of sexual exploitation and abuse/sexual harassment (SEAH) are immediately referred to a specialized GBV focal point and are not investigated by project staff. For non-SEAH cases, a proposed resolution is formulated by the Complaint Committee and communicated to the complainant by the GRM focal point in a timely and transparent manner.	Within 10 – 14 working days The duration also depends on each case individually, based on its type, circumstances, and sensitivity.	The Complaint Committee is composed of PIU GRM focal points, the ESRM Specialist, and relevant technical staff as required. SEAH cases are referred directly to the designated GBV focal point.

³ Low = inquiries, requests for assistance, or false calls.

Moderate = operational delays, under-distribution, unclear selection criteria, quality issues, overlapping activities, dissatisfaction, labor disputes, technical shortcomings, environmental concerns, or non-critical OHS incidents.

Critical = staff misconduct, corruption, fraud, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), Gender-Based Violence (GBV), child protection violations, abuse of authority, forced displacement, land-related issues, or fatal/serious workplace accidents.

Step	Description	Timeline	Responsible Party
Monitoring and evaluation	Data on complaints is collected in the GRM Information System and reported to PIU management monthly. Consolidated reports are submitted bi-annually to the World Bank.	Monthly tracking; quarterly/bi-annually reporting	PIU GRM Focal Points
Provision of feedback	Feedback from complainants regarding their satisfaction with complaint resolution is collected through follow-up calls, SMS, short surveys, or in-person meetings, and documented in the GRM Information System.	Upon resolution of grievance	GRM Focal Point
Training	Training needs for staff/consultants in the PIU, Contractors, and Supervision Consultants include grievance uptake, sorting, recording, response, and feedback mechanisms, with a strong focus on grievance handling, confidentiality, World Bank ESF requirements, SEAH survivor-centered protocols, and reporting procedures. Training will also cover communication skills, conflict resolution, and protocols for handling sensitive complaints, with regular refresher sessions.	At start of project and quarterly with refresher sessions held annually	ESRM Team at UNDP and Implementing Partners
Appeals process	If a complainant is not satisfied with the proposed resolution, they will have the right to appeal. Appeals will first be reviewed by the PIU through a higher-level Committee and, where appropriate, an independent third party. If the grievance remains unresolved, the complainant may escalate	Upon request	PIUs at UNDP, and Implementing Partners

Step	Description	Timeline	Responsible Party
	the case to the World Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS) or the Inspection Panel. The appeals process will guarantee impartiality, transparency, and timely resolution, while safeguarding the complainant's rights to confidentiality and protection.		

6.2. Labor Grievance Redress Mechanism

A dedicated Labor Grievance Redress Mechanism (Labor GRM) will be established to address grievances from all workers engaged under the CWIMEWS Project. This includes workers hired by contractors, subcontractors, service providers, implementing partners (IPs)., The Labor GRM will align with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 2 (ESS2) and applicable national labor regulations, ensuring that the process is accessible, confidential, transparent, and free from retaliation.

Reporting Channels

Workers may submit grievances through multiple safe and accessible channels, including:

- Direct submission to on-site grievance focal persons
- Complaint/suggestion boxes at sub-project locations
- Toll-free telephone hotlines or SMS services operated by IPs
- Direct email or walk-in submission to IP/UNDP GRM focal points
- Anonymous reporting options for sensitive cases (e.g., SEAH)

All workers will be informed of these channels through regular briefings and training sessions at project induction and during implementation.

Confidentiality and Protection

The Labor GRM will include clear provisions to:

- Maintain confidentiality of the complainant
- Allow anonymous submissions
- Preventing retaliation or discrimination against those raising concerns
- Ensure survivor-centered response protocols for SEAH-related complaints

Scope of Grievances

Grievances addressed under the Labor GRM may include, but are not limited to:

- Non-payment or delayed payment of wages
- Violations of employment terms or contracts
- Occupational health and safety (OHS) risks and incidents
- Poor working or living conditions
- Workplace harassment or discrimination
- Incidents of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, or Harassment (SEAH)

- Inadequate access to protective equipment or rest breaks

SEAH cases will be managed under confidential protocols with referral to trained GBV focal points.

Awareness and Capacity Building

All workers will receive mandatory induction training on:

- The Labor GRM process
- Their rights under national and project-specific labor standards
- The project's Labor Code of Conduct (CoC)
- Preventive and response measures related to SEAH and workplace misconduct

Resolution and Monitoring

Each grievance will be:

- Logged and tracked from receipt to resolution
- Resolved within defined timeframes
- Followed up with the complainant to confirm satisfaction

Labor grievances will be summarized monthly by the IPs and shared with the respective UNDP. Consolidated reports will be submitted to the World Bank as part of regular environmental and social performance reporting.

6.3. Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEAH)

The Project's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be fully equipped and trained to receive and manage complaints related to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEAH) in a safe, confidential, and survivor-centered manner. This includes SEAH cases involving children, in line with the World Bank's Good Practice Note. All partners, including UNDP and the Implementing Partners (SFD, PWP, and UWS-PMU), will ensure that their staff are trained in the ethical handling of SEAH complaints, with strict adherence to principles of confidentiality, informed consent, and non-retaliation. Complaints may be submitted through existing grievance channels at the community, partner, or UNDP level, and only essential non-identifying details will be documented

The GRM will apply a survivor-centered approach, prioritizing the wishes, needs, and safety of survivors at every stage. Immediate referral pathways will be established with qualified service providers to guarantee access to medical, psychosocial, legal, and protection support. Information on these services and focal points will be made available to all GRM operators and shared with communities through accessible means. Where perpetrators are linked to project activities, swift action will be taken in accordance with the Code of Conduct signed by all workers, which may include disciplinary measures such as suspension, termination, or referral to law enforcement. Discreet and timely handling of cases will be ensured, with reporting to the World Bank limited to consolidated, non-identifying data on cases received, actions taken, and outcomes.

Alongside grievance management, the project will invest heavily in training and capacity building. UNDP and the IPs will deliver targeted and ongoing training for staff, partners, and stakeholders, with a focus on SEAH risk awareness, safe and confidential reporting, referral pathways, and reinforcement of the Code of Conduct. This training will be complemented by refresher sessions throughout the project cycle to ensure that readiness and responsiveness remain strong.

Awareness-raising and community engagement will also form a core part of the strategy. Regular campaigns will be conducted to ensure that all community members, particularly women and vulnerable groups, are aware of their rights, know how to report grievances, and understand the services available to them. These campaigns will specifically include the dissemination of information on the legal rights of beneficiaries to strengthen their protection and empower them to act if violations occur. Moreover, the project will guarantee equitable participation of women and vulnerable groups in project-related consultations and employment opportunities, thereby ensuring that engagement goes beyond awareness and extends into meaningful involvement in decision-making and access to benefits. Community engagement will further emphasize the role of women-led groups, vulnerable households, and local community structures in reducing risks, strengthening prevention measures, and building trust in the GRM.

The GRM for the CWIMEWS Project will be multi-tiered, allowing for various entry points and resolution levels to ensure accessibility and effectiveness for all stakeholders, including vulnerable groups. The mechanism will be designed to be culturally appropriate, transparent, and responsive to community needs.

7. Monitoring and Reporting

7.1. Summary of How SEP Will Be Monitored and Reported Upon

The SEP will be monitored based on both qualitative reporting (based on progress reports) and quantitative reporting linked to results indicators on stakeholder engagement and grievance performance.

SEP reporting will include the following:

- (i) Progress reporting on the ESS10-Stakeholder Engagement commitments under the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESAP)
- (ii) Cumulative qualitative reporting on the feedback received during SEP activities, in particular (a) issues that have been raised that can be addressed through changes in project scope and design, and reflected in the basic documentation such as the Project Appraisal Document, Environmental and Social Assessment, Resettlement Plan, Indigenous Peoples Plan, or SEAH Action Plan, if needed; (b) issues that have been raised and can be addressed during project implementation; (c) issues that have been raised that are beyond the scope of the project and are better addressed through alternative projects, programs or initiatives; and (d) issues that cannot be addressed by the project due to technical, jurisdictional or excessive cost-associated reasons. Minutes of meetings summarizing the views of the attendees can also be annexed to the monitoring reports.
- (iii) Quantitative reporting based on the indicators included in the SEP. An illustrative set of indicators for monitoring and reporting is included in Annex 3.

7.2. Reporting Back to Stakeholder Groups

The SEP will be revised and updated as necessary during project implementation. Quarterly summaries and internal reports on public grievances, enquiries, and related incidents, together with the status of implementation of associated corrective/preventative actions will be collated by responsible staff and referred to the project managers. Specific mechanisms to report back to stakeholders will include:

- Number of consultation meetings and public discussions held within the reporting period (quarterly or bi-annual), disaggregated by location and participant type (including women and vulnerable groups).
- Frequency and coverage of public engagement activities, including settlements in remote or underserved areas within the project area of influence.
- Number and type of grievances received within the reporting period, and the proportion resolved within 14 days timeline, covering both the community GRM and labor GRM.
- Number of press or communication materials published/broadcast in local, regional, and national media.

Feedback to communities will be provided through public/community meetings, basin committee briefings, direct communication, and grievance channels. These channels will ensure that stakeholders, including those in remote areas, are informed of project progress, decisions, and grievance outcomes.

8. Annexes

Annex 1: Template to Capture Consultation Minutes

Stakeholder (Group or Individual)	Summary of Feedback	Response of Project Implementation Team	Follow-up Action/Next Steps

Annex 2: SEP Budget Table⁴

The following budget is a provisional collective estimate covering all three UNDP. Each agency will allocate and manage its share of resources within its respective project components.

Stakeholder Engagement Activities	Quantity	Unit Cost (US\$)	Times/Years	Total Cost (US\$)	Remarks
Staff/Consultants salaries	-	-	-	-	Covered under Project Consulting Service Budget
Training on Stakeholder Engagement and GRM	Lump sum	-	Annual/As needed	10,000.00	
Stakeholder/Community Meetings in project areas	Lump sum	-	Annual/As needed	10,000.00	
Meetings with District & Governorate Officials	2 meetings/year	500	5 years	5,000.00	Institutional engagement
Travel expenses (field visits, consultations)	Lump sum	-	Quarterly	80,000.00	
Communication materials (posters, brochures, flyers, billboards, website updates)	Lump sum	-	Annual	5,000.00	
GRM expenses (committee meetings, follow-up, hotline costs)	Lump sum	-	Annual	10,000.00	GRM operation & monitoring
TOTAL STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT BUDGET:				120,000.00	

⁴ This budget is a provisional/referential estimate and should not be considered final or fully accurate. It provides an indicative allocation of resources for stakeholder engagement and grievance redress activities collectively across all participating agencies (UNDP and Implementing Partners). Each agency will manage its own share of resources for SEP and GRM implementation within its respective project components.

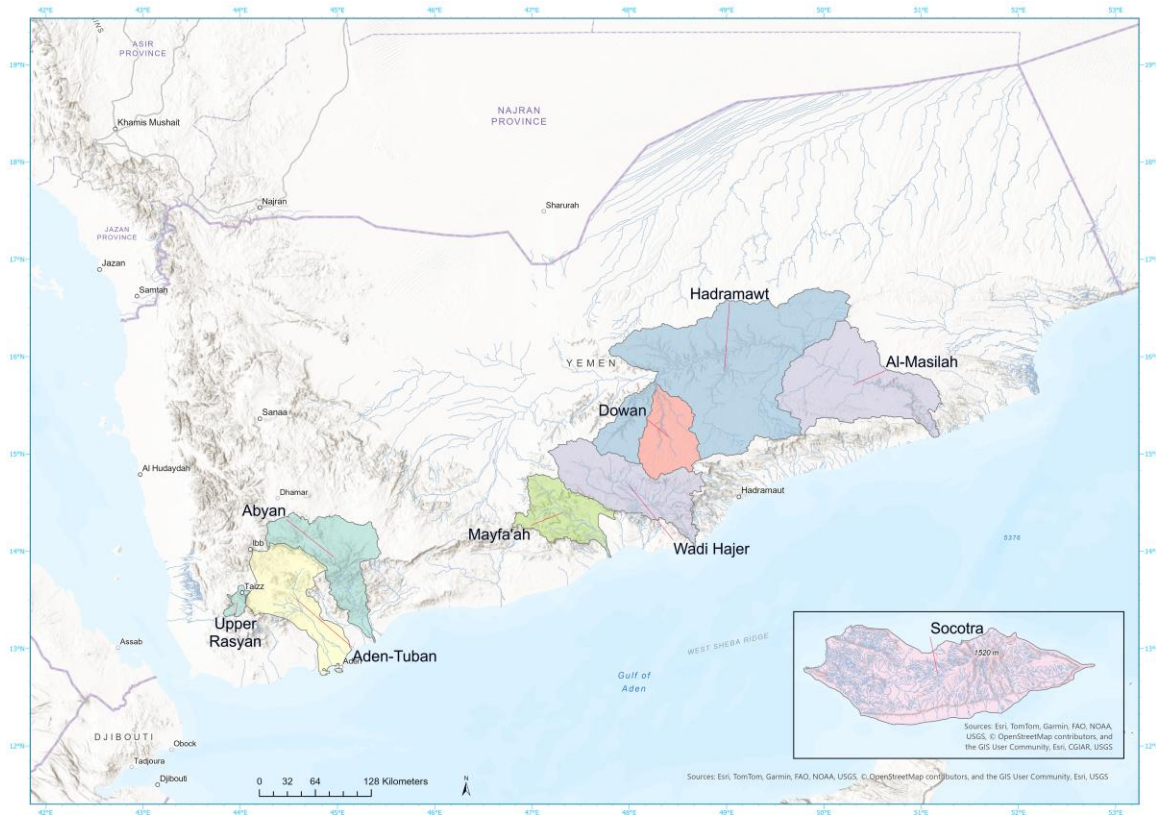
Annex 3: Monitoring and Reporting on the SEP

Key evaluation questions	Specific Evaluation questions	Potential Indicators	Data Collection Methods
GRM. To what extent have project-affected parties been provided with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances? Has the implementing agency responded to and managed such grievances?	• Are project-affected parties raising issues and grievances? • How quickly/effectively are the grievances resolved?	• Usage of GRM and/or feedback mechanisms • Requests for information from relevant agencies. • Use of suggestion boxes placed in the villages/project communities. • Number of grievances raised by workers, disaggregated by gender of workers and worksite, resolved within a specified time frame. • Number of Sexual Exploitation, and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEAH) cases reported in the project areas, which were referred for health, social, legal and security support according to the referral process in place. (if applicable) • Number of grievances that have been (i) opened, (ii) opened for more than 30 days, (iii) resolved, (iv) closed, and (v) number of responses that satisfied the complainants, during the reporting period	Records from the implementing agency and other relevant agencies

Key evaluation questions	Specific Evaluation questions	Potential Indicators	Data Collection Methods
		disaggregated by category of grievance, gender, age, and location of complainant.	
Stakeholder engagement impact on project design and implementation. How have engagement activities made a difference in project design and implementation?	- Was there interest and support for the project? - Were there any adjustments made during project design and implementation based on the feedback received? - Was priority information disclosed to relevant parties throughout the project cycle?	- Active participation of stakeholders in activities - Number of actions taken in a timely manner in response to feedback received during consultation sessions with project affected parties. - Number of consultation meetings and public discussions where the feedback and recommendation received is reflected in project design and implementation. - Number of disaggregated engagement sessions held, focused on at-risk groups in the project.	Stakeholder Consultation Attendance Sheets/Minutes Evaluation forms Structured surveys Social media/traditional media entries on the project results
Implementation effectiveness. Were stakeholder engagement activities effective in implementation?	- Were the activities implemented as planned? Why or why not? - Was the stakeholder engagement approach inclusive of disaggregated groups? Why or why not?	- Percentage of SEP activities implemented. - Key barriers to participation identified with stakeholder representatives. - Number of adjustments made in the stakeholder engagement approach to	Communication Strategy (Consultation Schedule) Periodic Focus Group Discussions Face-to-face meetings and/or Focus Group discussions with Vulnerable Groups or their representatives

Key evaluation questions	Specific Evaluation questions	Potential Indicators	Data Collection Methods
		improve projects' outreach, inclusion and effectiveness.	

Annex 4: Project Map



Annex 5: Photo Documentation of Consultation Workshops

This annex provides photographic documentation of the stakeholder consultation workshops conducted under the project between June 2026 – July 2026.



Stakeholder Consultation with GSMRB in Aden – UNDP (June 22, 2026)



Stakeholder Consultation with PWP sub-office in Hadramout – UNDP (June 24, 2026)



Stakeholder Consultation with Governor's Office in Hadramout – UNDP (June 25, 2026)



Stakeholder Consultation with MoAIF sub-office in Hadramout – UNDP (June 25, 2026)



Stakeholder Consultation with MoWE sub-office in Hadramout – UNDP (June 25, 2026)



Stakeholder Consultation with EWC in Hadramout – UNDP (June 30, 2026)



Stakeholder Consultation with Hadramout Univeristy in Hadramout – UNDP (June 30, 2026)



Stakeholder Consultation Workshop for Wadi Hajir, Wadi Doan/Hadramout, Wadi Mayfa'a, Wadi Al Masilah in Hadramout – UNDP (July 1, 2026)



Annex 6: Media Coverage of Stakeholder Consultations

Stakeholder Consultation with GSMRB in Aden – UNDP (June 22, 2026)

هيئة المساحة الجيولوجية تناقش مع مكتب الأمم المتحدة مشروع إدارة معلومات المناخ والمياه والإنذار المبكر في الأودية والأحواض المائية اليمنية –

Stakeholder Consultation with PWP sub-office in Hadramout – UNDP (June 24, 2026)

لمناقشة مشاريع وادي حجر التي تهتم بحماية الأراضي الزراعية والضمير والسواقي UNDP لقاء اليوم الأربعاء مع فريق الخزانات المائية وحصاد مياه الأمطار والحواسز المائية

Stakeholder Consultation with Governor's Office in Hadramout – UNDP (June 25, 2026)

UNDP عضو مجلس القيادة الخنبشي يطلع على مشروع تحسين إدارة المياه والري لتعزيز الأمن المائي

Stakeholder Consultation Workshop for Wadi Hajir, Wadi Doan/Hadramout, Wadi Mayfa'a, Wadi Al Masilah in Hadramout – UNDP (July 1, 2026)

[وكيل حضرموت للشؤون الفنية يفتتح بالمكلا اللقاء التشاوري لمشروع تحسين إدارة المياه والري](#)

Annex 7: Attendance sheet from Stakeholder Consultation

Stakeholder Consultation with MoWE in Aden – UNDP (June 21, 2026)



MWE attendance -
IWISE.pdf

Stakeholder Consultation with GSMRB in Aden – UNDP (June 22, 2026)



IWISE SEP meeting
with GSMRB.pdf

Stakeholder Consultation Workshop for Wadi Hajir, Wadi Doan/Hadramout, Wadi Mayfa'a, Wadi Al Masilah in Hadramout – UNDP and (July 1, 2026)



IWISE SEP
Workshop attendan