



The Regional Intergovernmental Organization for the
Conservation of the Environment of the Red sea & Gulf of Aden



**The Regional Organization for the Conservation of
Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden**

Process Framework for

Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Strategic Ecosystem Management Project

Concerning

**The Dungonab Bay–Mukawwar Island
Marine Protected Area, Sudan**

Jeddah Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
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Executive Summary

The Red Sea and Gulf of Aden marine and coastal resources support prosperity and development of the region's countries by providing food, trade and livelihoods. However, in recent years, these resources have been facing many threats, including over-exploitation of species, destruction of habitats, pollution, improper resource management and weak governance. Efforts have been exerted to address these issues, including inter alia and more recently projects like, the Strategic Action Plan (SAP) for the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden implemented by PERSGA. The World Bank supported two components of the GEF project: addressing the reduction of navigation risks and maritime pollution and Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM). There are a number of lessons learnt from these projects, on which the approach of current project would build. For instance, the evaluation of phase I stressed that a follow-on project building upon the Coastal Zone Management component would address issues of sustainability by more effectively regulating the exploitation and use of marine and other natural resources in ways that can support local livelihoods.

This means stronger emphasis on marine habitats protection and monitoring through a broader approach by encompassing the functioning and services provided by entire ecosystems. Known as an Ecosystem-based Management approach (EBM), this defines broader key areas appropriate for community-based economic development in concert with sustainable fisheries, tourism and other sustainable uses and biodiversity conservation of key species and habitats.

PERSGA and the World Bank are considering an EMB regional project, known as Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Strategic Ecosystem Management Project. This project will be implemented on the Regional scale piloting Sudan. According to the World Bank regulations, the project should be complied with applicable Sudanese environmental legislations as well as the World Bank Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies. The Proposed Project contains four components, which will be tailored to the most urgent needs of Sudan preparedness at the local level, with an overarching and harmonizing regional component.

This Process Framework (PF) represents the case of Sudan where the Dungonag Bay Marine Protected Area (DBMPA) is nominated for the project implementation.

Methodologies involved in the preparation of this PF rely on Social Assessment (SA) through Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), in addition to desktop literature review. Public consultation with stakeholders and identified project's affected persons (through SA) carried out during many meeting sessions as well as other communication tools. The aim of public consultation was to discuss the proposed project with stakeholders and identified project affected persons, report on their perception on the project, as well as identify some of the likely livelihood alternatives.

The most relevant components of the project with this Process Framework are:

- Strengthening the principles of marine managed areas through stakeholder driven MPA implementation; and
- Strengthening coastal affected communities to use incentive based approaches to improve fisheries management and achieve other marine resource benefits

The other two components address Regional Environmental and Socioeconomic Monitoring Network Supporting Ecosystem Based Management (EBM) and Community Benefits, as well

as project management. It is not expected that these components would result in social impacts, and therefore they are not considered in this PF.

As one of the main project components: Component 1: Strengthening the principles of marine managed areas through stakeholder driven MPA implementation by achieving selected MPA functionality through community empowerment/engagement in selected pilot coastal sites, this might lead to restriction on access to legally designated parks or marine protected areas (MPAs), thus requiring the preparation of a process framework according to the Bank policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP4.12).

However, the proposed project will not include major physical interventions such as infrastructures resulting in restriction of access or acquisition of land or assets. Therefore, no Resettlement Policy Framework is required. Instead, the PF would be the appropriate tool to address restriction on access to legally designated parks and protected areas, and any potential adverse impacts on livelihoods of the affected persons.

Good practice has demonstrated that the objectives of the policy can be better achieved through a participatory consultation process. To determine the appropriate coverage of the Process Framework, several methodologies have been carried out, including a Social Assessment (SA) covering the proposed project sites, and Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRAs)

Based upon the findings of the SA/PRAs, which may be refined during the early stages of implementation, more accurate information with regard to potential restriction of access and loss of income resulting from different types of project interventions will be available.

This PF establishes guidelines for the development of work plans for detailed selected activities in the Sudanese Marine Protected Area through a participatory approach through which affected members of local communities at the MPA will, under the RSGA SEM, be involved in the design and implementation of adjacent MPA co-management, maintaining sustainability of local livelihoods, and local monitoring of associated activities.

This PF, in addition, outlines the participatory implementation. Results showed that:

- Individuals/households participation in planning, decision and implementation of policies on relation to MPA is currently very weak and ignored
- Participation needs appropriate mainstreaming of efficient community driven/incentive tools such as committees for planning, implementation and monitoring..

The PF concluded eligibility criteria and measures to assist affected persons. The eligibility criteria will be set by the designated body, and will depend on 3 categories according to different parameters and relative variations among households within the same group: (i) full and long time dependency on fisheries for livelihood or activity that is fully dependent on fisheries activities, (ii) participation in MPA stewardship proven through attendance of training, (iii) compliance with management plans and rights based system. A standardized criterion based on fair parameters is required. . These measures are based on the alternative livelihood approach, which will be geared at the affected members of the community and compensate where alternative livelihoods fails to restore the same level of income. Other measures foreseen by the project include: Recognition and support of customary rights to

land and natural resources. E.g the project gives documented certificates recognizing rights and given the opportunity to choose options for restoring their livelihoods depending of those rights. Transparent, equitable, and fair ways of more sustainable sharing of the resources; ; Technical assistance to improve land and natural resource exploitation. Alternative livelihood activities might include Job creation within the associated development activities, tourism, MPA guards...etc Synergizing the other projects income generations intervention such as ongoing projects of UNIDO and SRCS to avoid doubling benefit per household to ensure equity in the distributions of available opportunities.

For conflict resolution and complaint mechanism during the field consultation with stakeholders, it agrees to rely on local customary mechanisms and approaches which are based on community inherited norms such Majailis (customary community committees) and Slif (customary law) as well as other communities/official entities. Therefore, a community-based mechanism will be applied. Three levels of conflicts have been identified; for each one a procedure was proposed: Intra-community Conflict Resolution, Conflict between Adjacent Communities, and Conflict between Local Communities and Outsiders.

Finally, the PF recommended Implementation arrangements based on specific elements to be considered during implementation and roles of different stakeholders. Also recommended on how process framework and the subsequent plan of action will be disclosed.

Three stakeholder consultation missions have been conducted in preparation and finalization of this PF. These are detailed in Annexes II,III and IV. The field mission was conducted in June, August and December 2012.

1- Introduction

1-1 Background

This document presents the Process Framework (PF) for the World Bank- and GEF-supported Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Strategic Ecosystem Management RSGA SEM Project that will be implemented in Dugonab Bay Marine Protected Area (DBMPA). This PF has been prepared to ensure that the RSGA SEM project in DBMPA is consistent with the World Bank's safeguard policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP4.12), as well as any applicable Sudanese laws and regulations.

World Bank OP 4.12 applies to projects that might involve the following:

- the involuntary taking of land for project purposes, resulting in loss of shelter or the need to relocate (physical resettlement), loss of assets or access to assets, or loss of income sources or means of livelihood; or
- the involuntary restriction of previously existing access to natural resources within protected areas, when this adversely affects people's livelihoods.

The marine resources of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden provide food, trade and livelihoods for the region's countries. These resources are recently facing pressures and threats including over-exploitation, destruction of spawning, nursery and feeding grounds, pollution, lack of proper management and weak fisheries governance.

These pressures and threats are caused by rapid development growth of coastal communities; investment, tourism and industrial centres, oil, marina, mineral export and shipping traffic. Therefore, marine resources are threatened by human activities including tourist, boating, physical damage, recreational and commercial fishing, oil shipping and production, marine dumping, wastewater disposal, marine aquaculture and coastal industrial development.

Managing these pressures and threats requires understanding its socioeconomics, implementing efforts not only on the local level, but also on the regional level.

The Organization for Protection of the Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (PERSGA) is a regional entity encouraging conservation and protection of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden marine and coastal environments. The main legal framework of PERSGA is Jeddah convention, which calls member states or parties (Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the Sudan, and Yemen) to consider conservation measures to protect the Red Sea from land and water-based activities.

The convention sets out the terms of regional cooperation among the signatory parties regarding marine and coastal environmental protection. It specifically prioritizes the need for collaboration in controlling marine pollution, scientific and technical assistance, environmental management and the development of environmental standards.

Hosted in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, PERSGA technically and financially supports local and regional projects within member states to achieve their commitments to the convention and promote conservation of the Red Sea.

This PF outlines some likely alternative livelihood options for people who might conceivably be impacted by the project, in terms of access restriction. However, it does not prescribe the exact solutions for each conceivable case of restriction. It is agreed that the project management unit develop prior to the project implementation a Plan of Action, which should follow the outline principles of this PF.

1-2 Statement of the Problem

PERSGA implemented Phase I of the Regional Project for the implementation of the Strategic Action Plan (SAP) for the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, which aimed at protecting coastal and marine environments in the Region.

The evaluation of phase I stressed that a follow-on project building upon the Coastal Zone Management component would address issues of sustainability by more effectively regulating the exploitation and use of marine and other natural resources in ways that can support local livelihoods. This means stronger emphasis on living marine resource habitat protection and monitoring through a broader approach by encompassing the functioning and services provided by entire ecosystems. An Ecosystem-based Management approach (EBM) defines broader key areas appropriate for community-based economic development in concert with sustainable fisheries, tourism and other sustainable uses and biodiversity conservation of key species and habitats.

With regard to living marine resources, the status of fisheries in some member countries of the PERSGA region remains largely unknown and is attributed to inaccurate stock assessments and incomplete fisheries statistics. There is also large disparity among the countries on catch data. Nevertheless, there is a general consensus that Regional RSGA stocks of sharks are heavily over-fished. Over-fishing by industrial trawlers in the near shore waters of the Gulf of Aden has depleted cuttlefish and deep sea lobsters. Industrial trawl fisheries in the Red Sea are placing considerable pressure on shrimp stocks and on other living marine resources (via large bycatch and impacts to non-target species).

The legal framework of fisheries management, especially through an ecosystem approach to fisheries, is weak in many of the member states. Moreover, there is limited development of fisheries management plans. In addition, weak monitoring, control and surveillance systems hinder the ability to manage this valuable resource. The institutional and technical capacities for conducting research and stock assessment studies have remained poor. This is to be addressed in a regional approach to monitoring through this project.

In recent years, the region has experienced considerable development of the tourist industry due to its stunning natural beauty, year-round good weather and increasing resources dedicated to water sport activities. But these largely uncontrolled developments are also presenting a growing threat to the very resources that make the area so attractive. Conserving key habitats and coastal features, such as wadis, mangroves, seagrass beds and coral reefs through representative protected areas, that can be effectively protected and managed to provide continued benefits and services, remains an ongoing challenge in all PERSGA member countries.

The coastal areas of Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan and Yemen, represented at the regional level by PERSGA, continue to be a major artery for the transport

of oil and oil-related products, as well as being an important focus for offshore production and related industries. This continues to present significant risks for operational leaks, spills and dumping to occur frequently, and the risk of serious collisions continues to increase as the industry and corresponding shipping traffic grows in this restricted marine area, especially through the bottleneck of the Suez Canal. These activities constitute a principal source of pollution to the fragile marine and coastal environments of the region.

In essence, conservation and protection of marine and coastal resources in the member states of PERSGA region requires more efforts to achieve their objectives. Within the global context, and the local problem definition, PERSGA supported by World Bank will pilot an EBM as a potential option to manage these resources while maximizing the participation and benefits of local communities.

Component 1 of the Project will focus on selecting the most appropriate options to strengthening Principles of Marine Managed Areas. The project area has been already declared as a protectorate since 2003. Therefore, no land acquisition might be required. Instead, the MPAs and community driven zoning may limit local access to some of the natural marine resources.

Component 2, on the other hand, will provide institutional and technical capacity needed for local communities to transit to an ecosystem-based management (EBM) approach for use and cultivation of living marine resources such as fisheries and tourism. This component also might limit the rights to access the marine resources temporally or spatially.

It is not expected that the project potential impacts will require resettlement, since there is no planned physical interventions resulting in acquisition or restriction to land or assets. However, proper management of natural resources may restrict traditional access to these resources. Therefore, this PF has been developed as a precautionary measure to manage issues/impacts caused by access rights, particularly of local communities as per the World Bank requirements in line with country policies.

1.3 Project Proposed Site

Dungonab Bay–Mukawwar Island MPA (DBMPA)

The Dungonab Bay–Mukawwar Island MPA of Red Sea State of Sudan demonstrates a special case as the local community present a strong opportunity to develop pilot and demonstration activities focused on community based EBM, given the dependence of coastal communities on artisanal fisheries. Stakeholder engagement, harmonizing policy and enabling legislation to support EBM, MMAs and community-based organizations and management of fisheries; active MPA stewardship and stronger capacity in resource monitoring; ecotourism; technical assistance for best practices for low-impact aquaculture such as oyster and pearl culture and other alternative livelihoods have all been identified as elements that would be incorporated into a community-based pilot in this area. Within the vicinity of Dungonab Bay MPA, some development projects implemented by other international donors and NGOs have already been implemented in the village of Mohammed Goal but not in Dungonab Village. The project aims to empower communities in sustainably managing the marine resources within their coastal environment. The focus of the project activities will therefore be in Dungonab Village, these projects if well coordinated with, will synergize the endeavors of creating alternative livelihoods. The project will support

community organization to understand the potential and impacts of livelihoods proposed by the community such as oyster farming or others.

2- Description of RSGASEM/GEF Project

The proposed project development objective (PDO) is to increase net benefits from use of marine resources through improved management of MPAs including resource protection, incentive systems for communities and the harmonization of the knowledge base of marine resources between PERSGA member countries.

The PDO will be achieved through institutional Technical Assistance with on-the-ground activities, including a rights-based approach to the use of marine resources and the application of Ecosystem Based Management principles.

2-1 Project Components

The Proposed Project entails the following four components:

Component 1: Strengthening the principles of marine managed areas through stakeholder driven MPA implementation

This component will select Marine Protected Areas that will be identified as pilots to serve as Marine Managed Areas to include zonation and multiple uses consistent with local community needs and benefits using a participatory, community-based process. Activities within this component include the provision of training and demonstrations necessary to implement, use and update marine areas management plans in cooperation with national implementing agencies in the PERSGA network. This component also focuses on improving the capacity of member countries to share information and select the most appropriate marine protected/managed area models (MPAs/MMAs) based on current capacity and area(s) of comparative advantage and environmental features. It will also train community members in rights based MPA management to be able to effectively review, update and implement marine protection and management plans, and transition to multiple use MMAs.

Through this Component, PERSGA can strengthen its regional MPA network and also support member countries in developing more holistic, rights and ecosystem-based approaches whereby local communities can be empowered to balance resource use with sustainability and help provide stronger stewardship of marine resources adjacent to them. The potential for private sector involvement in conservation will also be explored under this activity.

Component 2: Strengthening coastal communities to use incentive based approaches to improve fisheries management and achieve other marine resource benefits

Component two will provide institutional and technical capacity needed for communities to use and protect living marine resources to increase net benefits derived from the resources in a sustainable manner. The application of rights based principles will be piloted to build community and user group capacity to trade-offs associated with development and the costs and benefits to the community. Recognition and support of customary rights to land and natural resources: the project gives documented certificates recognizing rights and gives the opportunity to choose options for restoring their livelihoods depending of those rights. Transparent, equitable, and fair ways of more sustainable sharing of the resources; Health and

education and other basic services benefits; Technical assistance to improve land and natural resource exploitation.

Alternative livelihood activities might include Job creation within the associated development activities, tourism, MPA guards...etc. Synergizing the other projects income generations intervention such as ongoing projects of UNIDO and SRCS to avoid doubling benefit per household to ensure equity in the distributions of available opportunities. Also through a community-driven process, the selected coastal communities will receive support to identify and develop sub-projects for alternative livelihood initiatives, monitoring and evaluation of the resource base and the assessment of impacts to support informed decisions by communities. On-the-ground activities will be developed by local communities and congruent with national priorities. Consultants or NGOs experienced in community driven fisheries and marine resource management will help facilitate community capacity building for MPA management engagement and development of sub-projects.

Potential subprojects could include, but are not limited to some of those mentioned during consultations:

- Fish processing activities which involves the preparation of fish for direct consumption or for preservation. Traditional fish processing activities include gutting, washing the fish, splitting, filleting, sticking the fish and smoking
- Small scale aquaculture activities for production of pearl shells in Sudan
- Designation of hiking trails/ camping sites for eco-tourism within the National Parks- this is relevant to site selection in critical habitats
- Activity supporting recreational fishing/ snorkeling etc. for tourism purposes: through tent for gathering, jetty and boats
- Structure for visitor center built from natural materials
- Workshop for women group for producing and selling artisanal products - establish structure from natural materials
- Enabling tour guiding through licensing and training, potentially providing boats
- Training and certifying community members as rangers;
- Women and youth interests and preferences in alternate livelihoods will be given special consideration as mentioned in the SA.

Component 3: Regional Environmental and Socioeconomic Monitoring Network Supporting Ecosystem Based Management (EBM) and Community Benefits

This component will build on ongoing monitoring activities and help in standardizing monitoring approaches between the participating countries, making data comparable and sharable through the strengthening of a regional network of MPAs. It will support the expansion of monitoring to include socio-economic data, especially for fishery and MPA communities. Capacity building will also be strengthened through workshops and knowledge exchanges.

Specific sites selected by the National Steering Committees will be monitored during the project, which will include MPAs and MMAs within the regional network and will be geared to enhance the capacity of PERSGA and member countries in concert with their communities. This presents an opportunity to leverage the latest knowledge and monitoring indicators in fisheries management to engage in supra-regional knowledge sharing on fisheries and marine resources monitoring. Monitoring of baseline data and other variables between MPAs and the pilot MMAs under components 1&2 will allow for comparison between the outcomes of the project intervention in the selected sites versus no intervention. This will provide a blue print

for lessons learned from applying the EBM and rights based approach in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden which can be scaled up to the entire regional MPA network.

The inclusion of communities and their stakeholder groups in monitoring through the pilots presents an additional and important opportunity for monitoring fisheries and marine resources more broadly. The local community is trained to participate in fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance through existing fishery associations and cooperates. Habitat and environmental monitoring will be improved through supporting local line institutions to maintain sustainable monitoring programs. Monitoring standards and findings will be developed and exchanged through the Regional Environmental Monitoring Network REMN supported by PERSGA, as well as through the regional node of the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network and other global monitoring networks. This will reinforce the regional perspective and capacity enhancement, communication and knowledge exchange of best practices to enable regional cooperation and national decision making.

Component 4: Project Management

This component is expected to support the GEF project with technical, administration, procurement, financial management, project monitoring and evaluation and environmental and social impact monitoring. This includes cost of training of PERSGA and at the local project management level in the administrative aspects mentioned. The project will be executed by PERSGA, and will comply with GEF IW and World Bank reporting requirements (e.g. providing a GEF-IW webpage consistent with IW:LEARN), provide IW Experience Notes, submit a GEF IW tracking tool at project start, provide for routine M&E processes, external Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluations, and project closure, provide lessons learned and other project information to IW-LEARN, and attend GEF IW Biennial Conferences.

2-2 Project Components Relevant to Process Framework

The Dungonab Bay–Mukawwar Island MPA has been selected for implementing the project. It is expected that only activities related to Component 1 and 2 would potentially have address environmental and social impacts.

On the local context, the sub-project will serve as a pilot initiative for Marine Managed Area to include zonation and multiple uses consistent with local community needs and benefits. The site has been selected based on its proximity to coastal communities, thus the project can attract locals to promote community participation and stewardship. The sub-projects, in addition, would enhance MPA readiness for implementing an EBM approach and value added of the activity compared to other ongoing local activities.

2-2-1 Strengthening the principles of marine managed areas through stakeholder driven MPA implementation

Component 1 will be implemented through 4 main activities. While these actions have been already identified, relevant activities will be developed at a later phase of the project. The proposed actions include:

Activity 1:

Build the capacity of community stakeholders and institutions involved in MPAs in rights based MPA management and seek to enhance these as effective Marine Managed Areas with community-based stewardship

Activity 2:

Update master plans with community and other stakeholder input and implement the master plans of selected MPAs that have been identified but have not yet been put into effect. This includes developing actionable incentive based plans where required; incentives will be identified with communities based on the tools available in the countries, such as subsidies, tax breaks for fisheries incomes, licensing etc.; boundary demarcation and monitoring; building capacity for the implementation at the institutional level

Activity 3:

Develop a series of engagements/exchanges between MPA counterparts from one PERSGA member country to another. These will include lessons (both successes and challenges) that one jurisdiction can share with another. Strengths can be celebrated/shared and weaknesses can be examined for possible ways in which they may be improved based on exchange of information and knowledge

Activity 4:

Develop education and public awareness materials that highlight the success of community-based management of MMAs.

2-2-2 Strengthening coastal communities to use incentive based approaches to improve fisheries management and achieve other marine resource benefits

This component provides the institutional and technical capacity needed for communities to adopt an ecosystem-based management (EBM) approach for use and cultivation of living marine resources such as fisheries and tourism. EBM principles will be piloted in the two selected sites, which will allow communities to gain an integrated view and to understand sustainable uses of a coastal area, trade-offs associated with development, and costs and benefits to the community. The community will receive support to develop sub-projects for alternative livelihood initiatives, their evaluation and impact assessment to enable informed decisions, and to provide the basis for developing partnerships for project financing and implementation pilots in subsequence of the project. On the ground activities will be developed based on national priorities and those of the communities concerned.

It has been planned that this Component will be implemented through 4 main actions. While these actions have been already identified, relevant activities will be developed at a later phase of the project. The proposed actions include:

Component 2 will be implemented through the following four main activities:**Activity 1**

This includes developing an institutional and rights based framework at the community level in tandem with EBM principles applied to living marine resources;

Activity 2:

Action 2 entails building capacity of local communities and their user groups in use of the MPA, e.g. fisheries cooperatives and others.

Activity 3:

This action includes strengthening community participation through education and knowledge sharing, recognizing rights and responsibilities to improve community compliance

and build ownership for resource protection and sustainability, including the implementation of monitoring, control and surveillance systems for fisheries;

Activity 4:

This entails supporting identification and planning of sustainable economic activities of marine resources and demonstrating small scale, low impact alternative livelihood sub-projects that are compliant with all environmental and social safeguards and upon which the community has reached consensus.

3- World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirements

The World Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy (OP4.12) aims at safeguarding the impoverishment risks of involuntary resettlement in development projects. The Bank's experience shows that involuntary resettlement under development projects often leads to severe economic, social and even environmental sequences, if unmitigated.

3-1 Definition of involuntary resettlement

The World Bank defines involuntary resettlement as "Referring to any project which displaces people from land or productive resources, and which results in relocation, the loss of shelter, the loss of assets or access to assets important to production, the loss of income sources or means of livelihoods, or the loss of access to locations that provide higher incomes or lower expenditure to businesses or persons, whether or not the affected people must move to another location."

"Involuntary" means actions that may be taken without the displaced person's informed consent or power of choice. Resettlement is only voluntary when the affected people have the option to refuse resettlement, and they nevertheless resettle based on informed consent. This free choice needs to be determined by a process of independent verification, and when it cannot be confirmed, resettlement would be treated as involuntary.

3-2 Policy objectives of OP 4.12

The policy objectives of OP4.12 are to:

- Avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible, exploring all viable alternatives
- Where not feasible, resettlement must be a sustainable development program, providing investment resources that allow the displaced to benefit
- The displaced should be meaningfully consulted and have opportunities to plan and implement the resettlement
- Those displaced should be assisted to improve their standards of living or at least restore them to the levels that existed prior to displacement

Restoration of incomes, the standards of living and the productivity levels of the affected persons constitute the core of the Bank's resettlement policy. Although resettlement programs should be designed to help improve the standards of living and income levels of the affected population, efforts must at least be made to restore them to previous levels. Resettlement planning is one of the main mechanisms through which the World Bank and the partner

country work towards ensuring that the incomes of all categories of affected persons are restored after resettlement.

3-3 Beneficiaries of the Resettlement Policy

The policy covers persons losing land or other assets, use of land, or access to natural resources as a direct result of the project. It also covers people whose access to resources in adjacent areas is restricted by the establishment of parks or protected areas, where this restriction of access has an adverse affect on their livelihoods.

The World Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy emphasises particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line; the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous groups and ethnic minorities.

3-4 World Bank safeguard policies relevancy

The Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Strategic Ecosystem Management Project may require restrictions of access to natural resources for the implementation of some its components and thus, World Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy (OP 4.12) will be triggered. The PERSGA SEM will not fund sub-projects involving resettlement or land acquisition. All project applications will thus be assessed for their potential to restrict access to natural resources. However, community management decisions on the MPA can include restriction to access to marine resources in the Marine Park. Such potential restrictions requiring developing Process Framework that described the process and principles for a) Participatory implementation; b) Criteria for eligibility of affected persons; c) Measures to assist the affected persons; d) Conflict resolution and complaint mechanism; e) Implementation Arrangements; f) Monitoring and Evaluation of the social impact for the affected mitigation.

The table below showed the potential impacts of PERSGA SEM subprojects pertains to OP 4.12.

Table (1) Sub-components with potential safeguard impacts

Activities	Restricted Access
<i>Strengthening the principles of marine managed areas through stakeholder driven MPA implementation</i>	
Update master plans with community and other stakeholder input and implement the master plans of selected MPAs and MMA zoning Boundary demarcation	May be
Build the capacity of community stakeholders and institutions involved in MPA	No
Enhance these as effective Marine Managed Areas with community-based stewardship	No

Develop a series of engagements/exchanges between MPA counterparts from one PERSGA member country to another	No
Develop education and public awareness materials that highlight the success of community based management of MMAs	No
<i>Strengthening coastal communities to use incentive based approaches to improve fisheries management and achieve other marine resource benefits</i>	
Development of an institutional and rights based framework at the community level in tandem with EBM principles applied to living marine resources	No
Build capacity in communities to understand the resource benefits of EBM principles to Fisheries and how these are distributed within the community, including establishing baseline of status of the marine environment, current uses and their impacts on ecosystem function	No
Strengthen community participation through education and knowledge sharing, recognizing rights and responsibilities to improve community compliance and build ownership for resource protection and sustainability, including the implementation of monitoring, control and surveillance systems for fisheries	No
implement monitoring, control and surveillance systems for fisheries	No
Support identification and planning of sustainable economic activities of marine resources and demonstrate small scale, low impact alternative livelihood sub-projects that are compliant with all environmental and social safeguards and upon which the community has reached consensus	No (activities triggering the policy will be excluded from funding)
<i>Regional Environmental and Socioeconomic Monitoring Network Supporting Ecosystem Based Management (EBM) and Community Benefits</i>	
Use SAP I standard survey methods manual of 2004 and other relevant manuals as a basis for conducting a gap analysis of capacity in each country and community monitoring approaches as well as training community members in PERSGA countries. Updated mapping of significant habitats and anthropogenic threats Inter-calibration of monitoring methods and sharing experience among countries	No

Conduct workshops between community members and agencies working on monitoring to determine what variables can be applied in pilots and compared between countries bringing together biophysical with socio-economic metrics, where practicable	No
Encouraging the development of a regional framework and initiate a coordinated long-term monitoring and research for coral reef ecosystem variables and ecosystem processes, as well as support monitoring of basic environmental variables and impacts of neighboring activities, and strengthen monitoring and assessment concerning land-based activities and their impacts on coastal habitats	No
Organize a training workshop for scientists, research students, MMA managers and community leaders from the communities in collaboration with international bodies such as IUCN on GCRMN; and review of PERSGA monitoring manual of 2004.	No
Supporting establishment of a standardized integrated database (of socioeconomic, ecological, biological, chemical and physical variables	No

4- Process Framework (PF)

The Process Framework is fundamentally developed based on the Social Assessment field findings and Public Consultation. The study team has carried out a number of individual and group meetings during the period June 9th – June 16th and a second revisit on August 27th for DPMAP and disclosed in December 2012.

At each meeting, the team introduced the project including the different roles of the project counterparts, discussed with individuals or groups the main components and anticipated broad impacts, and received and recorded their concerns relevant to the project and its potential social impacts.

The criteria and procedures marked in the Process Framework will form integral part of the project. In cases the project generate involuntary restriction of access to natural resources that may lead to adverse livelihood impacts, it should be ensured that eligible affected persons are assisted in their efforts to restore or improve their livelihoods in a way which contribute significantly to the environmental sustainability of the MPA. The PF explains the participatory approach by which the below elements will be addressed:

- Participatory implementation;
- Criteria for eligibility of affected persons;
- Measures to assist the affected persons;
- Conflict resolution and complaint mechanism;
- Implementation Arrangements;
- Monitoring and Evaluation of the social impact for the affected mitigation

4-1 Plan of Action (PoA)

Different provisions are required for restrictions of access to natural resources within

protected areas than those required for situations involving the taking of land; a Process Framework is required initially, as mentioned previously. Before the implementation of any project entailing resettlement (restriction), a plan should be prepared, and the Bank approved Plans of Action (PoA) required at the implementation stage of each project, before enforcing the envisaged restriction of access. The Action Plan should set out the specific mitigation measures to assist people deprived of access to the natural resources within parks and protected areas, and implementation arrangements. The Action Plan will be prepared with the active participation of the affected communities and the project will finance the agreed actions during its implementation.

The Involuntary Resettlement Policy requires that the nature of the restrictions of access to natural resources within protected areas, as well as the type of measures necessary to mitigate adverse impacts is determined, with the participation of the affected persons during the design and implementation of the project.

It is not possible to develop the Action Plan at this stage of the RSGA SEM because the activities under Component 1 and 2 that might possibly result in related economic displacement, due to involuntary restriction of access to natural resources, within a protected area, have not yet been identified. At this stage, therefore, it is only possible to broadly indicate that such restriction (broadly defined) might occur and to identify the categories of people that could be impacted. It is, thus, not feasible to undertake a census or to provide a precise estimate of the total population that might be affected, unless a solid conclusion is made at this stage regarding proposed activities.

Accordingly, an PF will suffice during the preparation stage of the Project, while PoAs might need to be prepared during project implementation. However, the contents and structure of a PoA is presented in the following to support the development during implementation:

Project coordinator/ and implementation and follow up committees as explained in annex 2 will determine the need for a PoA when zoning is impacting any user group from their customary use of the marine resources in the MMA. The project coordinator will submit the PoA to the project steering committee for approval, then be implemented in collaboration with community committees and could get technical support from the local actor operating there, such as local NGO and local authorities as indicated in the annex.

4-2 Participatory implementation

SA (ANNEX I) showed that, the individuals/households with regards to existing levels in public participation on planning, decision and implementation of policies on relation to MPA is very weak and ignored and need appropriate efforts to be tackled through mainstreaming of efficient community driven/incentive tools such as committees for planning, implementation and monitoring, by either building on strengthening the capacity of existing community organizations such as village development committees, villages popular committees and fishers cooperative or establishing new focused ones, such as conservation committees which can be organized/established and being delegated by local ordinances, produced by federal, state or locality governments with clear roles and responsibilities, the existing legal frame could allow such kind of innovations. These legislations should be comprehensive, multi-purposes and environmentally sound, annexed with planning, implementation regulations while monitoring of their implementation will be associated permanent task. These legislations should also build up on the community indigenous knowledge pertains to customary law and regulations embodied the indigenous means in managing and conserving the environment.

For the purpose of participatory planning process for determining restrictions, management arrangements, and measures to address impacts on local communities. There are many options establishing new focused ones, such as conservation committees or what established by African Parks project during 2004, which called village environmental management plan, or as seen appropriate by the implementer who will be hired by the executing agency PERSGA. This body should represent all stakeholders, including villages community, fishermen, tribal leaders, women, youth and wildlife protection administration, this at village level, at locality level, there should a higher body for overseeing and supporting in giving policy/ legal support and chaired by the locality representative who will be able to give legitimacy for these bodies by issuing organizational/establishment frameworks. These bodies will be delegated by local ordinances, produced by federal, state or locality governments with clear roles and responsibilities, the existing legal framework could allow such kind of innovations. These legislations should be comprehensive, multi-purposes and environmentally sounded, annexed with planning, implementation regulations while monitoring of their implementation will be associated permanent task. These legislations should also build up on the community indigenous knowledge pertains to customary law and regulations embodied the indigenous means in managing and conserving the environment. The main roles and responsibilities of the suggested two levels, village and locality could be as follows:

- Determining restrictions according to proposed zones function as explained in MPA master plan and review the different management modalities to ensure the proper functionality of the marine park and mitigate as possible the severely impact.
- Management arrangements, such as determining level of restriction for any zone, size, time of allowable extraction of marine products, type of fishing gears...etc.
- Putting feasible measures to address impacts on local communities.
- Defining the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders.
- Putting consultation plan with affected people and put time frame for implementing these roles and responsibilities.
- Propose options to feed project/ activities design.
- Propose legal overarching frame work that ensure the effective decision-making during planning or implementation of the project components

All the above mentioned roles and responsibilities may get technical support from the implementer who will be hired by PERSGA. This implementer has an important role to play at several critical junctures of the process outlined above such as decisions should be based on well-founded understandings of the biological and socioeconomic contexts

Description of PAPs:

Based on the SA survey, 30-35% of households will be potentially directly affected by restriction of access to marine resources and fisheries, i.e. those who depend on fishing as primary livelihood source as well as women depending on regular fishing activities due to their livelihood in net repairing. Restriction could also potentially affect workers in fishery-allied occupations. (workers in small business, shops, restaurants, locality units, Marine Park guards, repairing wooden boats, and casual labors in salt production.)

4-3 Eligibility criteria and measures to assist affected persons

During the consultation process, the dialogue focused on the promotion of community driven needs approach which help to strengthen a long term marine ecosystem efficient management and the comprehensive commitment for each stakeholder in the gameplay. Participatory selective criteria has been agreed for supporting the community pilot micro-projects initiative ,(i).their long term history of dependence on marine resources (ii) the importance of marine-resource based activities for the communities including the allied economics activities which may be affected, (iii) the acceptance and strong interest in the selected/affected communities to participated at the co-management system which also takes into account the customary restriction on fishing and the customary forms of enforcing these restrictions and (iv) local response to promote gender and youth initiatives.

4-4 Measures to assist the affected persons

The project foresees to assist those affected by potential restriction of access in the updated MPA management plan through alternative livelihood activities aiming at the conservation or improvement of livelihood standards. The PAPs described above will be considered priority for the benefit from alternative livelihood investments. In addition, for those considered eligible, the affected households would be given the opportunity to decide on alternative livelihood options as a group or groups, or individuals may prefer to work on their own; the approach to livelihood restoration is their option. The main considerations are that (i) the affected households themselves decide what activities they want to undertake individually or as a group during the restriction period; and (ii) the option or options selected have sufficient promise that whatever income was lost will be replaced.

Where villages are ready and agreed to participate in the co-management of the project activities, PERSGA staff at local level will be tasked help at the outset with determining whether traditional organizations with customary management rules already exist and what fishery management issues they have experience in dealing with, such as the delimitation of domains, customary restrictions on access, territorial disputes over traditional fishing grounds by particular families or ethnic groups, or overharvesting. As there capacity is weak, the appointed staff or local NGO will work with them and their existing regulatory systems as a basis for a co-management. Co-management establishes an arena for stakeholders (local organizations and the state) to deliberate and implement sustainable management; and to be innovative about how law can be made more effective and socially just in particular situations. The NGO, cooperatively with the PERSGA will need to establish groups through community-wide and participatory informational meetings. All fishing families, businessmen, marketers and other stakeholders with a substantial interest in harvesting fish must be involved in the discussions and decisions on the formation of a community co-management committee.

During the implementation, PERSGA through Sudan authorities line minister focal point will identify support the NGO to provide consultation and advice on technical matters, and to provide guidance on administrative and legal frameworks, as needed. Also, the NGO will provide Technical Assistance for basic cooperative or association operation, including literacy and numeracy training, and basic fisheries management skills.

Finally, based on the regional ambition of the program, it will be necessary to associate the groups into network or community organization, and to provide an umbrella organization with a legal charter under national law. The contracted NGO and Government will collaborate with the local communities with a special focus on the PAPs in order. At each meeting, the team introduced the project including the different roles of the project counterparts, discussed with individuals or groups the main components and anticipated broad impacts, and received and recorded their concerns relevant to the project and its potential social impacts.

There must be special consideration to the representation of the affected households by appointing their representatives in the above mentioned proposed body (NSC) until reaching to satisfied alternative income options that will be included under the project. These measures should be in place before restrictions being enforced, this can be achieved by:

- Special measures should be designed for the recognition and support of customary rights to land and natural resources. (e.g. the project gives them documented certificates recognizing their rights and given the opportunity to choose options for restoring their livelihoods depending of those rights)
- Transparent, equitable, and fair ways of more sustainable sharing of the resources;
- Access to alternative resources or functional substitutes;
- Alternative livelihood activities; Job creation within the associated development activities, tourism, MPA guards...etc
- Obtaining employment, for example as park guards;
- Technical assistance to improve land and natural resource exploitation. Such as extension and training on animal husbandry and rehabilitation of range lands and small scale water harvesting
- Synergizing the other projects income generations intervention such as ongoing projects of UNIDO and SRCS to avoid doubling benefit per household to ensure equity in the distributions of available opportunities.

Using full PRA for screening and raking household's preference in selection of the suitable and feasible livelihoods options and will help in refining choices and make them more accepted. It will also provide incentives for the PAPs to participate in the project activities. By participatory reviewing of the alternate livelihoods the community and the project will conclude the most feasible ones to both sides, sense of consensus on alternates will motivate the community participation

Stakeholders Consultation

Three stakeholder consultation missions have been conducted in preparation and finalization of this PF. These are detailed in Annexes II,III and IV. The first field mission was conducted in June 2012 and aimed at collecting information for the Social Assessment. The second consultation was conducted in August 2012 and aimed at discussing project activities with the community and exploring their vision in implementation and establishing an agreed on grievances mechanism. The third community consultation was conducted in December 2012. It was much wider in scope in terms of attendants and the subjects discussed. Four consultation meetings took place at the villages of Donqonab and Mohammad Qol; two in every village one with men and another with women. A wide range of stakeholders participated in the meeting representing the local communities and relevant government administrations. The project components, grievances mechanism and possible livelihood activities were discussed in detail. A general consensus have been established and the communities in the two villages expressed their interest in the project and their strong welcome and will to participate in it. Representative of government administrations and

PERSGA representative confirmed that the benefits and cultural heritage of the local communities will be a major driver in developments and activities within the project both in terms of establishing an effective marine managed area and adoption of suitable livelihood initiatives.

A public consultation process has been carried out with a special focus on the potential affected communities to address, discussed and agreed on the impacts of the project on their livelihoods and the identification of the social mitigation measures during the project implementation as clearly mention in the consultation annex. Dungonab Bay MPA is a multiple use MPA and as such, it is agreed to proceed by zoning which is critical for the sustainability for the successful implementation and management. The objectives of zoning within the Dungonab Bay MPA are:

- To enable the full range of user groups within the MPA to carry out their activities in a manner this is compatible with biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.
- To minimize conflicts between different user groups;
- To provide an overall spatial framework for planning and development within the MPA that is compatible with the long-term sustainable use and conservation of the biodiversity of the area;

This is to be achieved by:

- Physically separating mutually incompatible uses from each other;
- Providing areas within which essential natural processes (e.g. breeding of commercially/ecologically important or threatened/endangered species) can continue to take place undisturbed;
- Providing areas where endangered, vulnerable or critical species and habitats can exist undisturbed.

The preliminary zoning of the MPA has been kept relatively simple. Zoning of both terrestrial and marine components will become more complex as the MPA matures. It will be developed in consultation with the inhabitants and major stakeholders of the area through careful conflict sensitive process.

In general in line with EBM principles that emphasize the participatory approach and depend on community driven management mechanisms, synergies between the organs of customary law and the participatory management could be captured, in implementation and monitoring as well as in supporting legal and administrative framework which is deeply rooted in communities norms, and gain respect and therefore commitment from the community members. Given the history of the Beja as nomadic pastoralists, it is understandable that the silif applies to the land environment most of all. For the fisher communities of Dungonab and Mohammed Goal villages however, there are certain rules and regulations applying to the management and use of marine resources which can be seen as applying to a ‘marine silif’.

4-5 Conflict resolution and complaint mechanism

In general outline, complaints will be considered and resolved at the lowest possible level (village) and are to be taken to the next-higher level only when it proves not possible to resolve the issue at lower level. Also, informal processes are preferred to formal administrative or juridical processes in the first instance. However, where a complaint cannot be resolved informally, the complainant always has the prerogative of raising his or her issue with the appropriate administrative or juridical officials in the manner prescribed in the relevant national legislation. For grievances concerning the project the first point of contact will be the National Coordinator. He would support the resolution in coordination with the local

authorities described below, as well as with support from the PCU and its social consultant who will be hired.

It is recommended that complaints or grievances within a community be resolved as quickly as possible and at the local level, using traditional mechanisms for conflict resolution wherever possible. Where differences are resolved through local palaver, it is important to ensure that sufficient time is allotted for the community to discuss and resolve the issue or issues. The recruited NGO or other agency can act as an intermediary in this process, helping to ensure a fair hearing for the complainant. It is expected that the team generally reach decisions by consensus after much community discussion and many meetings or 'hearings' on topics of restrictions, there may not be unanimity among all the many families in the village. For this reason, the NGO may serve as a mediator in order to reconcile differences in views and attempt to resolve the matter at the local level. However, When an issue cannot be resolved at the community level, it may be referred to a the higher committee established at the locality level with support of the National Coordinator, as suggested by the community during consultations (see annex).

For conflict resolution and complaint mechanism, here the process start at the lower level (village committee) complaints and grievances will be managed by Majlis (Beja customary committee to address conflicts triggered by different reasons) The project could engage a local complaints grievance committee composed of : representative of the project, a representative of the affected community, and a independent chair person individual recognized as a neutral party, (e.g. locality administrator or community leader), Also local national NGO such as Eietbi Society which is recommended by the commissioner and some local actors can play a role of mediator and helping to ensure a fair hearing for the complainants. In general outline, complaints will be considered and resolved at the lowest possible level, (Majailis) and are to be taken to the next-higher level only when it proves not possible to resolve the issue at lower level. In case, where a complaint cannot be resolved lower level, the complainant has the right of raising his or her issue with the appropriate administrative or juridical entities. In general, the project will not intervene in activities where there the local consensus is not reach or where there are pending conflict related tension among the communities.

It is suggested in other studies that the concept of a marine customary law, or 'Bahari Silif', building on existing Beja customary law, could be highly useful to the Beja communities dependent on marine resources for their livelihoods. Through it they would be able to formalize existing rules and practices of the silif relating to the use and management of marine resources, the allocation and ownership of these resources and bring these in line with regulations developed for the Park. Once recognized as part of customary law, any issues over punishment, resource allocation or favour may be dealt with in typical Beja leadership style. Building on the bahari silif, this customary law could be structured through a MPA environmental management planning process and be formalized to link in with Sudan's federal and state laws and the rules and regulations pertaining to MPA general management.

Complaints and grievances will be managed by Majlis (Beja customary committee to address conflicts triggered by different reasons) The project could engage a local complaints grievance committee composed of: representative of the project (NC), a representative of the affected community, and a independent chair person individual recognized as a neutral party, (e.g. locality administrator or community leader), The project entity will maintain a record of grievances received, and the result of attempts to resolve these. This information

will be included in the regular progress reporting. Higher level to receive appeals should be also considered. The bottom line, access to these bodies should be insured by the national coordinator to all individuals/households in the target communities including those who have indirect impact due to project activities implementation. The risk of conflicts arising between communities, villages and households during the implementation of process framework is real and must be addressed. In this context both proactive and reactive elements for resolution of conflicts, disputes and grievances would be used and the project should not intervene on unsolved issues area.

- **Proactive approach**

Conflicts often arise as a result of differences in understandings or perceptions, and a proactive approach will be adapted in an effort to avoid conflicts before they start. This would include:

- wide-spread disclosure of project background information;
- clarification of the criteria of eligibility for assistance under the process framework;
- clarification of the duties and responsibilities of all stakeholders in the process;
- Community conservation training and capacity building regarding the values of protected areas, threats to these and options for mitigation.

Conflict management mechanisms among the Beja tribes are interrelated to actions and procedures intended to prevent and resolve conflict. In all cases it must be emphasized that a bottom-up approach is likely to be more efficacious than measures imposed from above or outside. These steps some of them were done during consultations and the others will undertake during the early stage of the project implementation. Wide disclosure of the project using all information dissemination mechanisms such SKANAB¹ will be helpful to convey the project information to entire community.

- **Reactive approach**

As a first step in this process, an effort should be made to settle disputes amicably through mediation at the community level guided by Beja silif mechanisms with the help of the national coordinator as mentioned earlier above. If the dispute escalated, should be addressed by the suggested above mentioned mechanisms.

4-6 Implementation Arrangements

Implementation arrangements should be reflected in plan of action, the plan of action should be prepared together with affected communities representing body, committee, or criteria that reflect genuine community participation. It will describe the agreed restrictions, management schemes, measures to assist the affected persons and the arrangements for their implementation. It will outline the different stakeholder's roles and responsibilities with clear time frame for the agreed actions. This may include inter alia, restrictions and their levels according to specific zone functions, for example the time frame for the limited access to extraction of marine resources, their allowable time, fishing gear. For the absolute restrictions, what type of management modalities will be implemented to ensure the effectiveness of prohibited zones. For the mitigation measures for affected persons from restriction, the role of different stakeholders should be explained clearly to enable taking measures of accountability and equity of access to every single household including relevant

¹ SAKNAB, mechanism used by Beja tribes to dissemination of news verbally among community members

methods to monitor the implementation. The following elements may be included in the plan, as required:

- Introduction on how plan was prepared, explaining and emphasizing participatory approach;
- The socio-economic context of local communities;
- The type and scale of restrictions, their timing as well as institutional/administrative and legal procedures to protect affected;
- The anticipated social and economic impacts of the restrictions;
- The communities or persons eligible for assistance, their numbers, levels of dependency on marine resources;
- Specific measures to assist these people, with clear time frames of action, and financing sources;
- Different zones of the protected area boundaries and functions;
- Roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders, including government and nongovernmental organizations providing services or assistance to affected communities;
- Monitoring and evaluation plan and time frame;
- Output and outcome indicators prepared with participation with affected communities;
- Capacity building activities for the affected households to enhance their participation in project activities;
- Grievance mechanism and conflict resolution embodied local conflict resolution practices and norms; and Such as slif (Customary Law) practices which are accepted and respected by the community, see SEA

All those mentioned above are points that should be considered in the implementation process for the impact mitigation.

● **Roles of the different stakeholders in the implementation**

As mentioned above a committee established (which have legal personality) and given legitimacy by local ordinances issued by locality commissioner, as suggested by community and approved by the commissioner will follow up the different phases of the PF. This body will represent all stakeholders, including villages community, fishermen, tribal leaders, women, youth and wildlife protection administration.

To ensure local stakeholder active role during the implementation process, the project will strengthening the capacity of existing community organizations such as village development committees, villages popular committees and fishers cooperative or establishing new focused ones, such as conservation committees which can be organized/established and being delegated by local ordinances, produced by federal, state or locality governments with clear roles and responsibilities, the existing legal frame could allow such kind of innovations

As the main focus of the PF is the full engagement community of in the arrangements of implementation of the PF with special attention to the most affected groups, the following local actors could be involved in these arrangements

- 1- Fishermen groups, in Mohammed Goal, can be represented by some members of the cooperative, but in Dungonab as the cooperative establishment is not finalized yet, a selected group by community can represent at that level, in both a considerable weight of representation should be given to the most affected households, such 70%. Eligibility criteria mentioned above can give initial indicators of their representation weight.
- 2- Women and youth associations and particularly fisherwomen.

- 3- Some members of villages popular committees which already established by local government act.
- 4- Native administration representatives
- 5- Local NGOs, a local NGO) could play a significant role in facilitation activities pertains to implementation arrangements as it has a good experience in grassroots management and community mobilization and also it is well recognized and respected by the community and the authorities. It very important that the establishment of the body involving the different actors should get its legitimacy by being endorsed by local authorities to ensure acceptance and accountability from both sides.

Capacity enhancement to the above mentioned actors from the project will be helpful to ensure the efficiency of roles. The capacity intervention could given in area such after conducting capacity assessment exercise.

- 1- Design of plans.
- 2- Clerical work including minting of meeting and keeping records
- 3- Simple SWOT analysis of alternatives...etc
- 4- Other capacity building elements

4-7 Disclosure

The process framework and the subsequent plan of action will be disclosed in Arabic language in the office of the project management unit and the concerned governmental offices, at locality, state and federal levels. The availability of this process framework will be made public through an advertisement in a popular local newspaper or through a radio or television broadcast.

To ensure that any community group or members are fully aware about this PF, additional measurements of disclosure will be undertaken such as conducting open session at the villages' chief houses, mosques, boat mooring points. Also the local NGO members can help in conveying the PF info to non Arabic speakers in the villages. There will be more focus on the having open session at village levels in places such as sheikh house, mosque or any place the people use to gather.

4-8 Monitoring and Evaluation

Co-management rests on the ability of local communities to participate in monitoring - data collection and analysis, with the end result that they become strong partners in setting allowable catch levels and in enforcement and adjusting policies if recruitment or harvest trends continue downward. In this context, there are three areas where local communities will play a key role in monitoring project activities, in collaboration with the Sudan in charge of marine costal preservation and the facilitation agent (NGO or other agency): (1) baseline data; (2) environmental conditions; and (3) livelihood restoration.

1. Baseline Data. Monitoring is a collaborative effort of the local communities and the responsible national agencies. As the first step, a baseline of survey data on individual species abundance (or at least high value species) is necessary. The PERSGA will help to update the existing databases, and made it available to the community. Capacity enhancement training will be provided for the community members to understand the nature and importance of the information. The recruited NGOs will provide elementary fishery biology training, and to train community individuals to be data collectors for small scale fisheries. For example, community members can, with appropriate training, do sampling for water quality. Where feasible
2. Environmental Conditions. Monitoring requires establishment of baseline conditions of key concerns (i.e., pre-project), with periodic assessment of conditions once the project is underway.

PERSGA will support local-level monitoring of baseline marine conditions and of compliance with the co-management agreements as well as national regulations.

The community monitoring program can only be defined once the communities have finalized and adopted their co-management plans throughout the PoA.

Working with NGOs and fishing association in the local villages then develop a catch reporting system dockside or along beaches. Daily catch is observed, logged and reported to the co-management association (and ultimately the data is transferred to the Ministry). It is also important to establish stock monitoring capabilities in cooperation with local fishing villages—a key to co-management is local ability to participate in data collection and management decisions and the ability to establish a baseline from which people can track improvement or decline in species. This element requires training of local fishermen or family members would be an investment in the future of the demersal fisheries. Such data would be useful at the national and regional levels as well. Associations have been able to track year-to-year classes of fish in order to be able to see trends in growth of demersal stock. The realization that fewer and fewer fish are reaching harvestable size becomes important in their deliberations about harvesting levels or quota levels.

While local communities participate integrally in all of this basic monitoring work, In such instances, it is important that the scientific results be provided to the community in regular meetings by the NGO and the co-management association. The organization can then discuss the meaning and management implications of the findings of the monitoring program, and revise their co-management plan accordingly. In this, the village co-management organization will require technical assistance of both the NGO and the Ministry to assess the implications of the findings and the range of options available for redressing any adverse situations.

3. Livelihood Restoration In addition to the biological monitoring program, the communities, with the assistance of the collaborating NGOs, must monitor the success of the Alternative Livelihoods Program. Here, both processual and outcome indicators are to be monitored. Processual indicators cover the different stages of the Alternative Livelihoods Program through the PoA, while outcome indicators track the restoration of PAP incomes. An illustrative list of monitoring dimensions would include (but is not limited to)

- Process Indicators
 - Number of training sessions developed for the PAPs
 - Participant attendance
 - Participant satisfaction
 - Business plan development (number of PAPs successfully developing plans)
- Outcome Indicators (Fishermen Living Standards)
 - Family Household Improvement Equipment
 - Family Income (disaggregated by activity or source and gender)

BUDGET AND PROJECT TIMELINE

Although a PF defines the participatory process through which a local development plan will be defined, it is helpful to include both a budget and a program timeline in the PoA.

The project will support the PoA of the PAPs as social impact mitigation measures based on it's community's support activity budget.

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IUCN, International Union for Conservation of Nature, <http://www.iucn.org>

World Bank Safeguard Policies, <http://www.worldbank.org/>

Annex I
Social Assessment
The Dungonab Bay–Mukawwar Island Marine Protected Area

**The Regional Organization for the Conservation of
Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden**

Social Assessment

for

**The Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Strategic Ecosystem
Management PERSGA World Bank GEF Project**

Dungonab Bay–Mukawwar Island Marine Protected Area

July 2012

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACORD	Agency for Co-operation and Research in Development
BACI	Before-After-Control-Impact
CBO	Community-Based Organizations
GCRMN	Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network
EBM	Ecosystem-based Management
ERDP	Eastern Sudan Recovery and Development Program
GEF	Global Environment Facility
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IUCN	World Conservation Union
MMAAs	Marine Management Areas
MPA	Marine Protected Area
SAP	Strategic Action Plan
SEM	Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Strategic Ecosystem Management GEF Project
SRCS	Sudanese Red Crescent Society
PERSGA	Regional Organization for Conservation of Environment of Red Sea & Gulf of Aden
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
VDC	Village Development Committee
VEMP	Village Environmental Management Plan

GLOSSARY

Arabic terms

<i>Bahari Silif</i>	Marine component of customary law
<i>Diwab</i>	Lineage, minimal tribal group
<i>Gwadab</i>	Symbolic token payment for use of land
<i>Majlis</i>	Beja customary committee to address conflicts
<i>Nazir</i>	The highest tribal leader
<i>Omda</i>	Middle tribal leader
<i>Sheikh</i>	Lower tribal leader
<i>Silif</i>	Customary law
<i>Wadis</i>	River bed

Introduction

The socio-economic community analysis aims to provide a picture of the social structures and economic activities of the community. Understanding these dynamics helps marine resources management in relation to the MPA associated with communities to plan/manage and implement appropriate activities within the local context and recognize the role and relative social and economic importance of extracting marine resources.

An understanding of the overall socio-economic environment helps marine resources managers think more widely about the choices they have in selecting economically and socially viable strategies for the future development in relation to the marine protected area.

In addition to the economic environment, an insight into community structures and organizations allows for the development of better communications between government and the target group. The nature of the leadership and representation of community groups determines the role these groups can play in future development strategies and activities.

Methodology

The methodology used in this survey was based on Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques such as: semi-structured interviews, participatory resource mapping and timeline analysis. The process involved the identification of key stakeholders and direct contact with local tribal leaders and local groups representing the fisher community in particular. Attention was paid to including all community members who take part in marine extracted related activities. In Mohammed Goal and Dongounab, the team met with the Locality Commissioner, Executive Director, local leaders, fishermen, a women's group, as well as the manager of the Dongounab oyster farm. Besides reviewing secondary data and other related sources, individual's interviews with Director Generals of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Wild Life Conservation Administration, Marine Fisheries Directorate, Marine Research Institute were conducted.

Background to Mohammed Goal and Dongounab

Locations demographics and social structures

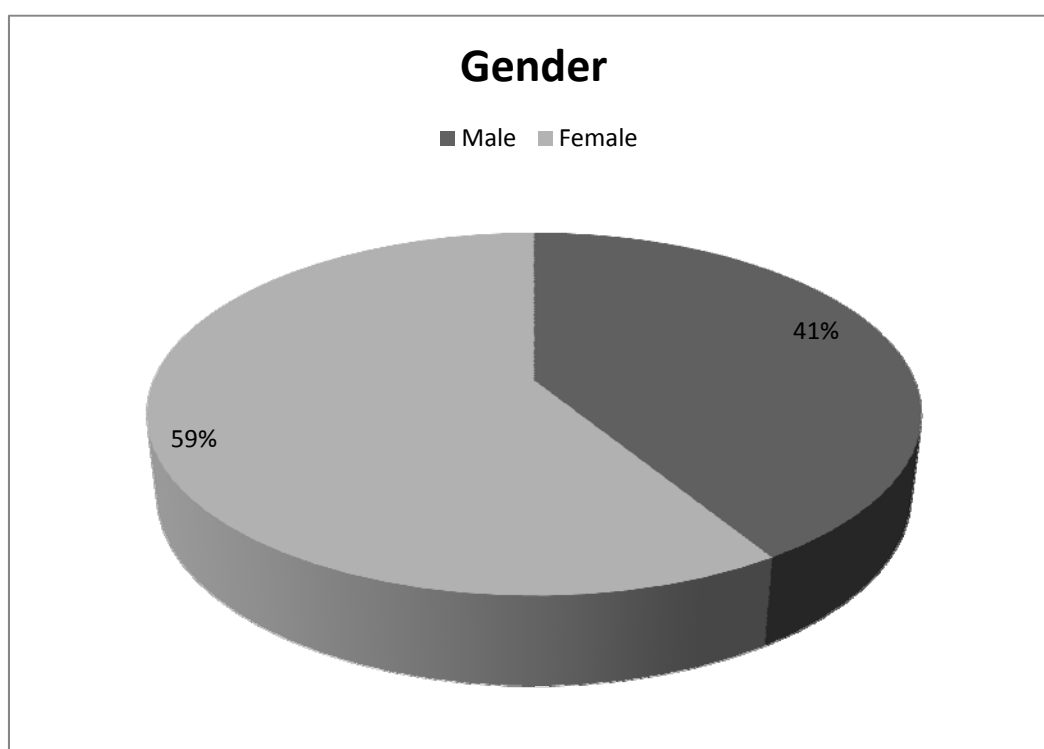
The Dunganab Bay–Mukawwar Island Marine Protected Area lies on the central Sudanese Red Sea coast. The southern boundary of the MPA lies close to and slightly south of Sheikh Okod, approximately 125km north of Port Sudan. The northern boundary lies to the north of Khor Shanaab, 195km north of Port Sudan. On its western (landward) side the Dunganab Bay MPA includes a substantial 'buffer zone' of coastal land between 5km and 10km wide. This buffer zone includes the two principal villages of the area, Mohammed Goal and Dunganab. On its eastern (seaward) side the MPA extends between 6km offshore at its northern end, and 30km offshore in the area of Mukawwar Island and the large complex of reefs to the south of the Dunganab Peninsula. The MPA extends a straight line distance of approximately 70km

north-south, and slightly over 40km east-west at its widest point. The total length of coastline in the MPA, including Dungonab Bay and Peninsula and the major islands, is over 200km.

Dungonab Bay MPA is home to a resident human population of approximately 2500 individuals. There are two main centers of population within the area, at Dungonab village on the western shore of Dungonab Bay, and at Mohammed Goal on the mainland shore approximately 10km south of Dungonab Bay. A number of other small settlements are scattered throughout the area, and with only one exception these communities are based largely upon subsistence level artisanal fishing. The exception is the workers at the Dungonab salt plant on the southern Dungonab Peninsula, and government related work in the Gabiet Almaddin Locality's' different units in the locality Head Quarters in Mohammed Goal.

Demographics Features:

Village	Locality	Name of Sheikh	No of settlements	Building material	Total Population	No of Males	No of Females	No of HHs	Main Economic activity	Tribe	Village migrants
Dongonab	Gabiet Almadden	Assai Issa Gamiea	200	Wood	1200	480	720	240	Fishing	Kurbab-Bushirian	10
Mohamed Goal	Gabiet Almadden	Ali Wajah	250	Wood	1300	550	750	270	Fishing	Karbab	165



The distribution and relative size of the fishing communities, including the two main villages and the widely spread much smaller communities, is reflected in the distribution of fishing boats along the coastal area. The Beja living pattern demonstrates indigenous perception of managing scarce natural resources by living in relatively spread area with long distance between houses to avoid conflict between families livestock grazing round the households. This pattern of living is traditional and much evident in mountainous areas. However, it has been transferred to coastal communities. Fisheries are the principal economic activity at all settlements. The development of fisheries as a coastal activity is, however, only a few decades old. The older traditions of seasonal and semi-nomadic agriculture and pastoralist have been replaced in the past 30-40 years due to successive decades of drought.

Mohammed Goal is the location of the headquarters of the Gabiet Al Madden Locality and has a population of approximately 1300, in about 270 families. Approximately 30% of people are full-time fishermen, although others take part in the fisheries on a part-time, seasonal, or casual basis. There are a total of 16 shops and restaurants, many of which gain a significant proportion of their income from traffic passing along the coast road through the village. 30 persons working permanently in the locality units, while 8 Marine Park guards hired by Wildlife Conservation Administration. Two carpenters are involved in making and repairing wooden boats.

Dungonab village has a population of approximately 1200, in about 240 families. About 35% of population is full-time fishermen. Also 8 persons work as Marine Park guards. The village had 14 small shops, including 4 tea shops. 4 villagers worked for the private oyster farm, and one for the Marine Fisheries Department.

There are two primary education schools within the area, one at each of Mohammed Goal and Dungonab while there is only one secondary school serving both villages. During 2010 the school in Mohammed Goal had 8 classes and about 113 pupils. The school in Dungonab also had 8 co-educational classes, and a total of about 175 students. The Mohammed Goal School services extend to smaller outlying settlements, and a student residence is provided free to pupils from outside the village. At Dungonab, very few of the students at the school are from outside the village, and there is no student residence provided. Water is supplied to Mohammed Goal and Dungonab by tanker truck from some wells and newly established desalination plants. Electricity is supplied to the mosque, school, market area and a few of the houses in Mohammed Goal by a generator.

There are two main tribal groups in the survey area: the Kurbeb, which are more numerous in Mohammed Goal and the south of the area, and the Beshareen, which are more numerous in Dungonab village and the north of the area. Relations between these groups are generally good, although rivalry can sometimes be intense. Intertribal relations, including the distribution of land rights between tribes, are governed by agreements between the tribal leaders.

The majority ethnic group is Beja and livelihoods are dependent on a number of activities such as fishing, animal rearing and agriculture. The local leader has a council of advisers –

affluent members of the community, who sit with him in discussing issues and problems affecting the economic and production activities. In addition to this, there is another council, the primary function of which is to be deal with conflict resolution. This body is composed of the 10 heads of the ‘*Sheikhs*’ – family groups based on tribal origin.

Administration:

Mohammed Goal and Dunganab belong administratively to Jabiet Almadden Locality (Province) one of the ten localities of Red Sea State. At the locality levels which headed by commissioner (Political Post) and consist of different units such as education, environmental health, agriculture and veterinary services...etc. The locality consist of 30 villages and each village has popular committee composed of 12 members and they have by law delegated roles and responsibilities, also native administration which represented by *Omdas* and *shiekhs* play a significant roles in the village administrative issues, particularly, conflict resolutions over land and other resources.

Land tenure system:

Land tenure in the area like the other areas of Eastern Sudan is under communal ownership at different levels (*nazara, omoditya and mashyakha*) which are vaguely demarcated as there are no geo referenced boundaries. Customary rules governing the right of access to land and water resources by community members and outsiders (non-community members) emphasize the communality of land ownership. Members of the tribe and outsiders have the right of free access to pasture and water sources, but not to the construction of permanent installations such as wells. The construction of wells and other fixed installations by members of the tribe or outsiders is considered an attempt to establish exclusive ownership claims to communally owned and used land. The lineage group claiming the communal ownership of land usually resists such attempts to establish exclusive ownership and use of rights, and this can lead to conflict. These land tenure patterns is applicable to sea shore which also demarcated vaguely through distance between small harbors (*Marsa*). The differentiation in access to land and other resources according to customary rules is related to tribal and lineage communal claims to land ownership and whether the user is a member of the group. The group collectively maintains ownership over land, but there are cases in which individual ownership rights to certain lands and wells are also recognized. Land and trees in the vicinity of villages called (*dammar*) are collectively owned and thus the group also collectively uses pasture and firewood in the proximity of villages. Although, according to custom, outsiders could have free access to land and water, they have to follow tradition in certain circumstances, as an acknowledgement that they do not claim the ownership of the land they use. There are certain symbolic gestures outsiders must perform in accordance with tradition to demonstrate recognition of the right of ownership of the group or household claiming this. In the case of land being cultivated or wells used by outsiders or non-group members, the latter have to pay a small amount of produce or money to those claiming the ownership of land; this is called *gudab*. Normally the amount is very small and is a symbol of recognition of ownership rather than tribute or rent. The importance assigned to the recognition of land ownership is such that

if a camel or a goat is slaughtered in a particular place, part of the meat is given in *gudab* to the individual or group claiming ownership of the land.

Conflict over land and resolution mechanisms:

The main causes of conflict between the Beja tribes are also related to land and competition over resources. Since each of the four main Beja tribes has its own land and *nazara*, inter-Beja tribal conflicts arise over land borders. As borders between the four tribes and sub-tribal units within them are vaguely defined and not clearly demarcated, the point where land owned by one tribe ends and that of another begins is a matter for dispute and occasional conflict. Such disputes among tribes frequently occur between two neighboring sub-tribal divisions belonging to two different tribes. Often, this is also the cause of conflict within one tribe, between its own smaller sub-divisions. Thus, the issue of land borders between Beja tribes and within these tribes is the most prevalent cause for conflict. Such border disputes could easily escalate into major inter-tribal conflict and therefore constitute a potential threat to peace. In 1999 conflict nearly turned violent between two sub-tribes belonging to two different tribes.

The normal preventive procedure was followed after the intervention of *omdas* and *mashaykhs* to avoid violent conflict. The procedure included giving *gullad* not to use force or resort to violence and *wagab* (truce) to freeze the problem until a peaceful solution could be reached at some future date. *Taiweg* (commitment) has to be respected according to *salif* tradition, and in the event of it being violated, this is seen as the responsibility of the sheikh. *Wagab*, which is the deferment of the problem, helps to calm feelings and give time to create the appropriate conditions for the mediators to negotiate a settlement acceptable to both parties. For the *majlis* held on the *wagab* (the fixed postponed date) a religious leader called *sharif* in the area west of Port Sudan was called in to help with mediation effort. Because of his religious position, he was held in great respect by both sub-tribes. After listening to the respective arguments he took action and demarcated borders. Both sub-tribes accepted his judgment and the problem was peacefully resolved. In the resolution of conflict the respect of the sub-tribes for both the tribal tradition of *salif* and religious beliefs played a significant role. The *gullad*, *wagab* and *taiweg* values of *salif* and respect for tribal leaders helped manage conflict between the two tribes and prevented violence. The intervention of an influential religious figure contributed, with the weight of the traditional tribal leaders, to the resolution of a potentially dangerous border dispute.

The traditional mechanisms of conflict prevention have been very effective and successful in eastern Sudan. To preserve the functioning of these preventive mechanisms in eastern Sudan and avoid future intra and inter-tribal violence, a number of general measures need to be considered, support for tribal traditional leadership at all levels, even if this leadership is not officially retained within formal state administrative structures, financial and material support would enhance its ability to handle conflicts in accordance with tradition (truce-*wagab*, word of honour-*gullad*) and in close collaboration, consultation and negotiation with the grassroots. Conflict management mechanisms among the Beja tribes are interrelated to actions and procedures intended to prevent and resolve conflict. In all cases it must be emphasized that a bottom-up approach is likely to be more efficacious than measures imposed from above or outside.

Building on existing Beja customary law could be highly useful to the Beja communities dependent on marine resources for their livelihoods. Through this mechanism they would be able to formalize existing rules and practices of the *silif* relating to the use and management of marine resources, the allocation and ownership of these resources and bring these in line

with regulations developed for the Park. Once recognized as part of customary law, any issues over punishment, resource allocation or favour may be dealt with in typical Beja leadership style. Building on the Beja *silif*, this customary law could be structured through a MPA management planning process and be formalized to link in with Sudan's federal and state laws and the rules and regulations pertaining to MPA general management.

General situation and poverty indicators

The region suffers from a chronic lack of reliable data on general situation including poverty but some indicators are available to illustrate the degree of underdevelopment that characterizes eastern Sudan. Official data presented in the World Bank Country Economic Memorandum (World Bank, 2003) indicate that neonatal, post neonatal and infant mortality in Red Sea state are the highest in the country; Red Sea state has the third worst levels of post-natal and infant mortality and the third worst levels of under five mortality. Red Sea state is also the third worst state for child mortality.

Annual income per household is USD 93 per capita in rural Red Sea state; it is beneath the international measure of extreme poverty of USD 1 per capita per day. Illiteracy is highly pervasive, with rates over 50 per cent the norm for the entire region and some pockets as high as 89 per cent, such as in Gabiet (locality) in Red Sea state. The limited health services are almost exclusively found in towns, in a context where anemia (a major killer of pregnant women and newborns) and TB are endemic. While the lack of services and livelihoods opportunities are the core issue in rural areas.

Economic activities:

According to the leadership and fishermen, the main economic activity of the villagers is fishing. There is also animal rearing which is an important income generating activity, with camel milk being sold at the local market and restaurant. There are also some agricultural activities that are based around the river bed in the areas close to the villages. All of these activities are small scale and mainly for subsistence purposes.

Besides the subsistence activities, there is a private oyster farm at the edge of the Dungonab village which has in the past offered considerable employment opportunities for the local men. As a result of a mass loss of production back in 2001 due to an unidentified mass mortality disease and later administrative reasons, the farm is currently working at a fifth of its full capacity and is employing only 5 locals. Nevertheless the activities and investment are continuing and there are plans for expansion. The main product of the farm has been pearls however there are plans to market the oyster meat and shells which would add value to the operations. If these plans succeed and production increases, management are considering employing the help of local women in transferring the seedlings and then growing oysters from one growing panel to the next. While women involvement in aquaculture is common in Asia, the local women have no experience in doing any fishery or aquaculture related work and have not yet been approached by the farm management about their potential involvement.

There is a long history of aquaculture within the MPA. This has historically been for oysters and started in the early years of the 20 th century. There have, however, been two more recent aquaculture initiatives within the MPA: a) government-sponsored oyster farm to provide employment and income to the inhabitants of Dungonab village, and b) privately sponsored farm with headquarters based to the south of Dungonab, and operations spread across large areas of the bay, currently both are not functioning due to lack of marketing.

Development plans:

The Mohammed Goal and Dongounab villages are the main settlement on the shores of the Dongounab Marine National Park. There has been a number of interventions by international agencies such as:

Recovery of Coastal Livelihoods in the Red Sea State of the Sudan through the Modernization of Artisanal Fisheries and the Creation of New Market Opportunities implemented by UNIDO. The project aims at improving and sustainable harvesting and marketing of fisheries in the Red Sea State of Sudan. The expected outcomes of the project are: Market-oriented cooperatives utilize fisheries resources in a sustainable manner and utilize/recycle post-harvest waste. Fishermen market their catch on established markets directly, avoiding middlemen. Small and micro enterprises provide better services to the cooperatives. There are other scatter development interventions targeting improving fisheries sector and provision of basic services such as ERDP, ACORD and SRCS. The most important (?) one which can create alternative livelihoods is the UNIDO project which

includes investments such as the construction of a landing site in Mohammed Goal , fish processing, ice production, and boats maintenance.

Mohammed Goal and Dongounab Fishery

Historical background to the fishing activities

The exploration of the local marine resources has been done for many years, originally in dug-out canoes along the sea shores and fringing reefs. In 1975 there were 12 wooden boats and 50 fishermen using hook and line. They used to go out to sea about 5 to 6 times a month and get around 400-500kg/week/boat. The boats were equipped with inboard engines and wooden ice-boxes and the catch was sold to local traders. The growth of fishing activities in the area began with the exploitation of sea-cucumbers, followed by the development of oyster fishery and finally the exploitation of fish. In the 1980's the Kuwait Corporation started the extraction of sea cucumbers and introduced inboard leister engines, as well as gill nets. Around the same time, the role of Fishermen Cooperative declined as the state support for it waned. However, at the same time government increased its financial support to the sector by providing fiber glass boats, nets and engines on credit. As a result, by 1990 there were 350-400 fishermen and over 100 boats with engines operating in the area. However, there was no parallel development in organizing the activity at local level or introducing a local system of management of the effort and resource.

By 1995, in addition to the state help, the Islamic Zakat chamber contributed 30 more wooden boats and engines to poor families. The catch per unit effort began to decline.

In the year 2000, the Dongounab National Park was established, however, this did not impact the local fishery and did not result in the creation of grass root management structures or the creation of a sustainable system of stocks monitoring or management. In 2005, Yemeni boats started to come into the area targeting sharks and the growth of roving grouper exports encouraged targeting these species.

Currently there are about 40 motorized boats, owned by local fishermen. The main fishing gear has traditionally been hook and line. Later, gill nets have been introduced, of which three are currently in use; with no local capacity to increase their number. Fishing trips have become longer, with 5-6 days at a time; however the catch drops to 150-200kg /trip.

Community organization:

There are many categories of community organization: Villages Popular Committees which is part of administrative system of local government; Village Development Committees formed by ACORD to undertake development activities implemented by ACORD. Other categories include fishermen Cooperatives; for instance Mohammed Goal Cooperative has 108 member and Dungonab one has 70. Moreover, a Women Association was established recently in Mohammed Goal supported by UNIDO to involve women in project activities and creating alternative livelihoods. The fishermen cooperatives have been established to support fishermen collectively in providing fishing inputs and marketing. However, they work

individually and make individual arrangements with the traders who buy their catch. There also appears to be no financial or other cooperation between them, which results in the lack of the ability to pull resources together, or increase bargaining power or operational effectiveness. However, due to current government policies, which do not encourage cooperative activities in contradiction with former governments, which gave considerable support to cooperative institutions by establishing specialized government administration to oversight and give credit and technical support to these cooperatives. These current policies lead to weak fishermen cooperatives merely registered in the Fisheries Administration without functioning. UNIDO concluded in a report on fishermen cooperatives in 2011 the following weaknesses and challenges:

Weaknesses involving institutional, human, financial and lack of equipment have a negative impact at the efficiency and the effectiveness of the fishermen cooperatives' operations including management, accounting, budgeting and marketing. These cooperatives do not even have effective proper management units equipped with professional staff. Basic documentations are not produced or not available such as: registered membership records, Bylaws and regulations, activities reports, minutes as evidences of Board and Annual General Assembly Meetings, audited account. There is lack of strategic vision and plan as democratic self help organizations and economic enterprises. The lack of the entrepreneurship spirit, skills and leadership within the fishermen cooperatives as economic entities do not mobilize the membership's motivation and participation. This results in fragile finances situation, where the fishermen cooperatives and their members are highly vulnerable to other operators in the chain value (suppliers of inputs, equipments, traders, bankers...). Such vulnerability endangers the capacity, quality and quantity of services the fishermen cooperatives are able to offer to their members. The fishermen cooperatives as collective enterprises belong to its members. This means that the member must invest in his organization by paying membership fees, buying share capital, and marketing his products through the cooperatives. The internal investment is very low and weak. High expectation is relying on external supporting; The democratic governance within the fishermen cooperatives is weak because of the poor internal control if any, the lack of skills, knowledge, transparency and participation; last but not the least, the other challenges, limitation and gaps are the gender, youth and environmental concerns which are not sufficiently took in account in the fishermen cooperatives' policies, strategies.

Community Organizations:

Village	Local Org.	Date established	Members	Women	Activities	Supporting Org.	Org. activities
Mohammed Goal	VDC	1974	30	10	Income Generation	ACORD	Development activities Coast conservation IGAs, boat maintenance
	Fishermen	2010	180	18	Different	UNIDO	Training, marketing

Village	Local Org.	Date established	Members	Women	Activities	Supporting Org.	Org. activities
	Cooperative						Hygiene
	VPC	2005	12	2	Local Administration	Locality	Public affairs
	Women Association	2011	69	69	Income Generation	UNIDO	Training, marketing
Dungonab	VDC	2006	70	20	Income Generation	ACORD	Development activities Coast conservation IGAs, boat maintenance
	Fishermen Cooperative	2001	70	20	Different	-	-
	VPC	2005	12	2	Local Administration	Locality	Public affairs

Table 2: Community Organizations Working in the Area

Resources in use:

Besides marine resources in Mohammed Goal and Dongounab, the population looks after animal herds, mainly goats and camels. In addition, they practice some agriculture along the river beds close to the area of the villages. In terms of fishery resources, boats go out fishing for a day or multiple-day trips. On an average most boats seem to go for 3 days; catch ranges between 80-100kg/day in the high production season. During low season, fishermen increase their effort to 7 days a trip, with 40-50 kg/day catch. The fishing grounds are in the Bay of Dongounab and outside, around the numerous islands in the area. There are a number of landing sites.

The composition of the catch is similar in all of these sites, composed of coral reef species. Spotted grouper is found in abundance particularly around the island of Tawin. Most fishermen use hook and line and there are a total of 3 gill nets used locally. The nets have been supplied by the traders and there are no skills locally for their maintenance and repair.

In addition to the fishery resources, there is also salt production at Rawaya. The salt is marketed under the same name, but produced by a number of different companies which sell nationwide and in the region. Currently there is no information regarding the number of local workers employed on the island.

Fish processing:

There is no fish processing practiced in the area. Fish is dried only sporadically to avoid fish spoil. The catch is usually consumed fresh, and there are no methods for preservation currently used, besides the use of ice.

Women in fisheries:

Women do not traditionally have a role in fishing or related activities. A few years ago CARE offered training for some local women on fish processing. However, women have not practiced the job and accordingly the skills have been lost. There is currently no commercial activity practiced by the women, and they are not organized in any interest group. The exception is a newly women association organized by UNIDO project mentioned above.

Fish marketing:

Fish is sold to traders who come from Port Sudan, originally from the area; where they purchase the local catch to market in the city. The traders determine the price according to market. They supply the local fishermen with ice, fuel, and fishing gear that is bought on credit and re-paid in monthly installments. Like in other locations along the coast, the fishermen have individual informal agreements with a trader. The fishermen do not sell directly to the consumers and have no bargaining power regarding prices. This is the result of their financial obligations to the trader, who provides them with the necessary inputs for the fishing trips but also determine the price and rate of re-payment leaving the fishermen little opportunity for freedom to strike a deal with anyone else.

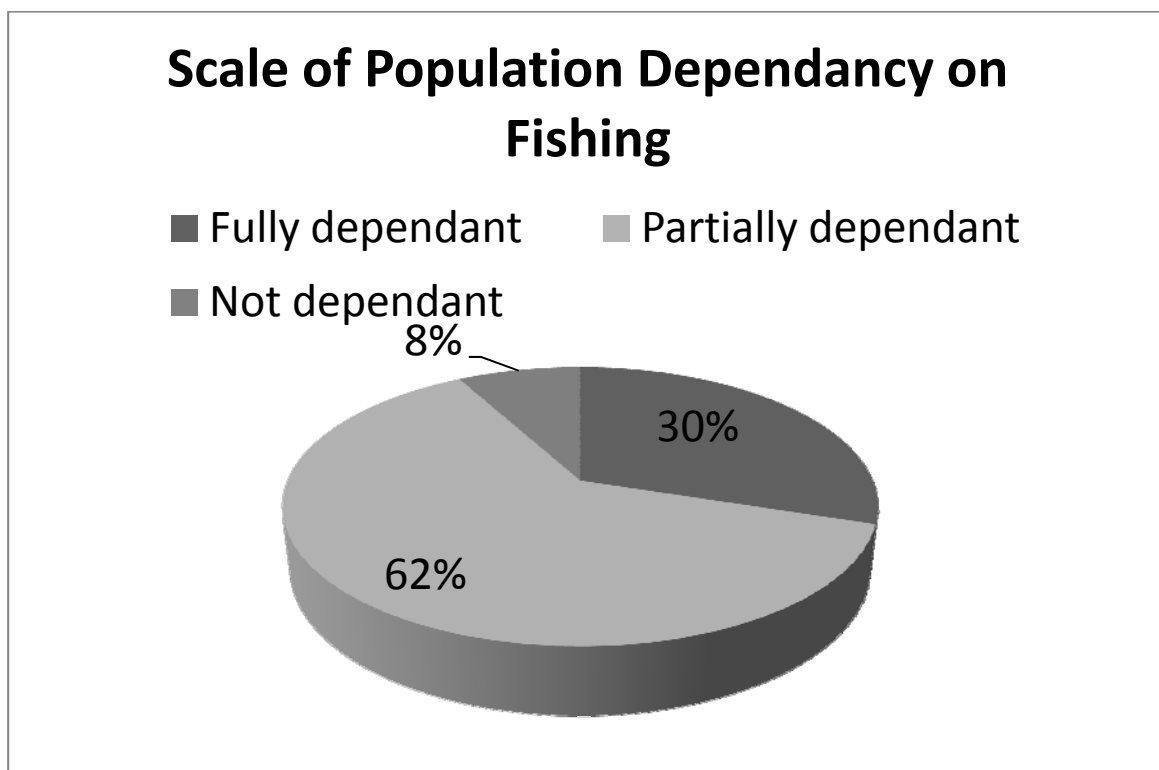
Conclusions in relation to EBM project

The main objective of component 1 is to achieve MPA functionality through community empowerment/engagement; this will imply restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas that may result in adverse impacts on livelihoods of the affected persons. Fishing is the principal livelihood, while animal rearing and very limited farming activities is secondary livelihood pattern. The magnitude of restriction of access depends on zonation plan which will categorized each zone specifications and function referring to IUCN categories which have different level of restrictions according to zone function. This will determine how far the limitation of fishing ground is reduced. On other hand, the affect on fisher households depends on their scale of involvement in fishing, whether they are full time or part time.

SEA showed that 30% of area's community –about 150 households are dependent on fishing as a primary livelihood source. These will be the most vulnerable group, if not compensated by any means. There are others who will be less affected. The bottom line, the project will be positive to them if they are fully engage in different project steps and their alternative livelihood secured. Ecosystem management principle will enhance the sustainability of their traditional livelihood even if the other options are very limited on the short run. Also the area dominant communal ownership of land resource could be positive driver for participatory approach in different levels of project stages.

Depending on zoning criteria, the scale of affected households will be as follows:

- 1-30% of the HHs (150HHs) could be directly affected by restriction of access, those who depend on fishing as primary livelihood source.
- 2- 62% of the HHs (311HHs) could be partially affected; those who are not full-time practice fishing
- 3- 8% of the HHs (40HHs) will be of none effect, the including village's migrants and those who are working in other business not related to extraction of marine resources



Project impact on the first group will be negative unless appropriate mitigation measurements take place as well as incorporating their participation in selection of alternate livelihood and being given priority.

The second group which is lesser affected should not be ignored, as livelihood coping mechanisms are very limited, at least they have opportunity to expand or build on their alternate option. The third group, either not be affected or positively affected by getting new jobs in the MPA administration such as guards

Also to ensure consensus on the demarcation and functionality of each MPA zone, -as together with level of dependency will determined the scale of impact on households- , the MPA master plan should be updated through community participation, particularly of groups one and two.

Public participation of individuals/households relevant to planning, decision and implementation of policies in relation to MPA is generally very weak. Therefore, there is a need for appropriate efforts to be tackled through mainstreaming of efficient community driven/incentive tools such as committees for planning, implementation and monitoring

building on strengthening the capacity of existing community organizations such as village development committees, villages popular committees and fishers cooperative or establishing new focused ones, such as conservation committees which can be organized/established and being delegated by local ordinances, produced by federal, state or locality governments with clear roles and responsibilities, the existing legal framework could allow such kind of innovations. These legislations should be comprehensive, multi-purposes and environmentally sound, annexed with planning, implementation regulations while monitoring of their implementation will be associated permanent task. These legislations should also build up on the community indigenous knowledge pertains to customary law and regulations embodied the indigenous means in managing and conserving the environment.

In general, in line with EBM principles that emphasize the participatory approach and depend on community driven management mechanisms, the organs of customary law provides synergies the participatory management, implementation and monitoring as well as supports the legal and administrative framework which is deeply rooted in communities norms, and gains respect and therefore commitment from the community members. Given the history of the Beja as nomadic pastoralists, it is understandable that the *silif* applies to the land environment most of all. For the fishermen communities of Dungonab and Mohammed Goal villages however, there are certain rules and regulations applying to the management and use of marine resources which can be seen as applying to a '*marine silif*'. These rules and regulations could be formalized within the suggested ordinances or be annexed to them.

Creating and supporting alternative livelihoods, selected by the community with feasible preference and comparative advantage, will help in mitigating the potential adverse socio-economic impacts. To this extent the project does not seem to generate resettlement cases. PRA findings showed that the community rank animal husbandry as the highest potential alternative livelihood. However, rehabilitation activities for natural vegetation such as reforestation of nearby *Wadis*, (river bed) in the terrestrial environment and introducing drought and salinity resistance species such as *Adleep* in coastal area are seen necessary. Aquaculture and oyster farming get a lower ranking due to marketing problems. Women groups recognize income generation activities, like poultry business, biscuit making for retailing, spaghetti making, running small shop handicrafts, wet salt fish production (*fasiekh*), and rental of cooking utensils for social occasions (eg weeding ceremony). While youth groups prefer job opportunities such as park guards and other well-paid jobs in development projects, small portion gives concern to tourism related activities. Definitely some of the mentioned alternate livelihood requires credit fund such as revolving funds proposed by UNIDO for women income generation activities. The poverty indicators showed the weak capacity of these communities to accumulate any kind of saving assets to kick off these alternate livelihood; thus financial support at the beginning is very critical.

Complaints and grievances will be managed by *Majlis* (Beja customary committee to address conflicts triggered by different reasons) The project could engage a local complaints grievance committee composed of: a representative of the project, a representative of the affected community, and an independent chair person recognized as a neutral party, (e.g. locality administrator or community leader). The project entity will maintain a record of grievances received, and the result of attempts to resolve these. This information will be included in the regular progress reporting. Higher level to receive appeals should be also

considered. The bottom line, access to these bodies should be insured to all individuals/households in the target communities including those who have indirect impact due to project implementation activities. The risk of conflicts arising between communities, villages and households during the implementation of process framework is real and must be addressed. In this context both proactive and reactive elements for resolution of conflicts, disputes and grievances would be established.

Proactive approach

Conflicts often arise as a result of differences in understandings or perceptions, and a proactive approach will be adapted in an effort to avoid conflicts before they start. This would include:

- a. wide-spread disclosure of project background information;
- b. clarification of the criteria of eligibility for assistance under the process framework;
- c. clarification of the duties and responsibilities of all stakeholders in the process;
- d. community conservation training and capacity building regarding the values of protected areas, threats to these and options for mitigation.

Conflict management mechanisms among the Beja tribes are interrelated to actions and procedures intended to prevent and resolve conflict. In all cases it must be emphasized that a bottom-up approach is likely to be more efficacious than measures imposed from above or outside.

Reactive approach

As a first step in this process, an effort should be made to settle disputes amicably through mediation at the community level guided by Beja *silif* mechanisms as mentioned earlier in this SEA. If the dispute escalated, should be addressed by the suggested above mentioned committee.

Annex II
Field mission
Period from 9 to 16 June 2012

Field mission

Period from 9 to 16 June 2012

Conducted by Bahaeldin Taha and Abaker Mohammed

After reviewing relevant documents from PERSGA such as Project document and other relevant documents and World Bank OP and categorization of the proposed project and associated sub-projects a series of consultations were done with the following during the field mission

1- Major Nasir Aldin Mohammed Almain from Wildlife Protection Administration

Main areas of discussion:

- Legislations related to MPA and what legal framework is needed for efficient management
- Capacity of the Wildlife Administration, strength, weakness
- How to achieve the functionality of MPA
- Pervious interventions and lessons learned such as African Parks Project, particularly in the area of community participation in managing MPA
- Involvement of Community in MPA within the context of the Military context of the administration

2- Afaf, UNIDO, women activities focal person

- The engagement of women and creation of alternative livelihood based on UNIDO lessoned learned
- Options of alternate livelihoods and community preference
- How we can replicate this in Dungonab

3- Dr. Abdellah Nasir, Marine Research Institute

- The importance of raising the awareness of the community and the role of academic institutions
- Studies supporting conservation and sustainability
- Exchange of academic paper

4- Mamduh Ahmed, Fisheries Administration.

- The role of the administration in organizing the fishermen cooperatives
- Developing the sector capacity to achieve sustainability of the marine resources

- How the administration can support the MPA concepts
 - Their complementary role with wildlife administration in protection and conservation and rooms for coordination
- 5- Ohaj Said, DG, Ministry of Environment and Tourism
- The coordination between the different stakeholders
- 6- Isa Hamad Shiekh, commissioner of Gabiet Almaden Locality, Mohammed Goal
- The role of locality in achieving the MPA functionality
 - Activating local ordinances in favor of achieving MPA
 - Alternative livelihoods and their ranking by the community.
 - Supporting activities contributing to MPA, youth, women, popular committees
- 6- The above mentioned subjects also discussed with Locality Director
- 7- Abdeallah Ahmed, Khalij Pearl Company- Dungonab
- Background on aquaculture
 - How the accumulated experience could support activities towards achieving MPA
 - Providing training to communities
- 8- Mohamed Goal Major and community representatives
- How the community could support and help the MPA
 - What are the suitable alternative livelihood for the fishermen in case they enforced to stop fishing or limitation of fishing ground
 - The role of their community organizations
- 9- The same issues were discussed with Dungonab Mayor
- 10- We had some spontaneous discussions using PRA in ranking the alternative livelihoods with groups of youth in the market, café, restaurant and also exploring their views on
- Youth interests
 - The importance of having MPA in their home and how they could benefit from that.
 - Opportunity of jobs creations
 - The African Parks experience

Annex III
Public Consultation in DBMPA, Sudan
August 2012

Public Consultation in DBMPA, Sudan

August 2012

The main aim of the mission has been to enlighten the community members on the purpose and the content of the PF. The mission explained to them the expected impact of the project, mainly access denial that may be created due to the implementation of the MPA master plan. The engagement of community in the process from design up the implementation and establishment of community based organs, such as community committees for implementation issues, grievance, conflict resolution, monitoring...etc. It could be concluded that the community become aware of all project components. Particularly the consultation includes the below points

- What is the potential impact and Who are the most affected people by restriction of access to MPAs?
- What is the step by step mechanism to deal with any grievance resulting from the restriction (Who does what)? What is the communities view and do they accept the suggested mechanism?
- What is agreed in case of loss of access to assets/income as compensation? Who should be compensated and how (between most affected and less affected groups – who is eligible?)
- Conflict resolution mechanism described – between tribes over marine resources and zonation of MMA.
- Other points of the PF that were discussed

A second consultation was conducted from 27 to 28 August 2012 with the aim of discussing specific grievance mechanisms, compensation and eligibility criteria with the communities in MPA villages.

For this purpose, focus groups were invited for discussions, including the members mentioned below.

The following points were discussed and the feedback received is described below:

Based on the discussions, next steps for follow up and operationalization of the Process framework during project implementation were discussed with the community members.

Establishment of different committees for different PF elements such as two levels committees for grievance and village level implementation and follow up committee

Implementation and follow-up committees:-

After reverse of above Background to communities of Mohammed Qol and Dungonab villages, and answering their inquiries, procedures to establish two committees for implementation and follow up at villages and locality, as locality level will for the submissions of appeals in case the villages level committees decision were not accepted by the affected household or individual (see the committees members below

Implementation and follow-up committees in Mohamed Qol village: -

Dated 08.27.2012, 9 am- meeting with the community of Mohamed Qol village held at the fishermen Union Association office

Number of (26) fishermen and (2) of security people attended the meeting (Appendix 1):

Implementation and follow-up Committee at Mohamed Qol village level formed from a number of (7) members (Appendix 2).

implementation and follow-up Committee on Gabait alma'din locality level formed from the number (4) members are the mayor and other (2) of village community (Appendix 3).



Implementation and follow-up committees in Dungonab village: -

At 11 am -meeting with the community of Dungonab village Held at mayor rest:- Number of (29) fishermen and (1) security person attended the meeting (Appendix 4):

Implementation and follow-up Committee at Dungonab village level formed from a number of (7) members (Appendix 5).

Implementation and follow-up committee on Gabait alma'din level is composed of (4) members- the mayor and a number of (2) of the members of the village committee (Appendix 6)



The commissioner of Gabait alma'din locality nominated Etabye association as NGO to participate in the resolution of conflicts, and the projects coordinator in the association is contacted and they agree to act as a mediator.

Finally the grievance mechanism are the two level committees established in Mohamed Qol & Dungonab villages, the word grievance is not mentioned in the two meetings but we used the words competition on the MPA resource tacitly, to avoid an expected misunderstanding due to sensitivity of the word grievance at least at this stage. As grievance one translated to Arabic gives the sense of creating conflict, problems, and competition gives the sense of challenges that might face the community. However, the community became aware and knows how to get their rights.

List 1: The meeting attendance for fishermen in Mohamed Qol village :-

- 1- Ali Wagy Mohamed
- 2- Sulieman Mohamed ahmed
- 3- Hassan Easa
- 4- Easa sarur
- 5- Ali taha Easa
- 6- Mohamed ali wagy
- 7- Hassan ahmed ali
- 8- Hassan Easa Hassan
- 9- Ahmed musa magzob
- 10- Hassan Mohamed osman
- 11- Ali ahmed alla gabu

- 12- Oshiek koki
- 13- Husien easa karkar
- 14- Hashim Mohamed ali wagy
- 15- Taha abdelgadir taha
- 16- Modathir Hassan
- 17- berieb husien berieb Mohamed
- 18- Husien mahmoud herein
- 19- Mohamed Hassan hamd
- 20- Ahmed abuahmed motwakil
- 21- Tahir ahmed alla gabu
- 22- Abdalgadir oshiek
- 23- Easa taha easa
- 24- Sidy karshon
- 25- Osman ali sarur
- 26- Ali abu hamd motwakil

List 2:- Implementation and follow-up committees in Mohamed Qol village:

Committee Members at village level:

- 1- mohamed ali gubcan
- 2- abdalgadir taha easa
- 3- hamd totoy
- 4- alhassan Mohamed adarob
- 5- easa sarur
- 6- wagy ali gubcan
- 7- Babiker airab Mohamed ahmed

List 3:- Implementation and follow-up committees in Mohamed Qol village:

Committee Members at locality level:

- 1- Ali wagy Mohamed
- 2- Abdalgadir oshiek
- 3- Administrative officer of locality

List 4:- The meeting attendance for fishermen of Dungonab village:

- 1- Esaib Easa Gamia
- 2- ali easa hamd
- 3- Mohamed esaib Hassan
- 4- musa Mohamed hamid
- 5- easa hamid husien
- 6- Mohamed musa Mohamed hamid
- 7- magdy Ibrahim
- 8- Mohamed nour hamdoy
- 9- Mohamed andeel easa
- 10- ahmed Mohamed husien
- 11- yaslum Mohamed easa
- 12- hashim ali nakashop
- 13- bakash abu amna Hassan
- 14- Mohamed easa hamid husien
- 15- hamdoun ahmed hamd
- 16- jamia rahma oshash
- 17- jamia easa jamia
- 18- Mohamed abdalrahim daneen
- 19- easa adarub Mohamed
- 20- ahmed ali nakashop
- 21- easa ali nakashop
- 22- husien easa adarub
- 23- ahmed esaib Hassan

24- hamd ali hamd

25- hamid rahma husien

26- Mohamed sherif adarub

27- hamd aaleeb okier

28- hamd okier mansour

29- mahmoud easa nakashop

**List 5:- Implementation and follow-up committees in Dungonab village: -
Committee members at village level:**

1- Esaib Easa Gamia

2- magdy Ibrahim hamd

3- Mohamed ahmed krai

4- ali esaib hamd

5- Mohamed musa Mohamed

6- salih adarub ahmed

7- Mohamed tahir mansour

**List 6:- Implementation and follow-up committees in Dungonab village: -
Committee members at locality level:**

1- esaib easa jamia

2- magdy Ibrahim hamd

3- salih adarub ahmed

4- easa aouly (administrative officer in locality)

Annex IV
Consultations with Local Communities in Dunganab and Mohammed-Qol, on
The Process Framework and the Social and Environmental Management Framework of
the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Ecosystem Management Project
December 2012

**Consultations with Local Communities in Dungenab and Mohammed-Qol, on
The Process Framework and the Social and Environmental Management Framework of
the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Ecosystem Management Project
December 2012**

Based on the review of the document of the Process Framework for the social and environmental safeguard of the project, by the World Bank specialists; and based on the observations recorded in the Decision Meeting on the project; and reference to the guidance received from the Team Leader at the World Bank, Mrs. Sophie Hermann, by the project coordinator at PERSGA, Dr. Mohammed Badran who turned it out to the main consultant of the project, Mr. Bahaedin Taha, this report on the consultations with the communities has been prepared to be an integral part of the document of the Process Framework for the project

1- Notifying the Communities and Requesting to Convene Meetings for Consultations on the Documents of PF and ESMF

The main Consultant of the project on 11 December 2012 through Mr. Nasreldin Elamin, the Director of the of Wildlife Administration notified the local community in Dungenab with the intention to convene a meeting with them. As well on 15 December 2012 through the Commissioner of the Locality, he notified the local community in Mohamed-Qol with the intention to meet them. Both communities welcomed the idea and agreed to meetings during the period 23 – 25 December 2012.

2. Meetings Preparation and Delivery of the Documents of the Process Framework and Social and Environmental Management Framework of the Project; 23 December 2012.

The two documents; PF & ESMF; have been prepared, in Arabic Language by Saturday, 22 December 2012, in order to distribute them to the concerned bodies before the meeting. Also, a travel permit from NISS has been prepared by the Department of Protection of the Marine Environment, for the period 23 – 25 December 2012.

2.1- Meeting in the office of the Marine Environment Protection Administration Port Sudan

Attendance:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Representative of</u>
Dr. Mohammed Badran:	PERSGA
Mr. Memdouh Ahmed:	Consultant; Mr. Bahaedin was absent due to health reasons.
Mr. Ohaj Saeed Hamid:	Ministry of Environment – Red Sea State, DG of Environment.
Mr. Nasreldin Elamin:	Wildlife Administration, Director of MPAs.
Ms. Ekhlash Adam M:	Higher Council for Environment, Director of Marine Environment.

Meeting Proceedings

The objective of the meeting was to finalize the plan and setup the exact order of the meetings with the communities of Mohammed-Qol and Dungenab during the period 23 - 25/2012.

The meeting concluded that, according to the World Bank guidance on conducting the consultations, movement must be on the same day 23 December 2012 to Mohammed-Qol and Dungenab to sit down with representatives from both communities to briefly familiarize them

with the project and the objectives of the consultation with the communities and to agree on the exact time and place of the extended meeting, the targeted parties and to deliver the two documents of the PF and ESMF of the project to the representatives of the two communities, so as to read before the meeting.

Thereafter, Omdah of Dungonab, Iesseib Iesa Jammie was contacted. He was present in Port Sudan, accompanying a patient of his relatives. We moved and found him waiting for us in front of Digna Hospital. After questioning about the patient health, we explained to Omdah the purpose of contacting him as per his awareness of the planned meeting regarding the project of the strategic environmental management of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden. The Omdah requested copies of the documents, so we handed him over copies of the documents. Then he nominated Mr. Adam Mohammed Iessa to represent him for today 23 December 2012, and then the Omdah contacted Mr. Adam Mohamed Iessa by mobile phone and explained to him the matter.

As well, we made a telephone call to Mr. Mohamed Ali Wajja, the son of the Omdah of Mohammed-Qol who told us that his father is in the village and we can visit him at his home.

2.2- Meeting at the House of Mr. Adam Mohamed Iessa on 23/12/2012 at 2:30 pm.

Attendance:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Representative of</u>
Dr. Mohammed Badran:	PERSGA;
Mr. Memdouh Ahmed:	Consultant; Mr. Bahaeldin was absent due to health reasons.
Mr. Ohaj Saeed Hamid:	Ministry of Environment – Red Sea State, DG of Environment.
Mr. Nasreldin Elamin:	Wildlife Administration, Director of MPAs.
Ms. Ekhlash Adam M:	Higher Council for Environment, Director of Marine Environment



Attendants from the local community were;

- 1- Mr. Adam Mohamed Iessa: Representing the Omdah.
- 2- Mr. Rahama Adam Mohamed Iessa.
- 3- Mr. Ali Adam Mohamed Iessa.
- 4- Mr. Abdelgader Iessa.
- 5- Mr. Karrar Iessa Musa.

Mr. Adam Mohammed Iessa received us in his house, and after welcoming and hospitality, he told us about the importance of protected area and its positive impact, which is reflected in the cleanliness of the adjacent beaches. After we were assured that Mr. Adam is aware of the visit objective, we handed him over copies of the documents of the PF and the ESMF in Arabic Language and asked him to read them and inform the community about their contents before the meeting.

It was agreed that the extended meeting with the men and women of the village, will be at the school on 25/12/2012 at 11 am.

2.3- Meeting the Omdah of Mohamed-Qol, Mr. Ali Wajja at the House of the Fishermen at 4 pm.

Attendance:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Representative of</u>
Dr. Mohammed Badran:	PERSGA;
Mr. Memdouh Ahmed:	Consultant; Mr. Bahaeldin was absent due to health reasons.
Mr. Ohaj Saeed Hamid:	Ministry of Environment – Red Sea State, DG of Environment.
Mr. Nasreldin Elamin:	Wildlife Administration, Director of MPAs.
Ms. Ekhlash Adam M.:	Higher Council for Environment, Director of Marine Environment



Attendants from the local community were;

- 1- Mr. Ali Wajja: The Omdah.
- 2- Mr. Ali Abu Hamad.
- 3- Mr. Ahmed Ali Wajja.
- 4- Mr. Oshaik Kokai.
- 5- Mr. Okair Ahmed Ibrahim.
- 6- Mr. Eltahir Ahmed Allagabou.
- 7- Mr. Hashim Mohamed Ali.
- 8- Mr. Wajja Ali Wajja.

After hospitality and brief summary to the Omdah and the audience on the project, copies of the documents of the P F and ESMF of the project in Arabic Language were delivered to the Omdah and asked him to read them and inform the community about their contents before the meeting.

The Omdah of Mohammed-Qol informed us that the appropriate time for the meeting is on 24/12/2012 at 12 noon in the in the house of the Women Association first, then with men secondly in the Youth Centre.

3- Extended Meeting with the Community in Mohammed-Qol, on 24/12/2012:

3.1- Meeting the Women: in the House of Women Association, at 12 pm.

Attendance:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Representative of</u>
Dr. Mohammed Badran:	PERSGA;
Mr. Memdouh Ahmed:	Consultant, Mr. Bahaeldin was absent due to health reasons.
Mr. Ohaj Saeed Hamid:	Ministry of Environment – Red Sea State, DG of Environment.
Mr. Majdi M. Khalifa:	Wildlife Administration, Director of MPAs.
Ms. Ekhlash Adam M.:	High Council for Environment, Director of Marine Environment.



From the Community:

No.	Name	No.	Name
1	Mr. Ali Mohamed Wajja, the Omdah	2	Ms. Siedi Hamad Adaroub
3	Ms. Nafisa Arka	4	Ms. Zeinab Musa
5	Ms. Halima Hamad	6	Ms. Hajja Abu Hamad
7	Ms. Amna Hamad Allagabou	8	Ms. Fatima Wajja
9	Ms. Alawiyya Suleiman	10	Ms. Fatima Ali Wajja
11	Ms. Zeinab Abu Hamad	12	Ms. Hajja Hamad
13	Ms. Nafisa Taha	14	Ms. Nafisa Abu Hamad
15	Ms. Mariam Musa	16	Ms. Hajja Mutwakil
17	Ms. Amna Ali	18	Ms. Zeinab Ahmed
19	Ms. Alawiyya Wajja Ali	20	Ms. Fatima Hamdalla
21	Ms. Najlaa Salah	22	Ms. Aisha Elamin
23	Ms. Deisha Ali	24	Ms. Ammouna Hamad
25	Ms. Fatima Elhaj	26	Ms. Mariam Ali
27	Ms. Nafisa Ali Wajja	28	Ms. Hadiga Hamad
29	Ms. Mariam Ali Hasan	30	Ms. Zeinab Hashim
31	Ms. Shama Idrees	32	Ms. Zeinab Elssamani

33	Ms. Mazhahir	34	Ms. Fatima
35	Ms. Hawwa Iessa	36	Ms. Amna Musa Hemrour
37	Ms. Rayya Mohamed	38	Ms. Sitti Tahir
39	Ms. Aisha Elssamani	40	Ms. Nafisa Omer
41	Ms. Halima Mohamed	42	Ms. Zeinab Ali Wajja

Meeting Proceedings

The Omdah, Ali Wajja made self introduction and the opened the meeting. He welcomed this meeting with women to orient them on the deliverables of the project so as to express their opinions. Based on our request, the Omdah explained that the existing associations are Mohammed-Qol fishermen association and the Society of Friends of Fishermen (men and women). And then gave us the opportunity to speak.

The Project presentation was as follows:

Today we are visiting to present to you a project adopting the approach of the ecosystem based management of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden; and to discuss the mechanism of addressing the grievance in the event of emergence of disagreements to avoid negative impacts of the project.

It was noted that if the talking is not clear, it could be explain in the local tongue. The women informed that the talking is clear and it can be continued.

As a coastal community, your history and your fathers and grandfathers history are associated with the sea and your culture as well, what is acquired and your experience by doing are not less important than scientific qualification. The project is aimed at how to take use of the expertise, information and marine culture to develop an effective management system for protected coastal area based on participation, motivation and dissemination of knowledge about marine resources in the countries of the Regional Organization of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, which include, Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Somalia and Yemen.

Protected area does not mean a closed/prohibited area as is prevalent in the general understanding, but in fact protected area is an area with appropriate management aiming at protecting the environment and human benefit. The ecosystem approach harmonizes between mankind and the environment; it is based on the integration of the local culture and history throughout the ages with modern information and scientific discoveries. In the adoption of the ecosystem approach, there should be no contradiction with your environment or culture.

The project has four components: -

- 1- Strengthening management pattern for the protected area and stakeholder participation.
- 2- Find new mechanisms and patterns to improve income, by developing small-scale livelihood projects in collaboration with you.
- 3- Adoption of a mechanism for the environmental and social monitoring to find out levels of impact on the environment and community. This includes activities associated with the project or any other activities inside the protected area. For example, small fishing boats may or may not affect the resources, but the social and economic conditions may be affected by the revenues of the project. When working together, we can figure out this by monitoring and surveillance.
- 4- Project Management: Where the project will be managed by the Regional Organization for the Conservation of the Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden. Communication with you will be through a national coordinator who will be closer to you.

The project will guarantee your participation in the planning, implementation and this requires strengthening your ability to participate in the surveillance/monitoring, data collection and analysis, and understanding their results so as to become strong partners in determining the levels of allowable catch, enforcement and modify of policies if employment or fish harvesting fish tends to decline. In this context, there are three aspects where your community will play a key role in monitoring the activities of the project, in direct coordination with the Omdah through the National Coordinator of the project, these roles are: (1) the baseline data (2) the environmental conditions and (3) the sustainability of livelihood.

Mechanism of Grievance for impacted groups

Your life is associated with the sea and the sustainability of the marine environment should ensure the sustainability of the sources of your livelihoods. There are some of you who practices fishing as a primary source of livelihood and if restriction is imposed on fishing in a certain area, there can be expected negative impacts on this group more than the others. Although there is a possible public benefit, there should be a mechanism of grievance and mitigation of the impact on the affected group. Here we are talking about two directions. The first one is between yourselves each other and your local management and the second one is between you and the project. In both directions grievances will be raised, disagreements will be avoided and any negative impacts will be addressed by adoption of laws and the prevailing tribal customs which the project will not interfere to change or hinder.

In general, complaints will be looked into and resolved at the lowest possible level (the village) and the Omdah will be the reference. Disputes will be taken to the next higher level only when it is proven that the problem cannot be resolved at the lowest level. Also, it is preferred that resolving of conflicts to take place immediately without delay. However, where complaints cannot be resolved, the affected person, has the right to file his/her grievance to the official administration or the appropriate judicial body stipulated in the relevant national legislation.

Resolution of disputes and the mechanism of complaints at the simple level can be managed by the Beja Majlis (council) to address conflicts resulting from different reasons, and the project could be involved in the Majlis on issues related to the project, where the first focal point is the national coordinator National, who will be closer to the local community and interacted with it continuously through the Omdah. The National Coordinator will support what is reached to in the Majlis, in coordination with the local authorities as well as with the support of the PCU in PERSGA.

The concept of the marine customary law (marine silif), which is based on the existing customary law of Baja, can be very useful for the Beja communities that depend on marine resources for their livelihood. By doing so, they will be able to formalize the existing rules and practices of the silif, related to the use and management of marine resources, and the allocation and ownership of these resources and bring them in line with regulations that will be developed for the protected area. This customary law can be placed at the heart of the planning processes of the environmental management of the protected area and formalize it by linking to the State laws, Sudan federal laws and the rules and regulations related to the general management of marine protected areas.

On the other hand, conflicts arise often as result of differences in perceptions or understanding. For that, a proactive approach will be adopted in an attempt to avoid conflicts before they commence; this includes:

- a- Dissemination and disclosure of basic information and details of the project as widely as possible.
- b- Clarify the eligibility criteria for assistance and clarify the duties and responsibilities of all stakeholders.
- c- Training the local community to conserve the environment and building the capacities in relation to the value of protected areas, the threats imposed on and the options provided by and the mitigation of their impacts.

These implementation arrangements were put in the document of the project Process Framework, and it is important for us that you be aware and familiar with the management patterns that will be implemented to ensure the effectiveness of mitigation measures of affected people. Also, it is important to us to make clear the roles of stakeholders in undertaking measures of grievance and equitable access for every individual/household as well as ways of involving you in monitoring and implementation. To ensure an active role for the local stakeholders during the implementation process, the project can enhance the capacities of the existing community organizations, such as the village development committees, fishermen cooperatives, women's cooperatives and particularly women practicing fishing.

The women were asked; are the mechanisms of conflict resolution and grievance clear to them?

The audience replied “Yes”

As well women were asked whether they agree to that or they have another opinion.

Agree, replied the women.

Ideas of Alternative Sources of Income

Some possible livelihood alternatives have been mentioned within the project, and notification was made on the need for the participation of all, the youth and women to think about this matter. Emphasis was made that the ideas must be applicable, in terms of feasibility/viability and their environmental and social impacts; as well, ideas will be subject to environmental and social studying prior implementation. Activities such as fish processing (cleaning and packaging), manufacturing of fishing nets, training young men and women on tour guiding for eco-tourism and on cultural diversity as a attracting element to tourism and working as guards in the protected area.

Some women also spoke to this topic, including:

Ms. Nafisa Wajja stated that many of the women were trained on fish salting and there needs to develop this work, such as: - Fishing nets, facilitate access to markets, capacity building in the marketing of the product and improving the benefits of the Zurnbak.

Ms. Zeinab Musa stated that many women do not have relationship with the sea, but they need off-sea income-generating projects that would keep them away from working in fishing. She explained that women will think about specific projects in this regard.

Ms. Alawiyya Wajja stated that women catch the *Arabi* fish and make salted fish (Fasikh), there is no local marketing for the salted fish and it is hardly marketed in Port Sudan at very low prices.

Place of Disclosing the Project Environmental and Social Safeguard Documents

It was asked about the preferred place for the community to disclose the project documents. The Omdah proposed to board a copy in the Women Association House and another copy in the Youth Center. The attendees agreed on that.

Conclusion of the meeting

The Omdah, Mr. Ali Wajja talked noting the importance of this meeting with the women and emphasizing the role of women in the village of Mohamed-Qol where women have been trained on fish salting (Fasikh)) and maintenance of fishing nets and requested more support for the women's activities.

3.2- Meeting with Men: In the Youth Centre, at 2:00 pm.

Attendance:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Representative of</u>
Dr. Mohammed Badran:	PERSGA;
Mr. Memdouh Ahmed:	Consultant; Mr. Bahaeldin, was absent due to health reasons.
Mr. Ohaj Saeed Hamid:	Ministry of Environment – Red Sea State, DG of Environment.
Mr. Majdi M. Khalifa:	Wildlife Administration, Director of MPAs.
Ms. Ekhllass Adam M:	High Council for Environment, Director of Marine Environment.



Local Community:

No.	Name	No.	Name
1	Mr. Ali Wajja, the Omdah	2	Mr. Ahmed Omer
3	Mr. Hasan Mohamed Osman	4	Mr. Ali Ahmed Allagabou
5	Mr. Birreib Hussein Birreib	6	Mr. Hashim Ali Wajja
7	Mr. Iessa Hamid	8	Mr. Ali Abu Hamad Mutwakil
9	Mr. Ahmed Hamad Mohamed Hamad	10	Mr. Ahmed Aqod
11	Mr. Siedi Mohamed Adaroub	12	Mr. Mahmoud Nakshop
13	Mr. Ahmed Ali Wajja	14	Mr. Musa Hasan Adam
15	Mr. Hashim Mohamed Ali	16	Mr. Mohamed Osman Abdelgader
17	Mr. Mohamed Hasan	18	Mr. Adam Mohamed

19	Mr. Iessa Mohamed Iessa	20	Mr. Oshaik Ali Wajja
21	Mr. Mohamed Iessa Hussein	22	Mr. Mahmoud Mohamed Hussein
23	Mr. Oshaik Kokai	24	Mr. Mohamed Hamad Mohamed
25	Mr. Oshaik Hashim	26	Mr. Hussein Mohamed Deen
27	Mr. Ahmed Abu Hamad Mutwakil	28	Mr. Mahmoud Musa Mohamed Omer
29	Mr. Elhasan Mohamed Adaroub	30	Mr. Abdurabu Mohamed Hussein
31	Mr. Mohamed Sharif Ali Hamad	32	Mr. Iessa Mohamed Hamad

Meeting Proceedings

The Omdah, Mr. Ali Wajja introduced us to the attendees and gave us the floor to present the project and the objective of the meeting.

The presentation has been done similarly to the meeting with the women.

Mechanism of Grievance for impacted groups

The mechanism of grievance and addressing of complains in case of disagreements or likelihood of negative. impact of the project, has been presented similarly to the first meeting with the women

Then a question was asked whether the mechanism of resolving disputes and grievance is clear?

Attendees answered yes

Then a question was asked whether they agree to it or there are other views.

Attendees answered “agree”.

Ideas of Alternative Income Sources

Some possible livelihood alternatives have been mentioned within the project, and notification was made on the need for the participation of all, the youth and women to think about this matter. Emphasis was made that the ideas must be applicable, in terms of feasibility/viability and their environmental and social impacts; as well, ideas will be subject to environmental and social studying prior implementation. Activities such as the fish processing (cleaning and packaging), manufacturing of fishing nets, training young men and women on tour guiding for eco-tourism and on cultural diversity as a attracting element to tourism and working as guards in the protected area.

Some attendees talked on this issue, of that;

Mr. Mohamed Iessa: The protected area has many advantages where breaching of fishing has been stopped. But the population of the area basically depends on fishing therefore alternative sources of income are required.

Mr. Adam Merghani: - A large group of persons will be affected by the expected restriction/control that will be put in the protected area. Mr. Hassan Mohamed Adaroub continued that: - We are mainly dependant on sea fishing, Kokian, seashell, fish and others. However, we appreciate finding alternative livelihoods opportunities. We had cooperation with organizations in other projects which provided us with fishing equipment. We hope that the project will build on what we have and continue on improving alternative livelihood opportunities

Dr. Mohammed Badran replied that: protected area does not mean complete prevention, but it improves the management for the benefits of the environment and the humans, where the environment is protected and the production is regulated and its effectiveness is increased, in terms of effort and revenues. As for the thinking of the alternative livelihoods opportunities, it is open to you but in the manner previously presented.

Mr. Mohammad Sharif: The population of the area depends on the sea for their livelihood; they go out for fishing in remote areas outside the protected area, according to norms and seasons. We support the regulation of fishing because some species became less or disappear. Sardine (as bait) was there in the landing sites and now it disappeared and this needs regulation of fishing.

Dr. Mohammed Badran explained that the first component of the project develops the administrative and regulatory framework for protected area and will largely depend on your culture, and your participation will be the main point at the beginning and will continue during the implementation of the project until the end.

The Executive Officer of the Locality, Mr. Iessa Mohammed expressed his delight to see the project procedures in progress, noting that the Locality will support later when the implementation of the project start.

Lieutenant, Magdi Mohamed Khalifa stated that the Administration of the Protected Areas will develop a comprehensive management plan for the protected areas with the participation of the local community.

Place of Disclosing the Project Environmental and Social Safeguard Documents

It was asked about the preferred place for the community to disclose the project documents. The Omdah proposed to board a copy in the Women Association House and another copy in the Youth Center. The attendees agreed on it.

Conclusion of the meeting

At the end, the Omdah, Mr. Ali Wajja talked about the advantages of the protected areas. He gave an example that before the declaration of the protected area and when foreign boats used to be seen fishing in the area and reported to the authorities we were always informed that they have licenses to fish but after establishing the protected area this phenomenon stopped. The Omdah stated that they are looking forward to the beginning of the project implementation.

4- Extended Meeting with the Community in Dungonab on 25/12/2012.

4.1- Meeting men

Time and place: the place of the meeting was changed from the agreed upon place, the school to a house near a mourning site of one of the deceased villagers where men and women were gathered . For the same aforementioned circumstances, meeting with men and women were conducted separately. The meeting with men began at about 12:00 noon.

Attendance

<u>Name</u>	<u>Representative of</u>
Dr. Mohammed Badran:	PERSGA;
Mr. Bahaeldin Taha	Consultant
Mr. Memdouh Ahmed:	Consultant Assistant.
Mr. Ohaj Saeed Hamid:	Ministry of Environment – Red Sea State, DG of Environment.
Mr. Majdi M. Khalifa:	Wildlife Administration, Director of MPAs.
Ms. Ekhlash Adam M:	High Council for Environment, Director of Marine Environment.



The Local Community:

No.	Name	No.	Name
1	Mr. Iesseib Iessa Jammie (the Omdah)	2	Mr. Magdi Ibrahim
3	Mr. Salih Mohamed Ahmed Hamdan	4	Mr. Mohamed Abdalla
5	Mr. Mohamed Tahir Nourai	6	Mr. Siedi Merghani
7	Mr. Oshaik Abdelgader	8	Mr. Mohamed Hamad Ali
9	Mr. Taha Hamad Mohameddin	10	Mr. Mohamed Musa Mohamed
11	Mr. Hashim Ahmed Mohamed Iessa	12	Mr. Tahir Ibrahim
13	Mr. Ali Jammie	14	Mr. Musa Mohamed Hamid
15	Mr. Ahmed Mohamed Ahmed	16	Mr. Adam Mansour
17	Mr. Hasan Hashim	18	Mr. Iessa Adaroub Iessa
19	Mr. Iessa Mohamed	20	Mr. Hussein Shaiba
21	Mr. Ahmed Arka	22	Mr. Adam Mohamed Iessa
23	Mr. Mahmoud Abdelrahman	24	Mr. Taha Ahmed Karai
25	Mr. Ahmed Mohamed Hussein	26	Mr. Suleiman Mohamed Hussein
27	Mr. Mohamed Nour Hamid	28	Mr. Ahmed Adaroub Hadal
29	Mr. Hamdai Mohamed Okair	30	Mr. Ahmed Mohamed Iessa
31	Mr. Ahmed Ahmed	32	Mr. Jammie Rahama
33	Mr. Rahama Oshash	34	Mr. Mohamed Nour Iessa
35	Mr. Musa Mohamed Rahama		

Meeting Proceedings

Talking started directly upon completion of the arrival of the community members after having breakfast meal. The Omdah Mr. Iesseib Iessa Jammie opened the meeting and welcomed us. Based on our request, he explained that in Dunganab there a Fishermen Association which he chairs. Then he gave us the floor to present the objectives of the meeting and the project.

Presentation of the project

The presentation has been done similarly to the previous two meetings in Mohamed-Qol but we began the presentation noting that God Almighty has made available this universe for us to benefit from and utilize it for our own interests, but God granted us the mind to properly manage the universe in sustainable way. As well, we mentioned the Omdah Iesseib talking before the meeting about the unregulated exploitation of the natural resources of the terrestrial environment, where the Aladleib which is grazed by camels began disappearing from the area, drawing the attention that unless appropriate measures are taken, what happened to terrestrial resources could as well happen to the marine resources.

Mechanism of Grievance for impacted groups

The mechanism of grievance and addressing of complains in case of disagreements or likelihood of negative impact of the project, has been presented similarly to the previous meetings.

Then a question was asked whether the mechanism of resolving disputes and grievance is clear?

Attendees answered yes

Then a question was asked whether they agree to it or there are other views.

Attendees answered “agreed”.

Ideas of Alternative Income Sources

Some livelihood alternatives possible within the project have been mentioned, and notification was made on the need for the participation of all, the youth and women to think about this matter and that new ideas are welcome. Emphasis was made that the ideas must be applicable, in terms of feasibility/viability and their environmental and social impacts; as well, ideas will pass environmental and social studying prior implementation. Activities such as fish processing (cleaning and packaging), manufacturing of fishing nets, training young men and women on tour guiding for eco-tourism and on cultural diversity as a attracting element to tourism and working as guards in the protected area. We came to know that the pearl production company is looking for a partner and a partnership could be established from which the community can benefit.

Some attendees commented on this issue, of that are:

Mr. Salih Mohammed Ahmed Hamdan: We need to raise awareness on how to protect the environment in the park.

Mr. Adam Mohammed Iessa: Welcomed us, and stated that the establishment of the protected area has clear positive impact and there is significant environmental awareness in community, this is reflected in improved cleanliness of the beaches. However, most of the local people depend primarily on income from marine activities; therefore it is needed to find out alternative income during periods of fish breeding and to protect the coral reefs.

Dr. Mohamed Badran replied that the project will provide appropriate training on the protection of the environment and you will have an important role in that. There will also be an exchange of experiences between the countries of the region, and we will do our best to adopt environmental protection skills coming out from your culture.

Mr. Taha Ahmed: - protected area is beneficial for the citizens and the State, but employment is done based on education, as was the case in previous projects like the project of the African Protected Areas Foundation, where only educated individuals had been employed and those uneducated did not benefit although the number of educated persons in the community is very limited. This point should be taken into account.

Dr. Mohammed Badran: No doubt the opportunities are usually better for those educated persons. But the project will take this point into consideration and seek to provide training opportunities for those uneducated persons (illiterate), even if it needed to provide some basic knowledge to enable them read and write.

Mr. Hussein Shaiba: We hope the work to be for the public interest, and our local community needs a lot of benefit opportunities, employment and investment.

Mr. Salih Mohammed Ahmed asked how the surveillance and monitoring will be done.

Mr. Ahmed Mohamed Iessa asked about the timing of the beginning of the project.

Dr. Mohamed Badran replied that monitoring is such like recording fish production, number of boats and fishermen. As well as measurements of environmental variables and conditions of members of the community. Monitoring aims at providing information necessary to maintain the fish stocks and to find out the best conditions for the life of the local community. Some of the community members, after receiving appropriate training, can participate in the monitoring process. The beginning of the project will be immediately after completing procedures; we hope to begin within the next six months in sha Allah.

Place of Disclosing the Project Environmental and Social Safeguard Documents

It was asked about the preferred place for the community, to disclose the project documents. The Omdah, Iesseib Iessa Jammie and a number of the attendees proposed to poster copies in the school and in the market (Café).

Conclusion of the Meeting

The Omdah, Iesseib Iessa Jammie repeated his welcoming the visiting team and noted that the protected area is keeping the wealth and the presence of the protected area helps us in protecting our environment. This protected area if properly utilized, can suffice present and future generations. Work of the community in the sea does not affect the sea and the community is aware of the importance of environmental protection. For example, the Dugong is found in the protected area and not in other locations along the coast, and during recent days a Japanese mission found six Dugongs in a single one day. Community fishing is simple and traditional and does not affect. Many fishermen come from other sites to the area in the Grouper season and we do not have the power to protect this resource, and we need support for the protection of the wealth in our environment, residents are dependent on the sea in the absence of another profession. For that, we welcome the project helping us on the sustainability of activities pertaining to the protected area.

4.2- Meeting with Women of Dungonab

The meeting was convened in one of the villages' house, at about 1:30 pm.

Attendance: -

<u>Name</u>	<u>Representative of</u>
Dr. Mohammed Badran:	PERSGA;
Mr. Bahaeldin Taha	Consultant
Mr. Memdouh Ahmed:	Consultant Assistant.
Mr. Ohaj Saeed Hamid:	Ministry of Environment – Red Sea State, DG of Environment.
Mr. Majdi M. Khalifa:	Wildlife Administration, Director of MPAs.
Ms. Ekhlash Adam M.:	High Council for Environment, Director of Marine Environment.



The Local Community

No.	Name	No.	Name
1	Ms. Mariam Mustafa Jibreel	2	Ms. Eiman Osman Arki
3	Ms. Madina Mohamed Ahmed	4	Ms. Niemat Iessa Ahmed
5	Ms. Fatima Iessa Hamid	6	Ms. Fatima Ahmed Iessa
7	Ms. Rahma Ahmed Osman	8	Ms. Abda Ali
9	Ms. Zahra Mohamed Ali	10	Ms. Amna Mohamed Hamad
11	Ms. Amna Hamad Mohamed	12	Ms. Shaika Ahmed Basha
13	Ms. Hawwa Abumohamed	14	Ms. Nafisa Tahir Ali
15	Ms. Mariam Hamid Rahama	16	Ms. Todai
17	Ms. Fatima Ali Nakashob	18	Ms. Hawwa Iessa Hamid
19	Ms. Fatima Iessa Musa	20	Ms. Madina Iessa Hamid
21	Ms. Fatima Hamid	22	Ms. Madina Hamad
23	Ms. Hajja Mahmoud	24	s. Amna Ali Nakashob
25	Ms. Amira Ali Salih	26	Ms. Fatima Ahmed Mohamed
27	Ms. Fatima Hussein Mohamed	28	Ms. Hawwa Iesseib
29	Ms. Nafisa Mohamed Ahmed	30	Ms. Fatima Tahir Ali
31	Ms. Fatima Ibrahim	32	Ms. Fatima Hamad

Meeting Proceedings

After condolences, the presentation has been done similarly to the previous meetings.

Mechanism of Grievance for impacted groups

The mechanism of grievance and addressing of complains in case of disagreements or likelihood of negative impact of the project, has been presented similarly to the previous meetings.

A question was asked whether the mechanism of resolving disputes and grievance is clear?

Women answered “yes”

Then a question was asked whether they agreed to it or there are other views.

Women answered “agreed”.

Ideas of Alternative Income Sources

Some possible livelihood alternatives have been mentioned within the project, and notification was made on the need for the participation of all, the youth and women to think about this matter. Emphasis was made that the ideas must be applicable, in terms of feasibility/viability and their environmental and social impacts; as well, ideas will pass environmental and social studying prior implementation. Activities such as fish processing (cleaning and packaging), manufacturing of fishing nets, training young men and women on tour guiding for eco-tourism and on cultural diversity as a attracting element to tourism and working as guards in the protected area. We came to know that the pearl production company is looking for a partner and a partnership could be established from which the community can benefit.

Some women commented on this issue, of that are:

Ms. Mariam Mustafa, Director of the Women Center of Dungonab which was established in 1969, briefed that the center hosts the Association of Friends of Fishermen which is newly founded. Director of the Centre explained that all women training activities are made in the center and it has a clear program, the center needs to be expanded.

Ms. Niemat Iessa asked about the role of women in the protected area.

Dr. Mohamed Badran replied that the role of women can be in the monitoring and surveillance, in awareness raising and education and in the alternative livelihood opportunities, including the marketing of production, maintenance fish nets and packaging.

A number of attendees pointed out a problem in marketing of salted fish (Fasikh), and stressed the need for raising their capacities in this area and to explore the possibility of coordination with other associations exercising marketing

Some attendees pointed out the importance of involving women in training for ecotourism guides and the injection of pearl oysters, where there is a number of women from the village of a good level of education.

Place of Disclosing the Project Environmental and Social Safeguard Documents

It was asked about the preferred place for the community, to disclose the project documents. The attendees proposed to have copies in the school and in the market as well as putting a copy in the Women Centre.

Conclusion of the Meeting

We thanked the women for the generous welcoming and talking to us and we thanked the Omdah for the support and facilitation he did to let us meet with all groups, despite the incident of mourning in the village.

١٤/٢٤ / ٢٠١٤ م
اجتماع محمد رسول
المفتوح

اسم	التوقيع	ملاحظات
علي و طه محمد	تاريخ و جمل محمد	تاريخ و جمل محمد
سبيح محمد ادرست		
نقيه اركو		
زينب موسى	زينب موسى	
طلية حمد		
وجه ابو محمد		
امنه حمد الله جابو		
فاطمة و جيه		
علوية سليمان		
فاطمة علي و جيه		
زينب ابوتهد	زينب	
وجه حمد	نقيه	
نقيه طه	وجه	
ليلى ابو حمد	لعيه	
مديح موسى	مريم	
وجه هيوكل	وجه	
امنه موسى	آمنة	
زينب احمد	زينب	
علوية و جيه علي	علوية	
فاطمة حمد الله جابو	فاطمة	

١٤/٤٤ / ١٤-١٢-٢٠١٤

اجتماع كمدنل
المنتدى الديمقراطي - شيبان

الترتيب	الاسم	مجلس	التوقيع	الاسم	مجلس
	صبر عيسى خليل			دور محمد شوش	١١
	محمد د محمد الجبل			حسن محمد كنان	١٢
	أولياء كلالين			علاء احمد الصبارو	١٣
	محمد محمد صبر			وجيه عليا وينا	١٤
	آد شيبان هاشم			بريد حسين بريد	١٥
	صفي محمد دين			هاشم وجه علي	١٦
	أحمد أبو محمد منوكل			جست حامد	١٧
	محمد موسى محمد عمر			علاء ابو كمدنل	١٨
	الحنان محمد زردوب			احمد محمد حرم	١٩
	عبد ربه محمد صفي			أحمد أحمد محمد	٢٠
	محمد شيبان علي محمد			سبيدي محمد آد روبي	٢١
	ليلى محمد			محمد زكيتون	٢٢
	الطراحي (دا) محمد			أحمد علم وجه	٢٣
	الحسين سويلف			محمد محمد ادم	٢٤
	عبد الوكيل محمد			هاشم محمد علي	٢٥
	عبد الوكيل محمد			محمد محمد عبد القادر	٢٦
				محمد محمد	٢٧
				احمد محمد	٢٨
				عبد محمد عيسى	٢٩
				أولياء كلالين	٣٠

اجتماع دقناب
الحفصه
٢٠١٤/١٢/٢٥

التوقيع	الاسم	متسلسل
محمود عبد الرحمن	محمود عبد الرحمن	٢٣
طله أحمد كراي	طله أحمد كراي	٢٤
أحمد محمد حسين	أحمد محمد حسين	٢٥
سليمان محمد حسين	سليمان محمد حسين	٢٦
محمد نور حامد	محمد نور حامد	٢٧
جمال ربيع	جمال ربيع	٢٨
حمد	جمال محمد اوكيد	٢٩
احمد	احمد محمد عبد	٣٠
محمد	احمد احمد	٣١
جاسم	جاسم ربيع	٣٢
رميه	رميه اوشناش	٣٣
محمد	محمد ربيع	٣٤
محمد	محمد محمد حبه	٣٥

اجتماع دقناب
الحفصه
٢٠١٤/١٢/٢٥

التوقيع	الاسم	متسلسل
محمد محمد علي	محمد محمد علي	١
محمد ابراهيم	محمد ابراهيم	٢
جمال محمد احمد حسان	جمال محمد احمد حسان	٣
محمد عبد الله	محمد عبد الله	٤
محمد طاهر فوزي	محمد طاهر فوزي	٥
سوري وبيضا	سوري وبيضا	٦
أوسيل عبد القادر	أوسيل عبد القادر	٧
عيسى عيسى جاسم	عيسى عيسى جاسم	٨
طله محمد محمد ربيع	طله محمد محمد ربيع	٩
محمد نور محمد	محمد نور محمد	١٠
هاشم أحمد محمد حسين	هاشم أحمد محمد حسين	١١
جمال ابراهيم	جمال ابراهيم	١٢
علي جاسم	علي جاسم	١٣
موسى محمد حامد	موسى محمد حامد	١٤
أحمد محمد أحمد	أحمد محمد أحمد	١٥
أحمد محمد ربيع	أحمد محمد ربيع	١٦
محمد	محمد	١٧
عيسى	عيسى	١٨
عيسى محمد	عيسى محمد	١٩
عيسى محمد	عيسى محمد	٢٠
احمد	احمد	٢١
أحمد محمد حسين	أحمد محمد حسين	٢٢

C-12/12/20

اجتماع زقناب
الخصير

التوقيع	الاسم	متصل
	جانبه محمود	
	أمته علي نكثون	
	أمته علي صالح	
	فاطمة احمد محمد	
	فاطمة احمد محمد	
	فاطمة حيزنا محمد	
	صوار عيسى	
	نقيسه محمد احمد	
	فاطمة طاهر علي	
	فاطمة ابراهيم	
	فاطمة حمد	

C-12/12/20

اجتماع زقناب
الخصير

التوقيع	الاسم	متصل
	مريم مصطفى جبريل	
	ايمن عثمان ارسي	
	مدينته محمد احمد	
	نعمان عيسى احمد	
	فاطمة عيسى حامد	
	فاطمة احمد عيسى	
	رحمة رمضان	
	عايدة علي	
	زهرة محمد علي	
	أمته محمد حمد	
	أمته محمد محمد	
	شبكة احمد بانها	
	صوار ابو محمد	
	نقيسه طاهر علي	
	مريم حامد رحمه	
	شوداسي	
	فاطمة علي نكثون	
	حوار عيسى حامد	
	فاطمة عيسى موسى	
	مدينته عيسى حامد	
	فاطمة حامد	
	مدينته حامد	